

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 2, 1796.

DEUTZ, (opposite Cologne) March 15.

Great movements are making in the French army stationed on the other bank of the Rhine: large bodies of troops from the Upper Rhine are proceeding down to Cologne, and those in the environs of that city are marching lower down towards Crevelt. The conjectures to which these movements have given rise are so various, that we shall not undertake to state them. The French troops on the right bank are estimated at 10,000 men. Within these few days they have been completely equipped for warlike operations.

KETT WIC, (on the Rhur) March 17.

The French appear to have some enterprises in view. An officer, accompanied by an hussar, reconnoitred the day before yesterday the left bank of the Rhur. Another sounded the river yesterday to find where it is fordable.

During his stay at Dusseldorf, general Jourdan told the soldiers of the Palatinate, that he was about to withdraw from the conquered territory. It is thus that the enemy now call the dutchy of Berg. The general left Dusseldorf on the 13th instant, and took the road towards Coblenz.

FRANCFORT, March 22.

We hear from Coblenz that the French officers there are no longer doubtful that peace will soon be concluded, they even say that the preliminaries are as good as ratified; but that some difficulties are still caused by a few princes of the empire; and that the French armies will for the present retire behind the Meuse.

PORTSMOUTH, May 4.

This morning arrived a mail from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth, by the Walsingham packet, captain Lawrence, in eight days.

Our letters from Corsica, dated the 27th of February, announce in a positive manner, that tranquillity is very far from being restored in Sardinia. The inhabitants are still divided into parties, and several of them have retreated to St. Bonifacio.

Yesterday morning at six o'clock, vice-admiral Vandeput left town for Portsmouth, being one of the court-martial which is appointed to sit this day on the trial of vice-admiral Cornwallis. As soon as the trial is finished, admiral Vandeput will proceed to the Lisbon station, with the squadron under his command, and take under his protection such merchantmen as may be ready to sail for that destination.

A detachment of the Channel fleet will convey the outward bound fleets to a certain latitude. Captain Lofack, in the Jupiter, of 50 guns, is to be commander of the East-India ships; the West-India convoy will be under the orders of rear-admiral Pole.

Admiral Harvey, in the Prince of Wales, of 98 guns, is going out commander in chief in the West-Indies, in the room of admiral Cornwallis. Admiral Christian is to command on the Jamaica station.

Yesterday the Trent, a new 38 gun frigate at Woolwich, was put in commission, and the command of her given to captain Bower.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.

Official information has been received by James Murray, Esq; the American consul at this port, that the present posture of affairs between the United States of America and the dey and regency of Algiers, render it very hazardous for the vessels of that country to venture into those seas which are frequented by Algerine cruisers; and that this danger will continue until it shall be duly notified by the government of the United States of America, that peace is fully established between the two countries.

In the corn market, Mark-lane, London, on Monday the 22d ult. wheat fell from 12s. to 15s. per quarter; and on Monday last a further fall of 1s. per quarter; great quantities remaining unsold. All sorts of corn have fallen considerably in most of the markets in the kingdom.

In Hull market, last week, wheat was full 10s. per quarter lower than on the preceding week; and at Beverly the price of that necessary article has fallen 21s. per quarter within the last week: If accounts may be credited, it will speedily have a much greater reduction.

KINGSTON, April 22.

A letter from a French gentleman escaped from Aux-Cayes, and dated near Jeremie 28th March, mentions a great scarcity of flour at Aux-Cayes. Very few Americans now frequent that place, one lately carried 30,000 pounds of gunpowder to Aquin. They have at Aux-Cayes, 2000 armed men of colour only, all the whites being at Leogane. The Concorde frigate

is in great want of repairs, she has 350 men on board, 150 of which are browns and blacks from the windward islands. The same letter states that from their making sugars and never planting any canes, it may be supposed, they have some doubts of their possession being of long duration.

April 23. A letter from captain Morgan, of the ship Jane, dated April 14, mentions a smart action he had on the 11th with the Regulus French privateer, commanded by citizen Oionier, which lasted within pistol shot, for upwards an hour and an half—The Jane had only five men wounded in the action, two of them very dangerously—The damage sustained by the Regulus is not known, but it must have been considerable, as the guns of the Jane often raked her. Before the Jane came up with the privateer she had taken an American brig, which was relieved by the Jane, and gave information that the Regulus mounted 16 guns, and had on board 100 men, mostly white.

Extract of a letter dated St. George's, Grenada, 14th April, 1796.

"In our last to you we gave some account of the loss of La Baye, and the consequent evacuation of the remainder of our out posts, and mentioned at the time of writing, the Brigands were making their appearance in the vicinity of the town, where however they did not long remain, being driven off by a party of regulars sent against them.—Fortunately for us, on the loss of La Baye, general Nicoll took the alarm, and wrote to head quarters for a supply of troops, in consequence of which a reinforcement of about 1300 men was soon after sent down, which enabled him to take the field with near 2000 men, (including near 500 of our black corps) after leaving sufficient garrisons in the town and fortifications.

"They set off from this the 22d ult. and on the 25th (having had several skirmishes in the interim, but of no great consequence) they took by storm, a very strong post the enemy had established at Port-Royal, about two miles to the southward of La Baye, in which they had stationed upwards of 200 of their best troops (the Sans Culottes of Guadaloupe,) the whole of which, with a great many more were cut up in their flight by the cavalry, consisting of 36 of the 17th light dragoons, and nearly an equal number of our island troops, who on this occasion were of signal service. It is computed that our enemies on this attack lost considerably above 300 killed, besides a vast number wounded, and what will be severely felt by them, at least 400 stand of arms.—Our loss was also considerable, having about 30 killed and nearly 70 wounded, a number of them however very slightly. A number of circumstances prevented our army from marching on to surround La Baye next day, and the succeeding night to our great mortification it was abandoned by the Brigands, after setting fire to the place which completely destroyed it; so great however had been their hurry, and so completely were they sickened by the affair of Port-Royal, that they did not take a single piece of ordnance with them.—Sixteen of different kinds were found at the two posts, amongst which were a small mortar and a howitzer, which had been left in La Baye, on our evacuation of it, and which if they had got them carried off might have been very troublesome to us in future; Sauter was abandoned and set fire to the same night as La Baye, so that once more the Brigands are confined to the single sea port of Gouave, which they are endeavouring to make very strong.

"Our general not thinking himself strong enough to follow up the blow, after leaving sufficient garrisons in the posts he would be obliged to occupy to windward, still continues there, with his force, except the troop, and one company of the black corps, which he sent down the day after La Baye was taken possession of for the protection of it.

"It is said he expects a strong reinforcement from general A-ercombe, (who is now arrived) to enable him to finish the business here at once, of this however we are extremely dubious, for this reason: The commander in chief is now so strong by the arrival of the Cork fleet, that in place of relieving this island and St. Vincent—we have reason to suspect he is aiming new conquests.

"When admiral Cornwallis's fleet arrives and it is hourly expected, there will be a force at Barbadoes of at least 20,000 men.—The conquest of Guadaloupe and St. Lucia will, we are convinced be attempted, and the whole force will be barely sufficient for these objects, we have only the gloomy prospect before us of nearly twelve months more of the barbarous war we have endured for the last twelve."

April 27. The Recovery arrived here yesterday from Liverpool and Madeira, fell in with a French schooner privateer off the Navissa on Monday, which she engaged for near two hours, and would certainly have been taken, had not the Lark sloop of war have in sight. From the description of the privateer, we have every reason to think she was the Regulus with which the Jane had such a brush, as mentioned some days ago.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

Admiral Richery having been ordered by the French directory to transmit to that government the net proceeds of the English prizes, which he carried into the port of Cadix, the other officers and seamen of the French squadron declared their determined resolution to resist such a measure: in consequence of which, Richery made a division of the prize money amongst himself and them, married a Spanish lady, and was resolved to spend the remainder of his days in Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

Extract of a letter from Cadix, dated March 26, 1796, to a gentleman in this city.

"I am sorry to say that the war appears likely to continue all the present year, between France and England—the emperor seems much inclined to make his peace with the republic, which if he accomplishes, I think it probable a general one will soon be the happy consequence.

"I some time since advised you of the appointment of Don Carlos Martinez de Irujo, as minister from his Catholic majesty to the United States: I now have the pleasure to tell you, that his predecessor, our late worthy minister, Don Joseph de Jaudenes, is appointed to be intendant of the armies and kingdom of Mallorca, which is considered one of the best intendancies in his majesty's gift."

May 24.

Court of Vice-Admiralty of Bermuda.

Having taken into consideration the cause of Ebenezer Wheelright, late master and claimant of a certain schooner called the Betty and her lading, seized on and libelled in this court by John Nash, commander of the brigantine or private vessel of war, the Retrieve, and having attentively perused the examinations and depositions taken in and relative to this cause, and the papers seized with and on board the said schooner, together with the further proof obtained from the island of Hispaniola, in consequence of an interlocutory order of this court, granted the 25th day of April, 1795, on the petition and depositions of certain claimants of vessels and their cargoes, belonging (as herein stated) to the United States of America.

Therefore although the further proof obtained as aforesaid cannot I conceive be considered as fully in point, yet under the particular circumstances of the case and certain considerations appearing to me of weight and moment, I do acquit the vessel and cargo in question, and hereby sentence and decree and order, that the libel of the aforesaid John Nash, against the said schooner so called the Betty and her cargo be herein dismissed—But as many suspicious circumstances have been alleged and made appear against the general conduct of the claimant during his late voyage, in justification of the bringing in the said cargo, I do hereby allow probable cause for seizure of the same, and decree and order the taxed costs and expences of this suit to be paid by the said claimant.

JOHN GREEN, Judge.

Promulgated in the court of vice-admiralty, this 24 day of April, 1796.

A true copy—JON. DAVIS, register.

A similar decree was promulgated the same day in the following cases—to wit:

Vessels names.	Masters.
Brigantine Polly	Heath Smith
Schooner John	Joseph Woodman
Indultry	Thos. F. Daggett
Sloop Sally	Samuel Lewis
Brigantine Philip	Solomon Rutter
Schooner Sally	Benjamin Pierce
Tartar	Francis Hunt
Sloop Maria	Thomas Nelson

Certified this 6th day of April, 1796.

May 25. Captain M'Dougall, of the brig Sea Nymph, 16 days from St. Thomas's, (last) informs us, that before he left St. Vincent's the English had made an attack on St. Lucia, and had taken a strong post called the Vigie, by storm; as the French defended it very desperately, the loss was considerable on both sides,—the British succeeding by their superior numbers. That St. Vincent's remained in nearly the same state it was six months ago. That a ship belonging to Philadelphia (name unknown) and a Boston schooner, were seized at Grenada for landing a small quantity of dry goods—and that a number of American vessels from Demerara, Surinam, &c. sent into Tortola by the Bull Dog sloop of war, had their cargoes condemned there.

A letter from Port-au-Prince, dated the 5th May, has the following article:

"A sloop of war has just arrived from the Mole with accounts of a fleet with ten thousand men being arrived at that place."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, March 22, 1796, to a gentleman in this city.

"La Fayette is free, and already on his passage to America."

Extract of a letter from a supercargo of a vessel belonging to Philadelphia, dated Surinam, 12th April, 1796—received by post, by the ship Louis, arrived at Baltimore.

"I arrived in this town on the 10th instant, and found the markets overstocked with provisions and dry goods, and no sales could be made without 40 per cent. loss, except a few articles. I intend to proceed to leeward, where I am in hopes of doing better. Sugars are eight dollars. Coffee 8 1-2 stivers per bl. molasses are not to be had. About 20 days before my arrival 15 sail of Dutch merchantmen arrived with full cargoes of provisions and dry goods.

"Flour is now selling from 8 to 10 dollars per barrel, pork 12 dollars, beef 9 to 10 dollars, and few purchasers. Within these two weeks 20 sail of American vessels left this place, not being able to dispose of their cargoes."

BALTIMORE, May 30.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, of the 7th of April, received per the Carverton.

"From various causes the prices of many of your exports have declined considerably—prime wheat 11s. per 70 lbs.—four 45s. per barrel—Indian corn 4s. to 4s. 6d. but the demand is dull, that it cannot be said there is any sale for it. The demand for cotton of every description is extremely dull.—The situation of Europe in general, and of this kingdom in particular, will continue to render this market very fluctuating."

A gentleman who came passenger in the sloop Nancy from Barbadoes, informs, that while he was there the English fleet arrived under the command of admiral Abercrombie and Christian. Rear-admiral Cornwallis, (whom our last accounts from London stated as being broke from his commission) arrived a few days after in a single frigate; shortly after which, a number of troops embarked for St. Lucia. He confirms the account of the engagement at St. Lucia between the English and French, and of the capture of Demerara by the former.

June 1. By a gentleman of respectability who arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, we are informed, that he had on Saturday evening last received information from Mr. Wheaton, sergeant at arms, of the cessation of hostilities, and that it was so believed in congress.—He adds, the report was brought by the arrival of the Princess Royal at New-York. On close inspection we find no details given in the New-York papers, which might in any respect lead to such a report. The accounts brought by the snow Hebe to Philadelphia, are one day later than those brought by the arrival at New-York. Negotiations of some sort may be going forward, but no accounts as yet confirm the news of peace.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, dated 5th April, 1796.

"We hear that preliminaries between the French and Austrians are concluded on. Yesterday our markets sunk at least 10s. per quarter. The adventurers in grain and flour will be great losers, and the speculators in rice still more. American wheat, 66s. a 76s. per quarter. Indian corn, 40s. a 44s. per quarter. Flour 29s. 6d. a 31 per cwt. And the prices merely nominal."

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 8.

"We send you some news-papers of late dates by this conveyance. You will find by them that an expectation of an immediate peace is generally prevalent, and great speculations in our funds are going forward on the same opinions. We confess, however, we think this opinion slightly taken up, and the speculation it hath given rise to ruinous."

ANNAPOLIS, June 2.

The following paragraphs appear under the Francofort head of the 15th of March:

The reports of peace and war have succeeded each other with great rapidity, throughout Germany, within this last fortnight. Letters from Vienna even give reason to believe, for an instant, that a plan of pacification was on the tapis, and that, but for the obstinacy of the minister of state, baron Thugut, who thwarted the pacific views of marshal Clairfayt, it would already have been carried into execution.

Be it as it may, we are assured that it is in contemplation to hold a general congress of all the belligerent powers at Constance, in order to attempt to bring about a general pacification.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INQUISITOR, No. IV.

Rumorem, fabulam falsam, fidam perhorrescimus.

CICERO.

Every passing rumour, every false and fabulous story, inspires a dread.

THE number of complaints, from distressed innocence against slander, which are now before the inquisition, and the dangerous tendency of this vice, have induced our court to request a second number from me on it.

In my last number on this subject I confined myself chiefly to the causes of this vice, and the principal means of warding off the attacks of it; I shall now take into consideration some other circumstances which do not yield in importance to those in my last.

The majority of those vices which disturb the happiness of mankind are such, that how muchsoever they may be below the dignity of man, and however assisting in their consequences, they can extend their effects no farther than to the person, in whose breast they may be found, or beyond the tranquillity of his domestic abode. But slander is such, that it not only ultimately inflicts the most excruciating torments upon

the conscience of him who breathes it forth, but also aims at undermining the most important pillars of civil society, by destroying the reputations of the virtuous and innocent; by robbing virtue of that respect so essential to its support; and by introducing a jealousy and circumspection no way suitable to the designs of human nature.

When therefore the guilt of this vice is so enormous, how painful must it be to reflect that it should be so prevalent amongst those who should be the foremost to renounce it; that it should meet with so favourable a reception from those whose situation in life render them so conspicuous above the rest of mankind by reason of that wealth and greatness which should conspire to make them the most strenuous exemplaries of virtue, and that it should be so much caressed and fondled in the gay circles of fashion!

When their whole fund of ordinary subjects for conversation is exhausted, or when they may be oppressed by idleness, they have nothing to do but to invent some new tale, by which the conversation may be kept up; or to inform us of some late tête à tête, which never was heard of before; and I have understood, that for fear of missing a shot at a good reputation, or of suffering their conversable faculties to lie dormant, they will sometime have at the reputation of even a friend.

But there is no time when virtue should tremble more for its reputation, than when one of those people are about to kill time, (which so frequently happens that a superficial observer would be apt to believe that nature had intended an irreconcilable hatred between them and time.) For after this execution is performed, it seldom happens but that the reputations of the most virtuous part of the community come forth mangled and maimed in the performance. And when they undertake this task of killing poor Time, by a wonderful suddenness of recollection, the most minute circumstances of a person's conduct are brought up in the mind; and when their recollection may fail them, or when their tale may not have in it enough to recommend it, equally quick in their invention, they have little difficulty in framing a new one, or of adding what may render the most trifling, important.

So necessary is slander to the existence of most of the fashionable world, that to deprive it of this would be aiming at nothing less than the deprivation of its very essence.

How, amongst so many boasted amusements which surround this gay part of mankind, they should be reduced to the necessity of flying to scandal for entertainment, or what enjoyment can be found in despoiling innocence and virtue of that reputation which is one of their brightest ornaments, in torturing their peace of mind, and even sometimes bringing them with sorrow to the grave, is difficult to be found. This will appear still more difficult, when we consider the danger in which the detractors themselves are placed, who, at the very moment that they are using every method to undermine the characters of those around them, cannot tell but that those very arts, which he himself is practising against others, are employed against himself.

But however painful the reflection of this practice must be, we cannot help smiling at the means which are made use of in calumniating to obtain belief. Dr. Johnson has reckoned up three most general methods, and has denominated those under them Roarers, Whispersers and Moderators. The Roarer (says he) is an enemy rather terrible than dangerous. He has no other qualification for a champion of controversy, than a hardened front and strong voice. Having seldom so much desire to confute as to silence, he depends rather on vociferation than argument, and has very little care to adjust one part of his accusation to another, to preserve decency in his language, or probability in his narratives. He has always a store of reproachful epithets, and contemptuous appellations, ready to be produced as occasion may require, which, by constant use, he pours out with restless volubility.

The Whispermonger gains attention by a soft address, and excites curiosity by an air of importance. As secrets are not to be made cheap by promiscuous publication, he calls a select audience about him, and gratifies their vanity with an appearance of trust, by communicating intelligence in a low voice.

Without any interest in the question, or any motive but honest curiosity, this impartial and zealous inquirer after truth (speaking of the Moderator) is ready to hear either side of the question, and always disposed to kind interpretations and favourable opinions. He always discovers faults with the greatest unwillingness, and, by a shew of the greatest candour, easily inculcates belief. I am sorry that the bounds of my paper are so narrow as to render me unable to introduce the whole of these characters, as written by the author, and are such, that I am scarcely able to introduce the outlines of them; but, however, from what I have taken in, every person, from his own observations, will be able to delineate the characters at full length in his own mind.

But the manner made use of in fashionable life does not effectually preclude innocence from the possibility of a defence. There may be persons present who may not be so deaf to the calls of friendship as not to step forward in defence of their friend; and the injured may possibly have the opportunity of meeting, face to face before the world, him who has dared to violate their good name. But in lampoonery and other methods of that sort, which have been practised for the defamation of virtue, take away even the shadow of a possibility of a defence. To the authors of these the night generally affords a cover to hide them in their detestable assassinations. One day we may bask in the sunshine of reputation, enjoying the full rewards of virtue; on the next we find ourselves involved in the darkness of infamy, whilst the only truth we know is the melancholy one, that our reputation has been

assassinated, whilst we can only behold the instrument, but not the person by whom it was done! Here then we find the guilt of slander doubly augmented; in the one case the detractor acts the part of an open murderer, in the other of a base assassin; to the original meanness of slander is added both meanness and cowardice in the other, and a suspicion and jealousy that the most virtuous breasts cannot entirely overcome. And whilst we are tortured with every suffering which the loss of our character can cause us to endure, our detractor may quietly behold us under the lashes of infamy, from behind the curtain which he has thrown between us. How base, how abandoned must that heart be, which can be so insensible to every tie of humanity, so callous to every impression of virtue, and so hardened in wickedness and cruelty, as to look on, with quietness and unconcern, at the painful sufferings of the innocent, the consequences of its diabolical plans?

I cannot conclude this paper without requesting the ladies, upon whom so much power depends, to exert their whole influence against this dangerous and detestable vice.

ERRATUM.

The last paragraph in our 3d number read as follows, "If we should seem to have been particular, or to have entered on a common place topic, we shall have ample compensation should we succeed in slandering, though we may not be able to confine, the date of calumny; and we shall reflect with confidence that none can take offence, but those whose conscience tells them they merit it."

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by law for taking subscriptions to the BANK OF BALTIMORE, give notice, that they will attend at the house of Mr. JAMES WHARRE, on Monday the 6th of June, and the two following days, from the hours of 9 in the morning until one o'clock of each of the three days, for the purpose of receiving said subscriptions.

On Saturday the second day of July next, I shall OFFER at PUBLIC SALE, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county,

A TRACT of LAND, called SAINT MATTHEWS, containing 204 acres, late the property of the bishop of Chelms, lying within five or six miles of Port-Tobacco.

And on Monday the 4th day of July, at Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, I shall offer for sale, the following

lots of LAND, part of CHAPTICO MANOR, viz. Lot No. 42, containing 8 3/4 acres, more or less. Lot No. 34, containing 178 1/2 acres, more or less, and vacancy. No. 34, containing 3 3/4 acres, more or less; the whole of the above property will be sold on a credit till the first day of December next; the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, on interest from the day of sale; one third of the principal may be paid in deferred stock, and the other two thirds in state certificates, or six per cent. stock. Sundry other lots in Chaptico Manor will be sold by the sheriff of St. Mary's county, under my direction, at the same time the above lots are offered for sale.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent for the state of Maryland.

In CHANCERY, May 31, 1796.

ABIJAH BOND, an insolvent debtor of Prince-George's county, having made application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Abijah Bond is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state; and the said Abijah Bond, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of three fourths of the debts due by him, at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Abijah Bond, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the 30th day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at 10 o'clock on the third day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Abijah Bond then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property. &c.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 10th/11/3

STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation, about one mile from Herring Creek church, and eighteen from the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 7th day of May, a likely black HORSE, about thirteen hands and an half high, he paces, trots and gallops, and has some white hairs in his forehead, when rode carries his tail on one side. Whoever takes up said horse, and will bring him to the subscriber, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

May 27, 1796. 10th/7/6 SAMUEL DEALE.

THE creditors of EDWARD HOLLAND, deceased, are requested to attend at the subscriber's dwelling, in this city, on Saturday the 11th day of June next, in order to receive their dividends. ISAAC HOLLAND, Administrator. Annapolis, May 26, 1796.

The subscriber, appointing the chancery land trustee for the Thomas How RING in Charles county, PUBLIC SALE, to the day of June next, on THAT elegant brick

more, at present McComic and Desurter-Street, three stories kitchen and cellar under cond-stories are divided by finished; the third floor at twelve o'clock, on Howard's Addition to house, on which stands the occupation of Doctory brick house, two street, and twenty feet and a passage, three ro a good brick kitchen b the back yard is a pump; the house and back y front, and about one h

On Tuesday the 16th miles, all the real property, in Charles county, called Port-Tobacco, purchasers, will be laid numbered 1, 2 and breadth seventy feet of house stands, and five street, the principal en west, north or north-east street stands a we south forty feet long ar rier high, with two b dry airy brick cellar five places, adapted f vasts room; the first with a large store, an and counting room an with fire places in the divided into four ro finished, the two ro places, the garret is rooms; the house ha north, south, and pa also stands, at a sm corner of the former brick chimney, brick near to it a wash ho house, dairy, and pro large granary with thr and behind the hou yards, which part o round, and behind f feet square, with loc good repair; there is on this lot No. 1. C house, with brick chi stories high; also an sixteen, two stories h used a short time as a be about one acre, f hundred and forty feet ings convenient for t adapted for a gard three acres of ferti street for one hundre an unfinished house, On the first Mon dred and fifty acres county, now in the who will shew the l must give bond and ment of the purcha with interest, the interest. The cred gate are, in pursu quired to exhibit thereof, to the hon months from the 22

WILLI

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HAVING cor profession, i Egan, the secon liam Wells, takes and the public, th said business with solved to make eva neral satisfaction meeting with du public.

Annapolis, Ma

ALL persons captain JO of Annapolis, dec ally authentic are desired to mak MARC ROBE Annapolis, M

ALL persons CLARKE are desired these having claim bring them in, le SA May 13, 1796

The subscriber, appointed by the decree of the honourable the chancery court for the state of Maryland trustee for the disposal of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, late of Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, on the 22d day of June next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

THAT elegant brick house in the town of Baltimore, at present in the occupation of Messieurs McCORMIC and DUNN, situate on South and Water-streets, three stories high, besides garret, with kitchen and cellar under the house; the first and second stories are divided into two rooms, each elegantly finished; the third story with three sleeping rooms. At twelve o'clock, on the next day, two lots on Howard's Addition to Baltimore, near the market house, on which stands the following houses, now in the occupation of Doctor CLINGAN, to wit: a two story brick house, twenty-one feet front on Pratt-street, and twenty feet deep, with one room below, and a passage, three rooms above, besides the garret, a good brick kitchen behind, adjoining the house, in the back yard is a pump of excellent water; adjoining the house and back yard a vacant lot of thirty feet front, and about one hundred and fifty deep.

On Tuesday the 16th day of August next, on the premises, all the real property of the said Thomas How Ridgate, in Charles town, Charles county, commonly called Port-Tobacco, which, for the convenience of purchasers, will be laid off in three divisions, or lots, numbered 1, 2 and 3; lot No. 1 fronts south for breadth seventy feet on the square where the court-house stands, and five hundred feet on St. George's-street, the principal entry to the town from the north-west, north or northeast. In the angle of said square and street stands a well built framed house, fronting south forty feet long and twenty-eight wide, two stories high, with two brick chimneys at the end, and a dry airy brick cellar the size of the house, in it two fire places, adapted for a kitchen, laundry, or servants room; the first story of this house is fitted up with a large store, and back store room on the east, and counting room and lodging room on the west end, with fire places in the two last; the second story is divided into four rooms, besides a passage, all well finished, the two rooms in the west end have fire places, the garret is divided in two, for family store rooms; the house has piazzas and platforms on the north, south, and part of the west end, on this lot also stands, at a small distance from the northeast corner of the former house, a framed kitchen, with brick chimney, brick cellar, and platform in front, near to it a wash house, with brick chimney, a meat house, dairy, and proper built corn house, likewise a large granary with three divisions besides the loft, before and behind the house fronting the square are neat yards, which part of the forementioned houses surround, and behind them is a garden three hundred feet square, with locust posts, planted; the whole in good repair; there is also a spring of excellent water on this lot No. 1. On lot No. 2 stands a well finished house, with brick chimney, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high; also another new house, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high, which has been fitted up and used a short time as a stable; the extent of this lot may be about one acre, fronts St. Andrew's-street for one hundred and forty feet, on which may be erected buildings convenient for trade or tradesmen; the soil is well adapted for a garden. Lot No. 3 contains about three acres of fertile ground, fronts St. Andrew's-street for one hundred and ninety feet, and on it stands an unfinished house, fifty feet long and sixteen wide.

On the first Monday in September next, one hundred and fifty acres of land, in Durham parish, Charles county, now in the occupation of JAMES MADDOX, who will shew the land. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond and security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money one half in nine months, with interest, the remainder in fifteen months, with interest. The creditors of the said Thomas How Ridgate are, in pursuance of the said decree, hereby required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the honourable the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d day of June next.

JAMES FREEMAN, Trustee.

WILLIAM BREWER,

Boot and Shoemaker,

HAVING commenced business in the line of his profession, in the house lately occupied by Dr. EDGAR, the second door below the store of Mr. William Wells, takes this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he is determined to carry on the said business with neatness and punctuality, being resolved to make every exertion in his power to give general satisfaction; he has the highest expectation of meeting with due encouragement from a generous public.

Annapolis, May 24, 1796.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of captain JOHN STEUART, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix,

ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

Annapolis, May 23, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CALEB CLARKE, late of Prince George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally attested, to

SARAH CLARKE, Administratrix.

May 13, 1796.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Upper Marlborough, if not taken up by the first of July next, will be then sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

CAPT. JAMES BELT,

John E. Barry,
Mrs. Bonner,
James Byas,
Col. Willm. D. Beall,
Joseph Boardman,
Maj. William Brogden,
Thomas Bowie,
Thomas M. Bowen,
Levin Belt,
General Reason Beall,
Ben. Contee,
John Clark, Lower Marlboro'
William Currens,
Sam. Dair,
James Fenwick,
Joseph Griffin,
Levy Gantt, 2 letters,
John Gaffaway, Doct. Pottinger's,
John F. Gardener,
Joshua Groves,
John H. Hall,
Ben. Hall,
Maj. Thomas Harwood,
Richard Isaac,
Hannah Lonus,
Nathan Levy,
Messrs. Wilkerson and Moore,
John F. Mercer, 3 letters,
John Moran,
John Mitchell,
William Owens,
Doct. Robt. Pottinger, 2 letters,
Solomon Sparrow,
Brice Selby,
Basil Waring,
Abraham Williams,
Andrew Wilson.

SAM. HAMILTON, D. P. Master.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Port-Tobacco, Charles county, a stray HORSE, branded on the near buttock I, marked with white hairs on the back, a snip on the nose, and white hairs near the place where horses are commonly bled in the neck the size of a dollar, appears from his teeth to be ten years of age, about fourteen hands high. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOSEPH TURNER.

May 3, 1796. 3X

RAN away, on the evening of the 18th instant, a negro DANIEL, thirty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very small and feet remarkably long for one of his size; he has lost a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his escape a new cotton jacket and trousers of the same, an under waistcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro shoes, cut down a small distance before to prevent them from pressing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the soles and heels, and an old pair of yarn stockings; his wool is short, having been not long since cut off. He has been several times on these trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leesburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July last. It is expected he will change his dress, and that he may have a pass, as he had when last out one, which he says he had from a person in the neighbourhood. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for securing him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if a less distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscriber solicitously hopes early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, April, 1796.

THIS is to request that all persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD BEARD, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, will make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next courts, and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled and paid, on or about the first day of December next, at which time we expect to be prepared for that purpose.

MARY BEARD, Executrix,
M. BEARD,
JOHN BEARD, } Executors.

Beard's Habitation, April 23, 1796.

AS the creditors of the late THOMAS KING, of Anne Arundel county, did not generally attend under my first notice, I have postponed a final distribution of the assets until three o'clock of Saturday the 18th of June, when all persons interested are requested to meet at Mr. CAGG's, at South river ferry, and receive their respective dividends.

SOLOMON GROVES, Administrator of

THOMAS KING.

May 24, 1796.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, about six miles from Bryan-town, on Saturday the 14th inst. a negro man called HARRY, about six feet high, and twenty-one years of age; he took with him the following cloaths, viz. one blue broad cloth coat, one green wildbore ditto, and a pair of corduroy breeches; he had other clothing with him, which I am unable to describe; he will probably attempt to get to the state of Pennsylvania. It is supposed he went off in company with a certain lad named JOHN CANTER, near twenty-one years of age, an apprentice to Mr. GEORGE WALL, of Prince-George's county. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive a REWARD of EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home TEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences paid.

THOMAS HAYS.

Charles county, May 23, 1796.

WILLIAM CATON,

HAVING declined the HAIR DRESSING BUSINESS, takes the liberty of offering his most grateful acknowledgments to the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, and to the public in general, for the numerous favours he has hitherto received, and humbly hopes to merit a continuance of them in that line in which, by their generous patronage, he has been enabled to engage, having just opened, in the house lately occupied by Mr. GWINN, an elegant and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, received by the latest arrivals, which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices; He has also a large assortment of GROCERIES. Cash or tobacco will be received in payment.

In CHANCERY, May 13, 1796.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, an insolvent debtor, of Prince George's county, having made application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition; and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Wailes is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state; and the said Wailes, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of three fourths of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Wailes, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the third day of June next, give notice to his creditor to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the tenth day of June next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Wailes's then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, &c.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next Charles county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the county aforesaid, called BOARMAN'S MANOR, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

May 13, 1796. 3

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. 4

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick-town, state of Maryland, on Sunday night, the 15th inst. an apprentice boy named ELY WHITAKER, seventeen years of age last April, about six feet high, slim made, and round shouldered, he has an ill looking countenance, short hair, and flow of speech; had on and took with him, a blue coat, a pair of striped overalls, patched on the knees, a drab cloth jacket, a old fur hat, and 3 Russia sheeting shirts, but it is probable he may have changed his dress, as he stole from a journeyman of mine the following wearing apparel: 1 blue coat half worn, 1 pair of white breeches and jacket, 1 pair mixed cloth breeches, 1 red striped casimer jacket, 4 pair of hose, (2 pair white) and a pair of drab cloth overalls, belonging to his fellow apprentice. The above reward will be given to any person apprehending and securing said runaway, and all reasonable charges paid, brought back to

Frederick town, May 16, 1796. 2

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL HANSON M'PHERSON, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against said estate are desired to hand them in, legally attested.

ELIZABETH M'PHERSON, Administratrix,

WILLIAM H. M'PHERSON, Administrator.

May 7, 1796. 4

DON PEDRO.

A large strong JACK-ASS.

Got by the President's Spanish Jack-Ass.
ROYAL GIFT.

COVERS mares and jennies this season, at Mr. SPRIGG's farm, on West river, at four dollars a mare or jenny, ready cash, or five dollars on a short credit, and 3/9 to the groom. Don Pedro's mules are remarkably large, and work well.

At the same place covers the well known coach-horse **HARRY**, at three dollars a mare, ready cash, or four dollars on a short credit, and 3/9 to the groom. Good pasturage, *gratis*, where the money is sent with the mares or jennies, otherwise at 3/9 per week. They will be received by Mr. JOHN CLARKE, manager for Mr. Sprigg, well attended to by a careful servant, the groom; but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

Also, (on the aforesaid farm) to be SOLD, or hired to cover this season, or exchanged for work horses or cattle, a well grown JACK-ASS, rising five years old, got by Don Pedro.

Also for SALE, or barter as above, several young full bred Mares, got by the imported running horses VENETIAN, NORTHERN ECLIPSE, and PAT-MASTER.

Also for SALE, some full bred English young Bulls and Heifers.
April 11, 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 DERLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES HARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

Pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly, passed last session, will be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at Pig-Point, on Saturday the second day of July next, on a credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying the interest punctually.

VALUABLE tract of Glebe Land, belonging to St. James's Parish, in Anne-Arundel county, originally patented for 1715 acres, called **WATERLOO**, lying on the navigable river Patuxent, which affords plenty of fish and fowl in season, and adjoining the inspection and town of Pig-Point, which was laid out of said tract; there is wood sufficient on said land for its support, a dwelling house, with some out houses, and a young apple orchard, with other fruit trees, &c. &c.

RICHARD HARRISON,
JAMES DISNEY,
BENJAMIN ALLIEN,
EZEKIEL GOTT,
THOMAS TILLARD,
GASSAWAY PINDEL,
MORDECAI HALL,

Vestrymen.

N. B. All persons holding lots in the town of Pig Point, taken up and paid for, according to law, are requested to make it known to the vestry.
April 20, 1796.

A HOUSEKEEPER

Wanted on hire in this City.

A HOUSEKEEPER who understands her business, and who can come well recommended for her industry, economy, and integrity; to such an one liberal wages will be given—Inquire of the printers of this paper.

Annapolis, February 22, 1796.

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, in a pleasant part of this city. Apply to the PRINTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th March, 1796. PROPOSALS,

By J. M. Snowden & W. M. Corkle.

For Printing by Subscription,

THE
TRAVELS

OF
Anacharsis the Younger

IN
GREECE,

During the middle of the Fourth Century, before the Christian Era.

By the ABBE BARTHELEMY,

Keeper of the Medals in the Cabinet of the King of France, and member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

The Fifth, contains Maps, Plans, Views, and Coins, illustrative of the Geography and Antiquities of Ancient Greece.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work will be published in 32 weekly numbers, at one quarter of a dollar each, payable on delivery.

II. It will be printed on a good type and paper, in a handsome octavo size; and each number will contain 80 pages of letter-press.

III. In the course of the work 31 plates will be delivered, together with critical observations on the maps of Ancient Greece, compiled for these travels, by M. Barbié du Bocage; the whole of which are intended to form the fifth volume.

IV. Should the work exceed 32 numbers, the remainder will be given *gratis*.

V. Those who procure twelve subscribers and become accountable for the money, shall receive one copy *gratis*.

VI. The price of the work, when finished, will be enhanced to non-subscribers.

To give a proper idea of the plan of this work, the following is extracted from the advertisement of the Author:

"I imagine a Scythian, named Anacharsis, to arrive in Greece, some years before the birth of Alexander; and that from Athens, the usual place of his residence, he makes several excursions into the neighbouring provinces; every where observing the manners and customs of the inhabitants, being present at their festivals, and studying the nature of their governments; sometimes dedicating his leisure to inquiries relative to the progress of the human mind; and sometimes conversing with the great men who flourished at that time; with Epaminondas, Phocion, Xenophon, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes, &c. As soon as he has seen Greece enslaved by Philip, the father of Alexander, he returns into Scythia, where he puts in order an account of his travels; and, to prevent any interruption in his narrative, relates in an introduction the memorable events which had passed in Greece before he left Scythia." "I have chosen to write a narrative of travels rather than a history, because in such a narrative all is scenery and action; and because circumstantial details may be entered into which are not permitted to the historian."

List of the Plates which are annexed to this work.

1. Greece and the Grecian islands.
2. Plan of the pass of Thermopylae.
3. Plan of the Battle of Salamis.
4. Essay on the battle of Plataea.
5. Chart of the Palus Meotis and Pontus Euxinus.
6. The Bosphorus of Thrace.
7. The Hellespont.
8. Plan of the Environs of Athens.
9. Attica, Megaris, and Part of the island of Euboea.
10. Plan of the Academy and its Environs.
11. Plan of a Grecian Palæstra, after Vitruvius.
12. Plan of Athens.
13. Plan and Elevation of the Propylæa.
14. Plan of the Temple of Theseus, Elevation and View of the Parthenon.
15. Phocion and Doris.
16. Essay on the Environs of Delphi and View of Parnassus.
17. Plan of a Grecian House after Vitruvius.
18. Boeotia.
19. Thessaly.
20. Corinthia, Sicyonia, Phlœsia and Achaia.
21. Elis and Triphylia.
22. Essay on the Topography of Olympia.
23. Messenia.
24. Laconia and the Island of Cythera.
25. Essay on the Topography of Sparta and its Environs.
26. Arcadia.
27. Argolis, Epidauria, Troezenia, Hermionia, the Isle of Egina and Cynuria.
28. View of Plato on the Promontory of Sunium, discoursing to his Disciples.
29. Ancient Greek Theatre.
30. The Cyclades.
31. Coins from the Cabinet of the King of France.

It is proposed to give an elegant edition of this valuable work: The greatest care shall be taken to ren-

der it correctly executed; and the plates shall be engraved by the first American artists. As the work now presented forms a pleasing and instructive view of the antiquities, manners, customs, religion, laws, arts and literature of Greece, during the most interesting period of its history, the publishers make no doubt but it will meet the approbation of an enlightened public.

The London edition sells for 16 dollars.

Subscriptions are received by the publishers in Philadelphia; by Messrs. F. and S. Green, Annapolis; and by the principal book-sellers throughout the United States.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M-DANIEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good clothing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a foal horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man. FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse; if secured so that I get them again.

22

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

To be Sold,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, about nineteen or twenty years of age, with a male child about seven months old; she has been accustomed both to domestic services and to the work of a farm, and will be sold for a term of eight years; the child, for twenty-one years. Apply to the PRINTERS.
March 30, 1796.

10

LA FAYETTE,

Is in high order, and will stand this season, at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, three days in each week, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and at Mr. Augustine Gambrell's tavern, about ten miles from Annapolis, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

LA FAYETTE is seven years old this spring, fifteen hands and a half high, equal as to bone, firmness, and action, to most horses in America; he was got by the imported horse Venetian, his dam by Little Figure, out of a fine imported mare.

La Fayette will cover mares at eight dollars a single mare, if two or more mares from the same person six dollars per mare and 3/9 for each mare to the groom, provided the money is paid by the first of July next, if the money is not paid by the first of July next ten dollars for each mare will be charged.

April 20, 1796. JAMES WILLIAMS.

PIO MINGO,

A strong imported JACK-ASS, rising four years old,

COVERS mares and jennies this season, at Joseph LEONARD's farm, on South river, at four dollars a mare or jenny, and half a dollar to the groom, or one and an half barrels of corn if paid by the first of November, if longer credit is required five dollars will be demanded, on or before the 20th of December. Good pasturage at 2/6 per week for the mares, but not accountable for accidents or escapes.

Also for sale or barter for stock, several young JACK-ASSES, rising one and three years old, three jennies from three years old upward.

Also for sale, on the aforesaid farm, two full bred imported mares.

JOS. LEONARD.

P. S. No money will be demanded for covering the mares sent to Pio Mingo, except the groom's fee, where owners will oblige themselves to deliver his colts on the first of October, 1797, on my paying twelve dollars for each colt.

Hill's Delight, April 21, 1796.

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

35X

BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton.

79 R A G S,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIT. YEAR.)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1796.

FRANCFORT, March 29.

YESTERDAY the equipage of the archduke Charles, passed through this place for Mentz. Every thing is in readiness to open the campaign, in case the negotiations for peace are broken off. The French gen. Marceau's headquarters are to be removed from Treves. The head quarters of the army of Conde removed yesterday to a small town near Friburg, in the Brisgau—the expected arrival of Bohemian, and other Imperial troops, is said to have been the cause of this movement—These will increase the emigrants to 40,000.

WESEL, April 2.

Düsseldorf swarms with French, and preparations for opening the campaign are pushed with the utmost activity—it is thought the republicans will begin by attacking the Austrians upon the Sieg, after endeavouring to turn them at Elberfeld—For this reason, no doubt, they have been inspecting the Ruhr, and its fords. According to the latest intelligence Jourdan's head quarters are removed to Wittlich, near the Moselle.

GENOA, March 20.

Some bloody scenes have lately taken place between the French soldiers and the peasantry upon our territory: the former over-running the vineyards, tore down the paling for fuel; the countrymen fell upon them with such force that 17 Frenchmen were killed, and several wounded.

The French fleet have not failed from Toulon—They want so many necessities it cannot take place under a month; nor has the squadron failed from Cadix. The British minister, Mr. Drake, has come from Milan to prevent the French from obtaining any loan.

Notwithstanding the rumours of peace both the Austrian and French armies continue to receive reinforcements, and to approach each other.

The French have obtained 6,000,000 as a part of the proposed loan, which is looked upon as a decoy to prevent any disagreeable consequences. The disturbances in Sardinia still continue, and are the cause of much bloodshed.

LONDON, April 7.

STATE PAPER.

Proclamation of the Dutch national convention, for manning the navy: published at the Hague, March 16.

CITIZENS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Dear Countrymen,

THE unjust and destructive war in which we have been involved by the British ministry, cannot but attract our whole attention. It is the first object of our solicitude, that by our courage and prudence in the conduct of it, we may procure an honourable peace, firmly establish our freedom, and maintain the independence of our state, and the glory of our ancestors. Our navy, under Divine Providence, is the natural and only means to set bounds to the immeasurable insolence of the British ministry, and to defend our country against their treacherous conduct and cruel treatment. To this object the endeavours of the best patriots have been uniformly directed since the time when our heavy chains were broken by the assistance of our French brethren, since the day when the flatholder left the Batavian shores, the day when we began to breathe a free air, and were at liberty to exert ourselves for the improvement of the great sources of our prosperity, our trade, our fisheries, our navigation, our colonies, and our manufactures. By their navy, fellow-citizens, did our ancestors become great. The Batavian flag was known, feared and honoured, in each of the four quarters of the world. Under our late government it was insulted, and became the ridicule of nations. It is therefore our first duty to restore our maritime. The zeal of the committee of marine has been much, where nothing scarcely had before been done. His exertions were incessant. But in the present state of our navy, all hands seem to have lost the habits, and all hearts the inclination necessary for the service. The Batavian youth are no longer accustomed to the labours requisite on board the armed fleets of their country. Is our nation then less brave, less indignant against its enemies, or do we less love our native land, than at the time of a Ruyter or a Tromp? No fellow-citizens, no! Far from us be such a thought! We rely with confidence on your patriotism, and cannot doubt but you will act with vigour in the present critical situation of our country. For why should we conceal that such is our situation, when to make it known must procure the remedy. Our ships, which are very numerous, and more than sufficient to secure us a superiority in our seas, and to cut off from the enemy all supplies of provisions and stores from the

north, and thus compel them to peace—our ships are in want of men. The recruitings proceed with languor, and the measures hitherto taken have had little effect. Nor should this excite our wonder: they were of a partial nature, and not in consequence of the expression of the will of the assembly, representative of the whole Batavian republic. This will is now made known: supported by you it shall deliver our country. Let the people be called together in all the towns and villages of the Netherlands:—Let the example of Haarlem be proposed to them; that town so zealous for liberty, that it has already raised two hundred young men for the navy. Let all the constituted authorities remind the Batavian youth, that their country looks up to them for her defence; they will not be deaf to her call. The time of oppression is past. The fleet of the republic is under the command of true patriots, who do not consider their comrades as slaves, but as fellow-citizens. The attention of the representatives of the people will be continually directed to provide for the wants of the mariner, and they will consider the rewarding of heroism and faithful service as the most pleasing part of their great labours. Let therefore fathers exhort their sons, sisters their brothers, and the people in general the youth of the country, to acts of heroism, and to engage in the naval service, to maintain the honour of the Batavian flag, and to defend their native land. When they shall thus nobly have fulfilled their duty, they will find their reward in our tender care for them and their relatives, in the approbation of every noble mind, and the congratulations and gratitude of all their countrymen.

VAN DE KASTEEL.

April 11. Late last night we received the following very important papers, which were yesterday communicated by lord Grenville, to all the foreign ministers resident at this court. They are the contents of the dispatch received on Friday last, from Mr. Wickham, his majesty's envoy to the Swiss Cantons, and appear to be the result of the measures Mr. Pitt some weeks since announced to be in train for ascertaining the real disposition of the French directory on the question of peace or war. It will also be recollected that we mentioned, about three weeks since, that we had reason to believe that Mr. Wickham was the gentleman whom Mr. Pitt alluded to, as being charged with his inquiry. We are sorry the result is of that gloomy nature, as to leave no other alternative with his majesty and his ministers, than of continuing the war with unabated vigour; in which determination they must, and no doubt will, be supported by every good subject in this kingdom.

We should have been happy to have given both the original French, as well as the translation, but as the translation is an official one, it will be almost equally satisfactory to the public.

In consequence of Mr. Wickham's dispatch, a message from his majesty is expected to be delivered this day by Mr. Pitt to the house of commons.

NOTE.

Transmitted to M. Barthelemi, by Mr. Wickham, March 8, 1796.

THE undersigned, his Britannic majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons, is authorised to convey to Mons. Barthelemi, the desire of his court to be made acquainted, through him, with the dispositions of France in regard to the object of the general pacification. He therefore requests Mons. Barthelemi to transmit to him in writing (and after having made the necessary inquiries) his answer to the following questions:

1. Is there the disposition in France to open a negotiation with his majesty and his allies for the re-establishment of a general peace, upon just and suitable terms, by sending, for that purpose, ministers to a congress, at such place as may hereafter be agreed upon?
2. Would there be the disposition to communicate to the undersigned the general grounds of a pacification, such as France would be willing to propose, in order that his majesty and his allies might thereupon examine, in concert, whether they are such as might serve as the foundation of a negotiation for peace?
3. Or would there be a desire to propose any other way whatever, for arriving at the same end, that of a general pacification?

The undersigned is authorised to receive from Mons. Barthelemi, the answer to these questions, and to transmit it to his court; but he is not in any manner authorised to enter with him into negotiation or discussion upon these subjects.

(Signed)

W. WICKHAM.

Berne, March 8, 1796.

NOTE.

Transmitted to Mr. Wickham, by M. Barthelemi, March 26, 1796.

The undersigned, ambassador of the French republic, to the Helvetic Body, has transmitted to the executive directory, the note which Mr. Wickham, his Britannic majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the Swiss

Cantons, was pleased to convey to him, dated the 8th of March. He has it in command to answer it by an exposition of the sentiments and dispositions of the executive directory.

The directory ardently desires to procure for the French republic, a just, honourable, and solid peace. The step taken by Mr. Wickham would have afforded to the directory a real satisfaction, if the declaration itself which that minister makes, of his not having any order, any power to negotiate, did not give room to doubt of the sincerity of the pacific intentions of his court. In fact, if it was true that England began to know her real interests, that she wished to open again for herself the sources of abundance and prosperity; if she fought for peace with good faith: would she propose a congress of which the necessary result must be to render all negotiations endless? Or would she confine herself to the sining, in a vague manner that the French government should point out any other way, whatever, for attaining the same object, that of a general pacification?

Is it that this step has had no other object than to obtain for the British government the favourable impression which always accompanies the first overtures for peace? May it not have been accompanied with the hope that they would produce no effect?

However that may be, the executive directory, whose policy has no other guides than openness and good faith, will follow in its explanations, a conduct which shall be wholly conformable to them. Yielding to the ardent desire by which it is animated to procure peace for the French republic and for all nations, it will not fear to declare itself openly. Charged by the constitution with the execution of the laws, it cannot make or listen to any proposal that would be contrary to them. The constitutional act does not permit it to consent to any alienation of that which, according to the existing laws, constitutes the territory of the republic.

With respect to the countries occupied by the French armies, and which have not been united to France, they, as well as other interests, political and commercial, may become the subject of a negotiation, which will present to the directory the means of providing how much it desires to attain speedily to a happy pacification.

The directory is ready to receive in this respect, any overtures that shall be just, reasonable, and compatible with the dignity of the republic.

(Signed) BARTHELEMI.

Basle, the 6th of Germinal, the 4th year of the French republic, 26th March, 1796.

NOTE.

The court of London has received from its minister, in Switzerland, the answer made to the questions which he had been charged to address to Monsieur Barthelemi, in respect to the opening of a negotiation for the re-establishment of general tranquillity.

This court has seen, with regret, how far the tone and spirit of that answer, the nature and extent of the demands which it contains, and the manner of announcing them, are remote from any disposition for peace.

The inadmissible pretension is there avowed, of appropriating to France all that the laws actually existing there may have comprised under the denomination of French territory. To a demand such as this is added an express declaration, that no proposal contrary to it will be made, or even listened to: and this, under the pretence of an internal regulation, the provisions of which are wholly foreign to all other nations.

While these dispositions shall be persisted in, nothing is left for the king but to prosecute a war equally just and necessary.

Whenever his enemies shall manifest more pacific sentiments, his majesty will at all times be eager to concur in them, by lending himself, in concert with his allies, to all such measures as shall be best calculated to re-establish general tranquillity on conditions just, honourable and permanent: either by establishment of a congress, which has been so happily the means of restoring peace to Europe; or by a preliminary discussion of the principles which may be proposed, on either side, as a foundation of a general pacification; or, lastly, by an impartial examination of any other way which may be pointed out to him for arriving at the same salutary end.

Downing-street, April 10, 1796.

The countries which, by the existing laws in France, constitute the French territory, are,

1. France, as it stood at the commencement of the war.

2. The French colonies in the West-Indies still occupied by France.
3. The islands of France and Mauritius.
4. Martinico and Tobago.
5. The whole island of St. Domingo.
6. Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Caracal, Mahe, and the other French establishments in India.

7. Avignon, and the county Venaissin.
8. Principality of Montbeliard, and bishoprick of Porentrui.
9. Savoy, Nice and Monaco.
10. Austrian Flanders and Brabant, and generally, whatever belongs to the emperor on this side the Rhine.
11. Maastricht, Venlo and Dutch Flanders.
12. the bishoprick of Liege.

On the subject of all or any of these the directory refuses to make, or even to receive any proposal, and insists that the negotiation shall be preceded by an admission of this claim on our part.

So that, after agreeing as a preliminary before negotiation, to restore to France all we have conquered from her, and to leave her in possession of all she has conquered from Austria and Sardinia, and all that has been ceded to her by Spain or Holland, besides other smaller acquisitions, we may then expect to learn from her, what other conditions she may choose to require or grant as the terms of peace.

BERMUDA, May 14.

Tuesday morning arrived his majesty's sloop of war Spencer, captain Evans, from a cruise: she fell in with the French national corvette Le Vulcan, commanded by citizen Bremond, of Guadaloupe (but last from Charleston) of 12 guns and near an hundred men, and after an engagement of three glasses took her. The corvette had upwards of twenty men killed and wounded. The Spencer had one killed and one wounded. Great praise is due to the few officers and crew of the Spencer, there being only forty hands on board in the whole.

Just as this paper was going to press arrived the schooner —, Wainwright, from Barbadoes, by which we learn that a large armament failed from that island before she left it, supposed against Guadaloupe; and that another armament failed from that place, supposed to be gone to Demerara.

NEWBURYPORT, May 26.

Capt. Charles Goodrich who arrived here on Tuesday last, 24 days from Martinique, informs, that on the 27th April, an English fleet arrived at St. Lucia from Barbadoes, with between 7 and 8000 troops, who immediately attacked the place which was continued with great obstinacy till he failed, (the 1st May.) The loss of men on both sides was said to be great. The French had lost several small redoubts and retreated to the principal fort, where they were determined to hold out to the last. Several American vessels were in the harbour, who left it, and most of their property.

If the English met with success at the above place they were immediately to attack Guadaloupe.

Schooner Amy, Joseph Woodman, master, of this port, was at St. Lucia at the time it was attacked and was obliged to leave the place with 70,000 livres, which is supposed to be lost.

S A L E M, May 31.

Extra of a letter from captain Asa Batchelder, of this port, dated Barbadoes, April 27.

"Accounts were received here yesterday, by the arrival of a sloop of war, that a French fleet consisting of 7 sail of the line, and 8 or 10 frigates, had captured all the Cork fleet, which was conveyed by a 74 and the above sloop of war. Another ship which escaped arrived this day, and confirms the above. They were 25 in number, and captured in lat. 23. W." As the 74 had not arrived, it is conjectured she must have been taken.

ANNAPOLIS, June 9.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.
The INQUISITOR, No. V.

*Comme en cueillant un guirlande
L'homme est autant plus travaillé,
Que le pater est émaillé
D'une diversité plus grande:
Tant de fleurs de tant de côtes
Faisant paraître en leurs beautés
L'artifice de la nature,
Il tient suspendu son désir,
Et ne peut en cette peinture
Ni que laisser, ni que choisir.*

MALHERBE.

*As when a flow'ry wreath we cull,
More and more our labour grows
As the garden is more full
With the variegated rows:
When in flowers on all sides rising,
With a thousand hues surprising,
Nature's artifice is seen,
Midst the scene we pondering stand,
And hold a while our eager hand,
Doubtful which we first should glean.*

A DESIRE of novelty is one of the reigning characteristics of man; and is visible even at the most early age that we can suppose reason to exist. We see the child pleased with his rattle until something else engages his attention, and then it is instantly discarded to make room for this new delight. As his years advance, he becomes employed in new pursuits, things hitherto unknown solicit him to apply himself to new scenes of action, and new scenes of action are continually unfolding to his view: he quits his most darling amusements, and follows wherever these untrodden paths may lead. The different appearances of nature to the young mind, when it first begins to observe them, are far more exquisitely pleasing than when rendered familiar by time: the walks of science then wear a gayer aspect, that bids the impatient

youth explore their direction; the fatigue of study is lessened by these charms, and by the prospect of brighter distant scenes. Amid such a variety of inducements, all equally engaging, the mind often hesitates which course it should pursue, and delays going either to the right hand or the left, left by taking one course it should miss the blooms of the other.

Over some indeed the passion of curiosity has but little power; beings there are who can pass through life almost without a desire of knowing one single thing more than is placed in their way by necessity, or pointed out to them by interest. These are to be found, but, I believe, no where but among those cyphers which serve only to complete the number of mankind. When I have observed that such were they who are dead to the charms of novelty, I have often been induced to think, that the visible superiority of some men over others might be owing to the unequal distribution of this sense. An imagination, open to every impression from new appearances, will be better fitted to retain them, than one on which they have a less strong effect. A keen perception of things, and a desire, a belief, of being able to attain them, will, when assisted by exertion, finally enable a man to perform what had never been in his power had he despaired of its possibility. But this perhaps may be mistaking an effect for a cause, and when I assign curiosity as the cause of genius, the reverse may be the case. Certain, however, it is, that they who have been favoured with superior endowments, are far from being insensible to the allurements of novelty. Unless they had had a strong desire of desecrating unknown scenes implanted in their earliest years, none would have been eminent, for none would have seriously applied to any study until instigated by the cold impulses of tardy reason.

But, like all things else, this passion ought to be confined within proper limits; for an unceasing desire of change often renders the life of many nothing but a scene of uniform incoherence. They attempt every thing that is presented to their view, and for a while pursue it with eager attention, but soon relinquish it for something else, so that by trying every thing they accomplish nothing. To profit by our acquaintance with many subjects, it is necessary that when we have once entered upon any study we should not be satisfied with a superficial knowledge of it, nor desert it for another with too much precipitation. The bee and the butterfly both visit every flower in the garden with assiduous wing, and the same sweets are laid open to both alike, yet while the one from every leaf is gaining some addition to her gathered store of nectar, the other departs as he came without having made one single acquisition.

This instability often makes men become ridiculous by their whimsical changes of occupation. Some are so impatient of confinement to one thing for any length of time, that rather than continue without change in their pursuit they take up with the first object that they may happen to find. Sometimes the least trifle will divert their attention from what had just before strongly interested them; they admire this new appearance, they strenuously follow it for a while, and then leave it, to repeat the same conduct on another subject. The last time that I saw *Tigellius*, I found him learning to play on the violin; at a former visit he was engaged in verifying Hervey's Meditations, which he relinquished before he had finished three pages, and applied himself to forming a new system of stenography; the completion of this was frustrated by the militia law, which made him a soldier for a short while; he then began to learn the French language, and was next busied in composing an English Dictionary of new words, which, though not used by any writer, yet might (in his opinion,) be employed with great propriety and elegance; after this he became enamoured of the charms of music, and having first essayed on the flute, he left it for the instrument that I have mentioned before. Notwithstanding all this, *Tigellius* is not naturally devoid of good sense, although his unaccountable fickleness has made many pronounce him a fool, but though his intentions are always sincere, his want of resolution is so great, that he is liable to be driven out of his course by every casual wind.

By long and diligent application this levity may be corrected, but the other extreme, apathy, will I am afraid admit of no cure: The sense of novelty is a gift of nature, and to attain it when wanting is not in the power of art. I shall then take leave of this subject, by subjoining the following

ODE TO CURIOSITY:

Hither Nymph with eager eye!
Hither Curiosity!
Hither haste, and bring along
Wild fancy, resolution strong,
And labour to thy purpose true
Until all things he subdued.
And let at distance meet behind
Reflection sage with Wisdom join'd,
Thy vagrant footsteps still attend
And with pleasure knowledge blend.
I know thee by thy glancing eyes
From the deep centre to the skies,
By the wings that grace thy head,
Thy pinions from thy heels outspread,
By thy robe loose to the wind,
And by that step that marks thy mind.
Led by thee I oft have stray'd,
What time the day's last glimm'ring fades,
To view the wonders of the sky,
And mark'd the *Pleiads* shine on high,
Observ'd the *Bear's* nocturnal round
Circling through the blue profound,
Or seen the star of *Heber* bright
Gild the growing gloom of night.

Oft, when morn her charms displays,
I rise to view the orient blaze
Or following thy footsteps, tread
Jocund o'er the flowery mead.
And now through gloomy woods we go,
Where the tall tree's lofty bough,
Shooting proudly to the skies,
An impervious shade supplies;
Now across the far spread plain
Quick my anxious steps I strain;
Now upon the rising ground,
I view the landscape stretch'd around;
Now where rolling torrents sweep,
Swiftly we cross the craggy steep,
Where danger sits with rugged brow
Frowning o'er the depths below.
Nought my hasty steps restrains,
Swift I speed across the plains,
Swift I speed, nor make a stay
While thou, Nymph, dost lead the way.

Led to many a distant land
By thee, the traveller quits the strand,
Quits his country and his friends,
And the parting barque ascends.
Now where icy mountains appear
See the bold adventurer's steer;
Where while the gelid north winds sweep,
And raise to storms the swelling deep,
Lo, frozen by their stern commands,
In act to fall the billow stands!
Southward then they spread the sail;
For thee too slowly blows the gale;
Thou sweepst now the boiling wave
Which does *Africa's* windings lave;
And now, (long past the burning line,)
The *Crossiers* in the zenith shine.

Goddess of descent divine,
What barrier can thy steps confine?
Though the lofty Alps oppose
Rough rocks crown'd with constant snows,
The Alps themselves thy course invite,
Pregnant still with new delight.
Up the steep ascent we climb,
Till on the mountain top sublime
We view the prospect stretching wide,
Long plains and hills in gloomy pride.
Where yon cave's broad mouth extends,
And the darkening road descends,
I see thee point my downward way—
Goddess, I thy will obey.
Now see the distant light recede,
Dimmer still at every tread!
Far we leave the cheerful day
To view what scenes these deeps display;
Where dull silence holds her reign,
Encompass'd by her solemn train,
Where never since the world began
Echoed yet the steps of man.
Now no light the cavern knows,
Save what a feeble torch bestows,
By which pendant over head
I view the high arch'd rocks outspread.
Now in the narrow way we bend,
Now aloft the roofs ascend;
Varying colours there I view
Glimm'ring in the drops of dew,
As the flambeau's glimm'ring light
Gleams along the walls of night.
Thus led by thee, O Nymph, I go,
Through these gloomy vaults below;
For where thou biddest man to stray
Few dangers fright him from his way.
E'en where fierce *Vesuvius* roars
And the red fiery tempest pours,
Thou didst inspire the sage to tread
While death hung dreadful o'er his head.

Nor less in secret dost thou love
Study's calm delights to prove;
Often dost thou scan the page
Where shine the deeds of every age,
Or songs of bards in days of yore,
Or studious sages' modern lore.
Oft, O Nymph, incline my will,
When the slow rolling night is still,
Th' inspiring volume to peruse
And wise maxims thence deduce,
Marking the precepts in my mind
Of the greatest of mankind.
Come, but banish far from thee
Rashness and Inconstancy;
Let not these thy steps betray,
But sober prudence guard thy way.
Thus, still improving, let me go
Till nought more remains to know,
And kindly on my labours past
Approving Wisdom smile at last.

G.

* In many subterraneous caves the water oozes through the top and hangs there in drops, which, when a light is carried into the cavern, exhibit all the colours of the rainbow.

† *Pliny.*

THE meeting of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI stand adjourned to meet at the Fountain Inn, at Baltimore, on the fourth day of July next; the members of said society are requested to give their attendance.

By order,
ROBERT DENNY, Sec.
Annapolis, June 3, 1796.

An APPRENTICE
44 Wanted at this Office.

TO THE

To be seen at the house of John Gwinn's.

A BEAUTIFUL

A phical and various daughter of France; w... celebrated at Paris... thousands of lamps, in the lights inside of the... There are in addition... to the revolution, as the... scene on the tenth of A... Jon, and most of the g... the French and their ene... Likewise to be seen, t... the condemned, the exe... the people, and many... the spectators.

The Cabinet will be... (cepted) from ten o'clock... from four in the aftern... evening. Every repre... different pieces.

Price of admittance... price.

W A N

A FEW thousand... which a good pri... the Printers.

In CHANC

BENJAMIN DORSEY... Anne-Armand cor... to the chancellor, by po... benefit of the act for... debtors, passed at the la... mentioned, and a sched... of his creditors, so far... on oath, being annexed... edior being satisfied, t... the said Benjamin Dorse... the said act was, a citi... of this state; and the... time of presenting his p... chancellor in writing th... ditars as have due to... aforesaid, the amount o... by him at the time of p... upon adjudged and or... Dorsey, by causing a co... three weeks successively... for the 29th instant, g... pear in the chancery o... third day of July next, ... ing some person to be... said Benjamin Dorsey... by the said act prescri... party, &c.

Test. SAMUEL... Reg.

On Saturday the sec... OFFER at PUBLI... Charles county,

A TRACT of L... TOWNS, containi... ty of the bishop of C... miles of Port-Tobacco

And on Monday th... is St. Mary's county, ... lots of LAND, pa...

Lot No. 42, contain... Lot No. 34, containi... vacancy. No. 34, c...

less; the whole of a... on a credit till the 1... purchaser giving bond...

terest from the day o... may be paid in defe... dition in state certifi...

dry other lots in Cha... sheriff of St. Mary's... the same time the abo...

2 WILL... STOLEN from th... one mile from I... ten from the city of...

day of May, a like... bonds and an half... and has some white... carries his tail on o... holes, and will bring... five DOLL...

May 27, 1796.

N O

THE subscriber... Charles count... and bonds tract of... field, called BOAR... of assembly, entitl...

May 13, 1796.

THE creditors... ceased, are... for the dwelling, b... day of June next, in... ISAAC...

Annapolis, May...

TO THE PUBLIC.

To be seen at the house of Mr. Timms, opposite John Gwinn's, Esq; in Annapolis.

A BEAUTIFUL optical representation of geographical and various other views, made for the dauphin of France; wherein may be seen all the towns and sea-ports in the universe, the feasts heretofore celebrated at Paris and Versailles, illuminated by thousands of lamps, in natural imitation, as well as the lights inside of the apartments.

There are in addition to this, all the analogous pieces to the revolution, as the taking of the Bastille, the massacre on the tenth of August, the re-taking of Toulon, and most of the glorious battles fought between the French and their enemies.

Likewise to be seen, the guillotine, the execution of the condemned, the executioner shewing the head to the people, and many other objects that will surprise the spectators.

The Cabinet will be open every day (Sundays excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until one, and from four in the afternoon until nine o'clock in the evening. Every representation will consist of ten different pieces.

Price of admittance half a dollar. Children half price.

WANTED,

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

In CHANCERY, June 6, 1796.

BENJAMIN DORSEY, an insolvent debtor, of Anne-Arundel county, having made application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition; and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Benjamin Dorsey is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state; and the said Benjamin Dorsey, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor in writing the assent of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of three fourths of the debts due by him, at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Benjamin Dorsey, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 20th instant, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the third day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Benjamin Dorsey then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, &c.

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

On Saturday the second day of July next, I shall OFFER at PUBLIC SALE, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county,

A TRACT of LAND, called SAINT MATTHEW, containing 204 acres, late the property of the bishop of Chester, lying within five or six miles of Port-Tobacco.

And on Monday the 4th day of July, at Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, I shall offer for sale, the following lots of LAND, part of CHAPTICO MANOR, viz.

Lot No. 42, containing 83½ acres, more or less.
Lot No. 34, containing 178½ acres, more or less, and vacancy. No. 34, containing 33½ acres, more or less; the whole of the above property will be sold on a credit till the first day of December next, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, on interest from the day of sale; one third of the principal may be paid in deferred stock, and the other two thirds in state certificates, or six per cent. stock. Sunday other lots in Chaptico Manor will be sold by the sheriff of St. Mary's county, under my direction, at the same time the above lots are offered for sale.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent for the State of Maryland.

STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation, about one mile from Herring Creek, church, and eight miles from the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 7th day of May, a likely black HORSE, about thirteen hands and an half high, he paces, trots and gallops, and has some white hairs in his forehead, when rode carries his tail on one side. Whoever takes up said horse, and will bring him to the subscriber, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

May 27, 1796. SAMUEL DEALE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next Charles county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the county aforesaid, called BOARMAN'S MANOR, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JAMES BOARMAN.

THE creditors of EDWARD HOLLAND, deceased, are requested to attend at the subscriber's dwelling, in this city, on Saturday the 11th day of June next, in order to receive their dividends.

ISAAC HOLLAND, Administrator.

Annapolis, May 25, 1796.

THE creditors of JOHN ALEXANDER, late hatter in Port-Tobacco, are desired to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, living near Bean town, in Charles county, on or before the 20th day of June next, that a dividend of the effects of the deceased may be made as soon as possible thereafter.

WILLIAM HAYS, sen. for RACHEL ALEXANDER, now HAYS, Administratrix.

Charles county, May 17, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, about the 25th of April last, a negro man by the name of LEWIS, who says he is the property of ROBERT CARTER, formerly of Virginia, but of late, as I am informed, of the town of Baltimore, he is about five feet ten inches high, and appears to be about twenty-one or two years of age. The owner is desired to take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

SAMUEL ABELL, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

May 15, 1796.

In CHANCERY, May 31, 1796.

ABIJAH BOND, an insolvent debtor of Prince-George's county, having made application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Abijah Bond is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state; and the said Abijah Bond, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of three fourths of the debts due by him, at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Abijah Bond, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the 30th day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at 10 o'clock on the third day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Abijah Bond then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, &c.

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

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Upper Marlborough, if not taken up by the first of July next, will be then sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

CAPT. JAMES BELT,

John E. Barry, Mrs. Bonner, James Byas, Col. Willm. D. Beall, Joseph Boorman, Maj. William Brogden, Thomas Bowie, Thomas M. Bowen, Levin Belt, General Reason Beall, Ben. Contee, John Clark, Lower Marlboro' William Currens, Sam. Dair, James Fenwick, Joseph Griffin, Levy Gantt, 2 letters, John Galloway, Doct. Pottinger's, John F. Gardener, Joshua Groves, John H. Hall, Ben. Hall, Maj. Thomas Harwood, Richard Isaac, Hannah Lonus, Nathan Levy, Messrs. Wilkerson and Moore, John F. Mercer, 3 letters, John Moran, John Mitchell, William Owens, Doct. Robt. Pottinger, 2 letters, Solomon Sparrow, Brice Selby, Basil Waring, Abraham Williams, Andrew Wilson.

SAM. HAMILTON, D. P. Master.

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.

THE creditors of Mr. JAMES PATTISON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, living in said county, on or before the first day of September next, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

JACOB PATTISON, Administrator.

May 11, 1796.

The subscriber, appointed by the decree of the honourable the chancery court for the state of Maryland trustee for the disposal of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, late of Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, on the 22d day of June next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

THAT elegant brick house in the town of Baltimore, at present in the occupation of Messieurs M'COMIC and DEBUTTS, situate on South and Water-streets, three stories high, besides garret, with kitchen and cellar under the house; the first and second stories are divided into two rooms, each elegantly finished; the third story with three sleeping rooms. At twelve o'clock, on the next day, two lots on Howard's Addition to Baltimore, near the market house, on which stands the following houses, now in the occupation of Doctor CLINGAN, to wit: a two story brick house, twenty-one feet front on Pratt-street, and twenty feet deep, with one room below, and a passage, three rooms above, besides the garret, a good brick kitchen behind, adjoining the house, in the back yard is a pump of excellent water; adjoining the house and back yard a vacant lot of thirty feet front, and about one hundred and fifty deep.

On Tuesday the 16th day of August next, on the premises, all the real property of the said Thomas How Ridgate, in Charles-town, Charles county, commonly called Port-Tobacco, which, for the convenience of purchasers, will be laid off in three divisions, or lots, numbered 1, 2 and 3; lot No. 1 fronts south for breadth seventy feet on the square where the court-house stands, and five hundred feet on St. George's-street, the principal entry to the town from the north-west, north or northeast. In the angle of said square and street stands a well built framed house, fronting south forty feet long and twenty-eight wide, two stories high, with two brick chimneys at the end, and a dry airy brick cellar the size of the house, in it two fire places, adapted for a kitchen, laundry, or servants room; the first story of this house is fitted up with a large store, and back store room on the east, and counting room and lodging room on the west end, with fire places in the two last; the second story is divided into four rooms, besides a passage, all well finished, the two rooms in the west end have fire places, the garret is divided in two, for family store rooms; the house has piazzas and platforms on the north, south, and part of the west end, on this lot also stands, at a small distance from the northeast corner of the former house, a framed kitchen, with brick chimney, brick cellar, and platform in front, near to it a wash house, with brick chimney, a meat house, dairy, and proper built corn house, likewise a large granary with three divisions besides the loft, before and behind the house fronting the square are neat yards, which part of the forementioned houses surround, and behind them is a garden three hundred feet square, with locust posts, planked; the whole in good repair; there is also a spring of excellent water on this lot No. 1. On lot No. 2 stands a well finished house, with brick chimney, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high; also another new house, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high, which has been fitted up and used a short time as a stable; the extent of this lot may be about one acre, fronts St. Andrew's-street for one hundred and forty feet, on which may be erected buildings convenient for trade or tradesmen; the soil is well adapted for a garden. Lot No. 3 contains about three acres of fertile ground, fronts St. Andrew's-street for one hundred and ninety feet, and on it stands an unfinished house, fifty feet long and sixteen wide.

On the first Monday in September next, one hundred and fifty acres of land, in Durham parish, Charles county, now in the occupation of JANE MADDOX, who will shew the land. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond and security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money one half in nine months, with interest, the remainder in fifteen months, with interest. The creditors of the said Thomas How Ridgate are, in pursuance of the said decree, hereby required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the honourable the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d day of June next.

JAMES FREEMAN, Trustee.

WILLIAM BREWER,

Boot and Shoemaker,

HAVING commenced business in the line of his profession, in the house lately occupied by Dr. EDGAR, the second door below the store of Mr. William Wells, takes this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he is determined to carry on the said business with neatness and punctuality, being resolved to make every exertion in his power to give general satisfaction; he has the highest expectation of meeting with due encouragement from a generous public.

Annapolis, May 24, 1796.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of captain JOHN STEUART, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix, ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

Annapolis, May 23, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CALEB CLARKE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally attested, to

SARAH CLARKE, Administratrix.

May 13, 1796.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the month of May last, a mulatto woman named **MARY**, about twenty-one years of age, she took her only child with her, a handsome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is supposed she is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as she has been seen about three weeks ago in company with a certain **CHARLES CLEVIS**, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and pass her for a free woman. A reward of **THREE POUNDS** will be given for securing the said woman and child, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by **40**
July 6, 1795.

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on Tuesday the 3d of May, a small sorrel **HORSE**, about twelve and an half hands high, well made, about eight or nine years old, he has a star in his forehead, with a blaze down his face, he has been worked in gears, and his shoulders and sides much rubbed. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN ALLEIN.

Fig Point, May 13, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, the 17th of March last, living at Swingle's mill, near Williamsport, a gray **MARE**, eight years old this spring, trots and canters, is about fifteen hands high, branded with the letter **S** under the mane, on both hind fetlocks grows no hair, and new shod on the fore feet. Whoever takes up said mare shall have **THIRTY DOLLARS**, and for the mare and thief the above **REWARD**.

BENJAMIN NIEL.

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	3,000		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.

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.

RAN away, on the evening of the 18th instant, a negro **DANIEL**, thirty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very small and feet remarkably long for one of his size; he has lost a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his escape a new cotton jacket and trousers of the same, an under waistcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro shoes, cut down a small distance before to prevent them from pressing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the soles and heels, and an old pair of yarn stockings; his wool is short, having been not long since cut off. He has been several times on these trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leesburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July last. It is expected he will change his dress, and that he may have a pass, as he had when last out one, which he says he had from a person in the neighbourhood. A reward of **TWENTY DOLLARS** will be paid for securing him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or **FIVE POUNDS**, if a less distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the **MARYLAND GAZETTE**, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscribers solicitedly hope early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, April, 1796.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th March, 1796. PROPOSALS, By J. M. Snowden & W. M. Corkle, For Printing by Subscription, THE TRAVELS OF Anacharsis the Younger IN GREECE,

During the middle of the Fourth Century, before the Christian Era.

By the **ABBE BARTHELEMY**,
Keeper of the Medals in the Cabinet of the King of France, and member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

The **FIFTH**, contains Maps, Plans, Views, and Coins, illustrative of the Geography and Antiquities of Ancient Greece.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work will be published in 32 weekly numbers, at one quarter of a dollar each, payable on delivery.

II. It will be printed on a good type and paper, in a handsome octavo size; and each number will contain 80 pages of letter-press.

III. In the course of the work 31 plates will be delivered, together with critical observations on the maps of Ancient Greece, compiled for these travels, by M. Barbié du Bocage; the whole of which are intended to form the fifth volume.

IV. Should the work exceed 32 numbers, the remainder will be given gratis.

V. Those who procure twelve subscribers and become accountable for the money, shall receive one copy gratis.

VI. The price of the work, when finished, will be enhanced to non-subscribers.

To give a proper idea of the plan of this work, the following is extracted from the advertisement of the Author:

"I imagine a Scythian, named Anacharsis, to arrive in Greece, some years before the birth of Alexander; and that from Athens, the usual place of his residence, he makes several excursions into the neighbouring provinces; every where observing the manners and customs of the inhabitants, being present at their festivals, and studying the nature of their governments; sometimes dedicating his leisure to inquiries relative to the progress of the human mind, and sometimes conversing with the great men who flourished at that time; with Epaminondas, Phocion, Xenophon, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes, &c. As soon as he has seen Greece enslaved by Philip, the father of Alexander, he returns into Scythia, where he puts in order an account of his travels; and, to prevent any interruption in his narrative, relates in an introduction the memorable events which had passed in Greece before he left Scythia." "I have chosen to write a narrative of travels rather than a history, because in such a narrative all is scenery and action; and because circumstantial details may be entered into which are not permitted to the historian."

List of the Plates which are annexed to this work.

1. Greece and the Grecian islands.
2. Plan of the pass of Thermopylae.
3. Plan of the Battle of Salamis.
4. Essay on the battle of Platæa.
5. Chart of the Palus Mæotis and Pontus Euxinus.
6. The Bosphorus of Thrace.
7. The Hellespont.
8. Plan of the Environs of Athens.
9. Attica, Megaris, and Part of the island of Eubœa.
10. Plan of the Academy and its Environs.
11. Plan of a Grecian Palace, after Vitruvius.
12. Plan of Athens.
13. Plan and Elevation of the Propylæa.
14. Plan of the Temple of Theseus, Elevation and View of the Parthenon.
15. Phocis and Doris.
16. Essay on the Environs of Delphi and View of Parnassus.
17. Plan of a Grecian House after Vitruvius.
18. Boeotia.
19. Thessaly.
20. Corinthia, Sicyonia, Phlœsia and Achaia.
21. Elis and Triphylia.
22. Essay on the Topography of Olympia.
23. Messenia.
24. Laconia and the Island of Cythera.
25. Essay on the Topography of Sparta and its Environs.
26. Arcadia.
27. Argolis, Epidauria, Trœzenia, Hermonia, the Isle of Egina and Cynuria.
28. View of Plato on the Promontory of Sunium, discoursing to his Disciples.
29. Ancient Greek Theatre.
30. The Cyclades.
31. Coins from the Cabinet of the King of France.

It is proposed to give an elegant edition of this valuable work: The greatest care shall be taken to ren-

der it correctly executed; and the plates shall be engraved by the first American artists. As the work now presented forms a pleasing and instructive view of the antiquities, manners, customs, religion, laws, arts and literature of Greece, during the most interesting period of its history, the publishers make no doubt but it will meet the approbation of an enlightened public.

* * The London edition sells for 16 dollars.

Subscriptions are received by the publishers in Philadelphia; by Messrs. F. and S. Green, Annapolis; and by the principal book-sellers throughout the United States.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named **BILL**, or **WILL**, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of **M'DANIEL**, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good clothing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter **B**. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware State, and pass himself as a free man. **FORTY DOLLARS** shall be paid for the boy, and **TEN** for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

23

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

To be Sold,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, about nineteen or twenty years of age, with a male child about seven months old; she has been accustomed both to domestic services and to the work of a farm, and will be sold for a term of eight years; the child, for twenty-one years. Apply to the **PRINTERS**.

March 30, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick-town, state of Maryland, on Sunday night, the 15th inst. an apprentice boy named **ELY WHITAKER**, seventeen years of age last April, about six feet high, slim made, and round shouldered; he has an ill looking countenance, short hair, and flow of speech; had on and took with him, a blue coat, a pair of striped overalls, patched on the knees, a drab cloth jacket, a old fur hat, and 3 Russia sheeting shirts, but it is probable he may have changed his dress, as he stole from a journeyman of mine the following wearing apparel: 1 blue coat half worn, 1 pair of white breeches and jacket, 1 pair mixed cloth breeches, 1 red striped casimer jacket, 4 pair of hose, (2 pair white) and a pair of drab cloth overalls, belonging to his fellow apprentice. The above reward will be given to any person apprehending and securing said runaway, and all reasonable charges paid, brought back to
JOHN REICH.

Frederick-town, May 16, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **SAMUEL HANSON M'PHERSON**, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against said estate are desired to hand them in, legally attested.

ELIZABETH M'PHERSON, Administratrix,
WILLIAM H. M'PHERSON, Administrator.
May 7, 1796.

PIO MINGO,

A strong imported **JACK-ASS**, rising four years old.

COVERS mares and jennies this season, at **JOSEPH LEONARD's** farm, on South river, at four dollars a mare or jenny, and half a dollar to the groom, or one and an half barrels of corn if paid by the first of November, if longer credit is required five dollars will be demanded; on or before the 20th of December. Good pasturage at 2/6 per week for the mare, but not accountable for accidents or escapes.

Also for sale or barter for stock, several young **JACK-ASSES**, rising one and three years old, three jennies from three years old upwards.

Also for sale, on the aforesaid farm, two full bred imported mares.

JOSEPH LEONARD.

P. S. No money will be demanded for covering the mares sent to **Pio Mingo**, except the groom's fee, where owners will oblige themselves to deliver his colts on the first of October, 1797, on my paying twelve dollars for each colt.

Hill's Delight, April 21, 1796.

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, in a pleasant part of this city. Apply to the **PRINTERS**.

29

Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1796.

WARSAW, March 9.

OSCIUSKO and his few friends still remain prisoners at Petersburg. Their firmness and constancy gain them the esteem even of their enemies. They are well treated; and that too by the immediate orders of the Imperial Catharine—but she will never work on the affections of Kosciusko. He lives in a palace, and has a table every day of 16 covers, and is attended by a physician of the court daily, who has orders to inquire respecting his health in the name of the empress, but he has not liberty to write. He does not read, speaks little, and will sit still for hours leaning his head on his hand. In his misfortunes one companion remains with him, and that is a negro which came with him from the United States of America, and has been his inseparable companion.

A rupture between Russia and the Ottoman Porte grows daily more inevitable.

COLOGNE, March 22.

We are informed from Wesel, that we must not doubt any more of a Prussian army composed of 35,000 men marching towards Westphalia, under the apparent pretext, to protect against the belligerent powers, the line of neutrality, violated in the last campaign by the French in the passage of the Rhine, and afterwards by general Clairfayt. It has been remarked, that for some time past the Gazettes, which are printed with the approbation of the Prussian government, have entirely altered their language; they say, that, should the directory mistake so far the interest of France, as to refuse peace as proposed by the court of Britain, the principal conditions of which is a reciprocal restitution of all conquests, then measures shall be entered into, which it is not time yet to discover; that threatening language is tolerated and even approved by the Prussian court, since ministerial papers profess it, which they would not dare to do were they not tacitly approved.

Extra from a particular letter, written from Hamburg, March 20.

"I do not know so much as your Gazettes, and I am not able to inform you of what is going on in the Imperial court, though I communicate with a person who can observe it very closely. I only can assure you, that the marriage of the archduke Charles with the princess of France, is not so positively talked of now as on the arrival of the princess: I can assure you that nothing as yet indicated that the court neglected her. On the contrary, the Imperial family is very respectful and kind to her publicly.—Besides, all those who are admitted in her company think her to be very amiable and interesting, though she joins to a very sensible behaviour, an air of dignity which over-awes."

"As to the marriage with the archduke, I am inclined to think that some unknown obstacle opposes it, and that obstacle might originate from a previous engagement which the unfortunate parents of the princess have prevailed upon her to accede to during their captivity; and that engagement ought of course to be sacred to her."

BERLIN, March 22.

The report that has been in circulation for some weeks that a numerous body of troops was about to be put in motion is totally without foundation. The corps under prince Hohenlohe is the only one that is to remain in position in Franconia, and none are destined for foreign service.

DUBLIN, April 21.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

PEST, March 30.

The march of the Russian troops to the Ottoman frontiers, has long announced an approaching rupture between Russia and the Porte. It is expected that hostilities will soon break out. It is pretended that that which has determined the empress to hasten the opening of the campaign, is her uneasiness at the preparations of the Turks both by sea and land, and information of France having sent officers and arms of all sorts to the Porte. In consequence, she has caused to be followed by three armies of 50,000 men each, a manifesto that she has published against the divan, and she has determined to attack some parts of the Turkish empire, before the French can have time to combine their plan of operations in the ensuing campaign with that of the Musselmans. Such are the motives that the Vienna Gazette assigns for the recent hostilities of which we are informed. We are assured the Russians have already taken the fortresses of Choczim; and that an army, under the command of general Romanzow has already reached the borders of the Dnieper.

It is thought that this sudden invasion is an event concerted in execution of the triple alliance, and that the object is to oblige the Grand Seigneur to break all connection with the French.

LONDON, April 11.

We are now enabled to state with certainty, that the reports of the Dutch fleet having gone to Bergen probably circumstantial, and well authenticated as they certainly appeared to be, were all destitute of foundation. That fleet never has been at Bergen. Its destination is not actually known; but it is highly probable that a part of it was detached to the Cape of Good Hope, and that the rest was destined to co-operate with the French in some expedition which had been previously concerted between the ministers of the two republics.—We have the satisfaction, however, of knowing, that whatever may be their destination, we are well prepared to receive them. At the Cape, their defeat, as they had no troops on board, is certain.—And the extreme vigilance of the admiralty has provided every settlement liable to be attacked by such a force, as may set at all the efforts of our enemies at defiance.

April 12. The Hamburg mail that became due yesterday arrived this morning. The campaign has not yet been opened, but every thing is prepared, and it is probable that it will be opened immediately. It is expected that the first attack of the French will be on the corps of the Austrians, posted on the right side of the Rhine on the Sieg.

On the side of Italy the armies are making movements, which indicate that hostilities will commence without delay. The intelligence of the sailing of the French fleet from Toulon is incorrect.

From Madrid the accounts state, that the government have countermanded the orders for dismantling the ships of war, and that Don Juan de Langara is expected to put to sea soon with 15 sail of the line.

The news from Holland is unimportant.

A letter from Constantinople of the 28th ult. states, that preparations for war are carrying on with the greatest activity. It is said that there are occasioned by the prevalence of the French interest at the Porte, which has determined the Ottoman ministers to engage in a contest with Russia.

The Sardinian envoy, baron de la Tour, has left Vienna, after concerting with the emperor the plan of operations for the ensuing campaign in Italy, where the Austrian army is to consist of 60,000 men, and the Sardinian of 40,000.

Mr. Wickham's note to Mr. Barthelemi is conspicuous for the chilling formality of its style, and for the extreme caution with which it refrains from using any words that might afford satisfaction to the French republic. The diplomatic character of Mr. Barthelemi is no where mentioned, the form of the French constitution is no where acknowledged, and the term French republic seems to be studiously avoided. In the common transactions of life, such minutiae may be of no consequence; but they are of no slight moment in the diplomatic dealings between nations, especially between nations in a state of war. The concluding sentence of Mr. Wickham's note seems to be wholly unnecessary for any purpose of pacification. It explains none of the preceding sentences, and surely it is not calculated to afford any proof of the frankness, candour, and sincerity of the British government.

April 13. It is an important fact that the messenger which carried the dispatch to Mr. Wickham, went by the way of Vienna, it being the object of our cabinet to procure the emperor's concurrence; in which case the official note would have been in the joint name of the two sovereigns. It is obvious, from its being only in the name of his Britannic majesty, that the emperor did not give his consent; and it is not improbable that he will negotiate for himself a separate peace.

A forgery to the amount of 17,000l. on the bank, was discovered yesterday. A person of the name of Welton, having been intrusted with warrants of attorney, to receive dividends, had forged the names of the proprietors, in order to sell and transfer their stock. This he had been doing for six months, but was not discovered till yesterday, when he absconded, and in a few hours after he blew out his brains with a loaded pistol.

April 22. A letter was received at the Admiralty on Wednesday night from the first lieutenant of the Diamond frigate, off the coast of France, containing an account of the capture of that gallant officer, Sir Sidney Smith.

Sir Sidney, in the night of Monday last went in his boat to cut out a French lugger in the port of Havre. This he accomplished, after some resistance, by which one Frenchman was killed; but deterred from immediately sailing by the rapidity of the current he cast anchor.—During the night, however, the ship drove from her anchor—the cable, it is said being cut by one of the prisoners—and was carried by the current above the town.

In this situation he was attacked on the morning of Tuesday, by all the gun-boats and other vessels which the enemy could muster; and after a gallant and even desperate resistance, against a force so infinitely superior to his own, he found himself at length obliged to

surrender. We are happy, however, to find, that he received no injury in the conflict.

There were five officers with him—in the number were Messrs. W. Moore, R. Kenyon, and S. Barrow.

The following particulars are extracted from a private letter received from an officer on board the Diamond frigate, which Sir S. Smith commanded, and which is arrived off Brighton.

"On the 18th inst. in the afternoon, Sir Sidney Smith ordered five boats belonging to the ships of his squadron to be manned, and he himself embarked on board one of them, to reconnoitre the harbour of Havre-de-Grace, and to obtain certain information which he wanted to procure. In this service, after a strong engagement, he captured a French lugger of 8 guns, on board of which Sir Sidney Smith went. It falling a calm soon after, and a flood tide, Sir Sidney could not get out to sea; and accordingly dropped anchor in Havre Roads. After dark one of the French prisoners took an opportunity to cut the cable of the lugger, on which she drifted up the harbour into the mouth of the river Seine. On the morning of the 19th, the lugger was attacked by a French brig of 14 guns, and five gun-boats, which the governor had sent out. An engagement of 40 minutes ensued, when Sir Sidney Smith was obliged to strike to this superior force. Himself, his officers and men, to the number of 32, were sent on shore at Havre.

"The officers on board the Diamond frigate, on hearing of the capture of Sir Sidney Smith, sent a flag of truce into Havre, to inquire whether he was wounded; hoping he would be treated kindly. To this the governor of Havre returned, Sir Sidney was well and he would be treated with humanity.

"We are happy to add, that only four British seamen were killed, and one officer and six seamen slightly wounded.

"The seamen were immediately thrown into prison on their landing; and Sir Sidney underwent a long examination before the French commandant, after which he was ordered to be conveyed under a stronger escort to Paris."

April 23. By the arrival of the Argo, of 44 guns, one of Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, at Plymouth, intelligence is brought of the capture of La Unite French frigate, of 40 guns, by the Concorde, of 36 guns, captain Hunt, likewise one of Sir Edward's squadron, after a severe action, in which the enemy had 36 men killed and wounded—but happily from superior skill and management, not a single man was either killed or wounded on board the British ship.

BOSTON, May 31.

From Europe.

By captain Mirick, arrived on Sunday, in 47 days from France, our news from thence is several days later than before received. The captain's verbal information is, that a peace between the French and Germans will speedily take place; that the territorial mandates, or new paper emission, depreciates rapidly, and was at 300 for 1, notwithstanding the rigorous penalties for every act which might injure their credit; that provisions were extremely low; and that all kind of profitable business was stagnated.

From the West-Indies.

By the arrival of captain Pote, in 24 days from Port-Royal, Martinique, we learn, that the English are carrying on a very vigorous siege against St. Lucie. In the first attempt to land, it is said, they lost 500 men; and a 74 gun ship was sunk by a French battery. They at length, however, effected a landing and took some inferior forts: The French retreating to the almost impregnable fortress, Mal Fortuna, where they would probably defend themselves till the last extremity. They fought desperately in every encounter; and vessels were continually arriving at Martinique, with wounded soldiers.

We have further confirmation of the surrender of Demerara to the English, by letters received since our last. The fact appears established beyond dispute.

The English, at Jamaica, we are told by captain Clark, relax from their recent practice of condemning American vessels. An execution having been granted by the court of appeal, in London, in favour of Mr. Tisdale of this town, against the captors of a vessel belonging to that gentleman, which had been condemned and sold by a decree of the Vice-Admiralty court, the decree being reversed, they were alarmed, finding they should have to pay nearly twice the amount of the sales. These circumstances had damped the ardour for plunder; and, it was supposed, would operate to the release of the American vessels now there.

June 3. Captain Wayne, from Guadaloupe, informs, that Victor Hughes has placed that island in a fine state of defence; that he has a large number of stores filled with provisions, and military stores in abundance. French privateers have lately captured sixteen vessels loaded with necessaries for the British troops, and had carried them into St. Martin's. In one of them was

found considerable specie, probably intended for the English paymaster in the West-Indies. Capt. Wayne saw several casks from this vessel, of about ten gallons, filled with dollars, which were so heavy that it was impossible for one person to move them.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

Extract of a letter from Dominica, to a merchant in this city, dated May 2.

"We have the pleasure to inform you that St. Lucia is taken, and we hope that Guadaloupe will soon meet the same fate."

A CONFIRMATION

Of the expected continuance of hostilities in Europe may be found in the articles of foreign news we gave yesterday.

Mr. Pitt on the 18th of April in his proposition of new taxes for further supplies, states the ineffectual result of the negotiation of Mr. Wickham, and speaks strongly for the necessity of a continuance of the war. He attributes the obliquity of the French government, to the suggestions of the disaffected English, respecting the impaired resources of England; and relies on the nation to contradict the conclusions they would wish to draw therefrom.

Paris accounts of April 13th, speak of very tumultuous meetings of the populace in the Thuilleries, who, it is said, are acted on by different parties—breathing discontent with the government, and insulting the deputies who do not vote, as they like, as they leave the hall. The editors of Perlet and L'Eclair, say, however, that the body of the citizens of Paris are well disposed to the government.

General Moreau was to leave Paris on the 16th of April, to take the command of the army of the Rhine, in place of general Pichegru.

In the Dutch national assembly, by the accounts received yesterday, the granting letters of marque against the English, and publishing a manifesto, had been under their consideration. The subject had occasioned very warm debates; and were finally referred to the committee of foreign affairs.

Admiral Hervey with 4 sail of the line, was appointed for the West-Indies; and had received orders from the British admiralty, to hoist his flag in the Royal Sovereign, vice admiral Cornwallis, as soon as the ship could be got ready to sail.

A late arrival in England, from the Cape of Good Hope, mentions that every thing remained quiet in that quarter.

The Dutch commissioners for the encouragement of seamen at Rotterdam, addressed a letter of thanks to the lieutenant of the sloop of war Postillion, for carrying a valuable English prize into Norway. This looks like being in earnest.

St. Lucia taken.

A letter from Dominica of the 2d May, to a house in this city, received by the sloop Lucky John, arrived at New London, mentions that the island of St. Lucia had been taken by the English.

VICTOR HUGHES.

We understand from captain Squire, of the brig Julius Caesar, in 15 days from Montserrat, that Victor Hughes had dispatched a fleet of 3 frigates and 62 schooners from Guadaloupe; their destination unknown—but it was conjectured that Martinique was their object.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

A Portuguese Indiaman, having on board a very valuable cargo, bound from Brazil to Goa, and mounting 22 guns, in the Indian Ocean fell in with the French frigate Cybelle, mounting 44 guns, and carrying 470 men, when a most desperate and bloody action commenced, which lasted three hours and an half. The Portuguese ship was obliged to strike her colours, after having had a vast number of men killed on board. The Frenchman took possession, and after plundering the ship of every thing valuable on board, dismissed her; exacting, however, from the captain, an oath not to take arms against the French republic again during the continuance of the present war.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Canandaigua, dated May 18, 1796.

"The British are making every preparation to leave Niagara, and have already dismounted their cannon, and moved some of their military stores on their own side of the river, into a new magazine which they have built."

June 8. Yesterday the ship America, capt. Ewing, arrived here from Hamburg, after a passage of 42 days. When captain Ewing sailed it was reported that negotiations were still continued between France and Austria, and that hostilities had not commenced between their respective armies; but it appeared almost certain that a war was on the point of breaking out between Russia and Sweden.

Letter from Stockholm, dated April 8.

Information is just received here that the empress of Russia has marched an army to the borders of Finland and ordered her fleet to be fitted out; the king of Sweden is unacquainted with the design of the empress in taking this measure, but has given immediate orders for his army in Sweden and in Finland immediately to prepare for war. He has also ordered to be fitted out his large and small fleets. The Russian army is supposed to be 60,000 men strong.

Another letter of the same date.

The courier which our ambassador, baron Van Stedingk, has forwarded from Petersburg, giving information of the preparations which are there making for war, was sent from Petersburg on the 29th of March. The orders which he gives to the commander in chief of Finland are, that the whole army of that

province shall repair to its borders in order to defend it against any attack which may be made upon it.

ANNAPOLIS, June 16.

CAUTION TO MERCHANTS AND OTHER CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE advices received by captain O'Brien from colonel Humphreys at Lisbon, show that the temporary obstacles to a fulfilment of the stipulations on the part of the United States with the Dey and regency of Algiers are not yet removed. The treaty itself being put in jeopardy, by these unexpected delays, the safety of the American vessels entering the Mediterranean has become extremely precarious. It should also be remembered, that no treaty has ever yet been made between the United States and the governments of Tunis and Tripoli. Merchants and other citizens of the United States will hence see the hazard to which they will expose their property and the liberty of their fellow-citizens, by engaging, in the present state of things, in commerce within the Straits of Gibraltar.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Secretary of State.

Department of State, June 8th, 1796.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INQUISITOR, No. VI.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps on in sluggish pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time.

MACBETH.

THERE is no custom which appears to have gained so much ground amongst mankind as that of procrastinating, from day to day, what might be performed in hours, and, through an anxious regard for the present, remitting those labours, which might now be performed, to a distant period, provided the present moment may be spent in idleness and ease. That this vice carries along with it its own punishment, and is confined in its effects to the person alone who falls into it, is very obvious. But as it becomes the moralist to expose those faults which may injure the happiness of individuals, as well as those which effect society at large, and as this involves in it so large a portion of personal tranquillity, I shall not think my time and labour mispent, should I write my sixth number upon it.

In taking a view of mankind, there is no part of it which seems to be so subject to this fault as youth. Upon their first entrance into life, vigorous with health, free from those anxieties and troubles which disturb the more advanced stages of manhood, the breast fired with the impetuous ardour of enthusiasm, and joy sparkling in the eye, it is difficult to impress upon them the necessity of an early restraint upon their passions and desires. They conceive that this is a time particularly allotted for the enjoyment of life, that Nature intended it for festivity and joy, and that the more serious considerations of virtue and religion are to be deferred 'till the more seasonable period of old age. They are willing to put off to a distant hour, every care which may interrupt their present enjoyments.

Hence it is from being governed by this desire of immediate enjoyment, and deferring to the last moments of life these restraints upon their conduct, and those serious considerations which should at all times be kept alive, that we so frequently find them immersed in voluptuousness and vice, committing actions at which reason must shudder, and which, when they arrive at that period of life when reason is in some measure reinstated on her throne, must torture the breast with the most excruciating torments.

We generally find those who have spent their youth in this manner, with difficulty laying aside their pleasures and habits, which the feebleness of old age forces them to resign, frequently casting an anxious look towards those enjoyments of which they are now no longer able to partake, and often unable to accommodate themselves to their situation, 'till death lets fall the curtain, and the drama is finished.

But, as it has been observed by an able writer, that too ardent a desire for an object generally counteracts its own purposes, so also does this procrastination. The youth who defers the more important duties of life to old age, and who gives himself up to sensuality and pleasure, by wasting his body, and ruining his health, shortens his life, and consequently those days which he has laid up for repentance.

There are also some who, drawn into vice by example and ridicule, though truly virtuous, suffer themselves to be carried on with a real intention of shortly repenting, but after a short indulgence, finding the sweets of pleasure, and unwilling wholly to resign them, they proceed until custom gives vice an ascendancy which they can now no longer overcome.

Let, then, this class, together with youth, reflect that there is no season of life too early for the exercise of virtue; that the mind should be equally accessible at all times to virtuous reflections, and that the present moments alone being in our power, should be employed in the best manner, whilst no dependence should be placed on futurity, which acting under the guidance of hope is generally deceitful.

Akin to youth is genius. When after a few trials he finds the force of his strength, how every undertaking gives way to his touch, he gradually remits that portion of labour requisite for the discharge of every work, and postpones what should now be performed to a distant period, when the mind may perhaps be equally as unwilling for the task as before. Whether this may not have been the cause of the many distresses which genius has felt, and that so many of those whose works bear such marks of mental strength, should after a life spent in misery and insult, have ended their days in meanness and obscurity, I am at a loss to determine.

That we should wish for the enjoyment of the present hour, and the postponement of any undertaking which will unavoidably, on our entrance upon it, be attended with some violent shock, is natural and reasonable. But we should not hence infer, that we ought to postpone all undertakings of this kind. The mind, by brooding over those labours which at some time or other it must undergo, generally amplifies their greatness, and by reflections upon them, in fact, embitters the present moment and prepares for itself a double shock, when they are to be undergone. Wherefore, if this were the only argument which might be made use of, we may infer that the present hour is the best for the performance of a task, as the mind would be better prepared for it, when having formed but little idea of its greatness, it would be free from those terrors which can only add more difficulty to the work when undertaken.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, I shall EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, on Thursday the 7th of July next,

1. THAT valuable tract of LAND, late the property of BENJAMIN BROOKES, late of said county, deceased, supposed to contain between five and six hundred acres, lying near Upper Marlborough, and within twelve or fifteen miles of the federal city; this property will be sold on a credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, one half to be paid, with interest, within one year, and the other half, with interest, within two years from the day of sale.

It is ordered by the decree aforesaid, that the creditors of the said Benjamin Brookes, deceased, do produce their claims, with the vouchers and proofs thereof, to the chancellor, within six months from the day of sale of said land.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Trustee.

In CHANCERY, May 25, 1796.

ORDERED, That the sale made by HENRY RIDGELY and JOSEPH SPRIGGS, trustees, of the 12th day of April last, of the land of ALEXANDER FRAZIER, deceased, and JOHN ALEXANDER FRAZIER, for the sum of £2930 8 0, as stated in their report, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Tuesday in July next, provided a copy of this order be served on JAMES PATTISON and the said JOHN ALEXANDER FRAZIER, or interdict in the Maryland Gazette at any time before the 24th of June next.

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

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE A. LEVELY, late of Baltimore-town, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; also, all persons having claims against the said estate will please to furnish them, legally authenticated, for settlement.

ELIZABETH LEVELY, Administratrix.

N. B. I will rent the front SHOPS, the one now occupied in the watch and clock making business, the other is well calculated for a silversmith. There being a number of watches which have been in the shop some years, the owners are requested to call and pay the bills on them, or they will be sold at public sale.

Baltimore, June 11, 1796

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Newport, Charles county, on the 23d of last May, a black negro lad, 18 or 20 years old, pretty stout made, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; he is commonly called CAPTAIN, but his true name is RALPH, to which he adds the surname of THOMAS, and pretends he is free; he had on when he ran away, a round hat, shirt, nankeen breeches, and a short cotton jacket; he has been seen since with shoes and stockings on. I suspect he is gone to Annapolis or George-town. The above reward will be paid for securing him, so that I get him again, with reasonable expenses if brought home.

HENRY PILE.

June 14, 1796.

THE meeting of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI Bands adjourned to meet at the Fountain Inn, at Baltimore, on the fourth day of July next; the members of said society are requested to give their attendance.

By order,
ROBERT DENNY, Sec.

Annapolis, June 3, 1796.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, about six miles from Bryan town, on Saturday the 14th inst. a negro man called HARRY, about six feet high, and twenty-one years of age; he took with him the following cloaths, viz. one blue broad cloth coat, one green wildbore ditto, and a pair of corduroy breeches; he had other clothing with him, which I am unable to describe; he will probably attempt to get to the state of Pennsylvania. It is supposed he went off in company with a certain lad named JOHN CARTER, near twenty-one years of age, an apprentice to Mr. GEORGE WALL, of Prince George's county. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive a REWARD of EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home TEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable expenses paid.

THOMAS HAYS.

Charles county, May 23, 1796.

TO THE
To be seen at the house of
John Gwynn's.

A BEAUTIFUL optical and various
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TO THE PUBLIC.

To be seen at the house of Mr. Timms, opposite John Gwynn's, Esq; in Annapolis.

A BEAUTIFUL optical representation of geographical and various other views, made for the dauphin of France; wherein may be seen all the towns and sea-ports in the universe, the feasts heretofore celebrated at Paris and Versailles, illuminated by thousands of lamps, in natural imitation, as well as the lights inside of the apartments.

There are in addition to this, all the analogous pieces to the revolution, as the taking of the Bastille, the massacre on the tenth of August, the re-taking of Toulon, and most of the glorious battles fought between the French and their enemies.

Likewise to be seen, the guillotine, the execution of the condemned, the executioner shewing the head to the people, and many other objects that will surprise the spectators.

The Cabinet will be open every day (Sundays excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until one, and from four in the afternoon until nine o'clock in the evening. Every representation will consist of ten different pieces.

Price of admittance half a dollar. Children half price.

WANTED,

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

In CHANCERY, June 6, 1796.

BENJAMIN DORSEY, an insolvent debtor, of Anne-Arundel county, having made application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition; and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Benjamin Dorsey is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state; and the said Benjamin Dorsey, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor in writing the assent of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of three fourths of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Benjamin Dorsey, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 20th instant, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the third day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Benjamin Dorsey then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, &c.

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

On Saturday the second day of July next, I shall OFFER at PUBLIC SALE, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county,

A TRACT of LAND, called SAINT MATTHEWS, containing 204 acres, late the property of the bishop of Cheliter, lying within five or six miles of Port-Tobacco.

And on Monday the 4th day of July, at Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, I shall offer for sale, the following lots of LAND, part of CHARTICO MANOR, viz.

Lot No. 42, containing 83½ acres, more or less.
Lot No. 34, containing 178½ acres, more or less, and vacancy. No. 34, containing 33½ acres, more or less; the whole of the above property will be sold on a credit till the first day of December next, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, on interest from the day of sale; one third of the principal may be paid in deferred stock, and the other two thirds in state certificates, or six per cent stock. Sunday other lots in Chaptico Manor will be sold by the sheriff of St. Mary's county, under my direction, at the same time the above lots are offered for sale.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent
for the late of Maryland.

STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation, about one mile from Herring Creek church, and eighteen from the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 7th day of May, a likely black HORSE, about thirteen hands and an half high, he paces, trots and gallops, and has some white hairs in his forehead, when rode carries his tail on one side. Whoever takes up said horse, and will bring him to the subscriber, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

SAMUEL DEALE.

May 27, 1796.

As the creditors of the late THOMAS KING, of Anne-Arundel county, did not generally attend under my first notice, I have postponed a final distribution of the assets until three o'clock of Saturday the 18th of June, when all persons interested are requested to meet at Mr. CRAIG'S, at South river ferry, and receive their respective dividends.

SOLOMON GROVES, Administrator of
THOMAS KING.

May 24, 1796.

AN APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

The subscriber, appointed by the decree of the honourable the chancery court for the state of Maryland trustee for the disposal of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, late of Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, on the 22d day of June next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

THAT elegant brick house in the town of Baltimore, at present in the occupation of Messieurs M'COMB and DESAUTS, situate on South and Water-streets, three stories high, besides garret, with kitchen and cellar under the house; the first and second stories are divided into two rooms, each elegantly finished; the third story with three sleeping rooms. At twelve o'clock, on the next day, two lots on Howard's Addition to Baltimore, near the market house, on which stands the following houses, now in the occupation of Doctor CLINGMAN, to wit: a two story brick house, twenty-one feet front on Pratt-street, and twenty feet deep, with one room below, and a passage, three rooms above, besides the garret, a good brick kitchen behind, adjoining the house, in the back yard is a pump of excellent water; adjoining the house and back yard a vacant lot of thirty feet front, and about one hundred and fifty deep.

On Tuesday the 16th day of August next, on the premises, all the real property of the said Thomas How Ridgate, in Charles-town, Charles county, commonly called Port-Tobacco, which, for the convenience of purchasers, will be laid off in three divisions, or lots, numbered 1, 2 and 3; lot No. 1 fronts south for breadth seventy feet on the square where the court-house stands, and five hundred feet on St. George's-street, the principal entry to the town from the north-west, north or northeast. In the angle of said square and street stands a well built framed house, fronting south forty feet long and twenty-eight wide, two stories high, with two brick chimneys at the end, and a dry airy brick cellar the size of the house, in it two fire places, adapted for a kitchen, laundry, or servants room; the first story of this house is fitted up with a large store, and back store room on the east, and counting room and lodging room on the west end, with fire places in the two last; the second story is divided into four rooms, besides a passage, all well finished, the two rooms in the west end have fire places, the garret is divided in two, for family store rooms; the house has piazzas and platforms on the north, south, and part of the west end, on this lot also stands, at a small distance from the northeast corner of the former house, a framed kitchen, with brick chimney, brick cellar, and platform in front, near to a wash house, with brick chimney, a meat house, dairy, and proper built corn house, likewise a large granary with three divisions besides the loft, before and behind the house fronting the square are neat yards, which part of the forementioned houses surround, and behind them is a garden three hundred feet square, with locust posts, planked; the whole in good repair; there is also a spring of excellent water on this lot No. 1. On lot No. 2 stands a well finished house, with brick chimney, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high; also another new house, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high, which has been fitted up and used a short time as a stable; the extent of this lot may be about one acre, fronts St. Andrew's-street for one hundred and forty feet, on which may be erected buildings convenient for trade or tradesmen; the soil is well adapted for a garden. Lot No. 3 contains about three acres of fertile ground, fronts St. Andrew's-street for one hundred and ninety feet, and on it stands an unfinished house, fifty feet long and sixteen wide.

On the first Monday in September next, one hundred and fifty acres of land, in Durham parish, Charles county, now in the occupation of JAMES MADDOX, who will shew the land. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond and security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money one half in nine months, with interest, the remainder in fifteen months, with interest. The creditors of the said Thomas How Ridgate are, in pursuance of the said decree, hereby required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the honourable the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d day of June next.

JAMES FREEMAN, Trustee.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of captain JOHN STEUART, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix,
ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

Annapolis, May 23, 1796.

THE creditors of JOHN ALEXANDER, late hatter in Port-Tobacco, are desired to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, living near Bean-town, in Charles county, on or before the 20th day of June next, that a dividend of the effects of the deceased may be made as soon as possible thereafter.

WILLIAM HAYS, sen. for
RACHEL ALEXANDER, now HAYS,
Administratrix.

Charles county, May 17, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, about the 25th of April last, a negro man by the name of LEWIS, who says he is the property of ROBERT CARTER, formerly of Virginia, but of late, as I am informed, of the town of Baltimore, he is about five feet ten inches high, and appears to be about twenty-one or two years of age. The owner is desired to take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

SAMUEL ABELL, Sheriff of
St. Mary's county.

May 15, 1796.

NOTICE.

To the honourable Fellow-Citizens of the United States of America.

HERE solicit your favour, to grant which is your attention for a few minutes, and the following description will be worthy of due attention, as follows: As I here give you a particular and certain description of a most glorious Vision called a FLYING ARK, which is to be of infinite utility to the general welfare of the Human Race—it is to be represented in full array of every delightful ornament that's worthy of admiration—it is to be illuminated with a diamond of nine lamps, and a chandelier, one head of thirteen lights thereon.

It is to bear against the wind by night,

And it will repose in the air in a perpetual position

from one generation to another, by working of the noble springs, so that it shall be as safe in a storm as in a total calm—there is to be an elegant and commodious cabin within deck, and to be screened with a silk marquee, suitable for the honourable company to reside in during their voyage around the universe.

There is to be a signal bell and trumpet to sound

Whilst the Glorious Ark is sailing around.

To give general information when they are delivering and receiving of messages with respect to every concern of life—and it shall be vindicated from the lightning by a steel rod, and conveyed by compass to every quarter of the Globe—and to as many as are solicitous of having this glorious object erected and brought to perfection, are now finally requested to grant their favours as far as their liberality will pleasure them so to do.

As the subscriber alone is willing to risk his life, fortune, fortitude and integrity, with regard to rendering the utility of his superior ability to the felicity of mankind, as he is most candidly solicitous to make America ring with praise in succeeding, prospering and flourishing in every infinite and active power of the human dignity, and with regard to this noble object of singular popularity, he merits by subscribing himself a well wither to his country and fellow-citizens, who remains at their service, their most obedient and humble servant,

CHARLES SEFTON.

N. B. The subscriber is a native of America, who was born in the state of Maryland, near the city of Annapolis; he has at present the figure of the noble vision called the Flying Ark, in its elegant array, as he intends to have a great number of that figure struck and set in neat frames, and screened with glass, with its original character of its universal utility and duration—and the subscriber begs leave of all those that are well wishers to its universal utility and popularity, that they will please to purchase the most curious museum when established, which is now preparing with all convenient speed, with that regard to raise the sum of money to enable him to pay the costs of the intended object which will enable the brave to make new discoveries in reviewing the combined armies and the fleets at sea.—Who am,

CHARLES SEFTON.

The subscriber requests the printers to have this advertisement published from every printing-office throughout the United States, as this is the only time that offers to discover universal utility and popularity.

In CHANCERY, May 31, 1796.

ABIJAH BOND, an insolvent debtor of Prince-George's county, having made application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Abijah Bond is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state; and the said Abijah Bond, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of three fourths of the debts due by him, at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Abijah Bond, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the 30th day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at 10 o'clock on the third day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Abijah Bond then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, &c.

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

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.

THE creditors of EDWARD HOLLAND, deceased, are requested to attend at the subscriber's dwelling, in this city, on Saturday the 11th day of June next, in order to receive their dividends.

ISAAC HOLLAND, Administrator.

Annapolis, May 26, 1796.

WILLIAM CATON,

HAVING declined the HAIR-DRESSING BUSINESS, takes the liberty of offering his most grateful acknowledgments to the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, and to the public in general, for the numerous favours he has hitherto received, and humbly hopes to merit a continuance of them in that line in which, by their generous patronage, he has been enabled to engage, having just opened, in the house lately occupied by Mr. GWINN, an elegant and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, received by the latest arrivals, which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices. He has also a large assortment of GROCERIES. Cash or tobacco will be received in payment.

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		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.

RAN away, on the evening of the 18th instant, negro DANIEL, thirty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very small and feet remarkably long for one of his size; he has lost a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his escape a new cotton jacket and trousers of the same, an under waistcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro shoes, cut down a small distance before to prevent them from pressing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the soles and heels, and an old pair of yarn stockings; his wool is short, having been not long since cut off. He has been several times on these trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leesburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July last. It is expected he will change his dress, and that he may have a pass, as he had when last out one, which he says he had from a person in the neighbourhood. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for securing him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if a less distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment.—Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscriber solicitorly hopes early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, April, 1796.

A HOUSEKEEPER

Wanted on hire in this City.

A HOUSEKEEPER who understands her business, and who can come well recommended for her industry, economy, and integrity; to such an one liberal wages will be given.—Inquire of the printers of this paper.

Annapolis, February 22, 1796.

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

PHILADELPHIA, 29th March, 1796.

PROPOSALS,

By J. M. Snowden & W. M. Corkle,

For Printing by Subscription,

THE
TRAVELS

OF
Anacharsis the Younger

IN

GREECE,

During the middle of the Fourth Century, before the Christian Era.

By the ABBE BARTHELEMY,

Keeper of the Medals in the Cabinet of the King of France, and member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

The Fifth, contains Maps, Plans, Views, and Coins, illustrative of the Geography and Antiquities of Ancient Greece.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work will be published in 32 weekly numbers, at one quarter of a dollar each, payable on delivery.

II. It will be printed on a good type and paper, in a handsome octavo size; and each number will contain 80 pages of letter-press.

III. In the course of the work 31 plates will be delivered, together with critical observations on the maps of Ancient Greece, compiled for these travels, by M. Barbié du Bocage; the whole of which are intended to form the fifth volume.

IV. Should the work exceed 32 numbers, the remainder will be given gratis.

V. Those who procure twelve subscribers and become accountable for the money, shall receive one copy gratis.

VI. The price of the work, when finished, will be enhanced to non-subscribers.

To give a proper idea of the plan of this work, the following is extracted from the advertisement of the Author:

"I imagine a Scythian, named Anacharsis, to arrive in Greece, some years before the birth of Alexander; and that from Athens, the usual place of his residence, he makes several excursions into the neighbouring provinces; every where observing the manners and customs of the inhabitants, being present at their festivals, and studying the nature of their governments; sometimes dedicating his leisure to inquiries relative to the progress of the human mind, and sometimes conversing with the great men who flourished at that time; with Epaminondas, Phocion, Xenophon, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes, &c. As soon as he has seen Greece enslaved by Philip, the father of Alexander, he returns into Scythia, where he puts in order an account of his travels; and, to prevent any interruption in his narrative, relates in an introduction the memorable events which had passed in Greece before he left Scythia."—"I have chosen to write a narrative of travels rather than a history, because in such a narrative all is scenery and action; and because circumstantial details may be entered into which are not permitted to the historian."

List of the Plates which are annexed to this work.

1. Greece and the Grecian islands.
2. Plan of the pass of Thermopylae.
3. Plan of the Battle of Salamis.
4. Essay on the battle of Plataea.
5. Chart of the Palus Moesia and Pontus Euxinus.
6. The Bosphorus of Thrace.
7. The Hellespont.
8. Plan of the Environs of Athens.
9. Attica, Megaris, and Part of the island of Euboea.
10. Plan of the Academy and its Environs.
11. Plan of a Grecian Palæstra, after Vitruvius.
12. Plan of Athens.
13. Plan and Elevation of the Propylæa.
14. Plan of the Temple of Theseus, Elevation and View of the Parthenon.
15. Phocis and Doris.
16. Essay on the Environs of Delphi and View of Parnassus.
17. Plan of a Grecian House after Vitruvius.
18. Boeotia.
19. Thebes.
20. Corinthia, Sicyonia, Phlœsia and Achaia.
21. Elis and Triphylia.
22. Essay on the Topography of Olympia.
23. Messenia.
24. Laconia and the Island of Cythera.
25. Essay on the Topography of Sparta and its Environs.
26. Arcadia.
27. Argolis, Epidauria, Troezenia, Hermionia, the Isle of Egina and Cynuria.
28. View of Plato on the Promontory of Sunium, discoursing to his Disciples.
29. Ancient Greek Theatre.
30. The Cyclades.
31. Coins from the Cabinet of the King of France.

It is proposed to give an elegant edition of this valuable work: The greatest care shall be taken to re-

der it correctly executed; and the plates shall be engraved by the first American artists. As the work now presented forms a pleasing and instructive view of the antiquities, manners, customs, religion, laws, arts and literature of Greece, during the most interesting period of its history, the publishers make no doubt but it will meet the approbation of an enlightened public.

The London edition sells for 16 dollars.

Subscriptions are received by the publishers in Philadelphia; by Messrs. F. and S. Green, Annapolis; and by the principal book-sellers throughout the United States.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good cloathing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several puries in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man. FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

JOHN THOMAS.
Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

To be Sold,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, about nineteen or twenty years of age, with a male child about seven months old; she has been accustomed both to domestic services and to the work of a farm, and will be sold for a term of eight years; the child, for twenty-one years. Apply to the PRINTERS.

March 30, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick-town, state of Maryland, on Sunday night, the 15th inst. an apprentice boy named ELY WHITAKER, seventeen years of age last April, about six feet high, slim made, and round shouldered, he has an ill looking countenance, short hair, and slow of speech; had on and took with him, a blue coat, a pair of striped overalls, patched on the knees, a drab cloth jacket, a old fur hat, and 3 Russa sheeting shirts, but it is probable he may have changed his dress, as he stole from a journeyman of mine the following wearing apparel: 1 blue coat half worn, 1 pair of white breeches and jacket, 1 pair mixed cloth breeches, 1 red striped casimer jacket, 4 pair of hose, (2 pair white) and a pair of drab cloth overalls, belonging to his fellow apprentice. The above reward will be given to any person apprehending and securing said runaway, and all reasonable charges paid, brought back to

JOHN REICH.
Frederick-town, May 16, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL HANSON M'PHERSON, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against said estate are desired to hand them in, legally attested.

ELIZABETH M'PHERSON, Administratrix,
WILLIAM H. M'PHERSON, Administrator.
May 7, 1796.

PIO MINGO,

A strong imported JACK-ASS, rising four years old,

COVERS mares and jennies this season, at JOSEPH LEONARD's farm, on South river, at four dollars a mare or jenny, and half a dollar to the groom, or one and a half barrels of corn if paid by the first of November, if longer credit is required five dollars will be demanded, on or before the 20th of December. Good pasture at 25¢ per week for the mares, but not accountable for accidents or escapes.

Also for sale or barter for stock, several young JACK-ASSES, rising one and three years old, three jennies from three years old upwards.

Also for sale, on the aforesaid farm, two full bred imported mares.

JOS. LEONARD.

P. S. No money will be demanded for covering the mares sent to Pio Mingo, except the groom's fee, where owners will oblige themselves to deliver his colts on the first of October, 1797, on my paying twelve dollars for each colt.

Hill's Delight, April 21, 1796.

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in a pleasant part of this city.—Apply to the PRINTERS.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1796.

STOCKHOLM, April 12.

SINCE yesterday the utmost expedition is used in order to get the galleys that lay here ready for sea; all the officers belonging to the regiments of Finland have already disappeared, and those of the Swedish regiments are also dispersed to get out for their respective stations. Even the garrison of the capital has received orders to be ready to march at a moment's warning, and considerable sums in cash have been transmitted to the commandant in chief of Finland.

The following extract of a letter appeared in the Gazette of the 9th inst.

"I am surprised to find by your letters that rumors of war have spread far in the provinces before any thing of that kind was suspected in the capital, yet this is not more surprising than to see letters from India, dated in February last, which advance with confidence, that about this time Sweden would be embroiled in a war with her neighbours. However things now bear a very serious aspect. It is known, that not without weighty reasons, the troops of Finland are marching to the frontiers, and that the whole Swedish army, the soldiers employed on board the fleet excepted, are ready to march. But who could resist stepping forward in defence of his country, since we have already been informed that our young and beloved king will lead us on against our enemy!"

The courier arrived on the 10th has brought intelligence that hostilities have not yet commenced between our troops and the Russians, neither have the latter entered our frontiers which in general are in a very respectable state of defence.

We hear that the negotiations for an alliance between Prussia and the Porte are drawing nearer to a conclusion. The articles are bottomed on the known reputation of the 5th January, 1740, and respect has been had therein to the late treaty of alliance between Sweden and the Porte. It was probably for this reason that count Lowenhielm, our ambassador at the Hague, repaired to Paris to assist the baron de Sade in settling the matter as far as it relates to Sweden. By this treaty it is intended to defeat the object of the triple alliance between the two Imperial powers and England. The French minister, Vergennes, by his loyal conduct gained a decisive ascendancy over the rival of Ruyter who will certainly not fail to support the French interest very powerfully.

BRUSSELS, April 13.

We learn from Cologne, that the secretary of the Austrian minister to Nuremberg has written to a relation, that the negotiation for peace was going on with great activity, and the principal difficulties surmounted. Letters from Ratibon announce the same intelligence.

It is said, that without England, peace would have been already signed between Austria and France; but notwithstanding the manoeuvres of the British ministers, it is not far distant. From rumors circulating at Brussels, but probably with slight foundation, the principal conditions would be these:

The different powers to respect the independence of Holland. That nation to be at liberty to chuse for itself the form of government it prefers; the French, however, to withdraw their troops. All the territory conquered of the German empire to be restored with the least delay possible. The same also with respect to Belgium and Liege, but not until the French shall have been put in possession of their colonies in the East and West-Indies.

The emperor to cede in property to the republic of the province of Luxembourg, two counties of Namur, the Tournais, and West-Flanders, he to receive as compensation Dutch Flanders and the town of Maestricht.

Such are the news received from Germany. What is more singular is, that a letter from Vienna mentions the same conditions.

NOTE.

From the London conductors.

We have given the above literally from the Editor of the 18th inst. But notwithstanding the circumstantial tone of the report, we believe little risk will be run by those who rely on the continuation of the war. Indeed the stipulation that France shall restore her colonies, manifests the content of England, without whose concurrence, notwithstanding the negotiation is said to be effectually proceeding.

HAGUE, April 12.

The provisional representatives of Zealand have by resolution offered a bounty of 110 guilders to all naval sailors who voluntarily enlist before the 14th inst. and 50 guilders to every able bodied young man under 14 years old.

The efforts for completely manning the grand fleet are on without interruption. Several societies have sprung up to promote by every means in their

power the recruiting the naval forces, and money is collected in Amsterdam for increasing the bounties to the sailors. The grand fleet composed of 29 ships of the line and 18 frigates, will be ready for sea before the end of this month. The Dutch have never feared the English on equal ground, and next summer will shew, whether the modern Batavians possess yet the spirit of Tromp and Ruyter.

One of the members of the marine committee has been charged to expedite the letters of marque against England.

PARIS, April 10.

Afflicting news has been received from the department of Cher. The assemblages of royalists which have been formed there are become more numerous, and have already committed many acts of violence. The town of Sancerre is said to be already in their hands, where they have destroyed all the republican symbols, and hoisted the white flag. It is a Monsieur Bonthilliers, an ex-constituent, who is at the head of this insurrection. Our government has ordered troops to march thither; and is taking the most active measures to put a stop to this rebellion and to discover the authors.

If the Ami des Loix may be credited, the directory have perceived the folly of the treaty concluded with the elector of Hanover, and has just given orders to invade his dominions. We did not know that the engagements, contracted under the faith of treaties, could be considered as foolish. We are equally at a loss to know whether this policy, which was doubtless invented by Charles Lacroix, is well calculated to secure the attachment of the court of Berlin, under whose mediation that neutrality was agreed upon.

It is acknowledged that the negotiations with the court of Turin are broken off. We are assured, that the Sardinian minister refused to receive two Frenchmen who were charged with propositions for peace, because it was known, beforehand, that the terms were inadmissible. There are some who ascribe their conduct in this instance to the intrigues of the English and emigrants.

In order to avert the dangers which threaten him, Preron has married the sister of general Bonaparte.

General Piechery having declined the embassy to Sweden, and being willing to enjoy the charms of repose in the bosom of his family at Arbois, the place of his nativity, the government is to send to Stockholm a simple charge d'affaires, who is not known in a diplomatic character. He is ordered to depart in two days.

General Moreau sets off to-morrow to take the command of the army of the Rhine.

LONDON, April 12.

It is expected the Bengal government would procure 15,000 tons of shipping, for the purpose of bringing home rice. Subscriptions have been entered into in India to procure grain from all quarters to send to Europe; and the Bombay government were taking up ships with all expedition, for a similar purpose.

From the Cape we learn that there had been a remarkable fine harvest. Columbus had surrendered, and one entire regiment had laid down their arms; Ceylon is therefore entirely in our possession.

The following is the dispersion of the house of Bourbon:—

The daughter of Louis XVI. is at Vienna, in the palace of her maternal ancestors.

The eldest brother of Louis XVI. is at Verona, and the prince's wife at a villa near Turin.

The second brother of Louis XVI. with his eldest son, is at Edinburgh; his wife at Turin; his second son at the head quarters of Conde's army at Ober-Buhl.

The prince de Conti lives at a country house in the southern part of France; his wife is at Friburg in Switzerland.

The sister of Louis XVI. princess royal of Sardinia, is at Turin; the Melanges, ladies of France, daughters of Louis XV. reside at Rome.

The Theatre of the rue Feytaud is re-opened; with an order that no song shall be sung that is not announced in the bills. The advice of Shakespeare is made a decree of State—

"Let those who play your clown, speak no more than is set down for them."

April 15. The late decline of the funds is partly accounted for in the following manner:—The bank have seven millions of exchequer bills, which occupy so much money as may otherwise be applicable to the purposes of discount. To enable the directors to turn this amount into cash, they are going to fund the whole. The money which this stock, so funded, will produce, is to be appropriated thus: four millions to be advanced to government, on a vote of credit, and three millions to come into circulation.

April 22. Intelligence conveyed to the Paris papers, received down to the date of the 19th of the

present month, is of a more interesting description than they have exhibited for a considerable length of time. As we mentioned on Wednesday, yesterday seems again advancing by hasty strides to the possession of the centre of government. The directory are evidently alarmed, and their council cannot conceal their triumph. The proclamation they have issued, which we have given in another part of this paper, is a composition not likely to produce any very powerful effects. At length some slight notice has been taken of the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Wickham and Mr. Bartholomew; this, however, is taken from an English paper, and it is not a little remarkable that on the very period of printing it, heavy penalties were decreed in the council of five hundred against those who should report accounts on the authority of foreign prints!

Nothing further is stated in the Paris papers of a commencement of hostilities between the Russians and Turks, nor of the invasion of Hanover by the French—both accounts we consider as premature.

Yesterday the governor of the bank gave public notice, that Mr. Pitt had refused to accept the propositions of the navy bill holders, made at their last meeting, for funding their securities—Another meeting will be held this day.

Yesterday an account was received at Lloyd's coffee-house, by an American vessel arrived from Havre, that an embargo was laid upon all vessels whatever in the French ports. The above ship from Havre got out with difficulty.

There are letters in town from Spain which state, that a correspondence of a most serious and important nature has taken place between the courts of London and Madrid. Their inferences lead to this fearful result, that with respect to Spain, instead of "a friend the less," we shall shortly have "an enemy the more!"

BOSTON, June 8.
OF PEACE.

Captain Wales arrived here since our last from Bristol, informs, that about the 25th of April, it was published at Bristol, that a peace had been concluded between France and Austria.

In the West-Indies important events daily transpire; but by some unaccountable facility they are always exaggerated or belittled. A concurrence of advices make it certain, that a French squadron has arrived at Cape-François, from Brete, with a board of commissioners and troops on board.

One of the vessels arrived since our last, from Europe, brought home a returned cargo of FLOUR. To those who have felt the late high price of the staff of life, this must be indeed good news.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

Captain Figby, of the brig Fan-Fan, who sailed from this port some time the beginning of April, with a cargo bound to Guadaloupe, was boarded on the 27th of April by a privateer from New-Providence, called the Sea Nymph, who after abusing him, and profiting two of his crew, and robbing him of great part of his poultry, suffered him to proceed, though not without taking away his colours and darning the American flag. He was in two days after boarded by his Britannic majesty's ship of war, called the Unicorn, of 18 guns, who treated him at first very politely, but before they left the vessel robbed him of four sheep, three hogs, and the remainder of his poultry; and taking from him, by main force, another of his crew (John White) of Massachusetts, and sending in his room two disabled American seamen, who had been wounded in a late engagement, whom he landed at Philadelphia, and who informed him that the British expected a very warm reception from the French. The above captain Figby is ready and willing to attest to this.

June 12.

IMPEACHMENT of the MINISTERS.

From the (London) Oracle of April 23.

Mr. Grey gave notice, that as the papers which he lately moved for were now before the house, he would on Thursday night move some resolutions, the tendency of which would be, if the house should agree to them, a direct impeachment. And afterwards an IMPEACHMENT AGAINST HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS, for illegal application of the public money.

The accounts of the capture of the Cape of Good Hope by the French, and of St. Lucia by the English are recent.

Vicomte Hougoult is said to be in the Morne Rouge, determined to blow up the fort, when no longer tenable.

Antigua accounts May 16. state that 600 troops, part of the forces which had taken Demerara, had returned to reinforce the troops at Grenada.

The gun and mortar batteries ordered against Morona Fort were built May 15, and the reduction of

WILLIAM CATON,

HAVING declined the HAIR-DRESSING BUSINESS, takes the liberty of offering his most grateful acknowledgments to the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, and to the public in general, for the numerous favours he has hitherto received, and humbly hopes to merit a continuance of them in that line in which, by their generous patronage, he has been enabled to engage, having just opened, in the house lately occupied by Mr. GWINN, an elegant and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, received by the latest arrivals, which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices. He has also a large assortment of GROCERIES. Cash or tobacco will be received in payment.

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		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.

RAN away, on the evening of the 18th instant, negro DANIEL, thirty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very small and feet remarkably long for one of his size; he has lost a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his escape a new cotton jacket and trousers of the same, an under waistcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro shoes, cut down a small distance before to prevent them from pressing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the soles and heels, and an old pair of yarn stockings; his wool is short, having been not long since cut off. He has been several times on these trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leesburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July last. It is expected he will change his dress, and that he may have a pass, as he had when last out one, which he says he had from a person in the neighbourhood. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for securing him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if a less distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment.—Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscriber solicitorly hopes early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, April, 1796.

A HOUSEKEEPER

Wanted on hire in this City.

A HOUSEKEEPER who understands her business, and who can come well recommended for her industry, economy, and integrity; to such an one liberal wages will be given—Inquire of the printers of this paper.

Annapolis, February 22, 1796.

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

PROPOSALS,

By J. M. Snowden & W. M. Corkle,

For Printing by Subscription,

THE TRAVELS

OF

Anacharsis the Younger

IN

GREECE,

During the middle of the Fourth Century, before the Christian Era.

By the ABBE BARTHELEMY,

Keeper of the Medals in the Cabinet of the King of France, and member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

The FIFTH, contains Maps, Plans, Views, and Coins, illustrative of the Geography and Antiquities of Ancient Greece.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work will be published in 32 weekly numbers, at one quarter of a dollar each, payable on delivery.

II. It will be printed on a good type and paper, in a handsome octavo size; and each number will contain 80 pages of letter-press.

III. In the course of the work 31 plates will be delivered, together with critical observations on the maps of Ancient Greece, compiled for these travels, by M. Barbié du Bocage; the whole of which are intended to form the fifth volume.

IV. Should the work exceed 32 numbers, the remainder will be given gratis.

V. Those who procure twelve subscribers and become accountable for the money, shall receive one copy gratis.

VI. The price of the work, when finished, will be enhanced to non-subscribers.

To give a proper idea of the plan of this work, the following is extracted from the advertisement of the Author:

"I imagine a Scythian, named Anacharsis, to arrive in Greece, some years before the birth of Alexander; and that from Athens, the usual place of his residence, he makes several excursions into the neighbouring provinces; every where observing the manners and customs of the inhabitants, being present at their festivals, and studying the nature of their governments; sometimes dedicating his leisure to inquiries relative to the progress of the human mind, and sometimes conversing with the great men who flourished at that time; with Epaminondas, Phocion, Xenophon, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes, &c. As soon as he has seen Greece enslaved by Philip, the father of Alexander, he returns into Scythia, where he puts in order an account of his travels; and, to prevent any interruption in his narrative, relates in an introduction the memorable events which had passed in Greece before he left Scythia."—"I have chosen to write a narrative of travels rather than a history, because in such a narrative all is scenery and action; and because circumstantial details may be entered into which are not permitted to the historian."

List of the Plates which are annexed to this work.

1. Greece and the Grecian islands.
2. Plan of the pass of Thermopylae.
3. Plan of the Battle of Salamis.
4. Essay on the battle of Plataea.
5. Chart of the Palus Moeris and Pontus Euxinus.
6. The Bosphorus of Thrace.
7. The Hellespont.
8. Plan of the Environs of Athens.
9. Attica, Megaris, and Part of the island of Euboea.
10. Plan of the Academy and its Environs.
11. Plan of a Grecian Palæstra, after Vitruvius.
12. Plan of Athens.
13. Plan and Elevation of the Propylæa.
14. Plan of the Temple of Theseus, Elevation and View of the Parthenon.
15. Phocis and Doris.
16. Essay on the Environs of Delphi and View of Parnassus.
17. Plan of a Grecian House after Vitruvius.
18. Boeotia.
19. Thebes.
20. Corinthia, Sicyonia, Phliasia and Achaia.
21. Elis and Triphylia.
22. Essay on the Topography of Olympia.
23. Messenia.
24. Laconia and the Island of Cythera.
25. Essay on the Topography of Sparta and its Environs.
26. Arcadia.
27. Argolis, Epidauria, Træzenia, Hermionia, the Isle of Ægina and Cynuria.
28. View of Plato on the Promontory of Sunium, discoursing to his Disciples.
29. Ancient Greek Theatre.
30. The Cyclades.
31. Coins from the Cabinet of the King of France.

IT is proposed to give an elegant edition of this valuable work: The greatest care shall be taken to ren-

der it correctly executed; and the plates shall be engraved by the first American artists. As the work now presented forms a pleasing and instructive view of the antiquities, manners, customs, religion, laws, arts and literature of Greece, during the most interesting period of its history, the publishers make no doubt but it will meet the approbation of an enlightened public.

The London edition sells for 16 dollars.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the publishers in Philadelphia; by Messrs. F. and S. Green, Annapolis; and by the principal book-sellers throughout the United States.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, a Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good cloathing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several puries in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man. FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

JOHN THOMAS.

To be Sold,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, about nineteen or twenty years of age, with a male child about seven months old; she has been accustomed both to domestic services and to the work of a farm, and will be sold for a term of eight years; the child, for twenty-one years. Apply to the PRINTERS.

March 30, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick-town, state of Maryland, on Sunday night, the 15th inst. an apprentice boy named ELY WHITAKER, seventeen years of age last April, about six feet high, slim made, and round shouldered, he has an ill looking countenance, short hair, and flow of speech; had on and took with him, a blue coat, a pair of striped overalls, patched on the knees, a drab cloth jacket, a old fur hat, and 3 Russia sheeting shirts, but it is probable he may have changed his dress, as he stole from a journeyman of mine the following wearing apparel: 1 blue coat half worn, 1 pair of white breeches and jacket, 1 pair mixed cloth breeches, 1 red striped casimer jacket, 4 pair of hose, (2 pair white) and a pair of drab cloth overalls, belonging to his fellow apprentice. The above reward will be given to any person apprehending and securing said runaway, and all reasonable charges paid, brought back to JOHN REICH.

Frederick-town, May 16, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL HANSON M'PHERSON, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against said estate are desired to hand them in, legally attested. ELIZABETH M'PHERSON, Administratrix, WILLIAM H. M'PHERSON, Administrator. May 7, 1796.

PIO MINGO,

A strong imported JACK-ASS, rising four years old,

COVERS mares and jennies this season, at JOSEPH LEONARD's farm, on South river, at four dollars a mare or jenny, and half a dollar to the groom, or one and an half barrels of corn if paid by the first of November, if longer credit is required. Five dollars will be demanded, on or before the 20th of December. Good pasturage at 2/6 per week for the mares, but not accountable for accidents or escapes.

Also for sale or barter for stock, several young JACK-ASSES, rising one and three years old, three jennies from three years old upwards.

Also for sale, on the aforesaid farm, two full bred imported mares.

JOS. LEONARD.

P. S. No money will be demanded for covering the mares sent to Pio Mingo, except the groom's fee, where owners will oblige themselves to deliver his colts on the first of October, 1797, on my paying twelve dollars for each colt.

Hill's Delight, April 21, 1796.

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in a pleasant part of this city.—Apply to the PRINTERS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lift YEAR.)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1796.

STOCKHOLM, April 12.

INCE yesterday the utmost expedition is used in order to get the galleys that lay here ready for sea; all the officers belonging to the regiments of Finland have already disappeared, and those of the Swedish regiments are also directed to set out for their respective stations. Even the garrison of the capital has received orders to be ready to march at a moment's warning, and considerable sums in cash have been transmitted to the commander in chief of Finland.

The following extract of a letter appeared in the Gazette of the 9th inst.

"I am surprised to find by your letters that rumours of war have spread far in the provinces before any thing of that kind was suspected in the capital, yet this is not more surprising than to see letters from Italy, dated in February last, which advance with confidence, that about this time Sweden would be embroiled in a war with her neighbours. However things now bear a very serious aspect. It is known, that not without weighty reasons, the troops of Finland are hastening to the frontiers, and that the whole Swedish army, the soldiers employed on board the fleet excepted, are ready to march. But who could refuse stepping forward in defence of his country, since we have already been informed that our young and beloved king will lead us on against our enemy?"

The courier arrived on the 10th has brought intelligence that hostilities have not yet commenced between our troops and the Russians, neither have the latter entered our frontiers which in general are in a very respectable state of defence.

We hear that the negotiations for an alliance between France and the Porte are drawing nearer to a conclusion. The articles are bottomed on the known capitulation of the 5th January, 1740, and respect has been had therein to the late treaty of alliance between Sweden and the Porte. It was probably for this reason that count Lowenhien, our ambassador at the Hague, repaired to Paris to assist the baron de Stael in settling the matter as far as it relates to Sweden. By this treaty it is intended to defeat the object of the triple alliance between the two Imperial courts and England. The French minister, Verninac, has by his loyal conduct gained a decisive ascendancy over the Russian minister who will certainly not fail to support the French interest very powerfully.

BRUSSELS, April 13.

We learn from Cologne, that the secretary of the Austrian minister to Nuremberg has written to a relation, that the negotiation for peace was going on with great activity, and the principal difficulties surmounted. Letters from Ratibon announce the same intelligence.

It is said, that without England, peace would have been already signed between Austria and France; but notwithstanding the manoeuvres of the British ministers, it is not far distant. From rumors circulating at Ratibon, but probably with slight foundation, the principal conditions would be these:

The different powers to respect the independence of Holland. That nation to be at liberty to chuse for itself the form of government it prefers; the French, however, to withdraw their troops. All the territory conquered of the German empire to be restored with the least delay possible. The same also with respect to Belgium and Liege, but not until the French shall have been put in possession of their colonies in the East and West-Indies.

The emperor to cede in property to the republic of the province of Luxemburg, the county of Namur, the Tournais, and West-Flanders, he to receive as compensation Dutch Flanders and the town of Maestricht.

Such are the news received from Germany. What is more singular is, that a letter from Vienna mentions the same conditions.

NOTE,

From the London conductors.

We have given the above literally from the *Belair* of the 18th instant. But notwithstanding the circumstantial tone of the report, we believe little risk will be run by those who rely on the continuation of the war. Indeed the stipulation that France shall restore her colonies, premises the consent of England, without whose concurrence, notwithstanding the negotiation is said to be effectually proceeding.

HAGUE, April 12.

The provisional representatives of Zealand have by proclamation offered a bounty of 110 guilders to all ballist sailors who voluntarily enlist before the 14th inst. and 50 guilders to every able bodied young man above 14 years old.

The efforts for completely manning the grand fleet go on without interruption. Several societies have agreed together to promote by every means in their

power the recruiting the naval forces, and money is collected in Amsterdam for increasing the bounties to the sailors. The grand fleet composed of 25 ships of the line and 18 frigates, will be ready for sea before the end of this month. The Dutch have never feared the English on equal ground, and next summer will shew, whether the modern Batavians possess yet the spirit of Tromp and Ruyter.

One of the members of the marine committee has been charged to expedite the letters of marque against England.

PARIS, April 10.

Afflicting news has been received from the department of Cher. The assemblages of royalists which have been formed there are become more numerous, and have already committed many acts of violence. The town of Sancerre is said to be already in their hands, where they have destroyed all the republican symbols, and hoisted the white flag. It is a Monsieur Bonhilliers, an ex-constituent, who is at the head of this insurrection. Our government has ordered troops to march thither; and is taking the most active measures to put a stop to this rebellion and to discover the authors.

If the Ami des Loix may be credited, the directory have perceived the folly of the treaty concluded with the elector of Hanover, and has just given orders to invade his dominions. We did not know that the engagements, contracted under the faith of treaties, could be considered as foolish. We are equally at a loss to know whether this policy, which was doubtless invented by Charles Lacroix, is well calculated to secure the attachment of the court of Berlin, under whose mediation that neutrality was agreed upon.

It is acknowledged that the negotiations with the court of Turin are broken off. We are assured, that the Sardinian minister refused to receive two Frenchmen who were charged with propositions for peace, because it was known, beforehand, that the terms were inadmissible.—There are some who ascribe their conduct in this instance to the intrigues of the English and emigrants.

In order to avert the dangers which threaten him, Freron has married the sister of general Bonaparte.

General Pichegru having definitely declined the embassy to Sweden, and being willing to enjoy the charms of repose in the bosom of his family at Arbois, the place of his nativity, the government is to send to Stockholm a simple charge d'affaires, who is not known in a diplomatic character. He is ordered to depart in two days.

General Moreau sets off to-morrow to take the command of the army of the Rhine.

LONDON, April 12.

It is expected the Bengal government would procure 15,000 tons of shipping, for the purpose of bringing home rice. Subscriptions have been entered into in India to procure grain from all quarters to send to Europe; and the Bombay government were taking up ships with all expedition, for a similar purpose.

From the Cape we learn that there had been a remarkable fine harvest. Columbo had surrendered, and one entire regiment had laid down their arms; Ceylon is therefore entirely in our possession.

The following is the dispersion of the house of Bourbon:—

The daughter of Louis XVI. is at Vienna, in the palace of her maternal ancestors.

The eldest brother of Louis XVI. is at Verona, and the princess his wife at a villa near Turin.

The second brother of Louis XVI. with his eldest son, is at Edinburgh; his wife at Turin; his second son at the head quarters of Conde's army at Ober-Buhl.

The prince de Conti lives at a country house in the southern part of France; his wife is at Friburg in Switzerland.

The sister of Louis XVI. princess royal of Sardinia, is at Turin; the Melanges, ladies of France, daughters of Louis XV. reside at Rome.

The Theatre of the rue Feytaud is re-opened; with an order that no song shall be sung that is not announced in the bills. The advice of Shakespeare is made a decree of State—

"Let those who play your clowns, speak no more than is set down for them."

April 15. The late decline of the funds is partly accounted for in the following manner: The bank have seven millions of exchequer bills, which occupy so much money as may otherwise be applicable to the purposes of discount. To enable the directors to turn this amount into cash, they are going to fund the whole. The money which this stock, so funded, will produce, is to be appropriated thus: four millions to be advanced to government, on a vote of credit, and three millions to come into circulation.

April 22. The intelligence contained in the Paris papers, received down to the date of the 19th of the

present month, is of a more interesting description than any they have exhibited for a considerable length of time. As we mentioned on Wednesday, terrorism seems again advancing by hasty strides to the possession of the centre of government. The directory are evidently alarmed, and their enemies cannot conceal their triumph. The proclamation they have issued, which we have given in another part of this paper, is a composition not likely to produce any very powerful effects. At length some slight notice has been taken of the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Wickham and M. Barthelemi; this, however, is taken from an English paper, and it is not a little remarkable that on the very period of printing it, heavy penalties were decreed in the council of five hundred against those who should report accounts on the authority of foreign prints!

Nothing further is stated in the Paris papers of a commencement of hostilities between the Russians and Turks, nor of the invasion of Hanover by the French—both accounts we consider as premature.

Yesterday the governor of the bank gave public notice, that Mr. Pitt had refused to accept the propositions of the navy bill holders, made at their last meeting, for funding their securities—Another meeting will be held this day.

Yesterday an account was received at Lloyd's coffee-house, by an American vessel arrived from Havre, that an embargo was laid upon all vessels whatever in the French ports. The above ship from Havre got out with difficulty.

There are letters in town from Spain which state, that a correspondence of a most serious and important nature has taken place between the courts of London and Madrid. Their inferences lead to this fearful result, that with respect to Spain, instead of "a friend the less," we shall shortly have "an enemy the more!"

BOSTON, June 8.
OF PEACE.

Captain Wales arrived here since our last from Bristol, informs, that about the 21st of April, it was published at Bristol, that a peace had been concluded between France and Austria.

In the West-Indies important events daily transpire; but by some unaccountable fatality they are always exaggerated or belittled. A concurrence of advices make it certain, that a French squadron has arrived at Cape-François, from Brete, with a board of commissioners and troops on board.

One of the vessels arrived since our last, from Europe, brought home a returned cargo of FLOUR. To those who have felt the late high price of the staff of life, this must be indeed good news.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

Captain Figby, of the brig Fan Fan, who failed from this port some time the beginning of April, with stock bound to Guadaloupe, was boarded on the 27th of April by a privateer from New-Providence, called the Sea Nymph, who after abusing him, and profling two of his crew, and robbing him of great part of his poultry, suffered him to proceed, though not without taking away his colours and damning the American flag. He was in two days after boarded by his Britannic majesty's ship of war, called the Unicorn, of 18 guns, who treated him at first very politely, but before they left the vessel robbed him of four sheep, three boys, and the remainder of his poultry; and taking from him, by main force, another of his crew (Josh White) of Massachusetts, and sending in his room two disabled American seamen, who had been wounded in a late engagement, whom he landed at Philadelphia, and who informed him that the British expected a very warm reception from the French. The above captain Figby is ready and willing to attest to this.

June 12.

IMPEACHMENT of the MINISTERS.

From the (London) Oracle of April 13.

Mr. Grey gave notice, that as the papers which he lately moved for were now before the house, he would on Thursday next move some resolutions, the tendency of which would be, if the house should agree to them, a direct impeachment. And afterwards an IMPEACHMENT AGAINST HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS, for illegal misapplication of the public money.

The accounts of the capture of the Cape of Good Hope by the French, and of St. Lucia by the English are premature.

Victor Hughes it is said is in the *Morne Fortune*, determined to blow up the fort, when no longer tenable.

Antigua accounts May 16. state that 600 troops, part of the forces which had taken Demerara, had returned to reinforce the troops at Grenada.

The gun and mortar batteries erected against *Morne Fortune* were finished May 15, and the reduction of

the place speedily expected. The women in the fort are armed like the men.

Captain Fitzhugh spoke a schooner from N. Providence, the captain of which informed him that American produce there was very low, and that all vessels that put in there were obliged to sell their cargoes to the inhabitants at their own price.

June 17. Captain Scamman, from Cape Nicholas Mole, 21 days, confirms the arrival of the French fleet of twenty sail of the line and transports, with 15,000 troops at St. Domingo. About 90 sail of English transports, and about 600 troops, under convoy of two men of war, had arrived at the Mole.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16. IMPORTANT

Just as this Gazette was going to press, the brig Lady Walterfort, captain Gutterton, arrived in this port from Teneriffe.

Capt. Gutterton informs us, that on the 1st May, PEACE was concluded between the French republic and the Austrians. This information may be relied on, Capt. Gutterton having had it from the best authority.

Capt. Gutterton was chased into our Capes on Tuesday last by the Flying Fish.

Captain Latimer just arrived, left Jeremie the 5th inst. and states that the British forces have been defeated at St. Lucia.

June 17. Yesterday, the brig Lady Walterfort, capt. Gutterton, arrived here in 36 days from Teneriffe. The captain says that information had been brought to Teneriffe by way of Spain, before he sailed from thence, that a peace was concluded betwixt the emperor and France, but we doubt the authenticity of this account, having advised direct from Cadiz of the 21st April, from Paris, the 19th, and from Hamburg, of the 23d, which make no mention of such an event having taken place. The peace is said to have been concluded on the 1st of May; but we do not think it probable, that if that had been the case, that information could have been received of it at Teneriffe on the 9th of May, the day on which this brig set sail.

[American Daily Advertiser.]

CHARLESTON, May 27.

Capt. Clarke's information respecting the capturing of American vessels differs from what we inserted yesterday; he says that the captains of the English cruisers when they meet an American vessel going to a French port, endorse on her register that the port she intended to go to was blockaded, and dismiss her; if they are found returning they are captured; but all vessels coming from French ports are captured and sent to Jamaica. The British men of war continue to press American seamen, and pay no respect to any protection, if it is not from the secretary of state; they frequently take slaves out of their owners' vessels.

At the time the British went against Leogane, capt. Rice, in a vessel from Boston was lying there; he had his cargo on shore in a store in the town, which is situated about half a mile from the port; in endeavouring to get to the town from his vessel, that he might claim his property if the town should be taken, he was taken up by an advanced guard of the English, who accused him of being a spy; they were on the point of hanging him, when he was relieved by a Mr. Pennell, a lieutenant of the navy, who sent him on board the Admiral, where he was again threatened with being hanged; but at length he was sent to Port-au-Prince, where he was confined in a dungeon when captain Clarke left it, and no person was permitted to have access to him. He had written several letters to his friends, requesting them to intercede for his release; they applied, but without success. He supposed that his vessel was captured, but knew nothing of her fate, or what was to be done to him.

June 1. The Julia made a remarkable quick passage from Surinam, only 21 days, and would probably have had a shorter, but for detention by British armed vessels.

Mr. Wright, of the house of Crocker, Hickborn and Wright, came passenger in the Julia.

Mr. Wright confirms the account of the arrival of a Dutch Squadron (but not at Surinam, or commanded by rear-admiral Barney,) at Cayenne commanded by admiral Braekel, it consisted of 5 sail of the line and three frigates with troops; part of the force was destined for St. Eustatia and Curacao, the remainder were expected hourly at Surinam.

This information may be relied on as Mr. W. had it from the governor of Surinam, the day he sailed, and the governor had received it officially.

An attack on Surinam was expected from the British, but not feared as they were prepared to debit the assailants with it.

Rice sold at 7 dollars per cwt. at Surinam, but from its scarcity, it will certainly rise.

There was no want of provisions, nor did what was there command a very high price.

ANNAPOLIS, June 23.

Appointments by Authority.

Jacob Mayer, of Pennsylvania, consul of the United States, for the port of Cape-Francois, within the allegiance of the French republic.

Francis Coffyn, consul of the United States, for the port of Dunkirk, in France.

John S. M. Matthieu, consul of the United States, for the city of Naples.

James Holmes, consul of the United States, for the port of Belfast, in Ireland.

George Knox, consul of the United States, for the port of Kingston, upon Hall, in Great-Britain.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE. The INQUISITOR, No. VII.

Logan.

Si sapiat videri.
Let him, who acts by wisdom's rule,
Shun the disputatious fool.

HORACE.

GAY.

AMONG many other causes that may tend to circumscribe human information, I have often thought that with some men, the vanity which leads them to pretend to universal knowledge, is not the least effectual. Certain it is, that some among mankind, either from an innate spirit of contradiction, or a wish to appear learned, are daily to be heard declaiming on things with which we might have supposed them to have but little acquaintance. Rational inquiry, or such as is calculated for mutual instruction, is always to be encouraged; but a fondness for indiscriminate disputation may eventually deprive us of the improvement which a modest temper of listening can afford. A habit of contradiction contributes also to render us disagreeable to others, and he who dogmatically strives to enforce his opinions will find but few admirers, and still fewer friends. We cannot long continue an intimacy with him, who, on every occasion which offers, is ready to deafen us with the noise of argument, and instead of admiring, in a short time we must be disgusted with such a misuse of words, however ingeniously made. A man of the finest talents, thus debasing our distinguishing attribute, whatever his motive, whether to excite the wonder of the gazers on, or from a disposition to oppose, is not at all a more respectable personage than the pettifogger whose tongue runs as his pocket fills. Lyfias has been endowed by nature with superior genius, which has been cultivated by a liberal education. He has passed through life with the success to which such qualifications joined with industry must ever be entitled. The conversation of one of this description can never fail to please; yet we must be mortified after a better acquaintance, to find our understandings insulted as it were, by hearing opinions we were one day lead into from having them recommended with all the force of persuasive rhetoric, the next, refuted with equal eloquence, and earnestness. Such, however, is the inconsistency of this man's fancy, that in order to induce Lyfias to espouse one side of a question, it is sufficient if we assert the other.

A strong passion for debate, in any manner, will frequently embroil the possessor into difficulties, which he never would in the beginning have thought of. I have known one, who, perhaps from being familiar with a college life, was thus affected, to make a whole company his enemies by a rudeness, which he would himself consider nothing more than an excusable warmth in reasoning.

If all would be contented to confine their observations to those subjects only which they are competent to discuss, I am persuaded, that, at least with the generality of the world, there would be less of the animosity to often originating in trifles. Though this might diminish the number of politicians, yet it would increase that of the industrious; and we should never be subject to witness the metamorphosis of a lady's declaiming with the energy of a Brutus on the sweets of liberty, and inquiring into the affairs of government, while those who are in the road which leads to a seat among lawgivers are employed in adjusting their looks at the glass, and even externally disfiguring themselves by foreign trumpery.

A greater diffusion of knowledge too might be reasonably expected from a diffident practice of attending. Humility is an essential to the acquirement of information. He who is fonder of displaying what he knows, than of knowing more, will meet with but few bold enough to attempt to instruct him.

The majority of mankind are communicative, and, however mean their rank, there are none but what possess something worthy of being added to the common stock. A prudent mind will then always be ready to take advantage of such a predilection; and this is best accomplished by silent respect or modest inquiry. Though the benefits of judicious conversation may be great, yet a garrulous opposition must ever be contemptible and prejudicial. We should always consider that the art of thinking and digesting is an essential qualification to that of disquisition.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by act of assembly to receive subscriptions to the Bank of Baltimore, &c. give notice to subscribers, that attendance will be given by said commissioners on Monday the 20th day of August, and on the two following days (during bank hours) at the Bank of Maryland, and Office of Discount and Deposit, in Baltimore-town, for the purpose of receiving, in gold or silver, one sixth part of each persons subscription, or whatever further part the subscribers may think proper to advance.

Any person neglecting to pay his said one sixth part at the time and places above mentioned, will forfeit all right and title to his subscription, in conformity to the act of assembly for establishing this Bank.

N. B. As soon as the returns from the different counties in the State are received, an alphabetical list of the stockholders will be published.

Baltimore, June 16, 1796.

THE meeting of the Society of the CINCINNATI, at Baltimore, on the fourth day of July next; the members of said society are requested to give their attendance.

By order,

ROBERT DENNY, Sec.

Annapolis, June 3, 1796.

STATE of MARYLAND, In COUNCIL, June 20, 1796.

To all whom it may concern.

GABRIEL WOOD, Esquire, having produced to this board an exequatur, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognising him as vice-consul from his Britannic majesty for the State of Maryland,

ORDERED, That the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

To all whom it may concern.

GABRIEL WOOD, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as vice-consul for his Britannic majesty within the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognize him as such, and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such liberties and rights as belong to him by reason of his function.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand the eleventh day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the twentieth.

(Signed)

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, I shall OFFER at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 8th day of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at RAWLINS's tavern,

ALL the real estate of the late GASSAWAY WA'KINS, deceased, consisting of the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. BEAR RIDGE, 122 acres, CONNER'S PURCHASE, 20 acres, GASSAWAY'S LOT, 152 acres, NATHAN'S PURCHASE, 55 acres, and BRASHEAR'S PURCHASE, 50 acres, making in the whole 399 acres of land, more or less. This property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, in three equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale. Bonds with good security will be required immediately after the sale.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Trustee.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated on School-street, in this city, lately occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, it has eight rooms, besides the garret, a kitchen and cellar underneath, with a stable sufficient for twelve horses. Any person inclinable to rent or purchase are requested to apply to

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, June 22, 1796.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, having moved into the country, wishes to dispose of his property in the city of Annapolis, to wit, his late dwelling house in School-street, near the first house, now in possession of Mr. JONATHAN PINKNEY, and three tenements in Church-street, near the church; likewise a lot of four and a quarter acres of land, within the jurisdiction of the said city, on which stands a wind-mill, stable, carriage house, and a small dwelling house, likewise a large garden paled in, the whole enclosed with a post and rail fence; this lot will be divided into small lots if more suitable to the purchasers, or sold altogether, as may best suit. Any person inclined to purchase may see the property by applying to Mr. RICHARD MACKUBIA, in Annapolis, and the terms, which will be easy, may be known by applying to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

Who has still on hand sundry articles of Household Furniture, which he will sell low, apply to Mr. Richard Mackubia, in Annapolis, A. C.

Rhode River, June 23, 1796. 6w

THERE is at the plantation of the Miss HODGS, on the head of South river, taken up as a stray, a black and white STEER, has a crop in the right ear, and slit in the left. Also three SHEEP, two white and one black, one of the white one's is marked with a crop in the right ear, and two nicks in the left. The owner or owners are desired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

June 22, 1796. 1077/8 SHUA BULL.

In CHANCERY, May 25, 1796.

ORDERED, That the sale made by HENRY RIGGELY and JOSEPH SPRIGG, trustees, of the 12th day of April last, of the land of ALEXANDER FRAZIER, deceased, and JOHN ALEXANDER FRAZIER, for the sum of £2930 8 0; as stated in their report, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Tuesday in July next, provided a copy of this order be served on JAMES PATTISON and the said JOHN ALEXANDER FRAZIER, or interested in the Maryland Gazette at any time before the 24th of June next.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, I shall EXpose at Public Sale, on Thursday the 7th of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at RAWLINS's tavern,

THAT valuable tract of land, lying in the county of BENJAMIN, deceased, supposed to be within twelve or fifteen miles of this property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, in three equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale. Bonds with good security will be required immediately after the sale.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Trustee.

Ten Dollars

RAN away from the Newports, Charles May, a black negro lad about made, about 5 years old, commonly called CAPT. RALPH, to which he is a runaway, a round hat, a short cotton jacket, and stockings on. I am or George-town. The securing him, so that I expences if brought home.

June 14, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to A. LEVLEY, late of the county of Prince Georges, are requested to make payment to the undersigned, or to the legal representatives of the said A. LEVLEY.

N. B. I will rent occupied in the water other is well calculated for a number of water some years, the owner the bills on them, or Baltimore, June 1

RAN away from the county, about Saturday the 14th inst. about six feet high, took with him the broad cloth coat, on of corduroy breeches him, which I am obliged to attempt to get supported he went named JOHN CANT on apprentice to George's county, low, and secure again, shall receive LARS, and if brought all reasonable expences.

Charles county.

CHAR

Clock

HAS received a warranted Chaise and Seal Sals, with many will sell low for Annapolis, Md.

WILL

Book

HAVING a profession, EDGAR, the section Wills, taken and the public, said business will be solved to make a new satisfaction meeting with public.

Annapolis, Md.

N

THE tab Charles and bound in said, called B of assembly, cr ing lands.

May 13, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to A. LEVLEY, late of the county of Prince Georges, are requested to make payment to the undersigned, or to the legal representatives of the said A. LEVLEY.

May 13, 1796.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, I shall EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on Thursday the 7th of July next,

THAT valuable tract of LAND, late the property of BENJAMIN BROOKS, late of said county, deceased, supposed to contain between five and six hundred acres, lying near Upper Marlborough, and within twelve or fifteen miles of the federal city; this property will be sold on a credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, one half to be paid, with interest, within one year, and the other half, with interest, within two years from the day of sale.

It is ordered by the decree aforesaid, that the creditors of the said Benjamin Brooks, deceased, do produce their claims, with the vouchers and proofs thereof, to the Chancellor, within six months from the day of sale of said land.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Trustee.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Newmarket, Charles county, on the 23d of last May, a black negro lad, 18 or 20 years old, pretty stout made, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; he is commonly called CAPTAIN, but his true name is RALPH, to which he adds the surname of THOMAS, and pretends he is free; he had on when he ran away, a round hat, shirt, nankeen breeches, and a short cotton jacket; he has been seen since with shoes and stockings on. I suspect he is gone to Annapolis or George-town. The above reward will be paid for securing him, so that I get him again, with reasonable expenses if brought home.

HENRY PILE.

June 14, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE A. LEVLEY, late of Baltimore-town, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; also, all persons having claims against the said estate will please to furnish them, legally authenticated, for settlement.

ELIZABETH LEVLEY, Administratrix.

N. B. I will rent the front SHOPS, the one now occupied in the watch and clock making business, the other is well calculated for a silversmith. There being a number of watches which have been in the shop some years, the owners are requested to call and pay the bills on them, or they will be sold at public sale.

Baltimore, June 11, 1796.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, about six miles from Bryan-town, on Saturday the 14th inst. a negro man called HARRY, about six feet high, and twenty-one years of age; he went with him the following cloaths, viz. one blue broad cloth coat, one green wildbore ditto, and a pair of corduroy breeches; he had other clothing with him, which I am unable to describe; he will probably attempt to get to the state of Pennsylvania. It is supposed he went off in company with a certain lad named JOHN CARTER, near twenty-one years of age, an apprentice to Mr. GEORGE WALL, of Prince-George's county. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive a REWARD of EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home TEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable expenses paid.

THOMAS HAYS.

Charles county, May 23, 1796.

CHARLES PARIS, Clock and Watch-Maker,

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

Annapolis, May 11, 1796.

WILLIAM BREWER,

Boot and Shoemaker,

HAVING commenced business in the line of his profession, in the house lately occupied by Dr. EDGAR, the second door below the store of Mr. William Wells, takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he is determined to carry on the said business with neatness and punctuality, being resolved to make every exertion in his power to give general satisfaction; he has the highest expectation of meeting with due encouragement from a generous public.

Annapolis, May 24, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next Charles county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the county aforesaid, called BOARMAN'S MANOR, agreeable to an act of Assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

May 13, 1796.

JAMES BOARMAN.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CALEB CLARKE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally attested, to

SARAH CLARKE, Administratrix.

May 13, 1796.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To be seen at the house of Mr. Timms, opposite John Gwinn's, Esq; in Annapolis.

A BEAUTIFUL optical representation of geographical and various other views, made for the dauphin of France; wherein may be seen all the towns and sea-ports in the universe, the feasts heretofore celebrated at Paris and Versailles, illuminated by thousands of lamps, in natural imitation, as well as the lights facade of the apartments.

There are in addition to this, all the analogous pieces to the revolution, as the taking of the Bastille, the massacre on the tenth of August, the re-taking of Toulon, and most of the glorious battles fought between the French and their enemies.

Likewise to be seen, the guillotine, the execution of the condemned, the executioner shewing the head to the people, and many other objects that will surprise the spectators.

The Cabinet will be open every day (Sundays excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until one, and from four in the afternoon until nine o'clock in the evening. Every representation will consist of ten different pieces.

Price of admittance a quarter of a dollar. Children half price.

WANTED,

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

In CHANCERY, June 6, 1796.

BENJAMIN DORSEY, an insolvent debtor, of Anne Arundel county, having made application to the Chancellor, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition; and the Chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Benjamin Dorsey is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state; and the said Benjamin Dorsey, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the Chancellor in writing the assent of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of three fourths of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Benjamin Dorsey, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 29th instant, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the third day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Benjamin Dorsey then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, &c.

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

On Saturday the second day of July next, I shall OFFER at PUBLIC SALE, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county,

A TRACT of LAND, called SAINT MATTHEWS, containing 204 acres, late the property of the bishop of Cheller, lying within five or six miles of Port-Tobacco.

And on Monday the 4th day of July, at Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, I shall offer for sale, the following lots of LAND, part of CHAPTICO MANOR, viz. Lot No. 42, containing 831 acres, more or less. Lot No. 34, containing 1784 acres, more or less, and vacancy. No. 34, containing 331 acres, more or less; the whole of the above property will be sold on a credit till the first day of December next, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, on interest from the day of sale, one third of the principal may be paid in deferred stock, and the other two thirds in state certificates, or six per cent. stock. Sunday other lots in Chaptico Manor will be sold by the Sheriff of St. Mary's county, under my direction, at the same time the above lots are offered for sale.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent for the state of Maryland.

STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation, about one mile from Herring Creek church, and eighteen from the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 7th day of May, a likely black HORSE, about thirteen hands and an half high, he paces, trots and gallops, and has some white hairs in his forehead, when rode carries his tail on one side. Whoever takes up said horse, and will bring him to the subscriber, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

SAMUEL DEALE.

May 27, 1796.

AS the creditors of the late THOMAS KING, of Anne Arundel county, did not generally attend under my first notice, I have postponed a final distribution of the assets until three o'clock of Saturday the 18th of June, when all persons interested are requested to meet at Mr. CHAPMAN'S, at South river ferry, and receive their respective dividends.

SOLOMON GROVES, Administrator of THOMAS KING.

May 24, 1796.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

The subscriber, appointed by the decree of the honourable the chancery court for the state of Maryland, trustee for the disposal of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, late of Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, on the 22d day of June next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

THAT elegant brick house in the town of Baltimore, at present in the occupation of Messieurs M'COMIC and DRAUTTS, situate on South and Water-streets, three stories high, besides garret, with kitchen and cellar under the house; the first and second stories are divided into two rooms, each elegantly finished; the third story with three sleeping rooms. At twelve o'clock, on the next day, two lots on Howard's Addition to Baltimore, near the market house, which stands the following houses, now in the occupation of Doctor CARNOAN, to wit: a two story brick house, twenty-one feet front on Pratt-street, and twenty feet deep, with one room below, and a passage, three rooms above, besides the garret; a good brick kitchen behind, adjoining the house, in the back yard is a pump of excellent water; adjoining the house and back yard a vacant lot of thirty feet front, and about one hundred and fifty deep.

On Tuesday the 16th day of August next, on the premises, all the real property of the said Thomas How Ridgate, in Charles-town, Charles county, commonly called Port-Tobacco, which, for the convenience of purchasers, will be laid off in three divisions, or lots, numbered 1, 2 and 3; lot No. 1 fronts south for breadth seventy feet on the square where the courthouse stands, and five hundred feet on St. George's-street, the principal entry to the town from the north-west, north or northeast. In the angle of said square and street stands a well built framed house, fronting south forty feet long and twenty-eight wide, two stories high, with two brick chimneys at the end, and a dry airy brick cellar the size of the house, in it two fire places, adapted for a kitchen, laundry, or servants room; the first story of this house is fitted up with a large store, and back store room on the east, and counting room and lodging room on the west end, with fire places in the two last; the second story is divided into four rooms, besides a passage, all well finished, the two rooms in the west end have fire places, the garret is divided in two, for family store rooms; the house has piazzas and platforms on the north, south, and part of the west end, on this lot also stands, at a small distance from the northeast corner of the former house, a framed kitchen, with brick chimney, brick cellar, and platform in front, near to it a wash house, with brick chimney, a meat house, dairy, and proper built corn house, likewise a large granary with three divisions besides the loft, before and behind the house fronting the square are neat yards, which part of the forementioned houses surround, and behind them is a garden three hundred feet square, with locust posts, plank; the whole in good repair; there is also a spring of excellent water on this lot No. 1. On lot No. 2 stands a well finished house, with brick chimney, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high, which has been fitted up and used a short time as a stable; the extent of this lot may be about one acre, fronts St. Andrew's-street for one hundred and forty feet, on which may be erected buildings convenient for trade or tradesmen; the soil is well adapted for a garden. Lot No. 3 contains about three acres of fertile ground, fronts St. Andrew's-street for one hundred and ninety feet, and on it stands an unfinished house, fifty feet long and sixteen wide.

On the first Monday in September next, one hundred and fifty acres of land, in Darham parish, Charles county, now in the occupation of JANE MADDOX, who will shew the land. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond and security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money one half in nine months, with interest, the remainder in fifteen months, with interest. The creditors of the said Thomas How Ridgate are, in pursuance of the said decree, hereby required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the honourable the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d day of June next.

JAMES FREEMAN, Trustee.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of a captain JOHN STEUART, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix, ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

Annapolis, May 23, 1796.

THE creditors of JOHN ALEXANDER, late hatter in Port-Tobacco, are desired to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, living near Bean-town, in Charles county, on or before the 20th day of June next, that a dividend of the effects of the deceased may be made as soon as possible thereafter.

WILLIAM HAYS, for RACHEL ALEXANDER, now HAYS, Administratrix.

Charles county, May 17, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, about the 24th of April last, a negro man by the name of LEWIS, who says he is the property of ROBERT CARTER, formerly of Virginia; but of late, as I am informed, of the town of Baltimore, he is about five feet ten inches high, and appears to be about twenty-one or two years of age. The owner is desired to take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

SAMUEL ABELL, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

May 15, 1796.

WILLIAM CATON,

HAVING declined the HAIR DRESSING BUSINESS, takes the liberty of offering his most grateful acknowledgments to the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, and to the public in general, for the numerous favours he has hitherto received, and humbly hopes to merit a continuance of them in that line in which, by their generous patronage, he has been enabled to engage, having just opened, in the house lately occupied by Mr. GWINN, an elegant and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, received by the latest arrivals, which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices. He has also a large assortment of GROCERIES. Cash or tobacco will be received in payment.

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		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.

RAN away, on the evening of the 18th instant, negro DANIEL, thirty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very small and feet remarkably long for one of his size; he has lost a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his escape a new cotton jacket and trousers of the same, an under waistcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro shoes, cut down a small distance before to prevent them from pressing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the soles and heels, and an old pair of yarn stockings; his wool is short, having been not long since cut off. He has been several times on these trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leesburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July last. It is expected he will change his dress, and that he may have a pass, as he had when last out one, which he says he had from a person in the neighbourhood. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for securing him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if a less distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscriber solicitedly hopes early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, April, 1796.

A HOUSEKEEPER

Wanted on hire in this City.

A HOUSEKEEPER who understands her business, and who can come well recommended for her industry, economy, and integrity, to such an one liberal wages will be given—Inquire of the printers of this paper.

Annapolis, February 22, 1796.

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

PHILADELPHIA, 20th March, 1796.

PROPOSALS,

By J. M. Snowden & W. McCorkle,

For Printing by Subscription,

THE

TRAVELS

OF

Anacharsis the Younger

IN

GREECE,

During the middle of the Fourth Century, before the Christian Era.

By the ABBE BARTHELEMY,

Keeper of the Medals in the Cabinet of the King of France, and member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

The FIRST, contains Maps, Plans, Views, and Coins, illustrative of the Geography and Antiquities of Ancient Greece.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work will be published in 32 weekly numbers, at one quarter of a dollar each, payable on delivery.

II. It will be printed on a good type and paper, in a handsome octavo size; and each number will contain 80 pages of letter-press.

III. In the course of the work 31 plates will be delivered, together with critical observations on the maps of Ancient Greece, compiled for these travels, by M. Barbic du Bocage; the whole of which are intended to form the fifth volume.

IV. Should the work exceed 32 numbers, the remainder will be given gratis.

V. Those who procure twelve subscribers and become accountable for the money, shall receive one copy gratis.

VI. The price of the work, when finished, will be enhanced to non-subscribers.

To give a proper idea of the plan of this work, the following is extracted from the advertisement of the Author:

"I imagine a Scythian, named Anacharsis, to arrive in Greece, some years before the birth of Alexander; and that from Athens, the usual place of his residence, he makes several excursions into the neighbouring provinces; every where observing the manners and customs of the inhabitants; being present at their festivals, and studying the nature of their government; sometimes dedicating his leisure to inquiries relative to the progress of the human mind, and sometimes conversing with the great men who flourished at that time; with Epaminondas, Phocion, Xenophon, Plato, Aristotle, Democritus, &c. As soon as he has seen Greece enslaved by Philip, the father of Alexander, he returns into Scythia, where he puts in order an account of his travels; and, to prevent any interruption in his narrative, relates in an introduction the memorable events which had passed in Greece before he left Scythia." "I have chosen to write a narrative of travels rather than a history, because in such a narrative all is scenery and action; and because circumstantial details may be entered into which are not permitted to the historian."

List of the Plates which are annexed to this work.

1. Greece and the Grecian islands.
2. Plan of the pass of Thermopylae.
3. Plan of the Battle of Salamis.
4. Essay on the battle of Plataea.
5. Chart of the Palus Meotis and Pontus Euxinus.
6. The Bosphorus of Thrace.
7. The Hellespont.
8. Plan of the Environs of Athens.
9. Attica, Megaris, and Part of the island of Euboea.
10. Plan of the Academy and its Environs.
11. Plan of a Grecian Palæstra, after Vitruvius.
12. Plan of Athens.
13. Plan and Elevation of the Propylæa.
14. Plan of the Temple of Theseus, Elevation and View of the Parthenon.
15. Phocis and Doris.
16. Essay on the Environs of Delphi and View of Parnassus.
17. Plan of a Grecian House after Vitruvius.
18. Boeotia.
19. Theffaly.
20. Corinthia, Sicyonia, Phlœsia and Achaia.
21. Elis and Triphylia.
22. Essay on the Topography of Olympia.
23. Messenia.
24. Laconia and the Island of Cythera.
25. Essay on the Topography of Sparta and its Environs.
26. Arcadia.
27. Argolis, Epidauris, Troezenia, Hermionia, the Isle of Egina and Cynuria.
28. View of Plato on the Promontory of Sanium, discoursing to his Disciples.
29. Ancient Greek Theatre.
30. The Cyclades.
31. Coins from the Cabinet of the King of France.

It is proposed to give an elegant edition of this valuable work: The greatest care shall be taken to render it correctly executed; and the plates shall be engraved by the first American artists. As the work now presented forms a pleasing and instructive view of the antiquities, manners, customs, religion, laws, arts and literature of Greece, during the most interesting period of its history, the publishers make no doubt but it will meet the approbation of an enlightened public.

The London edition sells for 16 dollars.

Subscriptions are received by the publishers in Philadelphia; by Messrs. F. and S. Green, Annapolis; and by the principal book-sellers throughout the United States.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M'DAWSEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good cloathing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware State, and pass himself as a free man: FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

JOHN THOMAS.

To be Sold,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, about nineteen or twenty years of age, with a male child about seven months old; she has been accustomed both to domestic services and to the work of a farm, and will be sold for a term of eight years; the child, for twenty-one years. Apply to the PRINTERS.

March 30, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick-town, state of Maryland, on Sunday night, the 14th inst. an apprentice boy named ELY WHITAKER, seventeen years of age last April, about five feet high, slim made, and round shouldered, he has an ill looking countenance, short hair, and slow of speech; had on and took with him, a blue coat, a pair of striped overalls, patched on the knees, a drab cloth jacket, a old fur hat, and 3 Russa sheeting shirts, but it is probable he may have changed his dress, as he stole from a journeyman of mine the following wearing apparel: 1 blue coat half worn, 1 pair of white breeches and jacket, 1 pair mixed cloth breeches, 1 red striped calimer jacket, 4 pair of hose, (2 pair white) and a pair of drab cloth overalls, belonging to his fellow apprentice. The above reward will be given to any person apprehending and securing said runaway, and all reasonable charges paid, brought back to

Frederick-town, May 16, 1796.

JOHN REICH.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL HANSON-M'PHERSON, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against said estate are desired to hand them in, legally attested.

ELIZABETH M'PHERSON, Administratrix,
WILLIAM H. M'PHERSON, Administrator.
May 7, 1796.

PLO MINGO,

A strong imported JACK-ASS, rising four years old.

COVERS mares and jennies this season, at JOSEPH LEONARD's farm, on South river, at four dollars a mare or jenny, and half a dollar to the groom, or one and an half barrels of corn if paid by the first of November, if longer credit is required: five dollars will be demanded, on or before the 20th of December. Good pasturage at 2/6 per week for the mares, but not accountable for accidents or escapes.

Also for sale or barter for stock, several young JACK-ASSES, rising one and three years old, three jennies from three years old upwards.

Also for sale, on the aforesaid farm, two full bred imported mares.

JOS. LEONARD.

P. S. No money will be demanded for covering the mares sent to Plo Mingo, except the groom's fee, where owners will oblige themselves to deliver his colts on the first of October, 1797, on my paying twelve dollars for each colt.

Hill's Delight, April 21, 1796.

J. L.

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in a pleasant part of this city.—Apply to the PRINTERS.

Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1796.

TURIN, March 30.

HR. English minister, Drake, is arrived here to concert with M. Trever, the English envoy, relative to an increase of the subsidies demanded by our court. A bloody conflict has taken place between some of the French troops under general Laharpe, in consequence of the want of provisions, and the determination of that commandant to punish the insurgents. A staff officer was dangerously wounded, and the general was obliged to take refuge at Savona.

Several vessels having since arrived upon the Genoese coast, tranquillity has been restored, and it may be apprehended that the French will take the most energetic measures to prevent any war in future.

At the moment we thought the French army would be obliged to retreat for want of provisions, we learn that they are taking measures to make themselves masters of the city of Genoa, where a great number of the inhabitants are in their interest; should this be the case, the numerous magazines, and especially the rich bank of St. George, will furnish them with the means of continuing the war with increased vigour.

MILAN, April 5.

The Imperial troops are advancing on all sides. As it is said they have already entered the important pass of the Bocchetta, and several other places upon the Genoese territory; of this information we expect the confirmation daily. The Imperial head quarters have been at Alexandria since the 20th.

As soon as general Beaulieu heard of the intention of the French to make themselves masters of the Bocchetta, he ordered the march of his troops to anticipate them.

BASLE, April 1.

Whatever the French papers may say, there is no appearance here of a speedy peace.

The Swedish chancellor Engeström, who staid a few days here on his journey from London to Vienna, had indeed a conference with the French ambassador Bartholomew, and he paid a visit also to the Imperial minister Degelmann. The chancellor's intention might be pacific, but he staid at Basle a very short time, and since his departure, there has not been the slightest communication between the French and Austrian legation.

What may have given rise to the first reports of a negotiation was, that at the time of the exchange of the French deputies for the daughter of Louis XVI. the secretary of the embassy was under the necessity of conferring with the Austrian commissioners, the prince de Grave and the minister Degelmann, and that in these conferences much civility was displayed on both sides. Bartholomew had no concern in the exchange. It was transacted by the secretary Bacher.

Nothing more has resulted from this mutual civility.

SPIRES, April 4.

The movements made by a part of the French army towards the interior of Alsace and Lorraine appears to be caused by the scarcity of provisions, and the impossibility of procuring any for want of horses. It is very strange, seeing that they are reduced to such extremities, that they should remain so obstinate in continuing the war, and shut their ears to the cries of the armies and people, who unanimously wish for peace.

LOWER RHINE, April 10.

In consequence of the remonstrance of the Prussian court against the levying of the forced loan in the territories of Cleves, &c. the French directory have answered, that this affair shall certainly be adjusted to the satisfaction of the Prussian court, though the levying of the said loan cannot now be set aside, but that means shall be devised to reimburse the inhabitants.

UPPER RHINE, April 10.

It has been said that the French general, Frimont, who commanded the advanced posts in the environs of Quich, was arrested, and carried to Paris in chains; this report, however, turns out to be entirely false. The French troops in the environs of Landau continue to feel a great scarcity of meat in particular, and the peasants are afraid that their beasts will be taken from them to provision the army. The soldiers are also very much discontented at the manner in which they are paid. They receive only three livres a month in money, and the rest in paper.

April 13. The whole of the Imperial troops in this quarter are now in motion; and all the militia in the villages have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for marching. A part of the cavalry have also left their winter quarters, and all the troops intended to act with the Austrian army on the Lower Rhine

are in full march. The usual passage over the Rhine, between Ehrenbreitstein and Coblenz is again stopped.

GENOA, April 4.

Our city is in the most critical situation, 16 or 20,000 French are already in the neighbourhood, and their number is still increasing. Their commander in chief, general Buonaparte, has given orders to general Laharpe to force the passage of the Bocchetta with 14,000 men; in consequence of this, our government has taken every means prescribed by prudence. No strangers of the military profession, generals excepted, are permitted to enter the city, and all strangers, not settled before 1792, must leave it. The nobility and gentry have also permission to remove. The clergy residing in the suburbs are ordered into the city, and not above three persons are permitted to assemble in the streets. All the inhabitants are ordered to take arms, and a body of 12,000 peasants are already collected to serve in different posts; and, for the defence of the Lanterne and St. Benigne, 2000 men are ordered, and the two special commissioners nominated.

The Agamemnon, and an English frigate, have just entered this harbour, and signals are making that a fleet is in sight.

The new French minister, Raypaul, is arrived here with his lady.

April 5. The French are close under the walls of Genoa, which has caused great consternation. Since the arrival of the representative, Salicetti, an insurrection is much dreaded; as many tri-coloured cockades being to be seen in Genoa, as if it was a French city. Many of the rich citizens have sent their effects into Tuscany. About forty of the senators having protested against advancing any more money to the French, have fled with their cash and jewels to Turin, when an insurrection occurring there; they were obliged to depart for Milan, where they reside by the permission of the archduke Ferdinand.

The above disturbance was, however, quelled by the assistance of the Austrians, and the ringleaders are arrested.

PARIS, April 25.

The general in chief of the army in Italy to the Executive Directory.

"Head Quarters at Carcare, 25th Germinal.

"The campaign in Italy has commenced. I have to give you an account of the battle of Montenotte. After three days movement to deceive us, general Beaulieu attacked, with a division of ten thousand men, the right of the army supported by Voltry.

"The general Cervoni, who commanded there, having under his orders the 70th and 99th half brigades, sustained the fire with the intrepidity which characterises the soldiers of liberty. I was not deceived with respect to the true intentions of the enemy. The instant I was informed of the circumstances of the attack on the right, I ordered general Cervoni to wait the night, and to fall back, by a forced march, and concealing his movement from the enemy, upon my centre, which was supported by the heights of Madonna de Savona.

"On the 24th, at four in the morning, Beaulieu in person, with 15,000 men, attacked and beat in all the positions by which the centre of the army had been supported; at an hour after mid-day he attacked the redoubt of Monte-Lezino, which was behind the entrenchment. The enemy returned several times to the charge, but this redoubt guarded by 1500 men, was rendered impenetrable by the courage of those who defended it. The chief of the brigade Rampon, who commanded there, by one of those strokes which characterise a soul great and formed for brilliant actions made his troops, in the midst of the fire, take an oath to die to a man in the redoubt.

"The enemy passed the night within pistol shot. During the night general Laharpe, with all the troops of the right, took post behind the redoubt of Monte-Lezino. At an hour after midnight, I departed with the generals Berthier and Massena, the commissioner Salicetti, and a part of the troops of the centre and the left. We moved by Altare, upon the flank and the rear of the enemy.

"On the 22d at break of day, Beaulieu, who had received a reinforcement, and Laharpe, attacked and fought with vigour and different success, when general Massena appeared, sowing death and terror on the flank and rear of the enemy, where M. Argenteau commanded: the route of the enemy was complete; two of their generals, Rocavini and Argenteau, were badly wounded. The loss of the enemy was between three and four thousand men, of whom more than two thousand five hundred were made prisoners; a colonel, eight or ten superior officers, and several colours were taken.

"When I shall have received all the reports, and shall be left engaged, I will send you a detailed ac-

count, which may make known to you those to whom their country owes a particular acknowledgement.

"Generals, officers and soldiers, all supported, in this memorable affair, the glory of the French name.

(Signed)

"BUONAPARTE."

The success of our army in Italy has not stopped here. In the sitting of the council of five hundred of yesterday, the following message was read by the president from the executive directory.

"Citizen Representatives, the fortunate battle of Montenotte, which we informed you of by our message of the 2d of this month, was only for the invincible army of Italy, the prelude to successes still more brilliant. We have to-day to announce to you a victory, decisive and most memorable, gained by that army at Monte-Lezino over the united Piedmontese and Austrian armies.

"The enemy lost ten thousand five hundred men, of whom eight thousand were made prisoners. They lost likewise 40 pieces of cannon, with horses, mules, and ammunition waggons, 15 stand of colours, all their equipage and several magazines.

"Our troops, generals, officers, soldiers, all are covered with glory, and have shown themselves worthy to defend the name of liberty.

"The general in chief, Buonaparte, again directed this attack. The other generals who seconded him in the most distinguished manner, are Laharpe, Angereau, Massena, Cervoni, Coffe, Menarde, and Goubert. This last was wounded in leaping into the entrenchments of the enemy. Two generals were killed at the head of their columns, performing prodigies of valour.

"The general Provera, who commanded the Austro-Sardinian army, was made prisoner, after having evinced the most gallant resistance, with some regiments which were taken with him.

"You will declare without doubt, that the army of Italy has not ceased to deserve well of its country."

This declaration was made upon the instant by acclamation; and the council resolved, that in two hours it should again read the message of the Directory, which should be printed, posted up, and sent to all the administrations and the armies.

LONDON, April 25.

Sir Sydney Smith, we are happy to learn; has every chance, as he has an undoubted claim to be well treated by the French. He has frequently, in his expeditions upon the French coast, picked up boats with passengers, all of whom he treated with the humanity and lenity which are the characteristics of distinguished gallantry. These persons did not fail to represent his amiable conduct to their countrymen; and he is thus entitled to, and we hope will experience, all the indulgencies which captivity can admit of.

Yesterday brigadier-general Graham, and the officers lately arrived from France, who were prisoners to long in Guadaloupe, waited on his royal highness the duke of York, to make him their grateful acknowledgements for the great attention his royal highness has shown to them in their prison during their imprisonment.

April 27. We this morning received the Paris Journals to the 25th inst. inclusive. They bring the important intelligence of the re-commencement of hostilities in Italy. Two battles have been fought between the French and the United Austrian and Sardinian armies, both of which we are sorry to say, terminated in the defeat of the latter. By the message of the executive directory to the council of five hundred it appears, that the latter victory, that of Monte-Lezino, was very decisive, the Austrians and Sardinians losing 10,500 men, with 40 pieces of cannon, ammunition, waggons, colours, &c. &c.

The executive directory have, at length sent an address to the armies, in which they tell them that the time is come for the renewal of hostilities; and, in a style of bombast well suited to their exorbitant pretensions, proclaim their determination to force their enemies to accept the ignominious terms of peace which they have proposed; and which they have the modesty to denominate the most just and moderate.

April 28. A letter from Leghorn of the 2d instant, mentions, that the dey of Tunis has declared war against England, in consequence of admiral Waldegrave having taken some French ships in the harbour of Tunis.

April 29. Though the advantages obtained by the French in Italy, are certainly of great importance to them, in their future operations, yet are they by no means so decisive as they are stated to be in the opposition prints, even admitting the account contained in L'Eclair to be correct, which we firmly believe not to be the case. The French state the whole loss of their enemy to amount to 14,500 men, killed, wounded and taken; and the opposition prints represent this loss as tantamount to an annihilation of the allied army. When our readers are told, that the army consisted of 110,000 men, and that the country which they occupy is peculiarly favourable to defensive operations, the

folly and absurdity of such representation will be sufficiently manifest.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) May 23.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre's, Martinique, dated the 21st instant.

"The English batteries were opened on Monday last, the 16th inst. at St. Lucia—their first fire was very successful in silencing that of the Vigie, and several batteries, the latter of which have been evacuated by the republicans, who have retired into Morne Fortune. One of the magazines in the Morne has been blown up by the falling of a shell.

"On the night of the 16th inst. the town of Castries was entirely destroyed by fire, as well as a very great part of the shipping lying in the road—it is added, that at Castries 7 or 800 persons, men, women, children, and old men were put to the sword by the British—it is pretended that it is owing to the Heulans and some other troops entering the town and finding two sailors and a Heulan nailed on crosses—one of those unhappy men was still breathing—at this cruel fight the troops were seized with such fury, that it was impossible to check their resentment.

"The same night a fort was made on the Grenadier Laithie and La Vigie French batteries—the first was dismantled without opposition—37 soldiers and a sergeant had already reached the second battery, when the colonel who commanded the expedition being wounded, ordered a retreat to be beat—the troops, after a little hesitation whether they should advance or retreat, were at last obliged to obey—this retreat has proved unfortunate for us—the republicans having notice of it hurried to the cannon of the Vigie, fired on a column of the British troops with case-shot, and killed 200 men on the spot—the guide, an inhabitant of St. Lucia, has been very severely wounded.

"The fire of our batteries is always very well kept up—we are approaching Morne Fortune and crossing the line. We expect the Morne will shortly be reduced.

"The republicans in the Morne sent 100 negro women under the escort of a detachment of negroes, in order to take off some provisions from a plantation situated a few hundred paces from the fort—a detachment of Malcolm's rangers were ordered to oppose this folly, which they did and destroyed the whole detachment, except as it is said, four negro women—Some of our men were killed in this engagement.

"We learn this moment by a little schooner just arrived from St. Lucia, that the Vigie was taken by storm the 19th inst. and that 600 republicans were bayoneted."

Half a million sterling in dollars has been imported in his majesty's ship Thunderer, from England, for the payment of the army and navy in the West-Indies.

May 31. The Louisa Bridger, arrived this day from Martinique and brings the pleasing intelligence of St. Lucia having surrendered at discretion to the British arms on Thursday last. That the white people found in Morne Fortune had been shipped off the island, and the coloured people left to be disposed of as general Abercrombie might think proper. That five English inhabitants were found in the fort and executed, and thirty others were in the same predicament waiting their fate. Several deserters from the emigrant corps, lately arrived from England, were also there and will doubtless meet their deserts.

A considerable body of our gallant troops had embarked for Grenada and St. Vincent's, which islands we hope and trust will soon be in a state of tranquillity, and the extreme sufferings of the unfortunate inhabitants be at an end. The gallantry and good conduct of the different corps of militia in either of those islands is spoken of in the highest terms.

The long expected fleet under admiral Pile, it is said, is certainly arrived at Barbadoes with six thousand troops more.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

The following laughable affair happened in this city a few days ago. Some wags to try how far the credulity of citizen Greenleaf, the impartial and patriotic printer of the Argus, would carry him, fabricated a story of the capture of an American by the name of Figby, of the brig Fan-Fan, of this port, by a New-Province privateer, called the Sea Nymph, who pressed two men, robbed him, &c. This story was dropped into the printer's letter box, and the sage editor, though he must have had reason to doubt the truth of it from the mode of communication, and must have known that no such captain or vessel belongs to this port, inserted it in that spotless whig paper, the Argus, and the story was copied into the Aurora, by citizen Bache, where it stands as the forty-eighth evidence of British amity. See the Aurora of June 15.

The wags afterwards called on citizen Greenleaf for his authority, and he made a feeble apology. See Argus of the 9th inst.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

By the arrival of the Iris, at New-York, we are favoured with a London paper of the 27th of April, which announces a complete victory obtained in Italy by the French over the Austrian and Sardinian armies united, by general Buonaparte, in which, besides great numbers slain, 10,500 were taken prisoners, and also the commander in chief of the Austrian and Sardinian armies, 40 pieces of cannon, were also taken. This information has been communicated to the French Directory, and from them to the council of five hundred. Paris papers of the 24th were received in London, which announced this information, and also that orders were given to the army on the Rhine immediately to open the campaign in that quarter. What

Ramp authority on this news is that it is communicated by the London ministerial paper called the Sun.

June 23.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house at Malaga, dated 28th of April, received by the British captain Arnold, at Malaga.

"About the Algerines we are sorry to inform you, that they are actually cruising near our coast."

Extract of a letter from a respectable house at Gibraltar, received by the same vessel.

"We have already advised you of our apprehensions that the Algerines would again declare war against America; however, we hope such steps may be taken as will prevent their having time to do much mischief."

AUGUSTA, May 26.

By a gentleman who left Louisville a day or two past, we are told that his excellency the governor on Wednesday the 18th inst. received an express from the Indian nation, informing that the Indians were favourably disposed towards the treaty about to be held, and which they would generally attend: That about the first or second of June, 4000 chiefs and warriors would be at Colerain, by whom all or most of the towns would be represented.

Just before the arrival of the express, general Pickens, one of the federal commissioners left Louisville on his way to Colerain, to attend the treaty.

BALTIMORE, June 25.

Yesterday arrived Ichboner Betsey, Rufus Burr, 20 days from St. Thomas—Captain Burr confirms the account of the arrival of the Dutch fleet at Surinam, consisting of 1 ship of the line, 4 frigates, 2 sloops, 2 cutters and 2 brigs, with 2000 troops. He likewise confirms the account of St. Lucia being taken by capitulation.

ANNAPOLIS, June 30.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.
The INQUISITOR, No. VIII.

*Ye well array'd! ye lilies of our land!
Ye lilies male! who neither toil, nor spin,
(As sister lilies might) if not so wise
As Solomon, more sumptuous to the sight!
Ye delicate! who nothing can support,
Your selves most insupportable! for whom
The winter rose must blow, the sun put on
A brighter beam in Leo: silky soft
Favonius breaths still softer, or be chid;
And other worlds send odours.—
And robes, and notions, from'd in foreign looms!—
Say, fags! say,
Wit's oracles! say, dreamers of gay dreams!
How will you weather an eternal night?*

YOUNG.

IN the following letter I have taken the liberty of making some alterations, for which I hope the ingenious author will excuse me; and it to that he would add a continuation of his correspondence it would be doubly acceptable.

To the INQUISITOR.

SIR,
THE subject on which I propose to write, is so animating, that I cannot spend my time in a cold and formal introduction. I mean to vindicate that much abused, and often ridiculed class of men, by the envious called Fops. The task I am certain is easy.—Justice is evidently on my side, and if I do not prove that they possess, in a high degree, the most useful and manly qualifications, then may I never more be called by that respectable name. Oh! how I anticipate the victory I shall gain! Exult ye fops, triumph and rejoice with me! Think what a great, glorious, and powerful advocate now steps forth in your defence! But as for you, ye book-learned, dull, morose, dunder pated, clownish beings, dread the thundering force of my arguments. Perhaps you do not understand some of my expressions? you cannot find them in your dictionaries? But know ye slaves to forms and precedents, that we fops, scorn to be tied down by rules in any thing but dress. Would we condescend to shine at the bar, soon should you see your rusty old writs assume a more polished and modern form. Even dress is varied as we please, although it is the essence of a man.

A fop is the most useful citizen in every state. I will prove this by irresistible arguments. I do not mean what is called the *argumentum baculum*, or knocking down argument, though it is certainly the most convincing in nature. But we fops have a mortal aversion to this rough kind of reasoning. It would discompose our dress, it would spoil our faces, it would quite ruin us; besides it is a kind of dilemma, and is apt to be retorted, but I will prove it by fair reasoning.

That they encourage agriculture and manufactures I suppose no one will deny. It is too evident to need proof. But the best and most amiable quality that any man can possess, is the love of peace and order. This virtue is naturally inherent in every fop. For we never read of any fop, (at least I never did,) who was fond of battles and bloodshed. Now if all men were fops, the din of arms would never be heard—We should always live in a constant round of pleasure and amusement—We should then have no cutting of throats—The bayonet might be buried, or used as a fire-poker, and the cartridge-boxes would make tolerable powder bags.

It is often said that men of learning and knowledge are never fops. Be it so. I can prove that knowledge

is a disadvantage. Philosophers and wise men tell us, that when a person is engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, the more he acquires

The more he desires.

Which is just the same thing as to say, that knowledge has a tendency to expand. And the brain is generally allowed to be the seat of knowledge. Now by studying abstruse sciences, and constantly poring over your books of philosophy, the brain may become overstocked, and knowledge, by its expansive power pressing with great force in every direction, may, for ought we know, burst the skull, and then all our knowledge would inevitably make its escape through the opening, and we be killed into the bargain. 'Tis true this misfortune seldom happens, yet there is some danger, and prudent men will guard even against possible dangers. We fops particularly should dread such an accident.

For as the knowledge we acquire is closely confined in our heads, (we like Hudibras, being "very shy of shewing it,") it increases in elasticity, and as it is butricated, not only by the thickness of our skulls, but also by a strong wall of powder and pomatum, when it does burst forth, its force, like that of gunpowder, will be increased by opposition. How terrible then would be the explosion! How melancholy to behold the scattered fragments of a fop's head! Beware then ye fops of this dangerous thing called knowledge. Shun it like a serpent, for the evils attendant upon those who unfortunately possess this quality, are great and numerous; too numerous for me to mention.

That which I have touched upon, is of itself sufficient to deter any man of prudence from engaging in the pursuit. It has also a manifold tendency to lead its votaries to the polls of honour and danger. I must here make a few remarks on this expression, honour and danger: 'Tis frequently used, and I must not be criticised upon, for following the example of others. But I will tell you my opinion: I will also tell you the opinion of my brother fops. To couple honour with danger is an absurdity. 'Tis a solecism. 'Tis an uncouth, harsh, rustic and vulgar expression. 'Tis a ———, I scarce know what it is; Mr. Inquisitor found it to yourself; try if your delicate ears will bear the repetition and then acknowledge that I am right.

I have now proved all that is necessary to encourage the fops, and friends of fops, and to depress and overwhelm their enemies. More might be said, for the subject is copious and inexhaustible. Should I hereafter see them attacked, again will I boldly defend them—I will rush upon their enemies, with the impetuosity and force of a rapid torrent, and sweep them away with the besom of destruction. As the bristly beard yields to a sharp razor, and leaves the face polished, smooth, and handsome, so shall they yield to me, and throwing aside their uncouth and rustic dress and manners, become fashionable and polite, by my advice.

I am with great respect,

Your's, &c.

LAMPROS.

TICKETS

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

MRS. LEE,

From GEORGE-TOWN,

BEGS leave to acquaint the ladies of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that she has a variety of the most FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, by the latest arrivals from Europe, and also a number of fancy articles, all of which may be seen at Mrs. Baxca's, opposite the Theatre, for a few days to come.
Annapolis, June 29, 1796. *ms 7/6*

To be RENTED,

THAT valuable FARM, commonly known by the name of GREENBURY'S POINT, at present in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, containing about 350 acres of arable land, equal in quality to any in this state, with negroes, stock, and plantation utensils, or without the stock, as may be most agreeable; there is a commodious dwelling house and every necessary out house; there is to be sown about 100 bushels of wheat. Also a farm, adjoining the above, of about 250 acres of arable land, commonly known by the name of BEAMAN'S FORT, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN WELSH, with three negroes, a good dwelling house, and other improvements. These farms lie within one mile of the city of Annapolis, where there is a good market for all sorts of produce, fruit, &c. The land lies on the north side of Severn river, and very different from any lands on the south side thereof. For terms apply to captain MANNING, at Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Easton, Talbot county.
DAVID KERR.

June 25, 1796.

NOTICE.

I SHALL make application to Baltimore county court, at their next August term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in Baltimore county called CLONICK CARROLL'S ISLAND.

N. CARROLL.

June 22, 1796.

An APPRENTICE

47 Wanted at this Office.

IN CHANCE ORDERED, That of CHARLES RIDGELY, that the file by him made on the 20th day of Nov. 1795, containing three and one quarter of an acre, be approved, before the first day of this order be entered, the 30th day of Nov. SAMUEL Reg.

FERR

THE subscribers in general, the FERRY BOAT gentlemen and their families, on Tuesday, runs to Kent the Eastern shore; W. bay side, in Talbot runs to West river and the most convenient Alexandria to Eastern adjacent towns or counties will be attended with other passage to the determined to pay the give every satisfaction please to favour us with

June 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby JOHN M. in St. Mary's county authenticated, to on Tuesday in August receive a dividend of

June 27, 1796.

ALL persons JOHN LO are requested to be located, and all those to said estate payment, as longer RACH SAMU Pleasant Meadow

RAN away from Annapolis named DAVID, only an orphan boy and patched neither long nor rather mottled, but great liar, he may any one talks to him and look down: name. Whoever him to that I get LARS, and if peace be mille. Anne Arundel

THE Comm to receive more, &c. give will be given 18th day of August during bank Office of Disco for the purpose 5th part of further part the VANCE. Any person at the time and right and title act of assembly N. B. As complete in the of the Res. hold Baltimore,

THE me NATI. ion, at Balti the members attendance.

4X Annopolis, COMMIT about the name of LEV BERT CARTI I am informe five feet ten twenty-one fired to take cording to la

May 15,

In CHANCERY, June 27, 1796.
ORDERED, That the report of RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, trustee for the sale of the real estate of CHARLES RIDGELY, deceased, be approved, and that the sale by him made, as stated in the said report, on the 26th day of November last, being parts of two tracts of land called The Discovery and Donsay's lands, containing three hundred and forty-three acres and one quarter of an acre, lying in Anne-Arundel county, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, on or before the first day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 30th day of July next.
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

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 route from the Federal city or Alexandria to Eastern, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or countries 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.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of JOHN McLARAN, late an insolvent debtor, in St. Mary's county, to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, at Leonard town, on Tuesday in August court next, that they may receive a dividend of the money in the hands of
P. FORD, late sheriff of St. Mary's county.
June 27, 1796.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN LOOR, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to bring them forward, legally authenticated, and all those who stand indebted in any manner to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
RACHEL LOOR, Administratrix.
SAMUEL GODMAN, Administrator.
Pleasant Meadow Mills, June 25, 1796.

RAN away on the 26th instant, and was seen in Annapolis the same afternoon, a negro lad named DAVID, about seventeen years old; had on only an old shirt and trousers, the trousers narrow and patched in the crotch and knees, his wool is neither long nor short, he is not so black as some, is rather mottled, has a small scar on his chin, and is a great liar, he may say he is free, but is not, when any one talks to him he is apt to turn himself sideways and look down; it is probable he may change his name. Whoever takes up the said lad, and secures him so that I get him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS, and if brought home one shilling and sixpence per mile. I live near South river ferry.
MORDECAI STEWART.
Anne-Arundel county, June 28, 1796.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners appointed by act of assembly to receive subscriptions to the Bank of Baltimore, &c. give notice to subscribers, that attendance will be given by said commissioners on Monday the 29th day of August, and on the two following days (during bank hours) at the Bank of Maryland, and Office of Discount and Deposit, in Baltimore town, for the purpose of receiving, in gold or silver, one sixth part of each persons subscription, or whatever further part the subscribers may think proper to advance.
Any person neglecting to pay his said one sixth part at the time and places above mentioned, will forfeit all right and title to his subscription, in conformity to the act of assembly for establishing this Bank.
N. B. As soon as the returns from the different counties in the state are received, an alphabetical list of the stockholders will be published.
Baltimore, June 16, 1796.

THE meeting of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI Bands adjourned to meet at the Fountain, at Baltimore, on the fourth day of July next; the members of said society are requested to give their attendance.
By order,
ROBERT DENNY, Sec.
Annapolis, June 3, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, about the 25th of April last, a negro man by the name of LEWIS, who says he is the property of ROBERT CARTER, formerly of Virginia, but of late, as I am informed, of the town of Baltimore, he is about five feet ten inches high, and appears to be about twenty-one or two years of age. The owner is desired to take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.
SAMUEL ABELL, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.
May 15, 1796.

STATE of MARYLAND, CHARLES FARIS,
In COUNCIL, June 20, 1796.
To all whom it may concern,
GABRIEL WOOD, Esquire, having produced to this board an exequatur, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognising him as vice-consul from his Britannic majesty for the State of Maryland, and that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.
By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,
To all whom it may concern.

GABRIEL WOOD, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as vice-consul for his Britannic majesty within the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognise him as such, and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such liberties and rights as belong to him by reason of his function.
In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.
Given under my hand the eleventh day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the twentieth.
(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.
By the President,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, I shall OFFER at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 8th day of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at RAWLINGS'S tavern, ALL the real estate of the late GASSAWAY WATKINS, deceased, consisting of the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. BEAR RIDGE, 122 acres, CONNER'S PURCHASE, 20 acres, GASSAWAY'S LOT, 152 acres, NATHAN'S PURCHASE, 55 acres, and BRASHEAR'S PURCHASE, 50 acres, making in the whole 399 acres of land, more or less. This property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, in three equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale. Bonds with good security will be required immediately after the sale.
WILLIAM MARBURY, Trustee.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,
A BRICK HOUSE, situated on School-street, in this city, lately occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, it has eight rooms, besides the garret, a kitchen and cellar underneath, with a stable sufficient for twelve horses. Any person inclinable to rent or purchase are requested to apply to
JOHN WILMOT.
Annapolis, June 22, 1796.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.
THE subscriber, having moved into the country, wishes to dispose of his property in the city of Annapolis, to wit, his late dwelling house in School-street, near the flat house, now in possession of Mr. JONATHAN PINKNEY, and three tenements in Church-street, near the church; likewise a lot of four and a quarter acres of land, within the jurisdiction of the said city, on which stands a wind-mill, stable, carriage house, and a small dwelling house, likewise a large garden paved in, the whole enclosed with a post and rail fence; this lot will be divided into small lots if more suitable to the purchasers, or sold altogether, as may best suit. Any person inclined to purchase may see the property by applying to Mr. RICHARD MACKUBIN, in Annapolis, and the terms, which will be easy, may be known by applying to
ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.
Who has still on hand sundry articles of Household Furniture, which he will sell low, apply to Mr. Richard Mackubin.
Rhode River, June 22, 1796.

THERE is at the plantation of the Miss Hoods, on the head of South river, taken up as a stray, a black and white STEER, has a crop in the right ear, and sit in the left. Also three SHEEP, two white and one black, one of the white one's is marked with a crop in the right ear, and two nicks in the left. The owner or owners are desired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.
JOSHUA BULL.
June 22, 1796.

In CHANCERY, May 25, 1796.
ORDERED, That the sale made by HENRY RINGOLD and JOSEPH SPRIGO, trustees, of the 12th day of April last, of the land of ALEXANDER FRAZIER, deceased, and JOHN ALEXANDER FRAZIER, for the sum of £2930 8 0, as stated in their report, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unless to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Tuesday in July next, provided a copy of this order be served on JAMES PATTISON and the said JOHN ALEXANDER FRAZIER, or inserted in the Maryland Gazette at any time before the 24th of June next.
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

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 Cufflinks, Candlesticks and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.
Annapolis, May 11, 1796.

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

TO THE PUBLIC.
To be seen at the house of Mr. Timms, opposite John Gwinn's, Esq. in Annapolis.

A BEAUTIFUL optical representation of geographical and various other views, made for the dauphin of France; wherein may be seen all the towns and sea-ports in the universe, the seals heretofore celebrated at Paris and Versailles, illuminated by thousands of lamps, in natural imitation, as well as the lights inside of the apartments.
There are in addition to this, all the analogous pieces to the revolution, as the taking of the Bastille, the massacre on the tenth of August, the re-taking of Toulon, and most of the glorious battles fought between the French and their enemies.
Likewise to be seen, the guillotine, the execution of the condemned, the executioner shewing the head to the people, and many other objects that will surprise the spectators.
The Cabinet will be open every day (Sundays excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until one, and from four in the afternoon until nine o'clock in the evening. Every representation will consist of ten different pieces.
Price of admittance a quarter of a dollar. Children half price.

WILLIAM BREWER,
Boot and Shoemaker,
HAVING commenced business in the line of his profession, in the house lately occupied by Dr. EDGAR, the second door below the store of Mr. William Wells, takes this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he is determined to carry on the said business with neatness and punctuality, being resolved to make every exertion in his power to give general satisfaction; he has the highest expectation of meeting with due encouragement from a generous public.
Annapolis, May 24, 1796.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber intends to petition the next Charles county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the county aforesaid, called BOARMAN'S MANOR, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.
JAMES BOARMAN.
May 13, 1796.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, about six miles from Bryan town, on Saturday the 14th inst. a negro man called HARRY, about six feet high, and twenty-one years of age; he took with him the following cloaths, viz. one blue broad cloth coat, one green wildbore ditto, and a pair of corduroy breeches; he had other cloathing with him, which I am unable to describe; he will probably attempt to get to the state of Pennsylvania. It is supposed he went off in company with a certain lad named JOHN CARTER, near twenty-one years of age, an apprentice to Mr. GEORGE WALL, of Prince-George's county. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive a REWARD of EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home TEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences paid.
THOMAS HAYS.
Charles county, May 23, 1796.

PIO MINGO,
A strong imported JACK-ASS, rising four years old,
COVERS mares and jennies this season, at JOSEPH LEONARD'S farm, on South river, at four dollars a mare or jenny, and half a dollar to the groom, or one and an half barrels of corn if paid by the first of November, if longer credit is required five dollars will be demanded, on or before the 20th of December. Good pasturage at 2/6 per week for the mares, but not accountable for accidents or escapes.
Also for sale or barter for stock, several young JACK-ASSES, rising one and three years old, three jennies from three years old upwards.
Also for sale, on the aforesaid farm, two full bred imported mares.
JOS. LEONARD.

P. S. No money will be demanded for covering the mares sent to Pio Mingo, except the groom's fee, where owners will oblige themselves to deliver his colts on the first of October, 1797, on my paying twelve dollars for each colt.
Hill's Delight, April 21, 1796.

The subscriber, appointed by the decree of the honourable the chancery court for the state of Maryland trustee for the disposal of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, late of Port Tobacco, in Charles county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, on the 22d day of June next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

THAT elegant brick house in the town of Baltimore, at present in the occupation of Messieurs McCOMIE and MAURTS, situate on South and Water streets, three stories high, besides garret, with kitchen and cellar under the house; the first and second stories are divided into two rooms, each elegantly finished; the third story with three sleeping rooms. At twelve o'clock, on the next day, two lots on Howard's Addition to Baltimore, near the market house, on which stands the following houses, now in the occupation of Doctor CLINGMAN, to wit: a two story brick house, twenty-one feet front on Pratt street, and twenty feet deep, with one room below, and a passage, three rooms above, besides the garret, a good brick kitchen behind, adjoining the house, in the back yard is a pump of excellent water; adjoining the house and back yard a vacant lot of thirty feet front, and about one hundred and fifty deep.

On Tuesday the 16th day of August next, on the premises, all the real property of the said Thomas How Ridgate, in Charles town, Charles county, commonly called Port Tobacco, which, for the convenience of purchasers, will be laid off in three divisions, or lots, numbered 1, 2 and 3: lot No. 1 fronts south for breadth seventy feet on the square where the court-house stands, and five hundred feet on St. George's street, the principal entry to the town from the north-west, north or northeast. In the angle of said square and street stands a well built framed house, fronting south forty feet long and twenty-eight wide, two stories high, with two brick chimneys at the end, and a dry airy brick cellar the size of the house, in it two fire places, adapted for a kitchen, laundry, or servants room; the first story of this house is fitted up with a large store, and back store room on the east, and counting room and lodging room on the west end, with fire places in the two last; the second story is divided into four rooms, besides a passage, all well finished, the two rooms in the west end have fire places, the garret is divided in two, for family store rooms; the house has piazzas and platforms on the north, south, and part of the west end, on this lot also stands, at a small distance from the northeast corner of the former house, a framed kitchen, with brick chimney, brick cellar, and platform in front, near to it a wash house, with brick chimney, a meat house, dairy, and proper built corn house, likewise a large granary with three divisions besides the loft, before and behind the house fronting the square are neat yards, which part of the forementioned houses surround, and behind them is a garden three hundred feet square, with locust poles, planked; the whole in good repair; there is also a spring of excellent water on this lot No. 1. On lot No. 2 stands a well finished house, with brick chimney, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high; also another new house, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high, which has been fitted up and used a short time as a stable; the extent of this lot may be about one acre, fronts St. Andrew's street for one hundred and forty feet, on which may be erected buildings convenient for trade or tradesmen; the soil is well adapted for a garden. Lot No. 3 contains about three acres of fertile ground, fronts St. Andrew's street for one hundred and ninety feet, and on it stands an unfinished house, fifty feet long and sixteen wide.

On the first Monday in September next, one hundred and fifty acres of land, in Durham parish, Charles county, now in the occupation of JANE MADDOX, who will shew the land. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond and security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money one half in nine months, with interest; the remainder in fifteen months, with interest. The creditors of the said Thomas How Ridgate are, in pursuance of the said decree, hereby required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the honourable the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d day of June next.

JAMES FREEMAN, Trustee.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Newport, Charles county, on the 23d of last May, a black negro lad, 18 or 20 years old, pretty stout made, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; he is commonly called CAPTAIN, but his true name is RALPH, to which he adds the surname of THOMAS, and pretends he is free; he had on when he ran away, a round hat, shirt, nankeen breeches, and a short cotton jacket; he has been seen since with shoes and stockings on. I suspect he is gone to Annapolis or George town. The above reward will be paid for securing him, so that I get him again, with reasonable expenses if brought home.

June 14, 1796.

HENRY PILE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE LEVELY, late of Baltimore town, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; also, all persons having claims against the said estate will please to furnish them, legally authenticated, for settlement. ELIZABETH LEVELY, Administratrix.

N. B. I will rent the front SHOPS, the one now occupied in the watch and clock making business, the other is well calculated for a silversmith. There being a number of watches which have been in the shop some years, the owners are requested to call and pay the bills on them, or they will be sold at public sale. Baltimore, June 11, 1796.

WILLIAM CATON.

HAVING declined the Hairs Dressing Business, takes the liberty of offering his most grateful acknowledgments to the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, and to the public in general, for the numerous favours he has hitherto received; and humbly hopes to merit a continuance of them in that line in which, by their generous patronage, he has been enabled to engage, having just opened, in the house lately occupied by Mr. GWINN, an elegant and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, received by the latest arrivals, which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices. He has also a large assortment of GROCERIES. Cash or tobacco will be received in payment.

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	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 Prize 175,000
11653 Blank, 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.

RAN away, on the evening of the 18th instant, a negro DANIEL, thirty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very small and feet remarkably long for one of his size; he has lost a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his escape a new cotton jacket and trousers of the same, an under waistcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro shoes, cut down a small distance before to prevent them from pressing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the soles and heels, and an old pair of yarn stockings; his wool is short, having been not long since cut off. He has been several times on these trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leesburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July last. It is expected he will change his dress, and that he may have a pass, as he had when last out one, which he says he had from a person in the neighbourhood. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for securing him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if a less distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscriber solicitously hopes early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, April, 1796.

AS the creditors of the late THOMAS KING, of Anne Arundel county, did not generally attend under my first notice, I have postponed a final distribution of the assets until three o'clock of Saturday the 18th of June, when all persons interested are requested to meet at Mr. CROOKS's, at South river ferry, and receive their respective dividends.

SOLOMON GROVES, Administrator of THOMAS KING.

May 20, 1796.

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

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good clothing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several parties in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a forest horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man. FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

To be Sold,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, about nineteen or twenty years of age, with a male child about seven months old; she has been accustomed both to domestic services and to the work of a farm, and will be sold for a term of eight years; the child, for twenty-one years. Apply to the PRINTERS.

March 30, 1796.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, I shall EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, on Thursday the 7th of July next,

THAT valuable tract of LAND, late the property of BENJAMIN BROOKES, late of said county, deceased, supposed to contain between five and six hundred acres, lying near Upper Marlborough, and within twelve or fifteen miles of the federal city; this property will be sold on a credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, one half to be paid, with interest, within one year, and the other half, with interest, within two years from the day of sale.

It is ordered by the decree aforesaid, that the creditors of the said Benjamin Brookes, deceased, do produce their claims, with the vouchers and proofs thereof, to the chancellor, within six months from the day of sale of said land.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Trustee.

On Saturday the second day of July next, I shall EXPOSE at PUBLIC SALE, at Port Tobacco, in Charles county,

A TRACT of LAND, called SAINT MATTHEWS, containing 204 acres, late the property of the bishop of Cheiter, lying within five or six miles of Port Tobacco.

And on Monday the 4th day of July, at Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, I shall offer for sale, the following lots of LAND, part of CHAPTICO MANOR, viz. Lot No. 42, containing 83½ acres, more or less. Lot No. 34, containing 178½ acres, more or less, and vacancy. No. 34, containing 33½ acres, more or less; the whole of the above property will be sold on a credit till the first day of December next, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, on interest from the day of sale; one third of the principal may be paid in deferred stock, and the other two thirds in state certificates, or six per cent. stock. Sunday other lots in Chaptico Manor will be sold by the sheriff of St. Mary's county, under my direction, at the same time the above lots are offered for sale.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent for the state of Maryland.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick town, state of Maryland, on Sunday night the 15th inst. an apprentice boy named ELY WHITAKER, seventeen years of age last April, about six feet high, slim made, and round shouldered, he has an ill looking countenance, short hair, and flow of speech; had on and took with him, a blue coat, a pair of striped overalls, patched on the knees, a drab cloth jacket, a old fur hat, and 3 Russia sheeting shirts, but it is probable he may have changed his dress, as he stole from a journeyman of mine the following wearing apparel: 1 blue coat half worn, 1 pair of white breeches and jacket, 1 pair mixed cloth breeches, 1 red striped casimer jacket, 4 pair of hose, (2 pair white) and a pair of drab cloth overalls, belonging to his fellow apprentice. The above reward will be given to any person apprehending and securing said runaway, and all reasonable charges paid, brought back to

JOHN REICH.

Frederick town, May 16, 1796.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of captain JOHN STEUART, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix, ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

Annapolis, May 23, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Last Year.)

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