

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1796.

VIENNA, May 20.

THE affairs of Italy appear to occupy exclusively all the deliberations of our cabinet; the conferences between his imperial majesty and his ministers continue to be very frequent; and we are assured that peace, Colerado, in one of the latter of these conferences, formally proposed peace. Opinions, however, are divided on this important object, inasmuch that it has been resolved to wait for a further report from general Bonaparte, before any definitive resolution shall be adopted. Without laying any particular stress on his answer, we shall confine ourselves to the observation, that the departure of a courier for Genoa, with a dispatch addressed to the Spanish minister-adjutant at that republic, and the dispatch of several other couriers to Halle and London, seem at least to give it an air of probability. It is besides certain that the emperor is strongly disposed to detach himself from England, should the latter refuse the conclusion of a peace. His imperial majesty has required of the superior clergy of his states a gratuitous gift of 20 millions of florins, as an extraordinary contribution to defray the expenses of the war. Five millions are to be paid within a fortnight.

BRUSSELS, 4th Prairial, (June 24.)

The French army need take no further care of provisioning themselves; the magazines of forage and provisions which it has taken on the right banks of the Rhine, will enable it to subsist for a considerable time at the sole expense of the enemy.

FRANCFORT, May 3.

Reading papers mention, that a short time ago, several invitations to desert to the army of Condé, were distributed among the republican troops; the result of which was, that the cards, in which a few lines were wrapped up, were torn in pieces, and the money turned into the dust of the army.

DUMOURIER.

From the Gazette of Erlangen, April 15.

Letters from Copenhagen mention—"On the 12th of October, last year, a small fixed man arrived here, who announced himself for a French American, and soon after departed in an American bottom for America. Afterwards we were informed, that it was the famous Dumourier, who finally desisted of re-establishing the constitution of 1791. He was here not attended by any servants, but received frequent visits from a lady, who also took a passage with him for America. When Dumourier got apprized that the French despot, imprisoned by the Austrian monarch, was to be delivered to the French, he appeared to be sensible that there remained no hopes for him any more to return to Europe."

MADRID, May 1.

There are arrived in the Andalusian, near fifty thousand men, a part of which seemed destined to reinforce the camp of St. Roch, and perhaps, it is said, to lay siege to Gibraltar, and the rest to embark either to board the squadron of admiral Solano ready in fetters for the Havanna, or on board 12 vessels, at the time which are arriving in the port of Cadix.

We have been told that there is arrived from the St. Gabriel from the East-Indies, and several other vessels richly laden with spices. One of the cargoes happened to meet near the Isle of St. Mary, six French vessels of the line, and four frigates.—The merchants of this division, opposed to the Spanish trade, every day, in their power. This good understanding between the two nations, and the preparations which are making for war in Spain appear to have produced a sensible change in the dispositions of the British cabinet. The English privates have continued in the habit of writing, as our Spanish allies, not only to the House of Burgesses, but on those of America; and for some time the British ministry made resolutions for most of these articles, so that England be not so much out that her true interest consists not in keeping all the maritime powers against her despotism.

KENNES, June 10.

General Clarke, who arrived here on the 20th from London, and yesterday set out for Vienna, has charged his secretary, that the Countess of the department of the Rhine, have followed the good example of his illustrious predecessors of Mainz and Lore, and have resolved to give up their arms, and in substituting themselves to the laws of the republic. Near 1000 soldiers have been deposited at Laval, and the remaining soldiers with their arms.

The health of the departments of the Seine and Villaine is becoming more and more, especially in the district of the Seine, the death of death of the minister of the

don amount nearly to 500,000, so that the armed and unarmed French of Germany.

The chief of the division of Morbihan wished to have a conference on the 23d inst. with generals Quintin and Mevret. General Hoche expected the most happy success from it. The design of his journey to Vannes, is to smooth the obstacles which may oppose themselves to the successes of the Choans of this department, or to pursue them with greater spirit than ever, if they persist in their rebellion.

All the operations of general Hoche; the continual marches of his columns, always directed to the points where it is the most important to strike; his prudence in the combination of his plans, and his firmness in their execution, cause him to succeed in his commission beyond all hope.

Can it be too soon to hear of the submission of all the Choans, who have so long defiled their unhappy country; perhaps the moment is much wished for it not far distant. The tranquillity enjoyed by the inhabitants of these departments which have already deposited their arms, very efficaciously rewards the efforts which general Hoche makes not to employ to accomplish this great purpose.

(Signed) T. Hippovites.

MENTZ, June 3.

A courier is said to have arrived, bringing an order to suspend offensive operations. Within these two days a regiment of carabniers and four battalions of fusiliers have departed from Mannheim, which have returned from the army of Wurtemberg to march to the Brigau, where they are to replace an equal number of troops departed for Tyrol.

MANHEIM, June 4.

This morning the regiment of hussars of Wurtemberg repaired the Rhine, and took the rout to Brigau. We are likewise assured, that other troops have repaired the Rhine last night, and taken the same rout. This movement is, it is said, the result of orders arrived from Vienna, that the troops of the Brigau may move to Tyrol, menaced by the army of general Bonaparte. On the other hand we are assured, that peace is concluded on, at least that the preliminaries are signed.—What confirms this opinion is, the number of couriers arrived at Halle, at Franckfort, and the head quarters of the Imperial army.

More than 20,000 men of the Imperial army on the Rhine are gone, by forced marches, to Tyrol, to dispute the entrance of the French. It is said, that these troops will be replaced by an equal number of men, who are on their march from Galicia.—It is added, that twelve battalions for the reinforcement of the army, have departed from the Banat, Slavonia, Croatia and Hungary.

SCHWALBACH, June 9.

Particular detail of the battles of the 5th, 6th and 7th, between the Imperial and French armies of the Sambre and Meuse, and the Rhine and Moselle.

BATTLE OF ALCANTARA.

On the 5th, 12th day of June, general Colland attacked the entrenched camp of the Austrians, near Alcantara. After a bloody engagement of four hours, as bloody as obstinate, victory was decisive. General Colland, equally victorious in the loss of his troops and the resistance of the enemy, ordered the charge to be broken. The grenadiers then advanced with fixed bayonets, and the camp was forced.

The fruits of this victory are, 2700 prisoners, 2 pair of colours, 9 pieces of cannon, a great number of wagons, and two general officers, one of whom is dangerously wounded. The number of killed is estimated at 1500 men on both sides.

BATTLE NEAR BICHSEL, and OBERSTADT.

It was general Merceus's division that was ordered to attack the left wing of the Austrians on all points. After several bloody engagements, in which both parties lost a great number of men, the Austrians fell back. The French advanced by forced marches. In the interval, general Championnet attacked the Austrians at Sinsfeld, and its environs, with so much impetuosity, that they were forced to fly to Bingen, whither he followed them, and took a position on the heights.

At the same time general Bernadotte drove them from the Nahe, which river his army passed near Bingen, and took an advantageous position.—Another engagement happened on the Gies.

BATTLE OF ST. MARIE, LANZETTA, PORTO SPINOSA and HONORATA.

Notwithstanding the advantages pursued by the Austrians at these different points, general Clarke and Bonaparte attacked and surrounded them, and made 5000 prisoners, by destroying 25 pieces of cannon, and a number of wagons.

On the 10th of June, the 22d, general Clarke ordered the fortress of Barchinone to be blockaded.

On the following day several strong columns passed the Lahn, the 8th and 9th at Nassen and Gulters, the 10th near Frankfurt, and eleven from Offenbach.

The archduke Charles, strengthened at the request of general Kieher in the environs of the town of Wellerwald, and the other side of the Lahn, and wishing to oppose the French troops with some considerable forces, caused his army to retire from the Hunsrück, and settle by Mayence, to make it possible the right bank of the Rhine, as well as the Mayn, in concert with general Wurmer; but general Jourdan defeated these designs, by passing the Rhine with his principal forces in the environs of Andernach, Coblenz and Nicawied. His head quarters are at the last mentioned place.

PARIS, June 7.

EXPEDITION AGAINST LEGBORN.

The march of the French troops against Leghorn, to take possession of the English property deposited there, was fixed for the 6th of May. The body of men destined for the service amounted to 8 or 9000, under the command of general Mallens. This officer has the strictest orders to conduct himself with the greatest moderation in the Tuscan territory, to respect property, to pay in ready money for all that his soldiers may use, and to spare every thing but the English wealth deposited at Leghorn. The French justify this apparent violation of a neutral territory, as a just reprisal for the seizure of a French vessel by the English in the harbour of Leghorn, without any resistance on the part of the Tuscan government, and for the partiality with which the grand duke has permitted the English merchants to make Leghorn the great depot of their Mediterranean trade. Whatever may be the justice or infidelity of these complaints, the French will probably be successful in their plan for giving a dangerous wound to the British Mediterranean commerce, as there is no force in Tuscany which can make any show of resistance.

They flatter themselves in Italy, that the territories of the pope will be regarded as neutral. Letters from Venice, however, announce that several French privateers have appeared in the Adriatic, which capture the Roman and Neapolitan vessels. This leaves not a doubt of the intentions of the republic, with respect to the pope. Moreover the late proclamation of general Bonaparte to his army, clearly announces the design to enter Rome, and to operate there a change of system.

Extract of the proclamation of the commissioner Salicetti and general Bonaparte, published at Milan, 30th Floreal, 4th year.

The army is about to pursue its victories, and drive entirely out of Italy the despot who holds Lombardy in chains. The independence and happiness of this country are connected with the success of the French. Lombardy ought then to direct every effort towards this desirable object.

To facilitate the march of troops, we demanded of you provisions, which the army cannot receive from France on account of its great distance from the frontiers. It ought therefore to find supplies in Lombardy, into which victory has conducted it. The rights of war can command us, and friendship should hasten to offer us succour.

This has determined us to impose a contribution of 25,000,000 of livres on the different provinces of Lombardy. The wants of the army demand it. The periods of payment, which ought to be as soon as possible, shall be fixed by particular instructions. It is an easy contribution for so fertile a country above all, when the advantages which may result from it are weighed.

The distribution of the sum to be raised might certainly have been made by the agents of the French republic, and holding would have been more lawful; but they have confided it to the local authorities, and to the juro of state, pointing out to them only its basis.—This contribution ought to be divided among the provinces, in the proportion in which the crops, that Lombardy paid to the tyrant of Austria was levied. It ought to fall only on the rich, on persons in easy circumstances, on the ecclesiastical bodies, who have been too long privileged, and who have hitherto had the address to free themselves from imposition.—In general the impious claim shall be treated as much as possible.

If requisitions of property are made, the general is chief, and commissioners of the government declare, that there shall be no interchange of contribution. They shall estimate beforehand the value of all the objects in requisition, and they shall be paid for the remainder of the produce of the war, and the contribution shall be paid.

BONAPARTE.

SECRET.

Most of the French cavalry which are assumed upon Spanish horses, and a number of Spanishs are among their armies. The archduke

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1796.

VIENNA, May 20.

THE affairs of Italy appear to occupy exclusively all the deliberations of our cabinet; the conferences between his Imperial majesty and his ministers continue to be very frequent; and we are assured that prince Colerado, in one of the latter of these conferences, formally proposed peace.—Opinions, however, are divided on this important object, inasmuch that it has been resolved to wait for a further report from general Besouie, before any definitive resolution shall be adopted. Without laying any particular stress on his rumour, we shall confine ourselves to the observation, that the departure of a courier for Genoa, with a dispatch addressed to the Spanish minister resident at that republic, and the dispatch of several other couriers to Basle and London, seem at least to give it an air of probability. It is besides certain that the emperor is strongly disposed to detach himself from England, should the latter refuse the conclusion of a peace. His Imperial majesty has required of the superior clergy of his States a gratuitous gift of 20 millions of florins, as an extraordinary contribution to defray the expences of the war. Five millions are to be paid within a fortnight.

BRUSSELS, 26 Prairial, (June 24.)

The French army need take no further care of provisioning themselves; the magazines of forage and provisions which it has taken on the right banks of the Rhine, will enable it to subsist for a considerable time at the sole expence of the enemy.

FRANCFORT, May 3.

Strasbourg papers mention, that a short time ago, printed invitations to desert to the army of Conde, were distributed among the republican troops; the result of which measure was, that the cards, in which a 24 sous piece was wrapped up, were torn in pieces, and the money turned into the chest of the army.

DUMOURIER.

From the Gazette of Erlangen, April 15.

Letters from Copenhagen mention—"On the 12th of October, last year, a small sized man arrived here, who announced himself for a French American, and soon after departed in an American bottom for America. Afterwards we were informed, that it was the famous Dumourier, who finally despaired of re-establishing the constitution of 1791. He was here not attended by any servants, but received frequent visits from a lady, who also took a passage with him for America. When Dumourier got apprised that the French deputies, imprisoned by the Austrian monarch, were to be delivered to the French, he appeared to be sensible that there remained no hopes for him any more to emerge in Europe."

MADRID, May 1.

There are arrived in the Andalouse, near fifty thousand men, a part of which seemed destined to reinforce the camp of St. Roeh, and perhaps, it is said, to lay siege to Gibraltar, and the rest to embark either on board the squadron of admiral Solano ready to set sail for the Havanna, or on board 12 vessels, of the line which are arming in the port of Cadix.

We hear from Cadix that there is arrived there the St. Gabriel from the East-Indies, and several other vessels richly laden with prizes. One of the convoys happened to meet near the Isle of St. Mary, six French vessels of the line, and four frigates.—The commandant of this division offered to the Spanish vessels every succour in their power. This good understanding between the two nations, and the preparations which are making for war in Spain appear to have wrought a notable change in the dispositions of the British cabinet. The English privateers have contrary to the faith of treaties, taken Spanish vessels, not only on the shores of Europe, but on those of America; but, for some time the British admiralcy made requisition for most of these vessels, so that England begins to find out that her true interest consists not in legating all the maritime powers against her despotism.

LINNES, June 10.

General Hoche, who arrived here on the 20th from Laval, and yesterday set out for Vannes, has charged me to inform you, that the Chouans of the department of Mayence have followed the good example of those of the departments of Maine and Loire, and Louis Roberiot, is giving up their arms, and in submitting themselves to the laws of the republic. Nearly 2000 fusils have been deposited at Laval, and the distantest continuance with force.

The bands of the departments of Ille and Villaine begin to surrender themselves, especially in the district of Brest; the chiefs of those of the district of Rhe-

don amount nearly to 900 men, so that the armed and unarmed speak of submitting.

The chiefs of the division of Morbihan wished to have a conference on the 24th inst. with generals Quintin and Mermet. General Hoche expected the most happy success from it. The design of his journey to Vannes, is to smooth the obstacles which may oppose themselves to the surrender of the Chouans of this department, or to pursue them with greater spirit than ever, if they persist in their rebellion.

All the operations of general Hoche; the continual marches of his columns, always directed to the points where it is the most important to strike; his prudence in the combination of his plans, and his firmness in their execution, cause him to succeed in his commission beyond all hope.

Can it be too soon to hear of the submission of all the Chouans, who have so long desolated these unhappy countries? perhaps the moment so much wished for is not far distant. The tranquillity enjoyed by the inhabitants of these departments which have already deposited their arms, very efficaciously second the efforts which general Hoche ceases not to employ to accomplish this great purpose.

(Signed) T. HEDOUVILLE.

MENTZ, June 3.

A courier is said to have arrived, bringing an order to suspend offensive operations.

Within these two days a regiment of carabinieri and four battalions of fusiliers have defiled from Mannheim, which have returned from the army of Wurmler to march to the Brigaw, where they are to replace an equal number of troops departed for Tyrol.

MANHEIM, June 4.

This morning the regiment of hussars of Wurmler repassed the Rhine, and took the rout to Brigaw. We are likewise assured, that other troops have repassed the Rhine last night, and taken the same rout. This movement is, it is said, the result of orders arrived from Vienna, that the troops of the Brigaw may move to Tyrol, menaced by the army of general Buonaparte. On the other hand we are assured, that peace is concluded on, at least that the preliminaries are signed.—What confirms this opinion is, the number of couriers arrived at Basle, at Franfort, and the head quarters of the Imperial army.

June 7. More than 20,000 men of the Imperial army on the Rhine are gone, by forced marches, to Tyrol, to dispute the entrance of the French. It is said, that these troops will be replaced by an equal number of men, who are on their march from Galicia.—It is added, that twelve battalions for the reinforcement of the army, have departed from the Banat, Sclavonia, Croatia and Hungary.

SCHWALBACH, June 9.

Particular detail of the battles of the 5th, 6th and 7th, between the Imperial and French armies of the Sambre and Meuse, and the Rhine and Moselle.

BATTLE OF ALTENKIRKEN.

On the 5th, at break of day, general Collaud attacked the intrenched camp of the Austrians, near Altenkirken. After an engagement of four hours, as bloody as obstinate, victory was uncertain. General Collaud, equally irritated at the loss of his troops and the resistance of the enemy, ordered the charge to be beaten. The grenadiers then advanced with fixed bayonets, and the camp was forced.

The fruits of this victory are, 3700 prisoners, 5 pair of colours, 9 pieces of cannon, a great number of waggons, and two general officers, one of whom is dangerously wounded. The number of killed is estimated at 1500 men on both sides.

BATTLE NEAR BIRCHENFEL and OBERSTEIN.

It was general Merceau's division that was ordered to attack the left wing of the Austrians on all points. After several bloody engagements, in which both parties lost a great number of men, the Austrians fell back. The French advanced by forced marches. In the interval, general Championnet attacked the Austrians at Stromberg and its environs, with so much impetuosity, that they were forced to fly to Bingen, whither he followed them, and took a position on the heights.

At the same time general Bernadetta drove them from the Nahe, which river his army passed near Bingen, and took an advantageous position.—Another engagement happened on the Gian.

BATTLES OF NIEDER-LANNSTEIN, POSTENPOFF and HOCHSIEB.

Notwithstanding the advantageous position of the Austrians at these different points, general Grenier and Bonnard attacked and surrounded them, and made 5000 prisoners, besides taking 25 pieces of cannon, and a number of waggons.

On the afternoon of the 9th, general Kleber ordered the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein to be blockaded.

On the following day several strong columns passed the Lahn; the first are now at Nassheim and Selters, ten leagues from Francfort, and eleven from Mayence.

The archduke Charles, astonished at the rapid successes of general Kleber in the environs of the forests of Westerwald, and the other side of the Lahn, and wishing to oppose the French armies with more considerable forces, caused his army to retire from the Hunds-ruck, and settle by Mayence, in order to protect the right bank of the Rhine, as well as the Mayn, in concert with general Wurmler; but general Jourdan defeated these designs, by passing the Rhine with his principal forces in the environs of Andernach, Coblenz and Nieuwied. His head quarters are at the last mentioned place.

PARIS, June 7.

EXPEDITION AGAINST LEGHORN.

The march of the French troops against Leghorn, to take possession of the English property deposited there, was fixed for the 14th of May. The body of men destined for the service amounted to 7 or 8000, under the command of general Malfons. This officer has the strictest orders to conduct himself with the greatest moderation in the Tuscan territory, to respect property, to pay in ready money for all that his soldiers may use, and to spare every thing but the English wealth deposited at Leghorn. The French justify this apparent violation of a neutral territory, as a just reprisal for the seizure of a French vessel by the English in the harbour of Leghorn, without any resistance on the part of the Tuscan government, and for the partiality with which the grand duke has permitted the English merchants to make Leghorn the great depot of their Mediterranean trade. Whatever may be the justice or suspicions of these complaints, the French will probably be successful in their plan for giving a dangerous wound to the British Mediterranean commerce, as there is no force in Tuscany which can make any show of resistance.

They flatter themselves in Italy, that the territories of the pope will be regarded as neutral. Letters from Venice, however, announce that several French privateers have appeared in the Adriatic, which capture the Roman and Neapolitan vessels. This leaves not a doubt of the intentions of the republic, with respect to the pope.—Moreover the late proclamation of general Buonaparte to his army, clearly announces the design to enter Rome; and to operate there a change of system.

Extract of the proclamation of the commissioner Salicetti and general Buonaparte, published at Milan, 30th Floreal, 4th year.

The army is about to pursue its victories, and drive entirely out of Italy the despot who holds Lombardy in chains. The independence and happiness of this country are connected with the successes of the French. Lombardy ought then to direct every effort towards this desirable object.

To secure the march of troops, we demanded of you provisions, which the army cannot receive from France on account of its great distance from the frontiers. It ought therefore to find supplies in Lombardy, into which victory has conducted it. The rights of war can command us, and friendship should hasten to offer us succours.

This has determined us to impose a contribution of 25,000,000 of livres on the different provinces of Lombardy. The wants of the army demand it. The periods of payment, which ought to be as soon as possible, shall be fixed by particular instructions. It is an easy contribution for so fertile a country above all, when the advantages which may result from it are weighed.

The distribution of the sum to be raised might certainly have been made by the agents of the French republic, and nothing would have been more lawful; but they have confided it to the local authorities and to the junto of state, pointing out to them only its basis.—This contribution ought to be divided among the provinces, in the proportion in which the impost, that Lombardy paid to the tyrant of Austria was levied. It ought to fall solely on the rich, on persons in easy circumstances, on the ecclesiastical bodies, who have been too long privileged, and who have hitherto had the address to free themselves from imposition. In general the indigent class must be spared as much as possible.

If requisitions of property are made, the general in chief, and commissioner of the government declare, that there shall be no interchange of contribution. They shall estimate hereafter the value of all the objects in requisition, and they shall be paid for to the vendor out of the produce of the war contribution above fixed.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE, SALICETTI.

June 18. Most of the French cavalry in Italy are mounted upon Spanish horses, and a number of Spaniards are among their armies. The archduke

Ferdinand has sent most of his effects to Vienna. He is ill at Padua. At Pavia, and several other places in the duchy of Milan, national guards are established in the French mode.

The French generals in Piedmont have ordered their troops to act against the peasantry of that country, who, having threatened to destroy all the villas of the nobility, obliged them to take refuge at Turin.

General Carreaux, who commands the left wing of Kellerman's army, has marched through the Genoese territory with 20,000 men, to reinforce Buonaparte. Another division of the same army has passed through Aosta towards Como.

June 16.

Letter from general Moreau, commander in chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, to the executive directory.

Head quarters at Artzheim, 21 Prairial (June 9)

Last night the enemy evacuated Triptadt, Keyserlautern, Neustadt and Spira, and retired to the environs of Manheim. In pursuing them we have taken between 150 and 200 prisoners.

The army at present occupies the position of Speyerbach. Head quarters this day will be transferred to Edickhofen. By the next courier I shall give you further particulars of our situation. During three days I have not been from off my horse. Never were our affairs in so good a train on the Rhine.

(Signed) MOREAU.

Letter from the commissioner Hauffman to the executive directory.

Head quarters at Artzheim, 20 Prairial (June 9)

The Austrian army, which so bravely broke the armistice, runs in full speed without firing a single gun. Our advance guard pushed on yesterday, as far as Durckheim, without being able to overtake them. Keyserlautern, Neustadt and Spira, are occupied by our troops. About a hundred prisoners were taken by our generals, who were reconnoitring the enemy. These prisoners are joyful at this adventure, which shews to what a pitch of discouragement their army has arrived.

(Signed) HAUFFMAN.

From a printed hand-bill, received from Bourdeaux by the Dispatch.

Extra of a letter from Beaulieu to the council of the Emperor.

"I demanded of you a general, and you sent me Argenteau. I know that he is a great seigneur, and that, by way of recompence for the judgments I have passed against him, he is to be made field-marshal of the empire. I fore-warn you, that I have no more than 20,000 men, and the French have 60,000—that I shall fly to-morrow, the day after to-morrow, and every day, until I arrive into Siberia, if they pursue me: My age authorises me to speak the whole truth. In a word, make the utmost haste to conclude a peace, on any conditions whatever."

June 18. The king of Spain has published a proclamation forbidding all tribunals, even the inquisition itself, from constraining the French in their religious worship. In the same proclamation he declares that he will acknowledge as Frenchmen only those who shall wear the tri-coloured cockade. This order is dated the 11th of May.

The best informed men are of opinion that war is upon the point of being declared betwixt Spain and England.

The king of Naples has two envoys here, charged to treat for peace with the directory.

The duke of Parma has two plenipotentiaries here on the same business.

Buonaparte has already sent seven millions to Genoa; ten millions more are yet to arrive. He has sent more than two millions to the army of the Rhine; that of Italy costs nothing to the republic. Fatigued, after so many victories, which have been like so many rapid marches, he is now taking a little breath. We believe, however, he will not be long before he resumes his career.

Letters from Leghorn speak of the Corsican insurgents as having seized upon Bastia, and taken the viceroy Elliott. This news, however, wants confirmation.

LONDON, June 20.

A singular instance of the hardness of the times, occurred a very few days since:

Four priests of the order of Black Friars, took the following medicine, as an emetic, and antidote to apoplexies, so frequent at this period:

Two boiled fowls, with proper sauce;
Two roasted ducks, with green peas;
Eight pounds of fresh salmon, with a sufficient quantity of lobster and shrimp sauce;
And four legs of lamb, with cauliflowers, &c.

After swallowing the whole dose, which operated violently, and working it off with copious libations of warm punch, they retired much indisposed: but we are happy to hear, that they are all perfectly restored to health—and have recommended, in the most feeling words to their POOR not to try the like powerful medicine, but content themselves with the usual emetics, and work off their sickness with water-gruel.

KINGSTON, (Jan) July 23.

The master of the Salter, from Teneriffe, mentions, that a Dutch squadron of 9 sail of the line, weakly manned, left the Canaries on the 17th of May, the day before which they had been reconnoitred by an English 74; on the 20th and 21st a heavy cannonading was heard, and it was supposed two French ships met.

His majesty's ship Alfred, of 74 guns, captain Drury, arrived on Saturday at Port-Royal, in 17 days from Martinique. In the Mona passage she fell in with and captured the French national frigate La Renommée, of 44 guns: the frigate suspecting her to be an East-Indiaman with troops, bore down upon her, and endeavoured to escape on discovering the mistake; but a broad side which the Alfred poured into her made her strike. The frigate is an excellent sailer, only 2 years old; she had sailed from Cape Francois in company with another frigate called La Meduse, and had fallen in with 5 English transports, with 100 men on board each, coming from Martinique to the Mole, and captured the whole of them, the frigate with difficulty escaped—She continued on her cruise, and the other convoyed the transports into Cape-Francois and was again to join her on the cruise. On board the frigate captured is a considerable quantity of baggage, of which they plundered the officers belonging to the troops.

Lieutenant Richards, 1st lieutenant of the Alfred, commands La Renommée.

The captain of La Renommée French frigate mentions, that since she has been built, which is about two years, and during which time he has commanded her, he has captured 120 vessels, but has to this moment reaped no benefit from the sale of his prizes.

BOSTON, August 19.

Captain Snow, from St. Marks, says, it was extremely sickly there, 20 or 30 seamen or soldiers dying every day. A British officer observed, that "the French needed only to exercise a little patience, and their enemies on the island would be completely destroyed, without taking their ammunition or exertion."

We learn from St. Thomas's, that a French 44 gun frigate was towed in there in a very disabled situation—having had an engagement with an English frigate, of 32 guns. The officers of the French frigate, finding it impossible to keep their men to their quarters, were compelled to leave the Englishman, to prevent the capture of their vessel. So runs the report.

Captain Price, from Trinidad, mentions, that capt. Vaughan, late commander of the British frigate Alarm, and who was the author of considerable commotion at the above island, had shot himself, in consequence of being severely reprimanded for his conduct, by his superior officers.

Aug. 23. We were last evening favoured with a Paris paper of June 21, later than any other we have heard of; it contains the following paragraphs, in the same brief manner we publish them.

A courier, just arrived from Italy, brings more good news: Our army has taken the head quarters of general Beaulieu, at Barquette, upon the Minico, with 200 men, and immense magazines.

The king of Sardinia has ratified the treaty of peace. Reports were circulating in Paris, June 8, that an armistice was negotiating with the Austrians; and again, that the preliminary articles of a peace were actually signed by the directory and envoys from Vienna. This latter event may be expected, but these present rumours are questionable.

A letter from Bourdeaux, of June 22, mentions the arrival of a courier, in 48 hours from Paris, with news of a peace between the directory and the emperor; but the writer, notwithstanding, discredits the intelligence.

PROVIDENCE, August 13.

A remarkable instance of the destructive effects of lightning happened at Johnston on Thursday last, about 4 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Arnold Fenner, of that town, being at work in his field, near his barn, entered it, accompanied by his father, two children, and a young man that lived with him, to shelter themselves from a shower of rain. They seated themselves on the floor; the wind rising they shut all the doors except one, which opened to an alley that led by the stable, at the west end. The father rose from the floor and took a seat on a cast standing in the alley near the door, sitting there some time, his son left the floor, coming out through the alley; the passage being narrow the father rose from his seat and stood up, the son pressing against him to pass by. At that instant when the father and son were close together, a flash of lightning struck the roof at the western gable end, parting all the plank from the rafters, and striking the son lifeless in an instant, leaving no other mark than a little hair burnt on the top of his head, his father caught him in his arms, having himself received no injury. His horse, standing in the stable, about three feet from him, was also struck dead at the same instant, some other horses that were in the barn were not hurt. The barn was set on fire and consumed, together with about twelve tons of hay and oats, some flax, about twenty bushels of rye, and all the farming utensils. Mr. Fenner was in the 40th year of his age, through life he sustained a good moral character, and had been a member of a religious society for a number of years, and we have reason to hope has fallen asleep in Jesus. He has left a disconsolate widow and four children to lament his loss. His funeral was attended on Thursday by a numerous train of mourning friends and relatives, and perhaps the largest concourse of people assembled on this occasion that has been known in that town for many years; when a sermon, well adapted to the solemn occasion, was delivered by the rev. Stephen Place, from Psalms lxxxviii, 18th verse, "Lover and friend hath thou put far from me, and mine acquaintance into darkness."

NEW-YORK, August 24.

By the Rhode-Island packets we learn, that a French corvette arrived at Newport about the middle of last

week, direct from Guadeloupe, and informs, that 12 or 14 French 50 gun ships and frigates had arrived there with a British 50 gun ship, a prize. The corvette was chased into Newport by a British frigate.

By the schooner Two-Friends, captain Place, 25 days from Cape-Nichols-Mole, we learn, that on the 21st July, about 4 o'clock A. M. the brigands about 700 in number, made an attack on an out post of the British garrison at that island, but were repulsed; they soon rallied, and in the second attack forced the British from their redoubt, which was situated on a hill. About an hour afterwards, the British returned with a small reinforcement, and attacked the entrenchment, routed the brigands, and regained their position. The brigands, however, carried off their provision, ammunition, &c. The whole number of the British did not exceed 100, the commander of whom, a major, was killed. Our informant, who was on the ground soon after the engagement, says a considerable number of the brigands were killed.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

It appears from the following paragraph in a London paper, that the difference between the Algerines and the Danes is terminated.

The Danish consul at St. Ubes, has given notice, "That the court of Spain, through the minister, the prince of peace, had given official notice, that the 450 Algerine sailors, captured in a Danish ship, had been released, and were returned to Algiers.—that the consul at Malaga had communicated intelligence to the same effect, and that several Danish vessels had been met by the Algerine cruizers, were questioned and examined merely in the customary manner, and passed undetained.—That therefore there was not any doubt of Danish vessels passing free!"

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

"Head quarters Verona, 15 Prairial, June 3.
Citizen Directors, I shall quit this city to-morrow morning—it is very large and beautiful. I shall leave a garrison here, to keep myself master of three bridges over the Adige.

"I have not concealed from the inhabitants, that if the king of France had not quitted their city prior to my passage across the Po, I should have set fire to a city so audacious enough to fancy itself the capital of the French empire.

"I have just visited the amphitheatre—this remains of the Roman nation is worthy of those by whom it was built. I could not prevent feeling myself humbled at the pitifulness of our field of Mars; here an hundred thousand spectators may be seated, and hear with ease the orator who should address them.

"The emigrants are flying from Italy—more than fifteen hundred set out five days before our arrival. They are conveying into Germany their remorics and their misery.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

The general in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

"Head quarters Milan, 10 Prairial, June 2.
Citizen Directors,

"After the battle of Borghetto, the passage of the Minico, the taking of Pefchiera, and the flight of the enemy into the Tyrolaise, we invested the towns of Mantua.

"On the 16th, at five in the morning, general d'Allemagne, with the chief of brigade, Lesne, proceeded with six hundred grenadiers to the Fauxbourg of St. Giorgio, I went to La Favorite, a superb palace of the duke of Mantua, about half a league from the fortrefs. I caused half a brigade to advance with general Serrurier to support general d'Allemagne, who having perceived the enemy in the intrenchments of St. Giorgio, had attacked them, and rendered himself master of the Fauxbourg and the head of the bridge. Already, notwithstanding the fire of the place, the grenadiers had advanced with their muskets pointed on the causeway. They attempted even to form themselves into a column to enter Mantua—and when they were shewn the enemy's batteries on the ramparts, "at Lady," said they, "the enemy had more."—But the circumstances were not the same. I ordered them to retire. The day was sufficiently brilliant for an affair of advanced posts, and extremely interesting for us. The enemy had lost one hundred men killed and taken prisoners.

"Gen. Angereau set out at break of day for Collianne, Mantua. After passing the Minico beyond the lake, he proceeded to the Fauxbourg of Cheral.—He forced the intrenchments, took the tower, and obliged the enemy to retire quite within the fortrefs of Mantua.

"A drummer, of twelve years of age, whose name I shall send you, has particularly distinguished himself. He climbed, during the fire, to the top of the tower, to open the gate.

"I ought not to pass over a circumstance which exhibits the barbarism which still reigns in these countries. At St. Giorgio there is a convent of religious. They had fled, for the place was exposed to the fire of the cannon. Some of our soldiers entered to post themselves in it. They heard cries. They ran to a low court, and forced the door of a wretched cell, where they found a young woman, seated on a miserable chair, and her hands fettered. This unfortunate being begged her life. They broke her irons. She appeared to be about twenty-two years of age.

"She had been confined four years in this situation, for having endeavoured to escape and to obey, in the age and country of love, the impulse of her heart.

Our grenadiers paid par showed much interest for "She was beautiful, the climate the melancholy. Whenever any one became the dreaded the begged the liberty of be observed to her that the hoale. Ah! I said the ro

From Buonaparte, commander of Italy, to the

The nobles, the priests, the French army, alike gen the peaceable and tranqu they will be terrible as and to the villages whic

Art. I. In consequence class all those villages have not conformed. The generals shall force necessity to re and put to death all. All the priests and o retigious communis sent to France.

Art. II. All the villes be rung, shall be. The generals are ref order.

Art. III. The village Frenchmen shall be one third of the co tomed to pay to they print out, arr the army.

Art. IV. Every man on shall be immedi al of the district.

Art. V. Every coun found concealed, way of fine; ev found shall be b clear to whom it k

Art. VI. All noble convicted of havi either by diffin the French, shall seyed to France confiscated.

Art. VII. The king of France shall be the first fair

Art. VIII. The king of France shall be the first fair

Art. IX. The king of France shall be the first fair

Art. X. The king of France shall be the first fair

Art. XI. The king of France shall be the first fair

Art. XII. The king of France shall be the first fair

Art. XIII. The king of France shall be the first fair

Art. XIV. The king of France shall be the first fair

Art. XV. The king of France shall be the first fair

Art. XVI. The king of France shall be the first fair

Art. XVII. The king of France shall be the first fair

Art. XVIII. The king of France shall be the first fair

Art. XIX. The king of France shall be the first fair

Art. XX. The king of France shall be the first fair

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Art. XXXIX. The king of France shall be the first fair

Art. XL. The king of France shall be the first fair

Our grenadiers paid particular attention to her. She showed much interest for the French. She was beautiful, and joined to the vivacity of the climate the melancholy air of misfortune. Whenever any one entered, she appeared uneasy, because she dreaded the return of her tyrants. She begged the liberty of breathing the free air. They observed to her that the grape shot poured around the house. Ah! said she to remain here, is to die!

From the STAR.

Boonsparte, commander in chief of the French army of Italy, to the people of the Milanese.

The nobles, the priests, the agents of Austria, misled the inhabitants of these beautiful countries; the French army, like generous and powerful, will treat the peaceable and tranquil inhabitants with fraternity: they will be terrible as the fire from heaven, to rebels, and to the villages which afford them protection.

Art. I. In consequence, the commander in chief declares all those villages in a state of rebellion, which have not conformed to the law of the 6th Prairial. The generals shall send against those villages the force necessary to repress them, shall set fire to them, and put to death all who shall be found in arms. All the priests and nobles who shall be found in the rebellious communes shall be arrested as hostages and sent to France.

Art. II. All the villages in which the alarm bell shall be rung, shall be immediately reduced to ashes: The generals are responsible for the execution of this order.

Art. III. The villages in the territory of which any Frenchmen shall be assassinated, shall pay a fine of one third of the contribution which they are accustomed to pay to the archduke in one year, unless they print out, arrest, and deliver up the assassin to the army.

Art. IV. Every man found with a gun and ammunition shall be immediately shot, by order of the general of the district.

Art. V. Every country house in which arms shall be found concealed, shall pay a third of its rent, by way of fine; every house in which a gun shall be found shall be burnt, unless the landlord shall declare to whom it belongs.

Art. VI. All noble or opulent persons, who shall be convicted of having excited the people to revolt, either by dismissing their servant, or by censuring the French, shall be arrested as hostages, and conveyed to France; and half their property shall be confiscated.

BUONAPARTE.

STOCK for SALE.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, to the highest bidder, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the plantation of JOHN HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, in the Swamp, near Mr. Norman's tanyard, on the 11th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

ALL the STOCK, consisting of a choice parcel of cattle, plough horses, valuable mules, a number of excellent sheep and hogs, with the plantation utensils, &c. Among the cattle are some good work steers, and a number of young steers and heifers fit for slaughter. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely.

WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Executor, West river, August 27, 1796.

JOHN HYDE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his customers, that he carries on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS as usual, at the tanyard formerly occupied by Mr. BAYLA, where he has for sale a quantity of upper and sole leather of the first quality, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He continues to purchase hides and bark, for which he will give a generous price, and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next season. He returns his sincere thanks to the public and others for their past favours, and solicits their continuance for the future.

Annapolis, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 6th instant, a negro man who calls himself ROGER, and says he belongs to BENJAMIN TRAVERSE, of this county, which intelligence is false. I think it highly probable his master or mistress resides on the Eastern shore of Maryland, as he was seen crossing the bay in a canoe. If the aforesaid negro is not taken out of jail at the expiration of two months from the date hereof, he will be sold for the best arising on his commitment.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Sheriff of Calvert county, Calvert county, Aug. 14, 1796.

WANTED,

A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers.

STOLEN from the subscriber, being in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 27th ult. a horse, about fourteen hands high, bay on the nose, buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

Valuable property for sale on credit.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, if not disposed of before at private sale, on Monday the 17th day of October next, if fair, if not the sale to begin the first fair day after, on the premises, the sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold, the following property, to wit:

THAT valuable and beautifully situated FARM, that has been occupied for a number of years last past by REZIN ROWLES, deceased, lying on Kent-Island, in Queen-Anne's county, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, opposite to and in full view of the city of Annapolis; its situation is equalled by few and surpassed by none in the State of Maryland for its beauty and healthiness; the soil is fertile and well adapted to wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and grass, it is conveniently situated between the waters of the Bay and Beaver Neck creek, so as to be formed into a peninsula, that a small proportion of fencing encloses the whole farm; it now stands divided into three fields, four lots, and an excellent apple orchard, with many other kind of fruit trees, it has other advantages of a small piece of salt marsh in each field, and abounds with good springs from one end of the farm to the other; its neighbouring waters afford the greatest abundance of the best of fish, oysters and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, it is improved with a large and new dwelling house, with a brick front to the Bay, two story high, and 48 feet long, joined by a cross building with a south front of 46 feet long, with a commodious kitchen at the east end 28 feet long, a good negro quarter divided into proper lodging rooms, &c. a large barn, stable room for about 20 horses, and other necessary out buildings. The advantages arising to this farm from its vicinity to the city of Annapolis (it being only 7 measured miles) are too obvious to need mentioning, and its other advantages and conveniences are too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement; there will be a large crop of wheat seeded on this farm the ensuing fall, and possession will be given to the purchaser, if any, on the 1st day of January next, but should the said farm remain unsold after the 17th of October next, it will be to be rented for the ensuing year.

Will also be offered for sale, at the same time, 25 acres of valuable timber land, lying within a small distance of the aforesaid farm, and on a deep landing on Cox's creek, the waters of which run within three hundred yards of the said farm. Good titles will be given to the said lands.

Also will be sold, at the same time and place, all the valuable personal property that belonged to the said Rezin Rowles, deceased, consisting of a number of valuable negroes of both sexes and all ages, household furniture of all kinds, a large and valuable stock of horned cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, farming utensils of all kinds, Indian corn, pork, and many other articles too tedious to be enumerated here. The terms will be easy and particularly made known at the time of sale. The lands will be shown to any person desirous to view them before the time of sale, by Mr. Levin Rowles, now living on the aforesaid farm, and negotiations may be entered into for any of the aforesaid property any time previous to the time of public sale with the subscriber.

JOHN ROWLES, Administrator of REZIN ROWLES. Airy Hill, Kent county, July 20, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the night of the 15th inst. from the subscriber's house, near the turnpike gate on the Hook's-town road, a negro slave named EVE, she is a tall stout girl, about twenty years of age, her eyes, hands and feet remarkably large, walks very erect and with a quick gait, her complexion very black, her countenance full, and when sharply spoken to expressive of anger and hesitation in answering, with an appearance of her face being drawn awry; her common apparel, a blue striped Holland jacket and petticoat, with an old under petticoat of light blue cloth; she usually wears a handkerchief round her head, when without one her wool appears to have had much pains taken with it; she carried with her a jacket of dark calico, and a jacket and petticoat of white cotton, a pair of fluff shoes, nearly new, stockings, handkerchiefs, aprons, shifts, &c. her usual employment has been washing and ironing, at which though slow she rather excels; she can also cook in a plain way, and use her needle pretty well at common work. If she has left this neighbourhood, there must be some person or persons accompanying her, as without a guide she cannot find her way far; she was born in Richmond county, Virginia, on the estate of the late major Charles McCarty, and brought to Baltimore about three years and a half ago. I will give ten dollars to any person that will take her to my house in the country, or bring her to me at No. 107, Market-street, if taken in town; if ten miles from town fifteen dollars; if twenty miles twenty dollars; and if out of Baltimore county the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

FREDERICK BRATT.

August 23, 1796.

NOTICE.

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

ANNE MACCAULEY. JOSHUA LACKLIN.

AUGUSTA MAINE,

Bonnet, Cloak, and Mantua-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, and the public in general, that she has removed from Mr. John Hurst's to Mr. James Mattison's, latter (opposite the store of Messrs. Ridgely & Evans), where she will keep a general assortment of silks, and all articles belonging to her line of business, and will carry it on in all its branches. Bonnets, ready made, may be had on the same terms on which they were formerly sold in the same place by Miss Sarah Owens; and all commands in that line shall be punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner and on the shortest notice. It is with pleasure she avails herself of the present opportunity to return her sincere thanks for past favours, and to solicit a continuance of their patronage, to deserve which no exertion on her part shall be wanting.

Annapolis, August 25, 1796.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 15th day of September, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, for ready money, pursuant to the direction of the last will and testament of JAMES OWENS, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

TWO valuable tracts of LAND, being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, viz.

No. 1. A tract or parcel whereon the deceased lived, containing about 204 acres, whereon is a convenient dwelling house, tobacco house, and other out houses, a good meadow, in timothy, and two good apple orchards, with other fruit trees.

No. 2. One other tract, about a quarter of a mile from the above, containing about 130 acres, whereon is a good dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, a good apple orchard, with other fruit trees, and some very valuable meadow ground.

ANNE OWENS, Executrix, JAMES OWENS, Executor.

Also will be offered for sale, the plantation whereon I now live, adjoining No. 2, containing 275 acres, whereon are a dwelling house, barn, tobacco house, quarter, with other convenient houses, an excellent apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. Should the above land be sold I shall then sell the stock of cattle, hogs, sheep, household furniture, plantation utensils, and some valuable young negroes.

JAMES OWENS.

N. B. All this land lies within 4 miles of Pig-Point warehouse, 7 of West river, and 18 of the city of Annapolis.

Anne-Arundel county, August 24, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber hereof intends to petition the next September court of Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound the fifth line of a tract of land called BARWELL'S PURCHASE, also the fifth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S GREAT PARK, and the fourth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S PARK, they being contiguous and adjoining the land now the property of the minor heirs of Aaron Parfitt, deceased; all the other lines of the above lands are contiguous and adjoining the lands in the possession of the subscriber.

THOMAS NORRIS, of Thos.

August 19, 1796.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Upper Marlborough, and will be sent to the General Post-Office, if not taken up before the first day of October next.

THOMAS ALLNUT, Calvert county,

- Aulton Allen,
- Thomas M. Brown,
- Levin Bell,
- Mrs. Eleonor Boardman,
- Thomas Balding,
- Richd. A. Contee, 2 letters,
- James Clark,
- Walter Dorsey,
- Sam. Debus,
- Matthew Daggett,
- Charles Edwards,
- George P. Greenfield,
- Thomas H. Hanlon,
- Capt. Wm. Jackson,
- James Mcburn,
- John F. Mercer, 2 letters,
- Jacob & Jos. Mcceney,
- Anthony O Neal,
- George Naylor,
- Moses Orme,
- Nicholas Young,
- Francis H. Romer,
- Edward Rynolds,
- David Stone.

SAM. HAMILTON, D. P. M.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Chaptico, if not taken up by the first day of October next, they will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. LANCELOT CHUNN, sen. near Newport, Charles county.

- Mr. George Sweeney, 2 letters.
- Mr. Francis Noble, St. Mary's county.
- Doctor Samuel Debutts, St. Mary's county, Maryland.
- Mr. Benjamin Reeder, care of Petegrine Bond, near Chaptico, St. Mary's county.
- Mr. Wm. Fred Neale, Esq. Choptico, St. Mary's county.
- Mr. Drayden Reeder, St. Mary's county, Maryland, near Chaptico.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

In virtue of the power vested in me by the honorable chancellor of Maryland, for the disposal of the residue of the sea estate belonging to the late EDWARD DIGGES, of Saint-Mary's county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th day of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on a credit of two equal annual payments, the purchaser paying bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

A TRACT of land on Great Pipe creek, in Frederick county, containing, by a late accurate survey, 354 1/2 acres; this land lays adjacent to the seat and merchant mill of Col. NORMAND BRUCE; it is level, of an excellent quality for farming, and all covered with wood; its situation is very advantageous, being in the vicinity of several valuable merchant mills, and in the heart of a fine farming country. A plot of the land will be shewn, and attendance given on the day of sale, by

BERNARD O'NEILL, Administrator de bonis non of EDWARD DIGGES.

Montgomery county, Aug. 8, 1796. 3

In CHANCERY, August 8, 1796.

William Somerville, } THE complainant applies for
Thomas Wherrett, } a decree for recording an
indenture, executed by THOMAS
WHERRITT, on the 26th day of November, seven-
teen hundred and ninety-three, for conveying unto
WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, and his heirs, one half of a
grist-mill, and a parcel of land adjoining thereto,
lying and being in St. Mary's county; the bill states,
that the said Thomas Wherrett hath departed this state
to parts unknown; it is adjudged and ordered that
the complainant cause a copy of this order to be in-
serted, at least three weeks successively, in the Mary-
land Gazette, before the tenth day of September next,
to the intent that the said Thomas Wherrett, if he be
now alive, or his heirs, or legal representatives, or
any other person interested, may have notice of the
complainant's application, and be warned to appear
here, on or before the first Tuesday in November
next, to shew cause wherefore a decree as prayed
should not be passed.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of
Captain JONATHAN MORRIS, late of Frede-
rick county, an insolvent debtor, that they bring in
their claims against him, regularly authenticated, on
or before the 30th day of September next, in order
that a dividend may be made of the money in hand.
P. MANTZ, Trustee.

Fredericktown, Aug. 3, 1796. 3

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles
county, near Newport, a likely black negro man
named OSTEN, about thirty years old, five feet nine
or ten inches high; it is probable he will push to
George-town, he is acquainted with almost every ne-
gro and free mulatto of that town, he is likewise well
acquainted with the free mulattoes and negroes of
Charles and St. Mary's counties; he has a wife at
Mr. Johnson's, on Patuxent, near the Queen Tree,
is a great chewer of tobacco, and frequently takes
snuff, has lately shaved the crown of his head; there
is a very perceivable difference in the size of his legs,
the largest is full of large lumps in his ham, which
may be discovered upon the slightest examination; if
his legs are examined there needs no further description
of his person. Whoever brings him home shall receive
the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid.

BENEDICT BOARMAN.
August 8, 1796. 3X

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Sunday morning the 7th instant,
a remarkable black negro lad named TIM, once
called himself JAMES, and will no doubt change his
name to evade detection: is about nineteen or twenty
years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, when
spoken to has a side look of attention, well made,
likely, artful and complaisant; a dimple in his chin,
and large white teeth; was seen going to Annapolis
from Baltimore, dressed in a short brown outside jack-
et, with sleeves and no lining, and linen trousers. He
took with him many other articles of wearing apparel,
consisting of shirts, a dark blue cloth coat, striped cot-
ton stockings, &c. and it is probable he will change his
dress; he was raised in Annapolis by Benjamin Ogle,
Esq; who has killed his father and mother, the one a
cook, the other his head waiter. Whoever secures
said negro, so that the subscriber may have him again,
shall have the above reward.

JOHN ROBT. HOLLIDAY.
Epom, 9 miles from Baltimore, Aug. 13, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have demands against the estate
of Doctor MICHAEL PUE, late of Baltimore
county, deceased, are requested to appear at the dwell-
ing plantation of the subscriber, on Elk-Ridge, in
Anne Arundel county, on the nineteenth day of Sep-
tember next ensuing the date hereof, with their claims
legally authenticated, when a dividend will be made
among the creditors, pursuant to an act of assembly in
such case made and provided.

MARY PUE, Administratrix of
MICHAEL PUE, deceased.
Anne Arundel county, July 19, 1796.

Annapolis, August 2, 1796.

ON the first Monday in September next, an electi-
on will be held for two electors, for the purpose
of choosing the senate for the state of Maryland.

And on the first Monday in October next an electi-
on will be held for four delegates to represent Anne-
Arundel county in the general assembly; and one
member to represent the second district in the congress
of the United States.

And on the second Wednesday in November, an
election will be held for one elector, to elect the presi-
dent and Vice-President of the United States.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne Arundel county.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And to be sold at this office, price three eighths
of a dollar,

REFLECTIONS

On the proposition to communicate,
by a navigable canal, the waters of
Chesapeake with those of Dela-
ware Bay,

Addressed

To the CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-
tends to prefer a petition to Prince-George's
county court, the next September term, for a com-
mission to prove and perpetuate the boundaries and
line trees of a tract of land called MOUNT CALVERT
MANOR, lying in the aforesaid county, agreeably to
act of assembly in that case made and provided.

WILLIAM N. DORSETT.

July 14, 1796. 6X

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CHRIS-
TOPHER RICHMOND, Esquire, late of the
city of Washington, are desired to make immediate
payment, and all those who have any claims against
the said deceased, are desired to bring them in, legal-
ly authenticated.

JOHN DAVIDSON, } Executors.
R. B. LATIMER. }

Annapolis, August 11, 1796. 4

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at Mr. WHARF's tavern, in An-
napolis, on the 10th day of September next, at
ELK-RIDGE LANDING on the 21st, at the CITY of
WASHINGTON on the 30th, and all other times in
the month of September at my office in Upper Marlbo-
rough, for the purpose of receiving the taxes on car-
riages, and issuing licences to retailers of wines and
foreign distilled spirituous liquors, agreeably to the
laws of congress.

RICHARD MARSHALL, Collector
of the revenue of Prince George's
and Anne Arundel counties.

August 10, 1796. 4

THIS is to give notice, That all persons who
have claims against the estate of THOMAS TAL-
BOTT, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are
requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and
all those who are in any manner indebted to said estate
are desired to make payment to the executrix hereof.

ELIZABETH TALBOTT.

August 9, 1796. 3X

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living
on Herring Bay, a small black MARE, about
13 hands high, 10 years old, with a hanging main
and switch tail, and has no perceivable brand. The
owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges,
and take her away.

EDWARD JOURNEY.

June 25, 1796. 3X

HAVING experienced for some years past the ma-
ny evils and inconveniences that arise from my
servants carrying off all the choicest and best fruit of the
VINEYARD, under the pretence that they are allowed
the privilege of so doing, I now expressly and openly
forbid it, they have no right to sell any thing of that
kind without my leave in writing. Men of virtuous
principles will take notice of this advertisement, others
will regard nothing but what the law ordains. I am
determined to prevent it, if necessary, by legal pro-
secution, but I hope, after this public notice nothing
of that sort will be requisite.

July 20, 1796. X

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in South
river neck, a negro man named GEORGE,
about twenty-nine or thirty years of age, five feet ten
inches high, large featured, especially the feet, a re-
markable good set of teeth, with a simple smiling
countenance when spoken to; had on and took with
him two osabrig shirts, two white ditto, one pair
trousers, one black coat, and red jacket; he has relati-
ons in and near Baltimore-town, and has once been to
Philadelphia; it is therefore presumed he will make
that way; it is probable, if apprehended, he may find
he belongs to the estate of JAMES MAYO, of say
county, having formerly lived in that family. Who-
ever takes up and secures said runaway in any jail, so
that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS,
and if brought home all reasonable charges.

RICHARD HATTEB.

Anne Arundel county, June 25, 1796.

FERRY BOATS.

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

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

June 22, 1796.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized
us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thou-
sand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of
cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from
the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The
following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz—	Prize of	20,000 dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn } tickets, each }	5,000		35,000
5 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		5,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the canal,			26,250

5847 Prizes, 175,000
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities re-
quired by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment
of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence with-
out delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which
timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after
the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relin-
quished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated
accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL
LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at
the Counting-House of WALLACE &
MUIR. Price, ten Dollars. 0

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton
91 RAGS;
At the Printing-Office.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,
HAS received an assortment of gold and silver
warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and steel Watch
Chains and Seals, plated Castors, Candlesticks and
Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he
will sell low for cash.

Annapolis, May 11, 1796. X

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away from George-town, without any pro-
vocation, on Tuesday morning the 26th of
July, 1796, an apprentice lad named WILLIAM
KNOWLES, by trade a cabinet-maker, about five
feet five or six inches high, round shoulders, down
look, and knock-kneed; had on a dark coloured coat,
nankeen overalls and jacket, and other things rather
tedious to mention; he is a very artful fellow, as he
has been accustomed to running away, and will per-
sist in a lie if attached. Whoever secures said fellow
in any jail, so that we get him again, shall receive
the above reward. All persons are forewarned har-
bouring said ungrateful fellow at their peril.

MIDDLETON and KING.
N. B. It is supposed he will make for Baltimore,
as he was formerly a sailor, and take shipping.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(LHD YEAR)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1796.

MANHEIM, June 15.

HB attack of yesterday lasted until five o'clock in the evening. It appears to have been very serious—the cannon and musketry, the sabre and the bayonet, were all employed, and the cavalry were warmly engaged. The French took, lost and retook, a redoubt upon the Rhinebach—and they must have lost many men, for the soldiers were obliged to pass the water with their guns over their heads, and under the fire of the Austrians. The attack extended all the way from Rheingensheim and Lipstein, opposite Oggerheim. The French in the morning dislodged the Austrians from Frankenthal, but in the afternoon the post was retaken from them.

This morning every thing is quiet—the Austrians have concentrated their position between Mundach and the old redoubt of the Rhine. The French have it in contemplation to employ the Imperials in such a manner here as to prevent their detaching troops to the Lahn.

June 16. Last night a variety of skirmishes took place among the out-posts, on the side of Mundach, in which the Austrians were successful.

The following article is official.

"The intrenchments in front of Mannheim and Mundenheim being completed, general Wurmsler, in the night of the 15th, stationed a sufficient number of troops in them for their defence. The remainder of the detachment which occupied the position from Rheingensheim to Frankenthal, have passed the Rhine to take possession of the ground that is marked out for their encampment."

June 17. The action on the 14th June was very bloody. On each side the greatest obstinacy was evinced, but the loss of the French was infinitely more considerable than ours; for after having been driven from several redoubts, which they scaled three different times, our cavalry pursued them to a great distance. In the environs of the Rhebütte, the ground is covered with dead bodies.

The head quarters of general Wurmsler are at Schwetzingen. The troops, which on the night of the 15th, repassed the Rhine, are going to Schwetzingen. The intrenched camp upon the left bank of the Rhine, is defended by 150 pieces of cannon, and by a great number of troops extended from Mannheim to Rheingensheim. The French since yesterday, have occupied Oggerheim and Frankenthal."

BANKS OF THE MAINE, June 15.

According to letters from the left bank of the Rhine, the French were not at Worms on the 13th. On the 14th, one of their patrols showed themselves on the Pfledersheim road.

MENTZ, June 16.

Every thing is quiet in our environs. The enemy are not seen within 3 leagues of us. It is on the side of Biogen they approach the nearest. Their detachments advance beyond the Sieg, levy contributions on the villages, and then return.

WETZLAR, June 16.

Yesterday was an alarming day, but it ended fortunately for us, as the French were compelled to retreat. Wetzlar, Franckfort, and the neighbouring country, are now delivered from the enemy.

The following is the account of the bloody action:

Yesterday at noon a cannonade began near our town. The French made two false attacks on Lenu and Wehrdorf, of both which places the Austrians had again possession. General Werneck immediately sent a reinforcement to Wehrdorf. About two in the afternoon, the French under general Lefebvre and Grenier, attacked the town from the side of the forest of Abersberg, with 13,000 men. The Austrians had on their advanced troops and light troops on the side of the town. The affair was at first considered as of slight importance, and Werneck, therefore, only brought up the regiments from the camp behind town. But these were not sufficient, as the corps of Werneck only consisted of 7 or 8000 men.

The Austrians in the first two hours lost many brave men, but between four and five the archduke Charles arrived, and headed the troops himself. This inspired the soldiers with new courage, and turned the battle in our favour. Till seven o'clock the event of the day was doubtful. Had the Austrians been compelled to retreat, our city would have been exposed to the most imminent danger. Towards evening arrived some Austrian regiments, and about 7 o'clock 9000 Saxons. These decided the victory.

General Werneck in person at the head of the regiments of Karanay, forced up the mountain, took five pieces of cannon, and the Saxons, on the left wing, too. The heavy artillery also now came up, of which the Austrians had before been in want, and,

about 9 o'clock the French were reduced to flight, and driven beyond Altenberg. To-day the Austrians are five leagues in advance. The event of this battle was of the utmost importance to this city, Franckfort, and the whole neighbouring country."

Another letter, same date.

"Yesterday was to us a day of anxious expectation. At eleven in the morning we heard a firing of small arms and platoons in the Klosterwald, about half a league from this city. About one, the chateaux of Saxe Weimer had dislodged the French from thence; on which the Austrian grenadiers, and the cuirassiers of Nassau, advanced, and a warm action, with a very heavy cannonade, ensued. About 5 o'clock the archduke Charles arrived, and brought up the grenadier post at the Galzenberg opposite Franckfort. The victory was obstinately contested on both sides, until the Saxon cavalry arrived, and turned the scale in favour of the Austrians, and the enemy took flight.

"We are now all busily employed in bringing in the wounded Austrian soldiers.

"The archduke Charles gave us the pleasing intelligence, that we had nothing more to fear, as the French were retreating with the utmost precipitation. The Austrians are already at Sinn, four leagues from this place. Ten pieces of cannon and a number of prisoners have been just brought in."

Same date—ten o'clock at night.

"Our brave defenders are following up the advantages they have obtained with the utmost alacrity and resolution, and excite in us the hope of still greater successes.

"Fifty French fusiliers have been brought in here, made prisoners at Herborn, four leagues from hence; as also seven chateaux and a French commissary with his chest from Dillenburg. On the chateaux alone were found 2000 Louis d'Ors. One train of artillery after another is now passing through this city towards Dillenburg and Weilbourg. The Austrians are at Lahnberg, three leagues from hence, on the road to Weilbourg—the latter town was yesterday morning evacuated by the French. As the French are already driven from the vicinity of Herborn and Dillenburg, the whole of the Austrian army will, to-morrow, pass the Lahn, in pursuit of the enemy."

"The Austrians have suffered considerably in the late actions; but the French still more—Some estimate the loss of the latter at from two to three thousand men killed, and from 1700 to 2000 made prisoners.

"It is asserted that general Lefebvre is among the prisoners."

P. S. The part of the Austrian army which is already on this side of the Lahn, continues to advance. The French have already retreated to Limbourg. The archduke Charles passed the last night here, his head quarters are at Weilbourg.

June 17. The following is a more particular account of the actions which took place on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, near this city and Altenberg.

Those of the 14th consisted chiefly of slight skirmishes without any formal attack, the French, however, were driven from Werdon, Berhausen, Phrinhausen, Dalheim, and Koffenfort. All these places suffered much when they retreated.

On the 15th, the action began to be warm. The French, informed that Austrian reinforcements had arrived on the Lahn and the Dill, endeavoured to force the centre of the Austrians, and general Lefebvre undertook to do this with 25,000 men; for as he had commanded in the expedition of last September, he was well acquainted with the country. He therefore, on the 15th, in the morning, attacked the Austrians at Berhausen and Wehrdorf, and endeavoured to penetrate with all his force through the wood of Berhausen and Altenberg. The Austrian grenadiers, the regiment of hussars of Verzay, and the Saxon chateaux, who had come up, opposed them. The French had erected masked batteries from the heights near the Lahn to Altenkirchen, and made a terrible fire of cartridge shot and small arms on these troops, by which the Saxon chateaux suffered exceedingly.

Fleig marshal lieutenant Werneck advanced to their support with the troops posted behind the town. The firing was terrible, and the Austrians began to give way in several places. The ground and the weather were both unfavourable to them; every thing was adverse, and a retreat appeared unavoidable. Such was the state of the affair at 7 in the evening, when the archduke Charles came entirely unexpectedly, on the full gallop, to the field of battle. During the hottest fire of cartridge shot, he rode through all the ranks, conjured the troops to hold out only a little longer, as reinforcements were on their march.

The Austrians now bravely sustained the enemy's fire, and immediately after arrived the Austrian troops from Weilmunster, and Nusseheim, and draw towards Konigsburg. At the same time the brave Saxon troops, advanced by Kachenberg to the field of battle, and also a number of pieces of artillery, of which the Austrians had before been greatly in want. Batteries

were immediately erected, and a vigorous fire commenced. The Austrian and Saxon cavalry surrounded the wood, the infantry advanced against the batteries with bayonets fixed, seized them while the cavalry cut their way into the wood, and the French were obliged to retreat, and victory decided in favour of the Austrians about ten o'clock. Both sides have lost a great number of men. The cartridge shot was very destructive to the Austrians. The Saxons achieved miracles of bravery, and to them we are principally indebted for this important victory. Many French prisoners are not yet brought in—a wounded colonel of cavalry is one of the principal, twelve pieces of cannon have been taken. One Saxon regiment lost 10 killed, and 147 wounded; the Saxon chateaux, however, have suffered most.

We have this moment received the news, that after the battle to-day, which lasted from four to six in the morning, the French were driven from Leun, Stockhausen, Bifeberg, and Weilberg.

Yesterday the hussars of Blankenstein passed the Lahn, and made several prisoners.

FRANCEFORT, June 16.

Eight P. M.

An estafette this moment arrived from Wetzlar, brings us news that the action yesterday was wholly favourable to the Austrians. The enemy, 18,000 strong, under general Lefebvre, was driven four leagues back, and four pieces of cannon were taken. The archduke's head quarters are at Neuborn, half a league from Wetzlar.

June 17. In the evening.

Letters from Wurges and Limbourg, dated this day, announce the French have entirely retreated from the environs of the Lahn. They added, that the Imperial army during the night made further progress. At ten the next morning a heavy cannonade was heard at Limbourg—the enemy, to cover their retreat, cut up the roads and filled them with trees. The roads were full of shoes, coats, &c. belonging to the French.

June 18. Nine at night.

An estafette is at this moment arrived, with the news that the head quarters of the archduke Charles were this morning at Hackenbourg, the advanced posts of the Imperial army are already before Altenkirchen. The retreat of the French army is very rapid. Several pieces of cannon, powder, powder waggons and baggage, have already been taken from them.

According to accounts received here this day, one column of the army of Jourdan is passing the Rhine at Neuwied, and the remainder retreating to Duffeldorf. The greater part of the army of the archduke is advancing beyond the Lahn. The communication is now open with Ehrenbrittstein, the blockade of which is raised.

A part of the French army has already passed the Sieg, on its retreat.

General Lefebvre has had his hand cut off by a Saxon horseman, and his brother is killed. The report that the general was taken prisoner is not confirmed.

SCHWALBACH, June 18.

Yesterday morning the Imperial troops who were in the environs of Limbourg, were put in motion for the purpose of proceeding to the other side of the Lahn.

The Austrians proceeded directly to Montaubur, to pursue the enemy, who were in full retreat on that side.

The French also retired yesterday morning from Elms and Nassau, and were pursued by gen. Finck.

LUGANO, June 18.

It is the plan of the French to erect Austrian Lombardy into an independent republic. Nobility and titles are already abolished all over the Milanese. The French republic will, it is said, grant Pavia, with its territory and some other portion of Lombardy, to the king of Sardinia. It is certain, beyond any doubt; that a new army now forming in Piedmont, with the consent of the French, is destined to garrison a part of Lombardy.

COLOGNE, June 20.

General Lefebvre, whom flying reports announced to be mortally wounded, made prisoner, killed, arrived here on the 18th instant. He is indeed wounded, but his wound cannot be dangerous, for he walked about the town the same evening he arrived. He has already set off for Duffeldorf; his division and a quantity of baggage and artillery follow him.

June 21. The Austrians have arrived at Duffeldorf, and are already in possession of this city. It is said they intend to attack Duffeldorf. We hear this moment that some men of the army of the north, and several battalions of Saxons, marched from Holland to reinforce the French at Duffeldorf.

NEUWIED, June 20.

We have come off very well. General Olivier, a worthy character, who commanded the French troops here, maintained a severe discipline, so that not the least excess was committed. On the sudden approach of the Imperialists the town was evacuated by the French. Several houses were damaged by the cannonade of the Austrians, who first supposed the French still at Neuwied.

SIEGEN, June 16.

The French, when they crossed the Rhine, and as they advanced, made known by a printed proclamation that it was against their will that they again endeavoured to transfer the theatre of war on the right bank of the Rhine; but that the implacable pride of the German princes had forced them to that step. They said, they did not come as enemies of the inhabitants of this side of the Rhine, and would protect the property of all those who did not fly from their homes; that the Germans ought to treat the French warriors as brothers, and the latter would not fail to do the same, it being strictly enjoined to them; on the contrary, the emigrants should ascribe the fault to themselves, if the same protection was not extended to their property left behind.

According to the accounts from Siegenburg and its environs, the French really behaved very well. In this quarter they exact every where contributions. They have demanded 10,000 bls. of bread, 40 cows, 15 casks of brandy, a great quantity of shoes, &c. from this town. The greatest part of this contribution has already been furnished without having to this moment seen a single Frenchman, except the bearer of the order. They have also transmitted a polite letter of that kind to the county of Witzgenstein; but the bearer, a French horseman, was seized with his letter by an Austrian patrol, and the order may therefore probably remain unexecuted.

BONN, June 20.

A bloody action was again fought yesterday between Uckerath and Altenkirchen. The details given vary in some particulars, but they all agree that the French grenadiers and dragoons fought like lions, and that every inch of ground which the Austrians gained was covered with their own blood. General Kleber advanced during the day upon the enemy and continued his retreat undisturbed towards night. About 300 wounded were sent here the same day by general Kleber.

The corps of Kleber falls again back to its former position on the Wupper, whilst the divisions of Jourdan's army that had crossed the Rhine, occupy already their former positions between Mentz and Coblenz.

The French attribute the check they suffered near Wetzlar to the great superiority of the Austrians, who amounted to from 15 to 20,000 men, whilst the division of Lefebvre was not half so numerous.

FRONTIERS of ITALY, June 11.

The French columns who had advanced by way of Vicenza, and of which it was thought that they would attempt to attack the Austrian army in the rear, and to penetrate to Trident, have marched back again. In other parts, however, the French are still penetrating towards Crain, and other parts of the frontiers of Austria. Kellerman's army, it is still believed, will attempt to penetrate through the country of the Grisons, and by that means to turn the Austrians, to force them to retreat from the frontiers of Tyrol into the interior of the emperor's hereditary dominions, while other French troops will advance.

PARIS, July 1.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

The accounts from the commanders of the French armies in this direction, appear more regular and connected than those on the German side; it requires little more than to arrange the official details according with the order of time, to follow up their unparalleled progress; private accounts state that the French made an attack on the two suburbs of Mantua, St. George and Chariale. General D'Allemagne made himself master of the first, and general Angereau of the second, and drove the Austrians into the town, but the French were afterwards dislodged; that the English had seized six French vessels laden with ammunition, under the Genoese fort Del l'Arma, which had occasioned a representation from Faypoul, and a meeting of the senate. That the Venetians were augmenting their land forces, and had recalled their admiral Gondelmero, with his fleet from Corfu to protect their commerce in the Adriatic, which had suffered much by privateers holding letters of marque from the French generals. That Saliceti had demanded a free passage for the French troops through his territory; and that the army of Kellerman was reported to be approaching the country of the Grisons, with an intention to co-operate with the other generals in their plans for penetrating the Austrian hereditary dominions, by the way of Tyrol. Beaulieu's army was posted along from Alz, Cagliano to Roveredo and Trent, and marshal Wurmer was hourly expected to assume the command, vice Beaulieu; the Tyrolese were making the greatest exertions to check the career of Buonaparte. Thirty thousand men had been detached from marshal Wurmer's army to reinforce general Beaulieu. General Clairfaut, it is reported, is to have the command of the Austrian troops in the Tyrolese. Large reinforcements have also been sent to strengthen the French army in Italy.

Letters from Switzerland state, that all the emigrants, without distinction of age or sex, have just

received orders to leave all the cantons before the first of August. The sick and infirm remain till the first of September.

And a letter from Chambery says, the Ottoman ambassador passed through that place, on his way to Paris, on the 25th.

From England there are few articles of a public kind that interest; government appears to entertain a serious alarm, on the subject of the armaments of Spain and the semblance of preparation for invasion on the opposite continent. On the 2d July a large detachment was suddenly selected from the royal artillery, at Woolwich, embarked directly on the Warren, the ordnance transport, and sailed the next day for Gibraltar. On the 10th of July, marquis Carwallis inspected the works at Landguard fort, and crossed the harbour to Harwich; and in the evening visited the camp consisting of the Hertford militia. The next morning set out to visit the Essex coast.

LONDON, July 2.

We lay before our readers the last communication from Mr. Barthelemi to the state of Basle, dated 15th Prairial, June 2.

"Mighty lords,

"From authentic intelligence it appears, that the army under the command of Conde are on their march towards your frontiers, to resume the position they occupied the last campaign: I cannot, mighty lords, refrain from calling your attention to the avowed object of that corps of emigrants, and admonishing you to devise the most effectual means for the maintenance of the neutrality of your territory, and to repel any aggression that may be made upon it.

"I have reason to believe, that the measures you have already concerted with the confederate state for this purpose, together with the reinforcements, composed of the Melvetic contingents, cannot fail to give the executive directory of the French republic the utmost confidence in the most scrupulous observance of the duties as a neutral country.

"You will not, I hope, mighty lords, mistake the interference of the French government, when, in conformity to my instructions, I again solicit your attention respecting Conde's army. The only object I have in view on the present occasion is, to preserve the tranquillity of your canton, and an earnest desire to avert from your frontiers and of all the co-shares, those calamities which to me appear the necessary consequence of neglect, and the want of clear understanding at the present moment.

"The proper dispositions have been made by our generals, all possible precautions taken on the confines of France to repel any aggression that may be made by the enemy, after traversing your territories, and should this band of emigrants have the temerity, if despair itself should drive them to so forlorn an expedient, as to advance with arms in their hands to the very bosom of the French nation, they cannot by any possibility escape destruction. May God preserve you. &c.

(Signed) "BARTHELEMI."

In a few days after the receipt of the above letter, M. Ochs, burgomaster of the state of Basle, let out for Paris.

July 11. Paris dates of the 3d July mention, that authentic letters announce a fresh victory gained by Moreau on the right side of the Rhine, and that the emperor's cuirassiers were almost cut to pieces; that the siege of Mantua is carried on by 60,000 men. The king of Naples had obtained a cessation of arms, on condition of withdrawing his forces, land and naval, from the coalition. L'Eclair of the third July says, that the French had gained a signal victory, entered Friburg in the Brisgau; this appears to allude to the victory first mentioned in this paragraph. It was reported that Pichegru had taken part of Moreau's army, and was marching by Constance to cut off Beaulieu, enter the Tyrolese by the way of Germany, and shake hands with Buonaparte. Moreau in his letter, dated Kehl, talks of shaking hands with Buonaparte.

A Munich head of June 26, mentions that a courier from Inpruck brought news of the French having taken Polzen, secured the passage of Schults, and advanced into the valleys of Frießler and Munster.

Paris dates of the 5th July say, "We have certainly taken possession of Leghorn, Ancona, and Civita Vecchia. It is said, that at Leghorn we took from the English shipping, &c. to the amount of 60 millions. The ministers of the king of Naples and the pope had arrived at Paris.

NEW-YORK, September 1.

By the arrival of the brig Two Sisters, Richard Jeffery, master, from Cape Francois in 11 days, we receive the following information:

Every kind of provisions were in great plenty at the Cape, Port Dauphin, Port-de-Paix, &c. Flour was selling for ten dollars with the prospect of its falling soon to eight, as the public stores were filled up with no less than 25,000 barrels.

The government was disbanding several useless camps in the interior of their island, in order to lessen their charges and restore so many hands to agriculture.

The British had made no progress in any part of the island, but their forces were so much reduced at the Mole, by an epidemical disorder, that they could hardly man three of their ships. Two thirds of their land troops had already perished, and the remainder were dying very fast, and from 20 to 30 in a day.

An account was received of the capture of Tortola island by two French frigates, La Madula and Infirpente, with 300 land troops; it was reported that after taking several English ships richly laden, and

defined to join the Jamaica convoy, they sank a few privateers, destroyed the town, and were daily expected with their prizes at the Cape.

September 2.

Extract from the log-book of the brig Tothill, captain Lovell, arrived yesterday from St. Croix.

On Saturday last, the Chesapeake beating about W. N. W. saw three ships of war standing to the westward, one of which altered her course about 11 A. M. and stood to the northward, the other two continued their course to the westward, and passed us about a mile ahead without showing colours or offering to speak us; we soon after saw a signal made by one of the two, and the ship to the northward immediately tacked and stood after them; we continued our course to the northward. Next morning, early, we discovered three other ships beating about west from us, distance about 3 leagues, Cape Charles then bearing about west, distance about 12 leagues. The ships shaped their course for us, but on some guns firing, which we took to be near the Chesapeake, two of the largest ships tacked and stood for that place—the other, which appeared to be a sloop of war, continued her course for us, but about nine o'clock, on a signal made from the other ships, she tacked and stood after them, and about 11 o'clock they were out of sight; at 12 we discovered them standing to the eastward under full sail, and soon after discovered four other ships in chase, which continued till about 5 o'clock, when one of the ships coming up with the ships chased, an action commenced, which lasted but a few minutes, and as soon as the smoke cleared away, so as to discover the ships, we missed one of them, which, we are persuaded, must have sunk; another ship then coming up with the one that had been engaged, they continued their course after the other two, which at dark appeared to be about a league distance.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

In the Aurora of August 19, we already remarked that the retreat of the republicans from the Lahn was not owing to the superiority of the Austrians, nor the consequence of a defeat; but a skillful manœuvre which ensured the most important advantages to the French. We have also maintained that the crowding of the Austrians in pursuit of Kleber's corps promised the most splendid success of the republicans, and that prudence commanded general Jourdan not to push forward towards Francfort, before Moreau had crossed the Rhine, which we announced would be effected above Mannheim.

All this is partly verified, and partly in such a train as not to admit the least doubt of its being speedily accomplished. The project of crossing the Rhine between Mannheim and Landau, near Gamsheim and Keitsh, where the operation was least dangerous, failed, owing to the accidental overflowing of the river.

But Providence seems to guide the republican army to the spots where the most splendid and decisive successes can be gained. The attack against fort Kehl was at first only intended as a feint; the real attack near Gamsheim miscarried from the height of the waters of the Rhine; the French were then under the necessity to attempt the passage near fort Kehl; and fort Kehl, where the strongest fortifications and innumerable other obstacles seemed to render every effort useless, was taken in a few hours; Offenburgh and Friburg, the capital of Austrian Brisgau, surrendered, and the theatre of the war is at once transferred from the exhausted territory of the petty German princes, to the hereditary dominions of the emperor, which had not yet been invaded during the whole course of the war, and which were so well protected, that after the loss of Belgium the Imperial ministry supposed they might without any danger of further territorial losses continue the war, and that the French could only ravage the German principalities, which did not affect, but must on the contrary promote, the interests of the emperor.

There is no doubt that the executive directory will take every necessary measure to support Moreau in his new and most important conquests, and enable him to improve his victories by over-running Sardinia, Bavaria, Tyrol and Austria. The passage being effected near Kehl, the republicans have their communication with France, and an easy supply of provisions secured; the bridge near Strasburg is on one side protected by the citadel of that city, and on the other by the batteries of fort Kehl. The whole army of the Rhine and Moselle, except a few detachments left in the defiles of the Vange, will undoubtedly have taken the road to Brisgau; all the republican troops in the department of the Upper Rhine, and the French corps near Basle, will also successively join Moreau as he advances up the river towards Bavaria and Tyrol.

And what means have the Austrians to oppose the victorious march of the army of the Rhine and Moselle? The position of Wurmer near Mannheim, is not less than 70 miles from the spot where the republican army effected the passage; he cannot leave that position without exposing the grand army of the archduke Charles to be hemmed in by Jourdan, in the mountains of the Wetterwald; he cannot keep that position without running the risk of his communication with Austria being cut off by Moreau, who being near the pass of the Black Forest, will certainly not have failed to secure them, and by this he must have baffled, beforehand, every project of the Austrians against his own army.

The head quarters of the archduke Charles, are, according to the London papers, at Mulheim; consequently two hundred and forty miles north of fort Kehl; should he resolve to hasten to the relief of Wurmer, Jourdan's whole forces will fall on his rear, and one half of the Austrian army must consequently be destroyed before they can get out of the difficult passages in the Wetterwald. If the archduke deter-

mines to keep his present position, the ruin of his whole army is inevitable.

ANNAPOLIS

Jeremiah T. Chaffin, 774 children of Annapolis county, and F...

Will be SOLD on Thursday the 20th of October in the town of Annapolis, by public sale, the following...

Parts of land in the neighborhood of Annapolis, and a plantation of 1000 acres, taken as the property of the late...

Also will be sold, personal property, and plantation of 1000 acres, taken as the property of the late...

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mines to keep his present position, nothing less than the ruin of his whole army can be expected.

ANNAPOLIS, September 3.

Jeremiah T. Chase and William Harwood, Esq., were chosen electors of the senate for Anne-Arundel county, and Philip B. Key, Esq. for this city.

Will be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 20th of September, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, in Prince-George's county, on the Horse-Pen Branch, about 10 miles from Queen-Anne.

PARTS of landed tracts of LAND, with necessary improvements thereon, each of them well situated. A particular description of each will be given on the day of sale. This property will be sold for ready cash only.

Also will be sold, on the said day, the subscriber's personal property, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, and plantation utensils, &c. on the same terms.

WILLIAM PEACH.

By virtue of writs of *fiat facias* from the general court to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the 20th day of September, at the house of Mr. JAMES WHARFE, in the city of Annapolis, THE following tracts or parcels of LAND, lying in the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, and in the neighbourhood of Pig Point.

Part of BURROUGHS, containing 39 acres, HILL'S PURCHASE, 136 acres, and KICKERSTON'S CHOICE, 103 acres, taken as the property of JOHN SIMMONS.

A tract of land called LONG RAIN, containing 200 acres, taken as the property of JOSEPH HUTTON.

GRAMMER'S CHOICE, containing 130 acres, PURWELL'S ANGLERS, 145 acres, TARAPIN ISLAND, 20 acres, and HARRISON'S ENLARGEMENT, 102 acres, taken as the property of SAMUEL LANE. The above lands are sold to satisfy debts due to the STATE of MARYLAND; the state agent will attend and make known the terms of sale.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 6, 1796.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have incurred their debts, will please to observe, that their next instalment becomes due on the first day of December next, and it is expected that the payments will be made at the Treasury of the Western Shore on or before that day, otherwise process will certainly issue against every delinquent on the day following; it hath been a practice heretofore to delay issuing against the delinquents until after the 20th day of February following, as no such indulgence will be given for the ensuing instalment. I hope the debtors will be punctual in making their payments. In all cases where property is taken in execution for the use of the state, I shall fix a place and day of sale, where I shall attend in person to enforce the sale, unless payment be made.

The several county clerks will please to take notice, that agreeably to law their returns and payments should be made on the first day of November in each year, and as several of them have heretofore neglected to comply, I will certainly put the law in force against those who fail in making their returns and payments on the first day of November next.

The sheriffs are requested to pay up their respective balances on or before the first day of November next, otherwise I shall take immediate steps thereafter for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent for the State of Maryland.

FOR SALE, Or to HIRE,

A STRONG healthy negro WOMAN, about thirty years of age, who has been accustomed to cook, milk cows, and other house work. Inquire at the Printing-Office. *H. J. 1796*

THE commissioners appointed by act of assembly to receive subscriptions to the BANK of BALTIMORE give notice to the stockholders, that in consequence of the first instalment being actually paid, an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS will take place on Monday morning the 10th day of October next, at the house intended for this bank. Baltimore, September 2, 1796. *J. Morris*

RICHARD TOOTELL has left Annapolis to reside in Baltimore; any person that has any claims will enclose them to Mr. JAMES BRYDEN, Fountain- Inn, Baltimore, or to Mr. JOHN SHAW, Annapolis, who will forward them to him.

N. B. Being appointed by HELEN PACA, on the 5th of August, 1796, her attorney in fact, I offer to rent the undivided part of the lands of AQUILA PACA, late of Harford county, deceased.

I will sell all my property in Annapolis.

RICHARD TOOTELL.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each horse precisely at 12 o'clock. The members are requested to meet at Mr. Wharfe's, at 11 o'clock on the first day's race.

In CHANCERY, September 2, 1796.

George Riley and Sarah his wife, against

William Worthington and Anne his wife, Leonard Davis and Mary his wife, Joseph Wilson Davis, William Roper Davis, Leonard Young Davis, Thomas Wilson Davis, Samuel Young Davis, Nancy Wilson Davis, Clementis Davis, and Aquila Davis.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for WILLIAM WORTHINGTON to render an account of his administration of the estate of JOSEPH WILSON, deceased, of Montgomery county, and of crops by him made on the land of said deceased, and of the sales of certain negroes of the said deceased, and of the rents and profits received by him from the lands and negroes devised by the said deceased to the said SARAH RILEY, and of money received by the said Worthington by a decree of the court of Berkeley county, in Virginia, against LEONARD DAVIS, and to pay what shall be found due to the complainants on said account, and that certain lots of ground at Montgomery county court-house be sold, agreeably to the last will of the said deceased, and that said Worthington pay the balance due on a contract for the purchase of a tract of land from the state made by the said deceased, and in all respects perform his duty as administrator, with the will annexed, of the said deceased, and account for the money due from him on the purchase of 200 acres of land from the testator; the bill states, that all the defendants, except the said Worthington and his wife, reside out of the state of Maryland; it is, on motion of the complainants, adjudged and ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the twenty-first day of October next, to the intent that the defendants may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the third Tuesday in February next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. *H. J.*

STATE of MARYLAND, COURT of CHANCERY, September 1, 1796.

Thomas Iiams } THE complainant applies for a }
Richard Iiams } decree for recording an inden- }
against } ture executed by RICHARD IAMS, }
on the 18th day of May, 1778, for conveying to the }
said THOMAS IAMS, and his heirs, one undivided }
moiety or half part of one hundred acres of land, lying }
in Anne-Arundel county, and known by the name }
of RICHARD IAMS'S DWELLING PLANTATION; the }
bill states, that the said Richard Iiams hath, since }
the execution of the deed aforesaid, removed out }
of the state of Maryland, and now resides in the }
state of Pennsylvania; it is adjudged and ordered, }
that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be }
inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the }
Maryland Gazette before the first day of October next, }
that the said Richard Iiams may have notice of the }
complainant's application, and be warned to appear }
here, on or before the first Tuesday in February next, }
to shew cause wherefore a decree as prayed should not }
be passed.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. *H. J.*

In CHANCERY, September 1, 1796.

ALEXANDER CONTEE, an insolvent debtor, of Prince-George's county, entitled to the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one, having preferred a petition, in writing, to the chancellor, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition, and the said Contee, having in his list of creditors, given in on oath several persons as creditors, who reside beyond sea, and have no agent in this state; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said petitioner appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the second day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean-time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three times successively, in the Maryland Gazette during the present month.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. *H. J.*

THE subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and there being other debts still against him which he is unable to pay, he therefore gives this public notice, that he means to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS B. MORRIS.

September 5, 1796.

NOTICE.

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

ANNE MACCAULEY, JOSHUA JACKLIN.

August 15, 1796.

STOCK for SALE.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, to the highest bidder, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the plantation of JOHN HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, in the Swamp, near Mr. Norman's tanyard, on the 15th day of October next, if fair; if not the first fair day.

ALL the STOCK, consisting of a choice parcel of cattle, plough horses, valuable mules, a number of excellent sheep and hogs, with the plantation utensils, &c. Among the cattle are some good work steers, and a number of young steers and heifers fit for slaughter. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Terms ready money.

WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Executor. West river, August 27, 1796.

Valuable property for sale on credit.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, if not disposed of before at private sale, on Monday the 17th day of October next, if fair, if not the sale to begin the first fair day after, on the premises, the sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold, the following property, to wit:

THAT valuable and beautifully situated FARM, that has been occupied for a number of years last past by REZIN ROWLES, deceased, lying on Kent-Island, in Queen-Anne's county, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, opposite to and in full view of the city of Annapolis; its situation is equalled by few and surpassed by none in the state of Maryland for its beauty and healthiness; the soil is fertile and well adapted to wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and grass; it is conveniently situated between the waters of the Bay and Beaver Neck creek, so as to be formed into a peninsula, that a small proportion of fencing encloses the whole farm; it now stands divided into three fields, four lots, and an excellent apple orchard, with many other kind of fruit trees, it has other advantages of a small piece of salt marsh in each field, and abounds with good springs from one end of the farm to the other; its neighbouring waters afford the greatest abundance of the best of fish, oyster, and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, it is improved with a large and new dwelling house, with a brick front to the Bay, two story high, and 28 feet long, joined by a cross building with a fourth front of 46 feet long, with a commodious kitchen at the east end 28 feet long; a good negro quarter divided into proper lodging rooms, &c. a large barn, stable room for about 20 horses, and other necessary out-buildings. The advantages arising to this farm from its vicinity to the city of Annapolis (it being only 7 measured miles) are too obvious to need mentioning, and its other advantages and conveniences are too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement; there will be a large crop of wheat seeded on this farm the ensuing fall, and possession will be given to the purchaser, if any, on the 1st day of January next, but should the said farm remain unsold after the 17th of October next, it will be to be rented for the ensuing year.

Will also be offered for sale, at the same time, 25 acres of valuable timber land, lying within a small distance of the aforesaid farm, and on a deep landing on Cox's creek, the waters of which run within three hundred yards of the said farm. Good titles will be given to the said lands.

Also will be sold, at the same time and place, all the valuable personal property that belonged to the said Rezin Rowles, deceased, consisting of a number of valuable negroes of both sexes and all ages, household furniture of all kinds, a large and valuable stock of horned cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, farming utensils of all kinds, Indian corn, pork, and many other articles too tedious to be enumerated here. The terms will be easy and particularly made known at the time of sale. The lands will be shewn to any person desirous to view them before the time of sale, by Mr. Levin Rowles, now living on the aforesaid farm, and negotiations may be entered into for any of the aforesaid property any time previous to the time of public sale with the subscriber.

JOHN ROWLES, Administrator of REZIN ROWLES. Airy Hill, Kent county, July 20, 1796.

JOHN HYDE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his customers, that he carries on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS as usual, at the tanyard formerly occupied by Mr. BAKER, where he has for sale a quantity of upper and sole leather of the first quality, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He continues to purchase hides and bark, for which he will give a generous price, and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next season. He returns his sincere thanks to the public and others for their past favours, and solicits their continuance for the future. Annapolis, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 9th instant, a negro man who calls himself ROGER, and says he belongs to BENJAMIN TRAVERS; of this county, which intelligence is false. I think it highly probable his master or mistress resides on the Eastern shore of Maryland, as he was seen crossing the bay in a canoe. If the aforesaid negro is not taken out of gaol at the expiration of two months from the date hereof, he will be sold for the fees arising on his commitment.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Sheriff of Calvert county, Aug. 14, 1796.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 15, 1796.

M A D R I D, June 4.

THE number of our ships of war is increased to sixty, and it is added, that the court of Naples, returning to the influence of our cabinet, will unite its maritime force with that of Spain in case of a rupture with England. It has indeed been remarked that the English courts of admiralty, have annulled by their decisions the validity of the Spanish prizes made by British cruisers. But every where the armed ships of this nation stand to examine with an insolent curiosity every Spanish vessel which they meet.

N E U W I E D, June 23.

The tranquillity which prevailed here last Sunday gave us reason to believe that we should have nothing more to dread from the French batteries on the opposite shore, but on Monday, about noon, the French discharged several balls and shells upon the city. Yesterday they renewed their operation, by which considerable mischief was done.

It is reported, that the French have sent a trumpet this day, with an assurance of their intention to suspend their operations against Neuwied.

Advices from Linz state, that the advanced guard of the Imperial troops passed the Sieg yesterday morning, and that the advanced posts had reached Mulheim.

Yesterday a number of French troops passed along the causeway leading to Andermach, on their route to the army in the vicinity of Dusseldorf.

June 24. The French have, in conformity to notice, discontinued their fire on this city. We this morning received intelligence that the Austrians entered Sohlighen last night.

E H R E N B R E I T S T E I N, June 24.

The grand encampment of the Imperial army is still in the environs of Neuwied, and on the opposite bank of the Rhine—a detachment of the French army, a subdivision of which is, it is reported, to be detached this evening.

M A N H E I M, June 24.

The French still continue in possession of Rheingensheim, Mundach, and the batteries they took before our fortresses. As it seems evident that they mean to continue without interruption the attacks on the lines, which will only occasion an unnecessary sacrifice of men, the Imperialists, for the present, mean only to act on the defensive, and to retire into the fort of the Rhine, which has been partly repaired.

F R A N C F O R T, June 25.

The Austrian main army under the archduke Charles is retiring from the Westerwald, and the vicinity of the Sieg, 30,000 men, under the command of general Wartenleben, will remain in the plain of Mulheim, opposite Dusseldorf, and act defensively. The Saxon troops, those of general Henze, several Hungarian regiments of infantry, and the brigade of the prince of Orange, have arrived at Wilsbaden, on their march to the Upper Rhine, and the vicinity of Mannheim. General Wurmsler has set out for Italy, and general La Tour has taken the command of the army, *ad interim*, till the arrival of the prince of Hohenlohe Kirchberg, who is to have the command under the archduke Charles. It is not yet determined where the head quarters of the archduke Charles, as general in chief of the armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine, shall be established; but it is expected, either at Heidelberg or Grosgerau.

Eight regiments of Austrian infantry, eight of dragoons, and one of light hussars, are to march through the circles of Bavaria, Franconia, and Swabia, to reinforce the army on the Rhine; they will be ready by the end of July.

The Austrians have entered Elberfeld.

W E S E L, June 26.

The head quarters of the duke of Brunswick, who commands the troops appointed to defend the line of demarcation, will be fixed at Minden, on the 1st of July.

The action at Ukerath, on the 19th, lasted twelve hours. Three French regiments of chassours were almost entirely cut in pieces. It is said that a misunderstanding has taken place between general Kleber and general Jourdan, as the former accuses the latter of not having properly supported him on the 19th.

Letters from Dusseldorf of the 23d say, that the French had withdrawn their troops from all the neighbouring country into the trenches before that city; but that they were making every preparation to defend themselves in those intrenchments, which they are continually rendering stronger. 600 men are constantly at work on them.

R A T I S B O N, June 20.

The empress of Russia has caused her ambassador to make an oral declaration to the diet of the German empire to the following import.

“ Her majesty, the empress of all the Russias, in consequence of the lively interest she was always used to take in the prosperity of the German empire and of all its states in general, has with great attention observed the course of the war in which it is at present involved. Her majesty could as little refuse her approbation to the solicitude and zeal which she remarked in several of the states, who, partly, even at the price of very extraordinary sacrifices, joined closely with the chief of the empire in defence of the common cause; as, on the other hand she had been forced to remark with regret, that all have not acted with the same accord, and observed the duties of states of the empire. The closest friendship, and the new treaties entered into by her Imperial majesty of Russia with his majesty the Roman emperor, commanded her to make it a particular object of her solicitude for procuring an honourable peace, to exhort pressingly the members and states of the empire to fulfil faithfully their sacred duties towards his Imperial majesty and the empire.

H A G U E, June 14.

Many Batavians returned from France find themselves disappointed, as they cannot be provided for as they desire; besides that their property is detained in France, yet by intercession of our national convention the French minister, Mr. Noel, has procured permission to export furniture, cloathing, books, &c. but all gold and silver is to remain in France. Besides that our national convention in their last sessions found themselves obliged to put a stop to the petitions of those returned, by fixing a term of 6 weeks to all pretended emigrants, during which period they are to exhibit their requests, corroborated by certificates of a forced emigration, after 1787, and of good conduct observed in both countries, after that time such petitions will pass unnoticed.

By a proclamation at Amsterdam, the late civil corps of cannoniers was entirely abolished. They are to deliver up their armes, and are not allowed to wear any regimentals.

All the Dutch land forces have filed off to Gueldres and Over-Yssel, in which province beyond Zoole they will establish a camp.

In the road of Flushing they are equipping a French squadron of frigates, corvettes, &c. to be commanded by rear-admiral Van Stabel, and to act against the English in the North Sea.

I T A L Y, June 20.

The republic of Venice have doubled their military force—they have nearly 80,000 men under arms, to defend their neutrality—they work day and night in the arsenals and docks. Admiral Condulmer, who was at Rome, has been hastily recalled—the Venetian fleet, which was stationed at the Isle of Corfex, is returned to Venice.

Eighteen waggons, laden with gold and silver plate, which the French had taken in Lombardy, arrived at Genoa, where they were deposited with the banker Baibi, treasurer to the French.

The number of fresh troops that have arrived at the French army in the Milanese, which will be mostly employed against Mantua, or join the army of general Massena in the Venetian territory, are estimated at 50,000 men, among which are several regiments of cavalry from La Vendee.

A French convoy of 25 sail is arrived on the coast of Genoa, which have been pursued in vain by the English ships of war.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Mantua, to give up the city to the French; several pieces of cannon at the part where the French were to make an attack, were found charged only with powder and sand. The conspirators have been arrested, and the French, when they appeared before that part of the fortifications, were received with ball.

The strong bridge which the French had thrown over the Po, at Placenza, is furnished with artillery, and constantly guarded by 1500 men.

A magnificent house is prepared at Milan for the lady of general Buonaparte, who is expected there.

The French army before Mantua is now estimated at 40,000 men.

The minister of foreign affairs, count Hautville, has received his dismissal, and will be succeeded by the Sardinian envoy at Rome.

At Florence, the chevalier Fossembroni has been appointed minister of foreign affairs; so far as they concern France.

Some malcontents at Rome have planted the tree of liberty there. The ringleaders have been apprehended.

Several cardinals, and other persons of distinction at Rome, who drew the greater part of their revenues

from the Milanese, are now obliged to contract their expences.

K I R P E N, June 26.

On the 23d general Jourdan went to Dusseldorf, and after having reviewed the army assembled there, returned to Coblenz.

All the armies are in motion. We expect a general engagement. The Austrian army of the Lower Rhine, which had pushed its advanced guard as far as Mulheim and Beulberg, has fallen back precipitately. General Kleber is again advancing to the Sieg, and several columns of the army of the North are already arrived at Nuys, Borghem and Dusseldorf.

This falling back of the archduke is supposed to have been principally occasioned by the intelligence of general Moreau's having crossed the Rhine at Strasbourg.

G I E S S E N, June 26.

This town is in a state of siege, and its situation is as alarming as it was in the seven years war.

Those who are acquainted with military operations easily perceived, that the advantages gained by the Austrians were nothing but a snare laid for them by the French. General Jourdan was in the right when he said, that “ what he had foreseen had happened.” But how could any one be so blind as not to guess the snare, when we see the army of the Rhine and the Moselle, seconded by the right wing of the Sambre and Meuse army, get possession of the lines before Mentz, Mannheim, Philipshurg, and all along the Rhine, while it is only the left wing of the Sambre and Meuse army that is amusing the Austrians upon the Lower Rhine, and filling them with vain hopes.

P A R I S, June 1.

A citizen of Philadelphia hath addressed to the late convention a new work in quarto, entitled, The Magnetic Atlas, or variation charts of the whole terraqueous globe, comprising a system of the variation and dip of the needle: by which the observation being truly made, the longitude may be ascertained. The convention, willing to encourage useful labours, sent the said work to its committee of public instruction, who sent it to the Bureau des Longitudes, and the following report was written on a leaf of the book.

“ The Bureau des Longitudes are of opinion, that this work merits attention; the author hath established, upon many observations, that the two magnetic points turn round the poles of the earth. He has assigned the length of their movements, by means of which we are able to calculate the variation of the needle for any place whatsoever, and thereby know the longitude: But this requires yet more good observations. Broussaire 18, year 4th.

“ Signed, LALANDE, secretary to the Bureau.” In consequence whereof the committee have agreed, 1st. That the work shall be sent to the national library. 2d. That the register of the committee make honourable mention of the importance of the discovery of citizen Churchman; inviting him to continue his observations. 3d. That an extract of the present report, containing the judgment of the Bureau des Longitudes, shall be sent to citizen Churchman, whom the quality of citizen of a friendly nation inspires a new degree of interest.

Signed, Plancher, Gilhar, Baraillon, Fourcroy, Gregoire, Mercier, Lantier, Wandelaucourt.

H U L L, July 15.

By Express.

London, Wednesday evening, half past eight, July 15. This morning government received dispatches from Gibraltar, said to be of the most serious importance, they were dispatched by the governor in a fall sailing transport, with orders to the captain to make the first English port, and set off express to the war-office.

The intelligence brought by the captain of the transport from Gibraltar, which arrived at the war-office this morning, is said to be, that of considerable preparations going on at the camp of St. Roch, evidently intended to act offensively against that fortress; as also a large body of forces having arrived at the lines, which for this month past have been entaned in the villages ten or twelve miles distant from the camp. But from the secret manner in which those in official situations, in the office, have acted, since the receipt of the above dispatches, nothing further has transpired; though it is evident, from the manner and conduct, they are of the most momentous nature. Our correspondent's letter also confirms the accounts given in the preceding post of the entire defeat of the Austrians with immense loss.

L O N D O N, July 13.

Late last night M. Neuman, secretary to Mons. Charetier, arrived at Dover, in a cartel from Boulogne.

BALTIMORE.

YOUNG LADIES

ARE gently BOASTED and TAUGHT English and French grammatically, and all kinds of plain and ornamental Needle-work, Embroidery and Fancy-work, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, with the Use of the Globes, for 160 dollars a year, and five dollars entrance, by

Mr. and Mrs. PRIEST.

EXTRA CHARGES.

MUSIC	15	Dols. per 2r.
ENTRANCE	5	per 2r.
DANCING	5	per 2r.
ENTRANCE	5	per 2r.
DRAWING	5	per 2r.
ENTRANCE	5	per 2r.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corporation and the inhabitants of George-town intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to vest in said corporation powers to increase their right of taxation, and of granting ordinary and retailing licenses, and appropriating the money therefrom arising, and also of applying the money arising from fines and forfeitures within said town to the use thereof, and to grant them a power to sue for such land as they may claim within the precincts of said town, and to vest in them the right of the county wharf in said town, and to enable them to improve or dispose of the ground and water upon Patowmack river, at the termination of the streets and alleys of said town.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Montgomery county court-house, on the 27th of July last, a very likely negro man named PATRICK; he is about nineteen or twenty years of age; five feet nine or ten inches high, of a bright complexion, and has the first joint of one of his middle fingers very much contracted, supposed to be occasioned either by a cut or a burn; he had on and took with him when he went away, a blue broad-cloth coat with a red velvet cape, a pair of nankeen breeches, with strings at the knees, one pair ditto gray casimers, much worn, and a pair of old boots and shoes. Mr. Henry Rozer, near Alexandria, raised him, and sold him last fall, and he is well acquainted in that neighbourhood and Alexandria; he has been seen in the Federal City, and I believe passes as a free man, and says he obtained his freedom from Mr. H. Rozer. It is very probable he has changed his name and dress, and procured a pass or certificate of his being free. Whoever will deliver the said runaway to his master shall receive the above reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him in any goal, so that his master gets him again.

JAMES WOBIE BROOKES.

September 8, 1796.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 5th instant, a negro man named CHARLES; he is a very black fellow, about six feet high, he squints a good deal in one eye, and may be known by having half the nail of the third finger on the right hand cut off; he took with him a cotton jacket, a pair of brown corduroy overalls, linen trousers, an orange shirt, and a pair of shoes and buckles. As he has filed a petition for his freedom in Prince-George's county court, he may probably attempt to pass as a free man. Whoever will secure negro Charles in any goal, so that I get him again shall receive TEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

MICHAEL LOWE.

September 12, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the night of the 15th inst. from the subscriber's house, near the turnpike gate on the Hook's-town road, a negro slave named EVE, she is a tall stout girl, about twenty years of age, her eyes, hands and feet remarkably large, walks very erect and with a quick gait, her complexion very black, her countenance full, and when sharply spoken to expressive of anger and hesitation in answering, with an appearance of her face being drawn away; her common apparel, a blue striped Holland jacket and petticoat, with an old under petticoat of light blue cloth; she usually wears a handkerchief round her head, when without one her wool appears to have had much pains taken with it; she carried with her a jacket of dark calico, and a jacket and petticoat of white cotton, a pair of buff shoes, nearly new, stockings, handkerchiefs, aprons, shifts, &c. her usual employment has been washing and ironing, at which though slow she rather excels; she can also cook in a plain way, and use her needle pretty well at common work. If she has left this neighbourhood, there shall be some person or persons accompanying her, as without a guide she cannot find her way far; she was born in Richmond county, Virginia, on the estate of the late major Charles McCarty, and brought to Baltimore about three years and a half ago. I will give ten dollars to any person that will take her to my house in the country, or bring her to me at No. 107, Market Street, if taken in town; if ten miles from town fifteen dollars; if twenty miles twenty dollars; and if out of Baltimore county the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

FREDERICK PRATT.

August 25, 1796.

STOCK for SALE.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, to the highest bidder, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the plantation of JOHN HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, in the Swamp, near Mr. Norman's ten-yard, on the 11th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

ALL the STOCK, consisting of a choice parcel of cattle, plough horses, valuable mules, a number of excellent sheep and hogs, with the plantation utensils, &c. Among the cattle are some good work steers, and a number of young steers and heifers fit for slaughter. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Terms ready money.

WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Executor.

West river, August 27, 1796.

Valuable property for sale on credit.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, if not disposed of before at private sale, on Monday the 17th day of October next, if fair, if not the sale to begin the first fair day after, on the premises, the sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold, the following property, to wit:

THAT valuable and beautifully situated FARM, that has been occupied for a number of years last past by REZIN ROWLES, deceased, lying on Kent-Island, in Queen-Anne's county, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, opposite to and in full view of the city of Annapolis; its situation is equalled by few and surpassed by none in the state of Maryland for its beauty and healthiness; the soil is fertile and well adapted to wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and grass; it is conveniently situated between the waters of the Bay and Beaver Neck creek, so as to be formed into a peninsula, that a small proportion of fencing encloses the whole farm; it now stands divided into three fields, four lots, and an excellent apple orchard, with many other kind of fruit trees, it has other advantages of a small piece of salt marsh in each field, and abounds with good springs from one end of the farm to the other; its neighbouring waters afford the greatest abundance of the best of fish, oysters and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, it is improved with a large and newdwelling house, with a brick front to the Bay, two story high, and 48 feet long, joined by a cross building with a south front of 46 feet long, with a commodious kitchen at the east end 28 feet long, a good negro quarter divided into proper lodging rooms, &c. a large barn, stable room for about 20 horses, and other necessary out buildings. The advantages arising to this farm from its vicinity to the city of Annapolis (it being only 7 measured miles) are too obvious to need mentioning, and its other advantages and conveniences are too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement; there will be a large crop of wheat seeded on this farm the ensuing fall, and possession will be given to the purchaser, if any, on the 1st day of January next, but should the said farm remain unsold after the 17th of October next, it will be to be rented for the ensuing year.

Will also be offered for sale, at the same time, 25 acres of valuable timber land, lying within a small distance of the aforesaid farm, and on a deep landing on Coxe's creek, the waters of which run within three hundred yards of the said farm. Good titles will be given to the said lands.

Also will be sold, at the same time and place, all the valuable personal property that belonged to the said Rezin Rowles, deceased, consisting of a number of valuable negroes of both sexes and all ages, household furniture of all kinds, a large and valuable stock of horned cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, farming utensils of all kinds, Indian corn, pork, and many other articles too tedious here to be enumerated here. The terms will be easy and particularly made known at the time of sale. The lands will be shown to any person desirous to view them before the time of sale, by Mr. Levin Rowles, now living on the aforesaid farm, and negotiations may be entered into for any of the aforesaid property any time previous to the time of public sale with the subscriber.

JOHN ROWLES, Administrator of REZIN ROWLES.

Airy Hill, Kent county, July 20, 1796.

JOHN HYDE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his customers, that he carries on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS as usual, at the tannery formerly occupied by Mr. BAYLOR, where he has for sale a quantity of upper and sole leather of the first quality, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He continues to purchase hides and bark, for which he will give a generous price, and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next season. He returns his sincere thanks to the public and others for their past favours, and solicits their continuance for the future.

Annapolis, 1796.

N. B. An apprentice wanted at the above business.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

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

Will be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 29th of September, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, in Prince-George's county, on the Horse Pen Branch, about 8 miles from Queen-Anne.

PARTS of sundry tracts of LAND, with necessary improvements thereon, each of them well timbered. A particular description of each will be given on the day of sale. This property will be sold for ready cash only.

Also will be sold, on the said day, the subscriber's personal property, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, and plantation utensils, &c. on the same terms.

WILLIAM PEACH.

By virtue of writs of fieri facias from the general court to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the 20th day of September, at the house of Mr. JAMES WHARFE, in the city of Annapolis, THE following tracts or parcels of LAND, lying in the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, and in the neighbourhood of Pig Point.

PART of BURROUGHS, containing 39 acres, HILL'S PURCHASE, 136 acres, and KICKERTON'S CHOICE, 108 acres, taken as the property of JOHN SIMMONS.

A tract of land called LONG RAIN, containing 200 acres, taken as the property of JOSEPH HUTTON.

GRAMMER'S CHOICE, containing 130 acres, FURNELL'S ANGLE, 145 acres, TARRPIN ISLAND, 20 acres, and HARRISON'S ENLARGEMENT, 102 acres, taken as the property of SAMUEL LANE. The above lands are sold to satisfy debts due to the STATE of MARYLAND; the state agent will attend and make known the terms of sale.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 6, 1796.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, will please to observe, that their next instalment becomes due on the first day of December next, and it is expected that the payments will be made at the Treasury of the Western Shore on or before that day, otherwise process will certainly issue against every delinquent on the day following; it hath been a practice heretofore to delay issuing against the delinquents until after the 20th day of February following, as no such indulgence will be given for the ensuing instalment, I hope the debtors will be punctual in making their payments. In all cases where property is taken in execution for the use of the state, I shall fix a place and day of sale, where I shall attend in person to enforce the sale, unless payment be made.

The several county clerks will please to take notice, that agreeably to law their returns and payments should be made on the first day of November in each year, and as several of them have heretofore neglected to comply, I will certainly put the law in force against those who fail in making their returns and payments on the first day of November next.

The sheriffs are requested to pay up their respective balances on or before the first day of November next, otherwise I shall take immediate steps thereafter for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent for the State of Maryland.

FOR SALE, Or to HIRE,

A STRONG healthy negro WOMAN, about thirty years of age, who has been accustomed to cook, milk cows, and other house work. Inquire at the Printing-Office.

THE commissioners appointed by act of assembly to receive subscriptions to the BANK of BALTIMORE give notice to the stockholders, that in consequence of the first instalment being actually paid, an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS will take place on Monday morning the 10th day of October next, at the house intended for this bank. Baltimore, September 2, 1796.

RICHARD TOOTELL has left Annapolis to reside in Baltimore; any person that has any claims will enclose them to Mr. JAMES BRYDEN, Fountain Inn, Baltimore, or to Mr. JOHN SHAW, Annapolis, who will forward them to him.

N. B. Being appointed by HEBER PAGA, on the 5th of August, 1796, her attorney in fact, I offer to rent the undivided part of the lands of AQUINA PAGA, late of Harford county, deceased.

I will sell all my property in Annapolis.

RICHARD TOOTELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber hereof intends to petition the next September court of Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound the fifth line of a tract of land called BARWEL'S PURCHASE, also the fifth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S GREAT PARK, and the fourth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S PARK, they being contiguous and adjoining the land now the property of the minor heirs of Aaron Parish, deceased; all the other lines of the above lands are contiguous and adjoining the lands in the possession of the subscriber.

THOMAS NORRIS, of Trust. August 19, 1796.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

In CHANCERY, September 2, 1796.
 The object of the bill is to obtain a decree for WILLIAM WORTHINGTON to render an account of his administration of the estate of JOSEPH WILSON, deceased, of Montgomery county, and of crops by him made on the land of said deceased, and of the sales of certain negroes of the said deceased, and of the rents and profits received by him from the lands and negroes devised by the said deceased to the said SARAH RILEY, and of money received by the said Worthington by a decree of the court of Berkeley county, in Virginia, against LEONARD DAVIS, and to pay what shall be found due to the complainants on said account, and that certain lots of ground at Montgomery county court-house be sold, agreeably to the last will of the said deceased, and that said Worthington pay the balance due on a contract for the purchase of a tract of land from the state made by the said deceased, and in all respects perform his duty as administrator, with the will annexed, of the said deceased, and account for the money due from him on the purchase of 200 acres of land from the testator; the bill states, that all the defendants, except the said Worthington and his wife, reside out of the state of Maryland; it is, on motion of the complainants, adjudged and ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the twenty-first day of October next, to the intent that the defendants may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the third Tuesday in February next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
 Reg. Cur. Can.

STATE of MARYLAND,
 COURT of CHANCERY, September 1, 1796.
 The complainant applies for a decree for recording an indenture executed by RICHARD IAMS, on the 18th day of May, 1778, for conveying to the said THOMAS IAMS, and his heirs, one undivided moiety or half part of one hundred acres of land, lying in Anne Arundel county, and known by the name of RICHARD IAMS'S DWELLING PLANTATION; the bill states, that the said Richard Iams hath, since the execution of the deed aforesaid, removed out of the state of Maryland, and now resides in the state of Pennsylvania; it is adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of October next, that the said Richard Iams may have notice of the complainant's application, and be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in February next, to shew cause wherefore a decree as prayed should not be passed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
 Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, September 1, 1796.
 ALEXANDER CONTEE, an insolvent debtor, of Prince George's county, entitled to the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one, having preferred a petition, in writing, to the chancellor, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition, and the said Contee, having in his list of creditors, given in on oath several persons as creditors, who reside beyond sea, and have no agent in this state; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said petitioner appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the second day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean-time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three times successively, in the Maryland Gazette during the present month.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
 Reg. Cur. Can.

THE subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and there being other debts still against him which he is unable to pay, he therefore gives this public notice, that he means to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS B. MORRIS.
 September 5, 1796.

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

ANNE MACCAULEY.
 JOSHUA LACKLIN.

August 15, 1796.

In virtue of the power vested in me by the honourable chancellor of Maryland, for the disposal of the residue of the real estate belonging to the late EDWARD DIGGES, of Saint Mary's county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th day of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on a credit of two equal annual payments, the purchaser passing bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

A TRACT of land on Great Pipe creek, in Frederick county, containing, by a late accurate survey, 354½ acres; this land lays adjacent to the seat and merchant mill of Col. NORMAND BRUCE; it is level, of an excellent quality for farming, and all covered with wood; its situation is very advantageous, being in the vicinity of several valuable merchant mills, and in the heart of a fine farming country. A plot of the land will be shewn, and attendance given on the day of sale, by

BERNARD O'NEILL, Administrator de bonis non of EDWARD DIGGES.
 Montgomery county, Aug. 8, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of Captain JONATHAN MORRIS, late of Frederick county, an insolvent debtor, that they bring in their claims against him, regularly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of September next, in order that a dividend may be made of the money in hand.

P. MANTZ, Trustee.
 Frederick-town, Aug. 3, 1796.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Sunday morning the 7th instant, a remarkable black negro lad named TIM, since called himself JAMES, and will no doubt change his name to evade detection: is about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, when spoken to has a side look of attention, well made, likely, artful and complaisant; a dimple in his chin, and large white teeth; was seen going to Annapolis from Baltimore, dressed in a short brown outside jacket, with sleeves and no lining, and linen trousers. He took with him many other articles of wearing apparel, consisting of shirts, a dark blue cloth coat, striped cotton stockings, &c. and it is probable he will change his dress; he was raised in Annapolis by Benjamin Ogle, Esq; who has still his father and mother, the one a cook, the other his head waiter. Whoever secures said negro, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have the above reward.

JOHN ROBT. HOLLIDAY.
 Epfom, 9 miles from Baltimore, Aug. 13, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have demands against the estate of Doctor MICHAEL PUE, late of Baltimore county, deceased, are requested to appear at the dwelling plantation of the subscriber, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on the nineteenth day of September next ensuing the date hereof, with their claims legally authenticated, when a dividend will be made among the creditors, pursuant to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

MARY PUE, Administratrix of MICHAEL PUE, deceased.
 Anne-Arundel county, July 19, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND, Esquire, late of the city of Washington, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those who have any claims against the said deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated.

JOHN DAVIDSON, } Executors,
 R. B. LATIMER. }
 Annapolis, August 11, 1796.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at Mr. WHARFE'S tavern, in Annapolis, on the 19th day of September next, at ELK-RIDGE LANDING on the 21st, at the CITY of WASHINGTON on the 30th, and all other times in the month of September at my office in Upper Marlborough, for the purpose of receiving the taxes on carriages, and issuing licences to retailers of wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, agreeably to the laws of congress.

RICHARD MARSHALL, Collector of the revenue of Prince George's and Anne-Arundel counties.
 August 10, 1796.

Annopolis, August 2, 1796.
 ON the first Monday in October next an election will be held for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the general assembly; and one member to represent the second district in the congress of the United States.

And on the second Wednesday in November, an election will be held for one elector, to elect the president and Vice-President of the United States.
 RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living on Herring Bay, a small black MARE, about 13 hands high, 10 years old, with a hanging main and switch tail, and has no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 25, 1796. EDWARD JOURNEY.

JUST PUBLISHED,
 And to be sold at this office, price three eighths of a dollar,
 REFLECTIONS
 On the proposition to communicate, by a navigable canal, the waters of Chesapeake with those of Delaware Bay,
 Addressed
 To the CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

FERRY BOATS.

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

THOMAS TUCKER,
 WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.
 June 22, 1796.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz—1 Prize of	20,000	dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each	5,000		35,000
5 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		5,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the canal,			26,250

5847 Prizes,
 11653 Blanks, not two to a prize. 175,000

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
 DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
 LEWIS DEBLOIS,
 GEORGE WALKER,
 WM. M. DUNCANSON,
 THOMAS LAW,
 JAMES BARRY.
 City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars. / 0

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

WANTED,
 A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.
 July 6, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
 Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 22, 1796.

STOCKHOLM, June 24.

HE famous countess Charlotte Ruden-
 stein, who was an accomplice on the
 late conspiracy of general Arnfeldt,
 and was condemned to imprisonment
 for life, was, the day before yesterday,
 set at liberty, and sets out this day for
 Gothland, where government has bought for her an
 estate, on which she is to reside. This sudden change
 in the fate of the countess, was very unexpected, and
 has caused many unpleasant things to be said here.

TYROL, June 20.

Several French spies have been discovered in the
 Tyrol, some of them have been hanged; among
 them was a republican major, disguised as a capuchin.
 On the 17th, an action took place near Montebaldo,
 between our advanced posts and the French troops, in
 which an Austrian picquet of 20 men was made pri-
 soners; but the French were at last obliged to retire
 with the loss of 200 men.

INSBRUCK, June 21.

General Beaulieu has been appointed commandant
 of Galicia. M. de Mallas was to have commanded
 the Italian army, ad interim, but as he is ill at Bot-
 zen (in the Tyrol) general Beaulieu continues the
 command till the arrival of marshal Wurmler.

AUGSBURG, June 16.

The army of the Alps, which is to second general
 Buonaparte's operations, amounts to 50,000 men.
 June 20. An estafette arrived to-day with letters
 from Italy, and from Trent on the 18th, which an-
 nounces that nothing of consequence had happened up
 to the 17th, on which day there was a small affair at
 Montebaldo, near the lake of Garda, which cost the
 French 200 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Reports upon what has passed before Mantua, say,
 that on the 7th and 8th the French erected some bat-
 teries opposite the gate Molina (on the road to Vienna)
 and Fort St. George (on the road to Legnano) from
 which the city is separated by a bridge of 27 arches,
 with three draw-bridges.—The artillery of the fort
 killed many men; but they succeeded in establishing
 some mortars and cannon, which played the next day
 on the city, and continued until the 12th, when their
 ammunition failed them, and they seemed rather to be
 making a blockade than a siege.

We learn from Verona on the 15th, that a great
 number of wounded have been brought there; the
 French suffered most near the Molina Gate; it appears
 they have abandoned it, and now confine themselves to
 maintain their position on the point of St. George,
 where they do not fear the sallies of the garrison.

The Florence Gazette assures us, that the loss of
 general Beaulieu on the 30th of May was at least 7000
 in killed, wounded and prisoners. He lost his camp
 equipage, his baggage, and his artillery, and retreated
 with only 3000 men, and on the road to Trent. Bu-
 onaparte's account does not make it so disastrous.

Letters from Piacenza, of the 10th, announce the
 continual passing of French troops to reinforce general
 Buonaparte; 4000 men went by on the 7th, and 7000
 were expected from Tortona, making probably part of
 Kellerman's army.

BERMANSTADT, (Hungary) June 21.

As soon as the Grand Seigneur heard of the successes
 of the French in Italy, he sent a courier to Vienna to
 assure the emperor of his pacific disposition. The em-
 peror in consequence has drawn all his troops from the
 frontiers of the Turkish dominions, to send them to
 the Rhine and to Italy.

The Grand Seigneur is supposed to have pursued this
 conduct with the view of deceiving his Imperial ma-
 jesty; for he is assembling large numbers of troops on
 the German frontiers, under pretext of quelling a
 pretended rebellion of the pacha of Widdin, and the
 fortifications of Belgrade never was better furnished with
 troops and provisions; so that it is really supposed the
 Turks are only amusing the court of Vienna, in order
 that they may attack it with the greater advantage.

MILAN, June 24.

General Buonaparte is, it is said, gone to Paris,
 to confer personally with the Directory, and receive
 new instructions for his future operations. He is
 expected to return within a fortnight. Citizen Pinot
 has been appointed commissary of the French army
 in the room of Salicetti.

On the 23th three deputies set out from the city
 to Paris, to notify to the French government the wish
 of the inhabitants of Milan, that the Milanese and
 the rest of Lombardy may be changed into a repub-
 lic.

When the deputies were about to depart a great
 multitude of people was assembled. The president
 of the municipality made a discourse to them, in

which he said, "that all the municipalities, legally
 assembled, had expressed their wish that the country
 might be changed into a republic." One of the
 deputies replied, and assured the president, that he
 would exert himself to the utmost in the execution
 of his mission, that the people might be gratified in
 their wish for republican liberty. Another of the
 deputies (Serbelloni) at his departure, took off the key
 he wore as chamberlain, and declared that as he was
 now a freeman, he would no longer wear the badge
 of slavery.

PARIS, July 5.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

Huffman to the executive directory.

Straßburg, 6 Messidor, (June 24.)

"The attacks of the intrenchments of Khel were
 attended with great difficulties, all of which, how-
 ever, were overcome by our troops.

"Among the traits of courage displayed by the
 troops, the most remarkable was the manner in which
 the first redoubt was taken; the soldiers, after having
 leaped into the ditch before they scaled the walls,
 overwhelmed the enemy with a shower of stones.
 This new manœuvre made the troops in the redoubt
 sloop, and the republicans immediately jumped
 upon the parapet, and took possession of the redoubt.
 We had no artillery till we took some pieces from the
 enemy.

June 27.

"Yesterday evening at seven o'clock we attacked
 the enemy in the wood, which was their most advan-
 tageous position; they were forced to retreat, and we
 took 30 prisoners. Our left wing has advanced to
 Bischofsheim; the centre is at Offenbourg; and the
 right wing near Auenheim. An Austrian cavalier,
 taken prisoner, assured us, that the prince of Conde's
 army made part of the Austrian army, and that it
 amounted to 16,000 men; but that is of no conse-
 quence (added the prisoner) you will take them all,
 for they tremble like hares, and the Austrian general
 requires that they shall be placed at the head of the
 army. We hope, that they will fight in despair; they
 will thereby induce our troops to emulate them.

June 28.

"Prisoners continue to be made in great num-
 bers. The enemy have been forced in their in-
 trenchments, and obliged to fly. They have set fire
 to the magazines to prevent their falling into our
 hands. We are now two leagues beyond Offen-
 brog.

ARMY OF THE COAST OF THE OCEAN.

Extract of a letter from the commissioner of the executive
 directory with the central administration of the depart-
 ment of Morbihan, to the minister of the general police
 of the republic.

Vannes, 2d Messidor, 4th year.

"Citizen minister,

"I have no longer to announce hopes, but facts
 to you. I have seen with my own eyes, three bands
 of Chouans, consisting of 30 and 40 men each, all
 marines, arrive here successively this afternoon, with
 their muskets reversed, and their cartridges in their
 hands. I have seen them lay down their arms, set
 up the three-coloured cockade, and kiss it with trans-
 port. I have heard them call out with joy, "Long
 live the republic!" These are the forerunners of their
 companions throughout the whole canton of Vannes,
 who are following their example: they are the
 imitators of the Chouans of the canton of Auray, who
 yesterday, and the day before, laid down their arms,
 to the number of 600, in that neighbourhood.

"Before the end of the Decade we shall not have,
 I hope, in the department, an armed enemy; and
 you will learn, with much satisfaction, that this sud-
 den change is owing rather to the confidence inspired
 by government, than to the astonishing successes of
 our arms in the north and south.

"The deluded men do not dissemble that it was
 the atrocities of government which armed them
 against the republic, and that a wise and paternal
 government has induced them to return to its
 bosom.

Health and Fraternity.

(Signed)

"FAVERAT."

The general in chief to the executive directory, dated
 head quarters at Moneontour, 4th of Messidor.

"Citizen Directors

"I announced to you the principal Chouans of the
 department of Morbihan have made their submission
 to the laws of the republic, and that the inhabitants
 of the plains following their example, lay down their
 arms, which they had received from a hostile govern-
 ment.

"The chief Venden, Beaumelle, being found with
 arms in his hand, has been killed—in consequence of

his death they have found four barrels of powder, and
 four chests of cannon.

"The emigrants Montjean and Grandgou, arrested
 in the houses of the farmer, have been tried, con-
 demned to die, and executed. A great number of
 the same description, by an expeditious departure,
 have escaped a similar fate.

(Signed)

"L. HOCHÉ."

Extract of a letter from general Dutille to the general of
 division Hedouville, dated Nantes, 6th of Messidor.

"I announced to you the surrender of Sapineau,
 a Vendean chief—his two brothers and a cousin, who
 are come to me to submit themselves to the laws of
 the republic."

July 8.

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

The commander in chief to the executive directory.

Head quarters at Offenbourg, 10th Messidor,

4th year, June 29, 1796.

Citizen Directors,

I have to give you an account of the new successes,
 which the army of the Rhine and Moselle has obtained
 upon the enemy since the passage of the Rhine.

The establishment of the bridge, which was com-
 pleted on the 17th, enabled us to make the artillery
 and cavalry pass. General Feriot went immediately
 to reconnoitre towards Maellen and Goldscher, in or-
 der to ascertain the march of the corps of Conde,
 which after our passing the Rhine pushed very hard to-
 wards Offenbourg. General Desaix attacked Vleanuhl;
 which he carried with the greatest bravery. The loss
 of the enemy consisted in 200 prisoners; and the loss
 in killed and wounded was at least equal to that
 number.

On the 8th, the division of general Feriot pursued
 his march against the corps of Conde; he crossed the
 Shutter and marched towards Houghorst and Lauge-
 shiaff.

On the same day general Beaupois began his march
 on the right bank of the Kintzig in order to attack the
 camp at Willstadt; we met the enemy at Gorith, and
 obliged them to fall back with precipitation to their
 camp; but when we came out of this village, the re-
 giment of cuirassiers of Anspach attacked the column
 in front with such fury, that they overthrew all what
 had passed the defiles, and who had not time yet to
 form, notwithstanding all the efforts made to effect it.

The general of division, Beaupois, received 7 or 8
 grievous wounds with the broad sword, as likewise
 citizen Dronault, aid-de-camp to general Desaix.
 Two battalions of the 10th half brigade of light in-
 fantry, placed in the head of the village, by a well
 directed fire, soon put a stop to this attack. Our ca-
 valry soon recovered the moment of disorder they had
 been thrown into; they in their turn attacked the cui-
 rassiers with the greatest bravery, drove them into the
 camp at Willstadt, and brought back 150 prisoners,
 and 60 horses. They marched immediately against
 the camp, from whence the enemy was dislodged,
 with the loss of one cannon and several caissons.

The brigade of general Sainte Suzanne marched
 this day towards Heltzheim and Lingt, the troops be-
 behaved with their usual bravery. Enough cannot be
 said in praise of generals Laisiz and Beaupois, and the
 adjutant-general Decamp. The latter, in crossing the
 Kintzig, seeing a grenadier ready to drown, threw
 himself into the river, and swimming, preserved to the
 republic the life of one of her defenders. The chief
 of brigade, Fouconnet, who was wounded in this af-
 fair, has distinguished himself in a particular manner.
 Two pieces of light artillery, got between the enemy
 at the time the cuirassiers made the attack, but not a
 single gunner quitted his piece. The drivers distin-
 guished themselves by the coolness wherewith they re-
 mained on their horses, where without the least means
 of defence, they were exposed to the swords of the
 enemy, who wounded several of them.

On the 9th, the division of Feriot marched along
 the left bank of the Kintzig to get into the road from
 Offenbourg to Friburg, in order to threaten the enemy
 to cut off their retreat in this point, and to barri-
 cade them on the left by threatening Offenbourg with an
 attack.

The rest of the army marched in 3 columns for the
 purpose of attacking the camp at Bihel, before Offen-
 bourg. The first commanded by general Lecombe
 marched by the road of Willstadt, and was to attack
 the left of the position in front. Adjutant-general
 Decamp was to gain the foot of the mountains, in or-
 der to turn the right, but before he began to act, he
 was to reconnoitre well on his left, in order to be sure
 that general Wurmler's army, which was known to be
 on its march, might not interrupt the march. Gene-
 ral Sainte Suzanne marched with the third against Er-
 taffen and Zithem, in order to oppose the troops that
 came from the Lower Rhine; these three corps were
 under the command of general Desaix.

The first displayed behind the village of Grieffen
 within cannon shot of the camp of Bihel, which was
 about fifteen thousand men strong, composed of part

of the corps of Conde, of the troops of the circle and of some Austrian corps, which formed the cordon of the Rhine.

The second directed its march to Appenwix, and was to have established itself behind the right of the camp, after having secured their back; but arriving in the village they found there the van of one of the columns of the army of Wurmsler, which came on in the greatest hurry in order to form a junction at Offenbourg with the corps of the Upper Rhine. Adjutant-general D'camp attacked them with the greatest audacity, and at last repulsed them by a charge of the cavalry made by the sixth regiment of dragons, and part of the eighth of chasseurs. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, was very considerable; we took from them about 100 horses, and 150 prisoners. Night coming on, we were obliged to postpone the attack till next morning.

The corps of general Sainte Suzanne fell in likewise with the enemy at Urtsfen, drove them off with the greatest vigour, and took about one hundred prisoners. Night prevented him likewise from pursuing his success, and the army remained on the field of battle during the most dreadful weather; the enemy evacuated the camp at Bihe during the night. Seeing that it was impossible for the enemy to form a junction with the corps of Wurmsler, general Ferriot at day break took possession of Offenbourg, and pursued the enemy, who left him two pieces of cannon and some caissons. Adjutant-general Billevenne pursued them in the valley of the Kinzig with the light troops; and the rest of the army under the command of Desaix is marching towards Appenwix and Nilassin, where there will certainly be a serious engagement with the reinforcements coming from the Lower Rhine.

I cannot, citizen directors, sufficiently praise the bravery of the troops and the general officers who commanded them in all these attacks made one after the other with troops not yet organized, but who were nothing but detachments, joined by forced marches from the different divisions of the army, who were next to send them for the passage of the Rhine.

The rapidity of this march and the several attacks as the necessary consequences thereof, have prevented the junction of the two armies which the enemy had on the Upper and Lower Rhine; and the want of uniformity, which this must occasion for some days in their operations, promises us new successes.

MOREAU.

LONDON, July 12.

Letters were on Friday received in town from Jersey, stating, that that island had been thrown into a considerable degree of alarm, in consequence of information received there from St. Maloes, stating, that general Hoche, who has been employed for some months past in bringing the war with the Chouans to a conclusion, is now forming a camp of 15,000 men in the environs of St. Maloes; and has put every fishing and other small vessel in that port in requisition. An embargo has been laid on all the vessels in that port.

The object of this expedition is avowedly against the island of Jersey; and on Monday last the governor of that island thought fit to issue notice, stating the intelligence he had received, and cautioning the inhabitants to be on their guard. Orders to the same effect were also given to the military.

July 13. It is positively a fact, that the real partisans of the house of Orange, now in the unfortunate Dutch republic, are at least ninety in every hundred of the people; but they are afraid of course to discover their sentiments, or indeed to suffer the slightest hint of those sentiments to escape them. None but the mere rabble of the Dutchmen, without principle and without property, are the advocates for the French; and they are in the French pay, for the purpose of diffusing French doctrines, and keeping the respectable order of Dutchmen in submission and terror.

BOSTON, September 12.

LATE AND IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Another Defeat of the Austrians.

On Saturday morning arrived here, capt. Swaine, 56 days from Bremen*. Captain S. is a gentleman of reputation, and has informed us that the following important news was related to him about three or four hours before he left Bremen by his merchant, who is a person of information and respectability—and capt. S. has not a doubt of its authenticity:—

That on the 12th of July, about a day's march from Francfort, a severe engagement took place between the French and Austrian armies, which ended in the total defeat of the latter, with the loss of 12,000 killed and taken prisoners, together with their baggage, artillery, &c.—That the French immediately pushed on for Francfort, and it was supposed at Bremen, when capt. Swaine sailed (July 15th) that the French were already in possession of that place. This intelligence arrived by express from the Austrian army, and was confirmed by the Austrian soldiers who had escaped. It appears that the French effected this defeat by stratagem; having dressed a regiment of their troops in Austrian uniform the evening preceding the battle, they were made to feign an attack on the French, who retreated; the Austrians observing the French falling back, came on with all their forces; and when the French had decoyed them far enough to effect their purpose, they turned on them, and made a most complete victory.

By the Outram, captain Weld, from London, we learn, that on the 21st ult. a brig from Bremen, in 35 days, for Boston, informed, that an action had

* Bremen is about 25 German, or 75 English miles from Francfort.

taken place between the French and the Austrians, on the Rhine, which terminated in the total defeat of the latter.

(Continued.)

HALIFAX, June 27.

We have been favoured with the following by a respectable house in this town.

INFORMATION FOR MARINERS.

In lat. 39, long. 46, 10, W. from London, lays a shoal or rock—at low water about ten feet above the surface, and about 60 fathoms in circumference.

It has been seen by many, but some gentlemen in the year 1789, in Newfoundland, informed me in their voyage from Lisbon to St. John's they were upon it and near being lost. It was in the month of September that year, when it happened them.

This rock or shoal was seen in December last by captain Stewart, of the brig Jenny, of Derry, in his voyage from Antigua home.—Almost all the French and Dutch charts lay it down, but it is in very few of the English.

The rocks and shoals laid down in all charts of these islands are without foundation, except the Formigas near to the island of Santa Maria, and the Feiras off the harbour of Angra, island of Terceira, but they both shew themselves at three leagues off: there is water for a first rate man of war within six fathoms of either of them.

Capt. Stewart, of the Jenny, was so near the shoal before mentioned, he was obliged to hoist out his boats and tow his vessel off, as it fell calm when nearest, and a current running strong towards it.

WILLIAM GREAVES,

Consul for Denmark, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia.

NEW-YORK, September 10.

UNHAPPY ACCIDENT.

Last evening, as Mr. McGowen, grocer, in liberty-street, was drawing spirits from a hoghead, a spark accidentally fell into the spirits and set it on fire. Alarmed at this, he ran to get water, forgetting in his fright to turn the cock, when the flowing spirits communicated the fire to the hoghead. Mr. McGowen, with his father-in-law, Mr. Weiden, being anxious to extinguish the fire, persisted in going down, and attempting to turn the cock, when the hoghead burst, and set these unfortunate men in flames; in which situation they continued several minutes before any one dared to strip them. On having their cloaths taken off they were found to be shockingly burnt. By great exertions the building was saved.

Such accidents as these should operate as a caution to grocers not to draw ardent spirits by candle light.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.

Extract of a letter from on board the frigate Harmony, commodore Barney, dated the 2d of September.

"I expected to have had the pleasure of seeing you in your city, but being chased on the coast by a superior force, were obliged to alter our destination. Write to me at the Cape."

Extract of a letter wrote to the French consul at Philadelphia, by a passenger in the Pennsylvania, captain York, which was sent as a flag of truce from this port to Bourdeaux, dated Bourdeaux, July 4.

"I hasten to inform you of our happy arrival here, after a very pleasant passage of 30 days. We met the most kind reception from the inhabitants of this city.

"I intend to set out for Nantes as soon as I shall be dispatched.

"La Vendee is entirely destroyed. The armies have crossed the Rhine with the greatest success. The city enjoys a perfect tranquillity and every thing is here in abundance, bread sells at 2 1-2 fols a pound."

(True copy) LIOT, Consul.

Extract of a letter from an eminent house in Lisbon, to a merchant in this city, dated July 23.

"This court has laid an embargo on the Dutch ships, and forbid all intercourse with the states of Holland—a rupture not in the least expected. Embassies are sending to London, Madrid, and Paris, and a severe press is making for the army, which indicates a rupture with Spain: it is hoped these hostile movements will subside as soon as an explanation takes place, through the intervention of the envoys."

A Portuguese passenger in the last arrival from Lisbon informs, that the French government has made a requisition on the court of Portugal, that they should pay 20 millions of crowns, and that their ports against the British—and threaten, in case of non-compliance, to march 50,000 men through Spain into Portugal. The above may account for these measures.

The accounts from Lisbon by the Independent, wear a very gloomy aspect; an universal consternation pervaded the court and the people of all ranks, in consequence of the hostile threats of the French, and certain notifications from the court of Madrid, upon the political connexions subsisting between the courts of Lisbon and St. James's.

It was understood at Lisbon, that the Spanish minister had officially signified the intention of his catholic majesty to permit a French army of 70,000 men to march through his dominions into Portugal, unless the latter court without delay, shut all her ports against, and forbid the future entry of British vessels.

The most active preparations were, however, carrying on in all parts of Portugal, to raise an army for the defence of the country; and the expedient of impressing men for the army had been resorted to, in order to accomplish the more speedy collection of a large army.

The first division of the Brazil fleet had arrived; the second, being the most valuable, was hourly expected.

CHARLESTON, September 1.

On Tuesday evening the sloop Nancy, captain Diamond, belonging to Salem, lying at Cochran's wharf, was struck by lightning; her mast was so shivered that a small puff of wind, about 15 minutes after it was struck, threw it on the wharf. The captain and crew were on board; fortunately they received no injury.

In the afternoon of the same day the oven of Mrs. Milligan, on Federal Green, was also struck; the iron door of the oven is missing, supposed to have been melted by the flash.

Sept. 2. Yesterday arrived the brig Amsterdam, Scott, Amsterdam, 67 days.

Captain Scott left the Texel on the 28th June; he brings no papers from Amsterdam later than the 20th. When he left the Texel, there were 12 sail of the line and several frigates lying there. In the Channel he was brought to by two British frigates, which, after examining his papers, and breaking open his hatches, permitted him to proceed.

Off Cape Finisterre he fell in with a British 50 gun ship with a convoy of 14 sail of merchantmen, who, after examining him, dismissed him. From the courier they steered captain Scott supposed them bound to the West-Indies.

Off Bermuda the Pique frigate fell in with him, the captain of which sent an officer and 8 men on board, who took possession of the brig; the captain, four of his men, and all his letters, were sent on board of the frigate, the captain of which broke open his letters, and told captain Scott that if he had not been on his passage to Europe, he would send him to the West-Indies. After detaining him about 12 hours he sent captain Scott and his men on board the brig, and returned him his letters and papers.

NORFOLK, September 12.

By a gentleman who came in the Anne Taylor, capt. Owen, which arrived here yesterday, in 17 days from Antigua, we are informed, that previous to their sailing, accounts were received there of the capture of a fleet of neutral vessels, consisting of 27 sail, bound from Surinam to Amsterdam, supposed to have Dutch property on board. They were captured by two British men of war and a frigate, and sent into Port-Royal.

Annapolis, September 22.

WE are sorry to inform our readers, that his Excellency the President, by an address to the people of the United States, has declined "being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made of a citizen to administer the executive government."—The address will be in our next.

Monday last being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the meeting of the electors of the senate, they accordingly met on that day, and adjourned from day to day until yesterday, when the following gentlemen attended, viz.

LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, President.

Philip Ford,	Robert Bowie,
Edmund Plowden,	David Crawford,
William Spencer,	Philip B. Key,
Jeremiah T. Chase,	James O'Bryon,
William Harwood,	William Purnell,
Thomas Parran,	Levin Handy,
John Chesley,	John M'Pherion,
Henry H. Chapman,	Joshua Dorsey,
William H. M'Pherson,	Abraham Jarrett,
Chas. Ridgely, of Hampton,	John Mitchell,
Charles Ridgely, of Wm.	James Wincheiter,
John Roberts,	Adam Ott,
William Hayward,	Charles Ogle,
Littleton Dennis,	Francis Deakins,
John E. Gift,	Thomas Turner,
Moses Lecompte,	John Simkins,
Philip Thomas,	David Lynn.
William Alexander,	

The electors proceeded to ballot for senators, and on striking the ballots it appeared, that the following gentlemen had a majority of votes, and were accordingly declared duly elected—to wit:

For the WESTERN SHORE.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton,
John Eger Howard,
John Campbell,
John Grahame,
Charles Ridgely, of Hampton,
Uriah Forrest,
William H. Dorsey,
John Thomas.

For the EASTERN SHORE.

Nicholas Hammond,
Littleton Dennis,
John S. Purnell,
William Perry,
James Hollyday,
James Lloyd.

John Chesley and Robert Smith having an equal number of ballots on the first vote, the electors balloted a second time, when John Chesley had a majority, and was declared duly elected.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS BOYD, junior, and BENJAMIN BOYD, of Prince-George's county, intend to petition the ensuing general assembly for an act to relieve them from debts contracted severally, or jointly, which they are unable to pay.

September 23; 1796.

By virtue of a fieri
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10/16/1792

STOCK for SALE.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, to the highest bidder, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the plantation of JOHN HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, in the Swamp, near Mr. Norman's tan-yard, on the 11th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

ALL the STOCK, consisting of a choice parcel of cattle, plough horses, valuable mules, a number of excellent sheep and hogs, with the plantation utensils, &c. Among the cattle are some good work steers, and a number of young steers and heifers fit for slaughter. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Terms ready money.

WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Executor.
West river, August 27, 1796.

Valuable property for sale on credit.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, if not disposed of before at private sale, on Monday the 17th day of October next, if fair, if not the sale to begin the first fair day after, on the premises, the sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold, the following property, to wit:

THAT valuable and beautifully situated FARM, that has been occupied for a number of years last past by REZIN ROWLES, deceased, lying on Kent-Island, in Queen-Anne's county, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, opposite to and in full view of the city of Annapolis; its situation is equalled by few and surpassed by none in the state of Maryland for its beauty and healthiness; the soil is fertile and well adapted to wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and grass, it is conveniently situated between the waters of the Bay and Beaver Neck creek, so as to be formed into a peninsula, that a small proportion of fencing encloses the whole farm; it now stands divided into three fields, four lots, and an excellent apple orchard, with many other kind of fruit trees, it has other advantages of a small piece of salt marsh in each field, and abounds with good springs from one end of the farm to the other; its neighbouring waters afford the greatest abundance of the best of fish, oysters and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, it is improved with a large and new dwelling house, with a brick front to the Bay, two story high, and 48 feet long, joined by a cross building with a south front of 46 feet long, with a commodious kitchen at the east end 28 feet long, a good negro quarter divided into proper lodging rooms, &c. a large barn, stable room for about 20 horses, and other necessary out buildings. The advantages arising to this farm from its vicinity to the city of Annapolis (it being only 7 measured miles) are too obvious to need mentioning, and its other advantages and conveniences are too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement; there will be a large crop of wheat seeded on this farm the ensuing fall, and possession will be given to the purchaser, if any, on the 1st day of January next, but should the said farm remain unsold after the 17th of October next, it will be to be rented for the ensuing year.

Will also be offered for sale, at the same time, 25 acres of valuable timber land, lying within a small distance of the aforesaid farm, and on a deep landing on Cox's creek, the waters of which run within three hundred yards of the said farm. Good titles will be given to the said lands.

Also will be sold, at the same time and place, all the valuable personal property that belonged to the said Rezin Rowles, deceased, consisting of a number of valuable negroes of both sexes and all ages, household furniture of all kinds, a large and valuable stock of horned cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, farming utensils of all kinds, Indian corn, pork, and many other articles too tedious to be enumerated here. The terms will be easy and particularly made known at the time of sale. The lands will be shewn to any person desirous to view them before the time of sale, by Mr. Levin Rowles, now living on the aforesaid farm, and negotiations may be entered into for any of the aforesaid property any time previous to the time of public sale with the subscriber.

JOHN ROWLES, Administrator
of REZIN ROWLES.

Airy Hill, Kent county, July 20, 1796.

JOHN HYDE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his customers, that he carries on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS as usual, at the tan-yard formerly occupied by Mr. BAYN, where he has for sale a quantity of upper and sole leather of the first quality, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He continues to purchase hides and bark, for which he will give a generous price, and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next season. He returns his sincere thanks to the public and others for their past favours, and solicits their continuance for the future.

Annapolis, 1796.
N. B. An apprentice wanted at the above business.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 3th day of November next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 2 o'clock.

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

In CHANCERY, September 2, 1796.

George Riley and Sarah his wife, against William Worthington and Anne his wife, Leonard Davis and Mary his wife, Joseph Wilson Davis, William Roper Davis, Leonard Young Davis, Thomas Wilson Davis, Samuel Young Davis, Nancy Wilson Davis, Clementius Davis, and Aquila Davis.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for WILLIAM WORTHINGTON to render an account of his administration of the estate of JOSEPH WILSON, deceased, of Montgomery county, and of crops by him made on the land of said deceased, and of the sales of certain negroes of the said deceased, and of the rents and profits received by him from the lands and negroes devised by the said deceased to the said SARAH RILEY, and of money received by the said Worthington by a decree of the court of Berkeley county, in Virginia, against LEONARD DAVIS, and to pay what shall be found due to the complainants on said account, and that certain lots of ground at Montgomery county court-house be sold, agreeably to the last will of the said deceased, and that said Worthington pay the balance due on a contract for the purchase of a tract of land from the state made by the said deceased, and in all respects perform his duty as administrator, with the will annexed, of the said deceased, and account for the money due from him on the purchase of 200 acres of land from the testator; the bill states, that all the defendants, except the said Worthington and his wife, reside out of the state of Maryland; it is, on motion of the complainants, adjudged and ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the twenty-first day of October next, to the intent that the defendants may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the third Tuesday in February next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

STATE of MARYLAND, COURT of CHANCERY, September 1, 1796.

THE complainant applies for a decree for recording an indenture executed by RICHARD IAMS, on the 18th day of May, 1778, for conveying to the said THOMAS IAMS, and his heirs, one undivided moiety or half part of one hundred acres of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, and known by the name of RICHARD IAMS' DWELLING PLANTATION; the bill states, that the said Richard Iams hath, since the execution of the deed aforesaid, removed out of the state of Maryland, and now resides in the state of Pennsylvania; it is adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of October next, that the said Richard Iams may have notice of the complainant's application, and be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in February next, to shew cause wherefore a decree as prayed should not be passed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, September 1, 1796.

ALEXANDER CONTEE, an insolvent debtor, of Prince-George's county, entitled to the benefit of an act for the relief of fundry insolvent debtors, passed in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one, having preferred a petition, in writing, to the chancellor, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition, and the said Contee, having in his list of creditors, given in on oath several persons as creditors, who reside beyond sea, and have no agent in this state; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said petitioner appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the second day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean-time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three times successively, in the Maryland Gazette during the present month.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THE subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and there being other debts still against him which he is unable to pay, he therefore gives this public notice, that he means to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS B. MORRIS.
September 5, 1796.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 27th ult. a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS,
July 6, 1796.

Will be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 29th of September, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, in Prince-George's county, on the Horse Ped Branch, about 8 miles from Queen-Anne.

PARTS of fundry tracts of LAND, with necessary improvements thereon, each of them well timbered. A particular description of each will be given on the day of sale. This property will be sold for ready cash only.

Also will be sold, on the said day, the subscriber's personal property, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, and plantation utensils, &c. on the same terms.

WILLIAM PEACH.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have intert their debts, will please to observe, that their next instalment becomes due on the first day of December next, and it is expected that the payments will be made at the Treasury of the Western Shore on or before that day, otherwise process will certainly issue against every delinquent on the day following; it hath been a practice heretofore to delay issuing against the delinquents until after the 20th day of February following, as no such indulgence will be given for the ensuing instalment, I hope the debtors will be punctual in making their payments. In all cases where property is taken in execution for the use of the state, I shall fix a place and day of sale, where I shall attend in person to enforce the sale, unless payment be made.

The several county clerks will please to take notice, that agreeably to law their returns and payments should be made on the first day of November in each year, and as several of them have heretofore neglected to comply, I will certainly put the law in force against those who fail in making their returns and payments on the first day of November next.

The sheriffs are requested to pay up their respective balances on or before the first day of November next, otherwise I shall take immediate steps thereafter for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

FOR SALE, Or to HIRE,

A STRONG healthy negro WOMAN, about thirty years of age, who has been accustomed to cook, milk cows, and other house work. Inquire at the Printing-Office.

THE commissioners appointed by act of assembly to receive subscriptions to the BANK of BALTIMORE give notice to the stockholders, that in consequence of the first instalment being actually paid, an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS will take place on Monday morning the 10th day of October next, at the house intended for this bank.
Baltimore, September 2, 1796.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I,

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz—1 Prize of 20,000 dollars	20,000
1 ditto 10,000	10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each } 5,000	35,000
5 ditto 1,000	5,000
10 ditto 400	5,000
20 ditto 100	2,000
55 ditto 50	2,750
5750 ditto 12	69,000
To be raised for the canal,	26,250

5847 Prizes, 175,000
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

The commissioners, have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars. //

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1796.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FATHERS and FELLOW-CITIZENS.

THE period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now avail myself of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement, from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice, that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The imperfections with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion:—in the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best efforts of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eye, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Had I then that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary; I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suppress the deep acknowledgments of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; and still more for the faithful confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have reflected to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passion, agitated in every direction, was liable to vicissitudes, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging—in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has counterbalanced the fruits of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the effort, and a guarantee of the plan, to which they were sacrificed. Proudly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to assuring vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution, which in the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained;—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue;—that, in line, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent an use of this blessing as will exalt them to the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me on an occasion like the present, to offer to your candid contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only be injured in them by the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to the candid reception of my sentiments on a subject of such singular occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every sentiment of your hearts, no commendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize; but as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political liberty and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to ensue the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess, are the work of joint councils, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest.—Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The north, in an unobstructed intercourse with the south, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The south, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the north, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the streams of the north, it finds its particular navigation invigorated;—and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general interests of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted.—The east, in a like intercourse with the west, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vein for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home.—The west derives from the east supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it is enabled to owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable supplies for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation.—Any other tenets by which the west can hold the essential advantages, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an epaule and unnatural connexion with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations;—and what is of incalculable value they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict our neighbouring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence likewise they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are unwholesome to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty; in this sense it is that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the union as a primary object of patriotic desire.—Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a space?—Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. 'Tis well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all the parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason

to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavour to weaken the bonds.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by Geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Western;—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a habit that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot but be yourselves too much against the jealousy and animosities which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country, have lately had a useful lesson on this head: they have seen, in the negotiation by the Senate, and in the unanimous ratification by the States, of the treaty with Spain, and in the official declaration on that event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicious propagated among them of a policy in the general government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi; they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your union, a government for the whole is indispensable.—No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute—they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have interposed upon your first day, by the adoption of a constitution or government better calculated than your former for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unopposed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting liberty with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitution of government.—But the constitution which at any time exists, and changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, embarrass or to subvert the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community—and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government,—destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the constitution alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of government, as of other human institutions;—that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country;—that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the safe management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the

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STOCK for SALE.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, to the highest bidder, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the plantation of JOHN HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, in the Swamp, near Mr. Norman's tanyard, on the 11th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

ALL the STOCK, consisting of a choice parcel of cattle, plough horses, valuable mules, a number of excellent sheep and hogs, with the plantation utensils, &c. Among the cattle are some good work steers, and a number of young steers and heifers fit for slaughter. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Terms ready money.

WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Executor.
West river, August 27, 1796.

Valuable property for sale on credit.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, if not disposed of before at private sale, on Monday the 17th day of October next, if fair, if not the sale to begin the first fair day after, on the premises, the sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold, the following property, to wit:

THAT valuable and beautifully situated FARM, that has been occupied for a number of years last past by REZIN ROWLES, deceased, lying on Kent Island, in Queen-Anne's county, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, opposite to and in full view of the city of Annapolis; its situation is equalled by few and surpassed by none in the state of Maryland for its beauty and healthiness; the soil is fertile and well adapted to wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and grass, it is conveniently situated between the waters of the Bay and Beaver Neck creek, so as to be formed into a peninsula, that a small proportion of fencing encloses the whole farm; it now stands divided into three fields, four lots, and an excellent apple orchard, with many other kind of fruit trees, it has other advantages of a small piece of salt marsh in each field, and abounds with good springs from one end of the farm to the other; its neighbouring waters afford the greatest abundance of the best of fish, oysters and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, it is improved with a large and new dwelling house, with a brick front to the Bay, two story high, and 48 feet long, joined by a cross building with a south front of 46 feet long, with a commodious kitchen at the east end 28 feet long, a good negro quarter divided into proper lodging rooms, &c. a large barn, stable room for about 20 horses, and other necessary out buildings. The advantages arising to this farm from its vicinity to the city of Annapolis (it being only 7 measured miles) are too obvious to need mentioning, and its other advantages and conveniences are too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement; there will be a large crop of wheat seeded on this farm the ensuing fall, and possession will be given to the purchaser, if any, on the 1st day of January next, but should the said farm remain unsold after the 17th of October next, it will be to be rented for the ensuing year.

Will also be offered for sale, at the same time, 25 acres of valuable timber land, lying within a small distance of the aforesaid farm, and on a deep landing on Cox's creek, the waters of which run within three hundred yards of the said farm. Good titles will be given to the said lands.

Also will be sold, at the same time and place, all the valuable personal property that belonged to the said Rezin Rowles, deceased, consisting of a number of valuable negroes of both sexes and all ages, household furniture of all kinds, a large and valuable stock of horned cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, farming utensils of all kinds, Indian corn, pork, and many other articles too tedious to be enumerated here. The terms will be easy and particularly made known at the time of sale. The lands will be shewn to any person desirous to view them before the time of sale, by Mr. Levin Rowles, now living on the aforesaid farm, and negotiations may be entered into for any of the aforesaid property any time previous to the time of public sale with the subscriber.

JOHN ROWLES, Administrator
of REZIN ROWLES.

Airy Hill, Kent county, July 20, 1796.

JOHN HYDE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his customers, that he carries on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS as usual, at the tanyard formerly occupied by Mr. BAYER, where he has for sale a quantity of upper and sole leather of the first quality, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He continues to purchase hides and bark, for which he will give a generous price, and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next season. He returns his sincere thanks to the public and others for their past favours, and solicits their continuance for the future.

Annapolis, 1796.
N. B. An apprentice wanted at the above business.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

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

In CHANCERY, September 2, 1796.

George Riley and Sarah his wife, against William Worthington and Anne his wife, Leonard Davis and Mary his wife, Joseph Wilson Davis, William Roper Davis, Leonard Young Davis, Thomas Wilson Davis, Samuel Young Davis, Nancy Wilson Davis, Clementius Davis, and Aquila Davis.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for WILLIAM WORTHINGTON to render an account of his administration of the estate of JOSEPH WILSON, deceased, of Montgomery county, and of crops by him made on the land of said deceased, and of the sales of certain negroes of the said deceased, and of the rents and profits received by him from the lands and negroes devised by the said deceased to the said SARAH RILEY, and of money received by the said Worthington by a decree of the court of Berkeley county, in Virginia, against LEONARD DAVIS, and to pay what shall be found due to the complainants on said account, and that certain lots of ground at Montgomery county court house be sold, agreeably to the last will of the said deceased, and that said Worthington pay the balance due on a contract for the purchase of a tract of land from the late made by the said deceased, and in all respects perform his duty as administrator, with the will annexed, of the said deceased, and account for the money due from him on the purchase of 200 acres of land from the testator; the bill states, that all the defendants, except the said Worthington and his wife, reside out of the state of Maryland; it is, on motion of the complainants, adjudged and ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the twenty-first day of October next, to the intent that the defendants may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the third Tuesday in February next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

STATE of MARYLAND, COURT of CHANCERY, September 1, 1796.

Thomas Iiams against Richard Iiams. THE complainant applies for a decree for recording an indenture executed by RICHARD IAMS, on the 18th day of May, 1778, for conveying to the said THOMAS IAMS, and his heirs, one undivided moiety or half part of one hundred acres of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, and known by the name of RICHARD IAMS'S DWELLING PLANTATION; the bill states, that the said Richard Iiams hath, since the execution of the deed aforesaid, removed out of the state of Maryland, and now resides in the state of Pennsylvania; it is adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of October next, that the said Richard Iiams may have notice of the complainant's application, and be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in February next, to shew cause wherefore a decree as prayed should not be passed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, September 1, 1796.

ALEXANDER CONTEE, an insolvent debtor, of Prince-George's county, entitled to the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one, having preferred a petition, in writing, to the chancellor, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition, and the said Contee, having in his list of creditors, given in on oath several persons as creditors, who reside beyond sea, and have no agent in this state; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said petitioner appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the second day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean-time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three times successively, in the Maryland Gazette during the present month.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THE subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and there being other debts still against him which he is unable to pay, he therefore gives this public notice, that he means to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS B. MORRIS.
September 5, 1796.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.
July 6, 1796.

Will be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 29th of September, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, in Prince-George's county, on the Horie Ped Branch, about 8 miles from Queen-Anne.

PARTS of sundry tracts of LAND, with necessary improvements thereon, each of them well timbered. A particular description of each will be given on the day of sale. This property will be sold for ready cash only.

Also will be sold, on the said day, the subscriber's personal property, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, and plantation utensils, &c. on the same terms.

WILLIAM PEACH.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, will please to observe, that their next instalment becomes due on the first day of December next, and it is expected that the payments will be made at the Treasury of the Western Shore on or before that day, otherwise process will certainly issue against every delinquent on the day following; it hath been a practice heretofore to delay issuing against the delinquents until after the 20th day of February following, as no such indulgence will be given for the ensuing instalment, I hope the debtors will be punctual in making their payments. In all cases where property is taken in execution for the use of the state, I shall fix a place and day of sale, where I shall attend in person to enforce the sale, unless payment be made.

The several county clerks will please to take notice, that agreeably to law their returns and payments should be made on the first day of November in each year, and as several of them have heretofore neglected to comply, I will certainly put the law in force against those who fail in making their returns and payments on the first day of November next.

The sheriffs are requested to pay up their respective balances on or before the first day of November next, otherwise I shall take immediate steps thereafter for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

FOR SALE, Or to HIRE,

A STRONG healthy negro WOMAN, about thirty years of age, who has been accustomed to cook, milk cows, and other house work. Inquire at the Printing-Office.

THE commissioners appointed by act of assembly to receive subscriptions to the BANK of BALTIMORE give notice to the stockholders, that in consequence of the first instalment being actually paid, an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS will take place on Monday morning the 10th day of October next, at the house intended for this bank.

Baltimore, September 2, 1796.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. 1,

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. 1.

Viz—1 Prize of 20,000 dollars	20,000
1 ditto 10,000	10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each	5,000
5 ditto	1,000
10 ditto	400
20 ditto	100
55 ditto	2,750
5750 ditto	12
To be raised for the canal,	26,250

5847 Prizes, 175,000
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. 1. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars. //

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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TO THE PEOPLE

Friends and P

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 29, 1796.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIENDS and FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement, from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice, that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious of the out-set of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eye, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satished that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgments of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging—in situations in which not infrequently want of success has counterbalanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans, by which they were effected. Proudly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent an use of this blessing as will give to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former, and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no commendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess, are the work of joint councils, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest.—Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The north, in an unrestricted intercourse with the south, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The south, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the north, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning party into its own channels the leasens of the north, it finds its particular navigation invigorated;—and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general interests of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted.—The east, in a like intercourse with the west, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of intercommunications, by land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home.—The west derives from the east supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation.—Any other tenure by which the west can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connexion with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations;—and what is of incalculable value! they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict our neighbouring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence likewise they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are insupportable to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty; in this sense it is, that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the UNION as a primary object of patriotic desire.—Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere?—Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. 'Tis well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all the parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason

to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavour to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by Geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Western;—whence designing men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head: they have seen, in the negotiation by the executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the general government and in the Atlantic states unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi; they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your union; a government for the whole is indispensable.—No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute—they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution or government better calculated than your former for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitution of government.—But, the constitution which at any time exists, and changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community—and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government—destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretences. One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the constitution alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions.—This experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country—that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the chief management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigour as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the

rights prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the future and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of persons and property.

I have already intimated to you, the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind.—It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, spurred by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissensions, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism.—But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries, which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns his disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeebles the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another, fomenting occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favour, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming it should consume.

It is important likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power; by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our own country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates.—But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed.—The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure; reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expence by cultivating peace; but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by abstaining from occasions of expence, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear.—The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that

public opinion should co-operate.—To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid consideration of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation, which indulges towards another so habitual hatred, or so habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject: at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another, produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favourite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and insinuating into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads us to concessions to the favourite nation, of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld. And it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens, (who devote themselves to the favourite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment towards a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to the satellites of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it.—Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they adulate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other.—Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships, or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is

not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality, we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humour or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world, so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronising infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favours or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them; conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that 'tis folly in one nation to look for disinterested favours from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favours, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favours from nation to nation. 'Tis an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations: But if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your representatives in both houses of congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest, to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope, that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life

dedicated to its service, and actuated by that

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United States: 17

L O N

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dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be assigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man, who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favourite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labours and dangers.

G. WASHINGTON.
United States, 17th September, 1796.

LONDON, July 16.

THE Dutch and the Flemish papers concur both with the German and the French in giving the most favourable representation of the position of the French armies on the right bank (as it is commonly called) of the Rhine.

The French have, by a well concerted plan, and by following the system of tactics, recommended to them by Carnot, and practised in the campaign before the last, been eminently successful. They have not made their principal attacks in front, but have penetrated by the flank of the enemy, opposing a strong column to a feeble line, and thus inuring victory, without the mortification of having purchased it by a heavy loss. We do not go the full length of believing that the late retreat of Jourdan was merely a manoeuvre; but if otherwise, it must certainly be admitted, that he has admirably contrived to retrieve a misfortune, which in war is next to avoiding one.

BOSTON, September 15.

A letter from Cadix, dated July 20, says, "The mail has just arrived from Gibraltar, bringing an account of fourteen sail of American vessels having been taken by the Algerines and other devils."

This article of information was received yesterday, and occasioned a considerable degree of anxiety in the minds of many. We are happy to have it in our power to prove the falsity of the above article from the following authority.

Captain Plummer, who arrived last week, left Gibraltar four days subsequent to the date of the above letter, and makes no mention of any such intelligence being in circulation at the time of his sailing. In addition to which Captain Hillman arrived here last evening from Cadix, which place he left the first of August, who says, that such a report had been circulated, though without any foundation, and which gained not the least degree of credit.

Captain Hillman, gives it as his opinion, that war is declared between England and Spain before this.

From Cadix, by Captain Hillman, in 44 days, we have the latest news. No British fleet was then cruising off the harbour; and the French fleet under Richery, were taking on board their small stock preparatory to sailing.

They expected to proceed to sea the next day after Captain Hillman sailed.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.

A letter from Detroit, of August 15, says, that Michilimackinac is evacuated by the British, and will, in the course of two weeks, be occupied by our troops.

By recent arrivals from Port-au-Prince, we learn that several British men of war lay there, unable to proceed to sea, owing to the severity of a contagious disorder which prevailed among the seamen and soldiers, which carried off numbers every day, and almost unmanned several of the ships.

On Thursday the 23rd day of October next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, if not sold at private sale before that day.

THE plantation where Mr. RICHARD WELLS formerly lived, in Anne Arundel county, part of ANNE ARUNDEL MANOR containing 193 1/2 acres; also another small tract containing 7 1/2 acres; these tracts will be sold together or separately, at any time suits the purchaser. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase may view the land, and for terms apply to the subscriber, living near Annapolis. If the above-mentioned tracts of lands should not be sold, they will then be offered for rent, with or without hands.

HENRY JOHNSON.
September 28, 1796.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 27th day of October next, on the premises, for CASH,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated on School-street, in this city, lately occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, and now in the occupation of Mr. DANIEL ADDISON, it has eight rooms, besides the parter, a kitchen and cellar underneath, with a stable sufficient for twelve horses. Any person inclinable to purchase is requested to apply to the subscriber. Possession will be given on the 15th of March next.

JOHN WILMOT.
Annapolis, September 29, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Anne Arundel county Levy court will meet on the third Wednesday of October next, at the city of Annapolis, to appoint supervisors of the public roads; all persons inclined to execute that trust are requested to attend at Annapolis on that day.

dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be assigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man, who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favourite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labours and dangers.

G. WASHINGTON.
United States, 17th September, 1796.

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.*

1st. That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, entitled, an Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt," the said Debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: "First, by dividends to be made on the 1st days of March, June and September, for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the 1st day of December for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of Interest and Principal being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz

KNOW all men by these presents, that
I _____ of _____ do make, constitute and appoint _____ of _____ my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) standing in my name in the books of (here describing the books of the Treasury or the commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) from (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) with power also an attorney or attorneys under him for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the _____ day of _____ in the year _____

Sealed and Delivered in presence of _____

BE IT KNOWN, that on the _____ day of _____ before me personally came _____, within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed _____ Seal, the day and year last aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July, 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

A very valuable PLANTATION for SALE.

On Monday the 24th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation; this plantation contains 58 1/2 acres of good land, in complete order, of which 200 acres are in wood, 25 acres of meadow may be made with very small expense; on it there is a dwelling house, three tobacco houses, and all other necessary out houses in good repair, three orchards, the soil well adapted to the culture of tobacco, wheat and corn; it is situate three miles from Nottingham, on Patuxent, six miles from Upper Marlborough, and one mile from Selby's Landing. A clear and perfect title will be made. The terms of sale will be bond with security, carrying interest, for the payment of one third part of the purchase money within six months, one third within twelve months, and the residue within eighteen months. The subscriber, dwelling on the land, will show it to any one desirous of inspecting it.

EDWARD BOTELER.
Prince George's county, September 23, 1796.

Charles county, August 11, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sundry inhabitants of said county intend to petition the next general assembly to grant them a public road, leading from a place commonly called Beane-town to Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in said county.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the thirteenth instant, a mulatto man by the name of NAT, his clothing is a striped yarn jacket with sleeves, and canvas trousers, and says he belongs to ELWILEY SMITH, of Saint Mary's county, near Point Lookout. His master is hereby requested to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold, according to law, for his fees and other expenses.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.
September 17, 1796.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced TAVERN KEEPING in the city of Annapolis, at the sign of the FOUNTAIN-INN, near the Church, at the house lately occupied by RICHARD RIDGELY, Esq; and where Mrs. FRANCES BAYCE formerly kept boarding-house, between Church and South-east streets, in the said city; being well provided with good beds and stabling, and all kinds of the best of liquors, will thankfully be obliged for the custom of his friends; and the patronage of a generous public; anxious to please he is determined to have good hostlers and waiters, and to those who will honour him with their custom, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction.

HENRY CRIST.
Annapolis, September 26, 1796.

BALTIMORE.
YOUNG LADIES
BE genteelly BOARDED and taught English and French grammatically, and all kinds of plain and ornamental Needle-work, Embroidery and Fancy-work, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, with the Use of the Globes, for 160 dollars a year, and five dollars entrance, by
Mr. and Mrs. PRIEST.
EXTRA CHARGES.

MUSIC	15 Dols. per Qr.
ENTRANCE	5
DANCING	9 per Qr.
ENTRANCE	3
DRAWING	8 per Qr.
ENTRANCE	3

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 5th instant, a negro man named CHARLES, he is a very black fellow, about six feet high, he squints a good deal in one eye, and may be known by having half the nail of the third finger on the right hand cut off; he took with him a cotton jacket, a pair of brown corduroy overalls, linen trousers, an osabrig shirt, and a pair of shoes and buckles. As he has filed a petition for his freedom in Prince-George's county court, he may probably attempt to pass as a free man. Whoever will secure negro Charles in any GOLL, so that I get him again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

MICHAEL LOWE.
September 12, 1796.

THE subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and there being other debts still against him which he is unable to pay, he therefore gives this public notice, that he means to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS B. MORRIS.
September 5, 1796.

JOHN HYDE,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his customers, that he carries on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS as usual, at the tannery formerly occupied by Mr. BAYLER, where he has for sale a quantity of upper and sole leather of the first quality, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He continues to purchase hides and bark, for which he will give a generous price, and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next season. He returns his sincere thanks to the public and others for their past favours, and solicits their continuance for the future.

Annapolis, 1796.
N. B. An apprentice wanted at the above business.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the visitors of Anne-Arundel county Free School, will meet on Friday the 7th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the said school, for the purpose of receiving proposals from any person or persons who may be qualified as a teacher in said school, or otherwise, on the same day, to rent it to the highest bidder, on terms to be made known on that day. The meeting will be held at 11 o'clock.

Per order, THOS. SELLMAN, CLK.
September 15, 1796.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Pig Point, in Anne-Arundel county, about the 20th of August last, a large bay HORSE, about sixteen hands high, fourteen years old, is a natural pacer, crooked behind, has a scar on his withers, and branded with a letter A. Whoever brings said horse home shall receive FOUR DOLLARS, paid by

RICHARD BROWN.

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

WANTED.
A FEW thousand CHRSNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers.

By virtue of a *seri. facias* to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Friday, the seventh day of October next,

ALL that tract of LAND called **BURGESS'S** containing 270 acres, more or less, situate on the upper part of Elk-Ridge, being the late residence of **JOSIAH BURGESS**, ten. seized and sold to satisfy a judgment on behalf of **RICHARD RABOULT**, executor of **GREENBERRY RINGELY**, for the use of **WALLACE and MUIR**, against **AARON GART**, all. terre tenant of the premises.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff.
September 20, 1796.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 11th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the premises for ready cash only.

THAT very valuable PLANTATION, situate in Anne-Arundel county, on the fourth side of South river, known by the name of **BEARD'S POINT**, about four miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-six from Baltimore town, by land, and forty by water, five from London-town ferry, and seven from Queen-Anne; this plantation contains about 176 acres, is well adapted to Indian corn, tobacco and small grain, is well timbered with oak, chestnut, and pine in abundance, all lying convenient to the water, added to which is the convenience of its lying and bounding on the water, so that one half of the land stands enclosed without the expense of fencing; this plantation has two tenements thereon, one of which has an excellent apple orchard, beside one of the best springs of water in the county; also the inspection house for tobacco, with all conveniences for the same, with a good deep landing for taking off or loading tobacco, or other kinds of wares; an excellent strong house, well finished, with three rooms above, and one fire place, with a store below, and a good deep cellar under the whole; there is also a kitchen, stable, and corn house adjoining, beside other out houses and a good pale garden, with the advantage of fish and fowl of all kinds in their respective seasons.

On the same day will be offered for sale, on the premises, for cash, that valuable plantation, formerly the property of **Henry May**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, lying in the county aforesaid, near South river church, well known to be one of the first stands in the county for a blacksmith's shop, with all the improvements thereon, such as a good frame dwelling house, kitchen, stable, and corn house, with two rooms below for meat and cider, or lumber, &c. with a smith's shop, ready built to hand, a few fruit trees, and one of the most fertile pieces of meadow land in the county, which in a common year will yield from eight to ten run of hay, partly timothy.

Also on the same day, if time will permit, will be offered for sale, for cash only, a lot of land, of one acre, with a frame house thereon, called the **School-house**, lying in the county aforesaid, adjoining the land of **Mr. Benjamin Welch**, major **Thomas Harwood's** quarter, at **Beard's creek**, and **governor Stone's** plantation called **Stepney**, on the road leading from **Queen-Anne** to **London-town ferry**.

And, on the day following, will also be exposed to public sale, for cash, at **Beard's Habitation**, the late seat of **Richard Beard**, of the county aforesaid, deceased, a very valuable stock, consisting of brood mares, fillies, colts, saddle and plough horses, horned cattle, consisting in oxen, milch cows and calves, and a few fine heifers, of an excellent breed to raise from, hogs, sheep, blacksmith's tools, stone mason's ditto, household and kitchen furniture of all kinds, and a variety of farming utensils, &c. &c.

MARY BEARD, Administratrix.
M. BEARD, }
JOHN BEARD, } Administrators.

N. B. The sale will be continued from day to day till all is sold, and a good and indisputable title will be given to the purchaser or purchasers of all or any part of the land. The soil and improvements may be viewed at any time by application to **John or Stephen Beard, Junr.**

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

SAMUEL T. DYSON.
Charles county, Sept. 2, 1796.

THE subscriber, now in the custody of the sheriff of Prince-George's county, intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for an act to relieve him from all his debts, on his delivering his property to be divided among his creditors, and the overplus, if any, to be returned to him, or his order.

ROBERT KEY.
September 16, 1796.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WERE taken from this city, on Sunday evening last, two bay HORSES, remarkably well matched, four years old last spring, about fourteen hands three inches high, hanging manes and bushy tails, which are long; each of them has a small star in his forehead, and one of them a small white spot on the nose; one is branded S I the other branded S on their buttocks; they have been newly shod, and are remarkably fat. Whoever will deliver to me the said horses shall receive Twenty Dollars, and whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, who stole them, shall receive Thirty, on their conviction.

J. H. STONE.
Annapolis, September 20, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that **THOMAS BOYD**, junior, and **BENJAMIN BORD**, of Prince-George's county, intend to petition the ensuing general assembly for an act to relieve them from debts contracted severally, or jointly, which they are unable to pay.

September 21, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the **VESTRY** of **SHREWSBURY PARISH** intend petitioning the next general assembly for an act authorizing them to sell the **GLEBE** of said parish, also to set on foot a scheme of a lottery, for the purpose of raising a sum of money to repair the Parish church, and to finish and complete a new chapel they have begun, and are unable to finish.

By order of the Vestry,
JOHN BURTT, Register.
Kent county, Sept. 14, 1796.

Annapolis, August 2, 1796.

ON the first Monday in October next an election will be held for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the general assembly; and one member to represent the second district in the congress of the United States.

And on the second Wednesday in November, an election will be held for one elector, to elect the president and Vice-President of the United States.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corporation and the inhabitants of **George-town** intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to vest in said corporation powers to increase their right of taxation, and of granting ordinary and retailing licences, and appropriating the money therefrom arising, and also of applying the money arising from fines and forfeitures within said town to the use thereof, and to grant them a power to sue for such land as they may claim within the precincts of said town, and to vest in them the right of the county wharf in said town, and to enable them to improve or dispose of the ground and water upon **Patowmack river**, at the termination of the streets and alleys of said town.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have intailed their debts, will please to observe, that their next instalment becomes due on the first day of December next, and it is expected that the payments will be made at the Treasury of the Western Shore on or before that day, otherwise process will certainly issue against every delinquent on the day following; it hath been a practice heretofore to delay issuing against the delinquents until after the 20th day of February following, as no such indulgence will be given for the ensuing instalment, I hope the debtors will be punctual in making their payments. In all cases where property is taken in execution for the use of the State, I shall fix a place and day of sale, where I shall attend in person to enforce the sale, unless payment be made.

The several county clerks will please to take notice, that agreeably to law their returns and payments should be made on the first day of November in each year, and as several of them have heretofore neglected to comply, I will certainly put the law in force against those who fail in making their returns and payments on the first day of November next.

The sheriffs are requested to pay up their respective balances on or before the first day of November next, otherwise I shall take immediate steps thereafter for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

THE commissioners appointed by act of assembly to receive subscriptions to the **BANK** of **BALTIMORE** give notice to the stockholders, that in consequence of the first instalment being actually paid, an election for **FIFTEEN DIRECTORS** will take place on Monday morning the 10th day of October next, at the house intended for this bank.

Baltimore, September 2, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Montgomery county court-house, on the 27th of July last, a very likely negro man named **PATRICK**; he is about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a bright complexion, and has the first joint of one of his middle fingers very much contracted, supposed to be occasioned either by a cut or a burn; he had on and took with him when he went away, a blue broad-cloth coat with a red velvet cape, a pair of nantkeen breeches, with fringes at the knees, one pair disto, gray calimer, much worn, and a pair of old boots and shoes. **Mr. Henry Rorer**, near **Alexandria**, seized him, and sold him last fall, and he is well acquainted in that neighbourhood and Alexandria; he has been seen in the Federal City, and I believe passes as a free man, and says he obtained his freedom from **Mr. H. Rorer**. It is very probable he has changed his name and dress, and procured a pass or certificate of his being free. Whoever will deliver the said runaway to his master shall receive the above reward, or **THIRTY DOLLARS** for securing him in any goal, so that his master gets him again.

JAMES BOWIE BROOKES.
September 6, 1796.

An APPRENTICE
Wanted at this Office.

STOCK for SALE.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, to the highest bidder, at **PUBLIC VENDUB**, at the plantation of **JOHN HALL**, late of Anne-Arundel county, in the Swampy near **Mr. Norman's** yard, on the 11th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

ALL the STOCK, consisting of a choice parcel of cattle, plough horses, valuable mules, a number of excellent sheep and hogs, with the plantation utensils, &c. Among the cattle are some good work steers, and a number of young steers and heifers fit for slaughter. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Terms ready money.

WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Executor.
West river, August 27, 1796.

Valuable property for sale on credit.

To be SOLD, at **PUBLIC AUCTION**, if not disposed of before at private sale, on Monday the 17th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day after, on the premises, the sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold, the following property, to wit:

THAT valuable and beautifully situated **FARM**, that has been occupied for a number of years last past by **Rezin Rowles**, deceased, lying on Kent-Island, in Queen-Anne's county, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, opposite to and in full view of the city of Annapolis; its situation is equalled by few and surpassed by none in the state of Maryland for its beauty and healthiness; the soil is fertile and well adapted to wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and grass; it is conveniently situated between the waters of the Bay and Beaver Neck creek, so as to be formed into a peninsula, that a small proportion of fencing encloses the whole farm; it now stands divided into three fields, four lots, and an excellent apple orchard, with many other kind of fruit trees, it has other advantages of a small piece of salt marsh in each field, and abounds with good springs from one end of the farm to the other; its neighbouring waters afford the greatest abundance of the best of fish, oysters and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, it is improved with a large and new dwelling house, with a brick front to the Bay, two story high; and 48 feet long, joined by a cross building with a south front of 45 feet long, with a commodious kitchen at the east end 28 feet long, a good negro quarter divided into proper lodging rooms, &c. a large barn, stable room for about 20 horses, and other necessary out buildings. The advantages arising to this farm from its vicinity to the city of Annapolis (it being only 7 measured miles) are too obvious to need mentioning, and its other advantages and conveniences are too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement; there will be a large crop of wheat seeded on this farm the ensuing fall, and possession will be given to the purchaser, if any, on the 1st day of January next, but should the said farm remain unsold after the 17th of October next, it will be so re-entred for the ensuing year.

Will also be offered for sale, at the same time, 26 acres of valuable timber land, lying within a small distance of the aforesaid farm, and on a deep landing on **Coxe's creek**, the waters of which run within three hundred yards of the said farm. Good titles will be given to the said lands.

Also will be sold, at the same time and place, all the valuable personal property that belonged to the said **Rezin Rowles**, deceased, consisting of a number of valuable negroes of both sexes and all ages, household furniture of all kinds, a large and valuable stock of horned cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, farming utensils of all kinds, Indian corn, pork, and many other articles too tedious to be enumerated here. The terms will be easy and particularly made known at the time of sale. The lands will be shown to any person desirous to view them before the time of sale, by **Mr. Levin Rowles**, now living on the aforesaid farm, and negotiations may be entered into for any of the aforesaid property any time previous to the time of public sale with the subscriber.

JOHN ROWLES, Administrator
of **Rezin Rowles**.

Airy Hill, Kent county, July 20, 1796.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

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

RICHARD TOOTELL has left Annapolis to reside in Baltimore; any person that has any claims will enclose them to **Mr. JAMES BRYDEN**, Fountain-Inn, Baltimore, or to **Mr. JOHN SNAW**, Annapolis, who will forward them to him.

N. B. Being appointed by **HELEN FACA**, on the 5th of August, 1796, her attorney in fact, I offer to rent the undivided part of the lands of **AQUILA FACA**, late of Harford county, deceased.

I will sell all my property in Annapolis.
RICHARD TOOTELL.

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

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