

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 1, 1795.

### BRUXELLES, July 6.

It seems now beyond all doubt, that the republicans will shortly cross the Rhine in different places.

For some days past a considerable corps is assembling at Bonn; another near Andernach, and a third, which is at least 50,000 strong, above Coblenz. General Jourdan has given orders to collect as many flat bottomed vessels as possible; they are to be provided with a kind of wooden parapet, in order to cover the troops against the fire of small arms.

### HAMBURGH, July 20.

Letters from Holland and Paris, all agree that the landing of the emigrants in Brittany under the cover of the English, is an unhappy event, but the accounts of the business are various. By one letter we learn, that the emigrants, on their landing, were surrounded so that not one of them escaped, and that several of the English transport ships were blown up with red hot balls. Another account says 2000 men were put to the sword, and the rest made way for their ships, but that in so doing many fell. News was received in London the 10th, (which is the date of our last accounts from thence) that two republican columns under general Hoche, were opposed to the emigrants. By to-morrow's post out of Holland, we expect to hear the truth with certainty.

### DANTZICK, June 23.

The grain trade, which made a considerable part of our exportations, must necessarily suffer from a maritime war, and particularly by a war, in which the system to intercept provisions for an enemy's port is one of the effects of an obdurate and inhuman hatred, which distinguishes it from all other wars in the history of the world. But a greater embarrassment arises from a more permanent source of evil, from the Prussian authority established in this place. From the report of Struensee, sent to examine our affairs, the court of Berlin had scarcely permitted the exportation of grain to a certain amount, before, on the sixth instant, a total prohibition of grain on the account of any stranger, till the harvest arrived. Thus Europe begins to feel the effects of our change of matters, and more and more experiences, that the evils of Poland are distressing in their consequences to all people who inhabit the globe.

By letters from Petersburg we learn, that the Russian fleet furnished to England was ready to sail from Cronstadt on the 14th, consisting of twelve ships of the line and eight frigates, under admiral Hanikoff, and that five days after was to sail another squadron of sixteen ships of the line and four frigates.—This squadron, to be stationed in the Baltic, had 6 ships of 100 guns, 10 of 74, and 3 of 66 guns. Admiral Hanikoff's squadron had 4 ships of 74 and 8 of 66 guns.

### BRUSSELS, July 9.

Hitherto the national convention has declined to take any decisive measures in regard to the Belgic Provinces, and the conquered country of the Rhine, though it has been solicited. This wish, if we except Liege, was far from the sense of the people at large, but the politics of the convention seem to have changed, and Merlin, one of the best informed of the members, has urged a proclamation extending the boundaries of France from the ocean to the borders of the Rhine, from the Pyrenees to Zealand, that their might in this whole extent be one law, one people, and one territory.

### FRANCFORT, July 5.

Marshal Bender has obtained from the emperor the rank of governor-general of Bohemia. It is seen with infinite regret (state the letters from Vienna) that hostile preparations are made in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. Orders were given to form great magazines there, and a number of invalids have already been sent into the fortresses of these provinces. The garrison of Luxemburg is marching to Bohemia.

### GENOA, June 25.

[Extracted from the Batave Paris Journal.]  
"Our territory begins to be the theatre of the war. On the morning of the 23d inst. the Austrians having come down from the mountains, formed in three columns. General La Harpe ordered a detachment of 5000 men, commanded by a general of brigade, to take post under the fortresses of Savona. This detachment asked leave to enter the place, in order to assist in the defence of that fortress against the Austrians, who intended to make themselves masters of it. This request being rejected by the governor, the republican corps took post within a musket shot from the place, but was prevented by the fire of the cannon from ap-

proaching nearer. In this interval, colonel Spinoh was sent to general La Harpe, to make him the necessary remonstrances, and engage him not to force the governor to resort to extremities, which might lead to a rupture between the two republics. The general returned in answer, that whatever acts of violence the governor might choose to make use of against the French, the latter would rather suffer themselves to be cut in pieces than turn their arms against the fortresses. In the evening general Dupuy reconnoitred the enemy at the head of half a brigade, but having been forced to fall back, 150 of his troops regained the camp, and 150 others retreated under the guns of the fortresses. The Austrians pursued the latter, but were checked by the fire of the fort, which killed 17 of them.

"The Austrian commanding officer demanded that the French, who had retreated into their camp near the fort, should be surrendered as prisoners of war; but instead of this, they fired on the Austrians and killed eight of them. At last the business was settled by an agreement entered into; that neither the Austrian nor French army is to approach the fortresses within the distance of a mile and a half."

### PORT-MALO, July 8.

We are surrounded on all sides by danger.—The Chouans ravage the country; the English our coasts. We cannot go from one commune to another without an escort. The courier from hence to Caen was attacked near Avranches, pillaged, and the dispatches burnt.

With respect to the enemy vomited upon our coasts, we know not precisely the number; but the following is the letter sent to the administrators of Morbihan to the districts.—Every day brings some change in our position. We know little of the projects of our enemies—but the following you may rely upon:

It appears that the English have hitherto landed only emigrants, to the number of 7000. They are encamped at Carnac. The Chouans, in number 1000, attempted to protect their landing, and tried to cut off the route from Vannes to Aurai and Hennebon. The English have attacked Quiberon, but without success. The day before yesterday the general in chief, with 700 men, reconnoitred as far as Pontsale: he met with a party of brigands, 40 of whom he killed. Yesterday he pushed his detachment as far as the bridge of the town of Aurai, which is occupied by the brigands.

The general had another object in view, which was to acquaint general Jofnet with his position. General Hoche, at ten o'clock at night, commenced a fire upon Aurai, which continued a long time. During the firing 25 chasseurs pushed as far as the place d'Aurai. At 8 o'clock the next morning the brigands, to the number of 2000 men, evacuated Aurai, and a few hours afterwards general Solhet entered the town with 2800 men. He left 80 there, and, with the rest of his column, returned to this place.

The junction of the column of Jofnet with the commander in chief, was effected this day; 3800 infantry, and 400 cavalry, arrived this morning by the way of Rennes. All the other roads are covered with troops on their march to Morbihan.

### PARIS, July 4.

They write from Brouger, on the coast of Saintogic, that 150 priests, who were to be transported to Guiana, are wandering about on the coast, almost naked, eaten up with vermin, infected with a scorbutic disease, which they caught in the hold of the ship, and in the most abandoned state of starvation; whilst Barve, Collat d'Herbois, and Billaud Varennes, during their stay in the island of Oleron, in the vicinity of Brouge, were in want of nothing, and lived on the fat of the land. The inhabitants of that country demand back their priests, to perform divine service, according to the rites of the Roman catholic church.

Letters from Dinan, in Brittany, of the 25th of June, state, that the civil war is kindled again in that country; that thousands of victims have already been immolated; that the terrorists are in high spirits; that the flat country is desolated by the most daring robberies; that in the eyes of the soldiers every rich peasant is a Chouan; that Bois Hardy, one of the chiefs of the Chouans, having fallen in an action near Lambelle, the soldiers disputed with one another the honour of cutting off his head, and carrying it about in triumph through the streets of that town; that the officers joined this procession; that Comartin, and the other arrested chiefs of the Chouans, were taken into custody and loaded with heavy chains, by order of the representative Bollet, the very day they had dined with him; that it is a fact proved by the verbal processes, that during the peace with the Chouans, 200 of their soldiers and fifteen officers were murdered by the terrorists; that the murderers were not prosecuted, and that Dupin, one of the most atrocious members of the ancient revolutionary committee of Rennes,

has lately been entrusted with the command of a division of the armed force.

### July 17.—Eight o'clock in the evening.

We have just received the following letter from Vannes, dated 7th inst. "The important news of to-day, is the departure of the English squadron, and the retreat of the brigands, who, driven from post to post, have taken shelter in the peninsula of Quiberon, where they are blockaded by our army, which is at Ste. Barbe in front of Quiberon, by Falaise."

[From the Batave of the 17th July.]

### LONDON, July 21.

The most prominent facts in the Paris papers, from the 11th to the 18th inst. relate to the operations in the western departments. The dispatches from the army of the west are dated the 8th inst. they state that the emigrants are closely blockaded at Quiberon; that in a sortie which they made on the evening of the 7th, they were repulsed with the loss of one of their principal officers, La Houffaye.—Another dispatch from Vannes, dated also the 8th inst. states that the emigrants and English are so closely blockaded; that it is impossible for them to form a junction with the Chouans by land.

The Paris papers contain an account of the Austrian army commanded by general de Vins, which was lately announced to have entered the Genoese territory in spite of the prohibition of the senate, having been defeated by the French army on the 24th ult. The following is a copy of a letter from the French resident at Genoa, giving an account of this event: It is dated Vado, June 24.

"I inform you that this day at noon, the enemy, ten thousand in number, attacked me with five columns; they were defeated on all sides, and put to flight. The action lasted seven hours, and the Austrians left on the field of battle three hundred killed and five hundred wounded. Among the latter are general Buckarin, and the two lieutenant-colonels of the regiments of Nadafli and Alvinzi.—On our side we had fifteen killed and thirty three wounded. I hope that to-morrow we shall have another encounter.

### BOSTON, September 18.

#### THE ALGERINES.

Often within a short period have the mercantile community been agitated with reports, originating with letter scribblers. That the Algerine corsairs were out of the Mediterranean and depredating on American commerce; a little elapse of time has always given the lie to these rumours, and yet the old inventors of these stories, or some young hands, enlisted to renew the deception, have within a fortnight, given currency to a story, that we were again exposed, by a peace between the regent of Portugal and the dey of Algiers, to these buccaniers; and we were sorry to find some printers, on whom the mercantile interest place much dependence for correct information, recommend it as worthy of credit. We disbelieved it, and opposed several observations, to prevent the uneasiness which would have followed its general credence. Later information shews we were right. Captain Girdler, from Cadiz, later than any previous arrival, says, he heard barely a rumour at that place of such peace, but gave little credit to it. Captain Bennet, from St. Ubes, and who sailed from thence July 23, contradicts the whole in 1790. He knew a fresh Portuguese squadron had sailed for the Mediterranean; and that it was impossible a single cruiser from Algiers could be without the Straits.

#### ACTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain Bennet, from St. Ubes, in 53 days, mentions, that a report was prevalent there, said to have been received from the Mediterranean, of an engagement between the French and English fleets in those seas, in which the English lost six ships of the line. Both fleets we know have been at sea; and we have no later information to prevent our giving some credit to this news.

### A L B A N Y, September 14.

A treaty is to be held with the St. Regis Indians on the 18th instant, at Fort George: The chiefs of the several tribes of this nation are already assembled, at that place, in considerable numbers. The object of the intended treaty, on the part of this state, is to obtain from the Indians the alienation of their claims to certain lands lying within the jurisdiction of this state; which they pretend are very extensive.

The commissioners are Egbert Benson, Abraham Ten Broeck and James Watson, Esquires, on the part of this state; and Jeremiah Wadsworth, Esquire, of Hartford, Connecticut, is appointed an agent on the part of the United States, to attend said treaty. He is expected in this city, either this day or to-morrow.

The chiefs and head men of the Oneida nation are now in this city. Several conferences have been held with them by the commissioners, Messieurs Schuyler,

Cantine and Brooks. Nothing definitive has yet been concluded.

Shenondahoi, the principal chief and counsellor of the Oneidas, has been very ill since his arrival in this city; at the conference, on Friday, he was brought to the council-fire on a litter, but was too much indisposed to take any part in the deliberations. It is said he is now on the recovery. Captain John, another chief, is quite ill.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.

Extract of a letter from a respectable character, dated Bermuda, August 3, via Norfolk.

"It may not be amiss to inform you, that the privateers from this island are bringing in all vessels from France indiscriminately, and all vessels from the continent bound to France with provisions on board. The Hamilton, from Alexandria, for France, arrived a few days ago. There are here now eighteen sail of American ships and brigs, and the conduct they are now observing to the captains and crews is highly alarming and cruel. They leave no person on board the captured vessel, except the captain. The mates, seamen, passengers, &c. are kept on board the privateers, or ships of war, during the cruise, and made to do duty.

Letters by this day's mail from New-York continue to detail the unpleasant circumstances attendant on the raging sickness in that city.—The change of the weather has not produced any favourable change in relation to the disorder.—The alarm has at length become general, and the people are moving out of the city in great numbers. The markets are very thinly attended—fifteen stalls are said to be vacated in the Fly Market.

The butchers of Philadelphia acquired great credit in the time of the yellow fever in this city, by continuing to attend the market through the whole time. Those of New-York, will, we doubt not, follow to good an example. Thousands must remain at all events in the city, and those thousands must be fed.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman now in London, dated July 22, received by the Montezuma.

"You no doubt have had accounts before this of the intention of the ministry of this country to arm the emigrant French, which by the bye is merely to get rid of them, and land them on Belle-Isle: It is also said that earl Moira with fourteen regiments meant also to embark with them, but the more thinking part of this country say, his lordship has more prudence. Our flag is daily meeting with insults from the British navy; there is scarcely a day but one or more American vessels are brought into some one port in this kingdom; they have their freight paid them, all charges, and ten per cent. on the invoice."

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated September 17.

"The fever which has prevailed in our town for some time past, is abated very considerably—for four days there have been scarcely any deaths. We are in hopes it has entirely subsided. It has proved most fatal to strangers, and amongst the sailors. It has a bad effect upon our business; for accounts have been so exaggerated, and so gloomy a picture drawn of our situation, that people are afraid to come here.

"I purposed leaving home for the northward, about this time, but begin to think I must decline it, as I do not think it would be safe to go at present; for if a man who goes from Norfolk should happen to fall sick abroad, people become very shy of him."

WILMINGTON, September 25.

We learn from an intelligent French correspondent, that a treaty of peace, between France and England, is actually on the tapis at Paris; and that the only thing that may probably retard its progress with the convention is, that the English insist on all the French islands in America being declared independent, and that independence to be guaranteed by the maritime powers.—Our correspondent thinks this will be a choak-pear, unless the English, on similar terms, emancipate also their American islands.

Annapolis, October 1.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

THE period is rapidly approaching when you will be called on to elect members of the house of representatives. At all times it is essential to the preservation of our civil rights, that we should be cautious in the choice of those men who are to compose our delegation. The present crisis of public affairs demands, in a peculiar manner, the exertions of every friend to our government, and particularly the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county. The daring spirit of innovation has erected its standards in different parts of the state, and meditates an attack on some of our most important privileges. Our invaluable judiciary has received the sanction of experience; and every candid citizen will testify, that the fruits of his industry have been amply protected by its pure and uncorrupted administration. But certain factious demagogues in society declare, that convenience points out the propriety of a change. I would ask, whether there is not at present a feat of justice at almost every man's door? but should he suppose that popular clamour and false prejudices in his own county would preclude him from a fair and impartial trial, why not invite him to a superior jurisdiction, where his cause may receive a fair and candid discussion, and meet a decision agreeably to its merits. The same phalanx who oppose the judiciary are equally clamorous against our seminaries of learning. Regardless of consequences, they try to captivate the passions of persons who have not investigated the subjects, by inculcating the ideas of oppressive systems and aristocratic influ-

ences. I will answer their arguments against the colleges by the undeniable position, that there cannot be to great a security for the continuation of our civil and religious rights, as to make all classes of citizens familiarized to them. Knowledge leads us to contemplate the basis of our constitution, inspires us with a love of liberty and a detestation of oppression; it affords us timely premonition of the approaches of arbitrary power, by enabling us to judge when, and in what manner, freedom was encroached, or individual right infringed. It is the best guard and security of constitutional liberty, and ever will prove a firm barrier against the introduction of slavery.

If my representations are just, let us, my fellow-citizens, unite in supporting that judiciary which has proved its utility, and those colleges that are training the future guardians of freedom, and the ornaments of our country. Let us vigilantly guard against those changes in the administration of government which affect the vital principles of our constitution. Frequent changes enervate government, and will invariably, situated as we are, leave a vibration towards anarchy. As instability increases, licentiousness moves on in equal progression. Its gradation resembles the progress of some diseases which are incidental to animal bodies. If remedies are applied in time, their malignity may be averted, and health firmly established; but if their virulence is permitted to extend itself, and collect strength by continuance, then may be apprehended fatal consequences, and the total dissolution of the animal system will be inevitable. Let us, then, make every effort to check the prevalent spirit of disorganization, and support our constitution and laws, unless it is clearly demonstrated that their operations are unjust and oppressive. Let us, at the ensuing election, candidly and deliberately examine who of the candidates are best calculated to promote our interest. Our former delegation was composed of men of amiable characters and sound understandings. Such men may be adequate to particular seasons. But the next session of assembly will involve your general as well as local welfare. I reside in a part of the county which places me above the influence of private interest. I have no property in Annapolis to be enhanced by public offices, but I feel for the happiness of society and the prosperity of our country. There is a candidate whom I have not the honour of being personally acquainted with, but his superior talents are generally acknowledged, and his patriotism and zeal for the public good have been sufficiently proved. He has filled different departments under our government, and has discharged the various duties resulting from his appointments with honour and reputation to himself, and dignity to his country. He is the warm advocate of those measures in which we are immediately interested, and his powers of oratory enable him to expose the fallacy of those new born systems which have been ushered into existence by a few mushroom heroes.

I have thus far, my fellow-citizens, ventured to address you on the present occasion, not presuming to press myself upon you in a dictatorial style, but barely recommending to your serious attention the urgent necessity of electing a man, whose virtue is equal, and whose abilities greatly transcend, the other candidates. My observations on the judiciary and colleges have been the effusion of a moment, and not intended as a complete defence. But if the cultivation of my farm will permit me, and no abler pen appears to support them, I will follow our juvenile politicians to the source from whence their new fangled plans have originated, and paint them to the world in such colours as their temerity deserves.

A VOTER.

Elk-Ridge.

\*\*\* The officers commanding company's in the 22d regiment of militia, are requested to meet, at Mr. WHARFE'S, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 8th day of October, in order to fix on the day and place of meeting in regiment, agreeably to law.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Lieut. Col.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the nineteenth day of October next, at the subscribers, on the head of South-river,

A PARCEL of likely country born NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, half of a sein, and other property.

JOHN WATKINS,

ANNE WATKINS, Executrix of THOS. RUTLAND, of Thos.

N. B. ALL persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Rutland, of Thos. are desired, for the last time, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

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

CHARLES COX, Port-Tobacco, Maryland; Sarah Ferguson, Moab Freeman, Charles county; Offa Garner, Charles county; Benjamin Ogle, Mrs. Smute, Charles county, Pickawaxon.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, P. M.

To all whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have been a long time confined in goal for debts I am unable to discharge, and that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act to discharge me as an insolvent debtor.

100/10/10 JOSEPH BRISCOE.  
Kent County, Maryland, August 31, 1795.

## LANDS for SALE

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber, trustee appointed for that purpose, to the highest bidder, at Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, on Thursday the 29th day of October next, if fair, if not the first day, at the hour of twelve o'clock in the day, at Mr. Koone's Tavern, for the purpose of satisfying the principal and interest due on a mortgage from JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES to WILLIAM HODGSON, amounting, on the first of October last, to the sum of £ 2310 14 7 current money, and also to satisfy the costs of suit and other expences arising from the sale of said property.

ALL those two parts or parcels of a TRACT of LAND, called WADES ADVENTURE, containing 218 acres, more or less. All that tract of land, called CRAFT, containing 37 acres, more or less, also, all that other tract of land, called ROSS COMMON, containing 100 acres of land, more or less, lying in Prince-George's county, and contiguous to the town of Piscataway. This valuable property lying near to or upon navigable water, not many miles distant from Alexandria and the City of Washington, has a fair prospect of speedy appreciation in value, and of being a desirable object to adventurers in land. The terms of sale will be for READY MONEY, or money to be paid immediately on the chancellor's ratification of the sale. The lands will be sold either entire or in parcels, as on the day of sale may appear most advantageous.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Trustee.  
Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

On TUESDAY the 24th day of November next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at twelve o'clock, at Messieurs Yates and Campbell's vendue store, in Baltimore-town, will be OFFERED for SALE, the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, in Baltimore county, called CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, originally surveyed for 576 acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPAL COMPANY, confiscated, purchased of the state of Maryland by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchase he hath been released. This land will be sold on a credit of two years from the first day of December next, one half of the principal, and interest on the whole, to be paid on or before the first day of December, 1796, and the remaining half and interest thereon to be paid on or before the first day of December, 1797. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the state of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States, or specie; one third in the deferred stock of the United States, or specie, and the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchaser immediately, and should he refuse or neglect to give bond, with good security, when required, he subjects himself to all loss, if any, on a second sale, and the expence attending this sale. A late survey has been made of this land, and the plot may be seen by applying to major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-town.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent  
of the State of Maryland.  
Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the debtors to the state of Maryland, that the instalments on their bonds become due the first day of December next, and respectfully begs leave to call their attention to a punctual payment of the same.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent.  
Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

On Thursday the 8th of October next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, if not sold at private sale before that day, on the premises,

TWO valuable tracts of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, near Mount Pleasant, containing two hundred and seventy-one and a half acres; the tracts lay within a mile of each other, and will be sold together, or separate, which may best suit the purchaser, one contains 193 $\frac{1}{2}$  the other 77 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Also some negroes, stock, and many other articles. Terms of sale will be made known on that day, by

RICHARD WELLS.

September 24, 1795.

JOHN RIGBY,  
STAYMAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has returned to this city, where he intends continuing the above business in all its branches, with neatness and dispatch, in the shop he formerly occupied, next door to Messrs. Ridgely & Evans's store; he returns his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has hitherto met with from his numerous customers, in this and the adjacent counties; he trusts, from an uniform attention to business, to meet a continuance of past favours. Ladies living at a distance may have stays to fit them by measuring in the following manner,

1. From the top of the breast to the peak end.
  2. From the top of the back to the lower lace hole.
  3. Round the body close under the arms.
  4. Round the waist.
  5. Cross the breast from arm to arm.
- N. B. Ladies jackets made in the newest fashion.

## Four Dollars

STOLEN out of the tub near the mouth of Lyons creek, eight years old, about high, branded on the near side in her forehead, trots and can be made for one of her size, &c. Whoever will bring the said above reward, paid by

## Ten Pounds

RAN AWAY, on the 5th of the month of August last, in the fellow named ISAAC ven inches high, advanced breast, and a large one of shoulder. Whoever delivers port Forest, Charles county ward, if taken one hundred longer or shorter distance a p all reasonable charges, paid by

September 19, 1795.

## In St. John

At a meeting of the VISITANTS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, RESOLVED, That the twentieth day of October next, be the election of a PRINCIPAL, in the room of the deceased; that the said prizes, at the rate of 800 paid quarterly; and that, English and Grammar, a Latin and Greek, are candidates, in case either of them, on the same day, vacancy occasioned by such professor of English and Latin, and the salary of the last.

2 A. C.

The subscriber being about to remove to the 30th PRIVATE SALE,

THE house he now occupies in HARWOOD, and two other houses in the neighbourhood, are subject to a ground rent. The subscriber will sell the house now in the street, on the Dock, RICHARD FLEMING, on house adjoining the property of the PROPRIETOR, to give any particular or conveniences attending the subscriber pretumes any person would wish to take.

The subscriber has land, situate on PATUXENT county, being part of Annapolis part of which is clear grain.

He will likewise sell chair, and one cart, with land will be disposed of one year's credit for on time, upon the purchase of security, for payment with interest thereon, of sale. The horses, can be disposed of for cash.

All persons having claims against the estate of HERRY WARFIELD, who is authorized to receive will be brought without

Annapolis, September

THE Executive of Lieutenant-Colonel becomes proper for me to the discharge of the duty. The advanced citizens is an object of great importance, it will be possible the different placed under my command, but as my advantage unless they officers and men belong to suggest to them the panics, as frequently to perfect themselves in it is impossible for the serviceable as militia.

THE vestry of the Mary's county assembly of Maryland the said vestry to raising two thousand do the churches in the September 14, 1795.

### Four Dollars Reward.

**STOLEN** out of the subscriber's pasture, on the 17th of August last, in Anne-Arundel county, near the mouth of Lyons creek, a small yellow foal mare, eight years old, about twelve hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock O, has a small star in her forehead, trots and canters short, she is lengthy made for one of her size, and very hard to catch. Whoever will bring the said mare home shall have the above reward, paid by

LEONARD GARY.

### Ten Pounds Reward.

**RAN AWAY**, on the fifteenth instant, a yellow fellow named ISAAC, about five feet six or seven inches high, advanced in years, has a scar on his breast, and a large one on the back part of his shoulder. Whoever delivers said slave to me in New-Port Forest, Charles county, shall have the above reward, if taken one hundred miles from home, if a longer or shorter distance a proportionable reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

RAPHAEL BOARMAN.

September 19, 1795.

### In St. John's College,

September 21, 1795.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, it was Unanimously

**RESOLVED**, That this board meet on the fifteenth day of October next, and then proceed to the election of a PROFESSOR of LATIN and GREEK, in the room of Mr. PATRICK MAGRATH, deceased; that the said professor receive, for his services, at the rate of 800 dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly; and that, inasmuch as the professor of English and Grammar, and the assistant master of Latin and Greek, are candidates for the said professorship, in case either of them shall be elected, this board, on the same day, will proceed to fill the vacancy occasioned by such promotion; the salary of the professor of English and Grammar being 533 1/3 dollars, and the salary of the said master being 500 dollars.

A. C. HANSON, President.

The subscriber being about to leave this city for Baltimore-town, on the 30th inst. will **DISPOSE** of, at **PRIVATE SALE**,

**THE** house he now lives in, together with the house in the occupation of Mr. NICHOLAS HARWOOD, and two other small brick tenements adjoining his dwelling house; the whole of these houses are subject to a ground rent of £. 50 per annum.

The subscriber will likewise dispose of, at private sale, the house now in the occupation of Mr. HENRY SIBBEL, on the Dock, the house occupied by Mr. RICHARD FLEMING, on the Dock, and a brick house adjoining the same, formerly the property of the PROPRIETOR. It is thought unnecessary to give any particular description of the situation or conveniences attending these houses, as the subscriber presumes any person inclinable to purchase the same would wish to take a view of them.

The subscriber has likewise for sale 108 acres of land, situate on Patuxent river, in Anne-Arundel county, being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, the principal part of which is cleared and well adapted to small grain.

He will likewise sell two good saddle horses, one chair, and one cart, with harness. The above houses and land will be disposed of at a reasonable price, and one year's credit for one half will be given for the same, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within one year from the time of sale. The horses, chair, cart, and harness, will be disposed of for cash.

All persons having claims against the subscriber are requested to exhibit them for payment, and those who are in any manner indebted are desired to make immediate payment, either to the subscriber, or to Mr. HENRY WARFIELD, of Annapolis, in his absence, who is authorized to receive the same, otherwise suits will be brought without respect to persons.

JOHN WELSH.

Annapolis, September 21, 1795.

**THE** Executive of this state having appointed me Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22d Regiment, it becomes proper for me to announce to the militia composing it, that I mean to pay particular attention to the discharge of the duties coupled with that appointment. The advancement of discipline among our citizens is an object greatly to be desired in a government like ours, it will be my care to attend as far as possible the different meetings of those who have been placed under my command in regiment, battalion and company, but as my exertions can be productive of little advantage unless they are well seconded by the officers and men belonging to the regiment, I beg leave to suggest to them the propriety of assembling in companies, as frequently as may be practicable, in order to perfect themselves in those essentials, without which it is impossible for them to be either respectable or serviceable as militia.

JOHN GASSAWAY.

**THE** vestry of King and Queen parish in Saint Mary's county, intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to permit the said vestry to raise, by lottery, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the churches in the said parish.

September 14, 1795.

**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of Mr. PATRICK MAGRATH, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested that they may be settled.

RALPH HIGINBOTHOM, Adm'r.

Annapolis, September 22, 1795.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

**RAN AWAY**, on the sixth instant, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Patowmack river, a mulatto man slave named DANIEL, about thirty years of age, five feet two or three inches high, rather spare made, fond of liquor, and is a remarkable artful fellow. I make no doubt but he will change his name and endeavour to pass for a free man; he had on and took with him a ruffie shirt, a blue cloth coat, with small yellow buttons, striped fringed jacket, striped green cloth ditto, and striped cotton ditto, white calimer breeches, white cotton stockings, a pair of boots and shoes, a low crowned hat, with a broad black ribband band, and a large silver buckle in it. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in goal, so that his master may get him again, shall receive, if twenty miles from home **EIGHT DOLLARS**, if forty **SIXTEEN DOLLARS**, and if out of the state the above **REWARD**, including legal fees and reasonable charges, if brought home, from

LLOYD M. LOWE.

September 9, 1795.

To the **VOTERS** of PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

**BEING** solicited by my friends, I am induced to come forward as a candidate at the ensuing election, to be held at Upper-Marlborough on the first Monday in October next; I flatter myself, my countrymen, I shall meet your votes generally on the present occasion; I have had your suffrages heretofore, and discharged the trust reposed in me with fidelity, attention and integrity. I come forward on the present occasion to fill a vacancy, being opposed to no one, and should I meet your votes, I pledge the sacred honour of a gentleman, that my best abilities shall be devoted to your service.

September 15, 1795.

R. A. CONTEE.

To be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

**THE** land, late the property of LEWIS LEE, of this county, deceased, lying and being in this county, near South river ferry, consisting of two parts of a tract of land, called BREWERTON, and contains in the whole 254 acres; as it is supposed that any person inclined to purchase will view the land previous to the day of sale, a description of it is thought unnecessary. Any person inclined to become a purchaser is requested to call on Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, who lives on the spot, and will shew the premises. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT DUVAL, Attorney

in fact for the devisees of

Lewis Lee.

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 16, 1795.

### NOTICE is hereby given,

**THAT** I intend to petition the next general assembly, to relieve me from the payment of my debts, on the delivery of all my property for the use of my creditors.

July 8, 1795.

JOSEPH CAVERLY.

### NOTICE.

**THE** subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and still being indebted for large sums, for which judgments are now rendered against him, gives this public notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES.

September 5, 1795.

### NOTICE is hereby given,

**THAT** the subscriber intends making application to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, in order to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

HYLAND GEARS.

Kent county, State of Maryland, 1795.

**APPLICATION** will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, by the rector and vestry of St. JAMES'S PARISH, to pass an act empowering them to sell the glebe land on Patuxent river.

By order of the vestry,  
WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Register.

### NOTICE

**IS** hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, to pass an act to repeal an act of the general assembly, entitled, An act to vest certain entailed lands therein mentioned in the female heirs of Leonard Hollyday, Gent. in fee simple, passed in the year 1756.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

September 23, 1795.

### An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

### NOTICE is hereby given,

**THAT** an application will be made to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next session, for an act empowering and authorizing the building a Toll-Bridge, over the Eastern Branch, from the City of Washington, and also to establish an inspection of flour and provisions, in the said city.

Washington, September 1, 1795.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, for a law to empower the justices of the levy court of Saint Mary's county, to levy a sum of money, for the support of his daughter Susannah Crauley, who is a cripple, on said county.

JOHN BRADBURN.

September 14, 1795.

**THE** subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to grant him an act of insolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

SAMUEL T. DYSON.

Charles county, September 6, 1795.

### NOTICE is hereby given,

**THAT** I intend to petition Frederick county court, at their next November term, for a commission, as well to mark and bound the whole tract of land called THE RESURVEY on WET-WORK, as my particular part thereof, lying in the aforesaid county, and also the whole of that tract of land called NOT-LEY'S LEAVING, as well as my particular part thereof, this land is also in Frederick county, agreeable to the act of assembly, and the supplements to said act, for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN DARNALL.

September 5, 1795.

To be **SOLD** at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the premises, on Monday the 26th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, if not previously sold at private sale.

**A VALUABLE** and **HEALTHY PLANTATION**, in Anne-Arundel county, in the occupation of captain WM. WEEMS, who will go over the land and point out the improvements to any one inclinable to purchase. This plantation contains about 380 acres, is about four miles distant from the bay, and about the same distance from Patuxent-river, is convenient to Lower-Marlborough, Pig-Point, Tracey's Landing, and Nottingham warehouses. There are about 100 acres of woodland, and a considerable meadow may be made. The land is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat, is plentifully supplied with water, and on it are good orchards; the buildings are a good dwelling house, three rooms below and three above, with a good cellar and kitchen, an overseer's house, quarter, corn house, tobacco house, and other out houses.

—ALSO.—

**A TRACT** of LAND, on Herring creek, adjoining Tracey's Landing warehouse, containing about 93 acres. There is on the land some wood and meadow, a dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, and an orchard, and is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat.

The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security. Mr. DAVID WEEMS will shew the small tract to any person inclinable to purchase.

JOHN MUIR, Agent for the creditors of captain WM. WEEMS.

### Runaways in Custody.

**COMMITTED** to my custody, on the 19th of this instant, two negro men, one of them says his name is WILLIAM, and that he belongs to JACOB CASTER, in Moore county, near Cross creek, in North-Carolina, and that he has been runaway these twelve months; the other says his name is TOM, and that he belongs ZADOCK CLAGETT, merchant, in George-town, Montgomery county. Their masters are hereby requested to pay charges and take them away in two months from the above date, or they will be sold, according to law, for their prison fees and other charges, by

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff

of Anne-Arundel county.

August 25, 1795.

**AGREEABLY** to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fifth day of October next, for the purpose of choosing four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff

of Anne-Arundel county.

September 9, 1795.

**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.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795.

### Annapolis Races.

**THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB RACES** will commence on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, over a fine course near this city.

By order,

JESSE DEWEES, Secretary

Jockey Club.

Annapolis, August 24, 1795.

An ACT for altering the twenty third article of the constitution and form of government of this state, and such parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth articles of the same as respect the time of choosing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual constitutional session of the legislature should commence on the third Monday in December instead of the first Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual session of the legislature, fixed by the constitution and form of government on the first Monday in November, shall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the first session under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act shall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general assembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this state shall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each session thereof, and that the council to the governor shall be appointed and elected annually on the Tuesday next after the commencement of each session thereof; and the said governor and council, who shall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, shall continue to act as such, and be vested with all the powers and authority given to them respectively by the constitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and pursuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall be published for the consideration of the people at least three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general assembly at their next session which shall ensue the said general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, shall be taken and received as part of the constitution and form of government of this state, and every thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary is and shall be hereby repealed. 22 X

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government which prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legislature, electors of the senate, or to hold offices of profit and trust.

*Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That every person being a member of either of the religious sects or societies called Quakers, menonists, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who shall be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath on any occasion, being otherwise qualified and duly elected a senator, delegate, or elector of the senate, or being otherwise qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or trust, on making affirmation instead of taking the several oaths appointed by the constitution and form of government, and the several acts of assembly of this state now in force, or that hereafter may be made, such person may hold and exercise any office of profit or trust to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by such affirmation, qualify himself to take a seat in the legislature, and to act therein as a member of the same in all cases whatever, or to be an elector of the senate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes whatever, as persons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conscientiously scrupulous of taking such oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the several clauses and sections of the constitution and form of government contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as they respect either of the sects or societies aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof. 22 X

An ACT to repeal the fortieth section of the constitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth section of the constitution and form of government has been considered by some as inconsistent with the thirtieth section of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may result from officers of government being removable only for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the said fortieth section of the constitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the same fortieth section shall be removed for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government. 22 X

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they arise is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties, and estate of the people: And whereas the decision of causes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this session of assembly, all actions or suits at law whatsoever shall be commenced, prosecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the respective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reside, and not elsewhere, and the several and respective county courts shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all such suits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheless,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the jurisdiction, authority and powers, of the justices of the peace, as established by the laws of this state.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all suits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in the county courts of this state, the justices of the several county courts, upon suggestion supported by affidavit, or other satisfactory proof, that any suit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in such county, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or suits to be transmitted to the justices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the justices of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such suit had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion be made during the term next after, or in which the issue shall or may be joined in said suit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil suit or action, or any prosecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, shall have full power and right to appeal from such judgment or determination to the general court; provided, that no such appeal shall stay execution of a judgment against any defendant or defendants, unless bond and security be given as prescribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, passed at a session of assembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year seventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any trespass shall be committed on any real property within this state, and the person or persons committing the same shall remove from the county where such property may be, or cannot be found in such county, such trespasser may be sued in any county where he or she may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any such action of trespass, shall move the court in which such action is brought for a warrant of survery, to locate the lands on which such trespass was committed, it shall and may be lawful for the court to issue such warrant to the surveyor and sheriff of the county where such land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, process and subpoenas, issued out of any county court of this state, directed to the sheriff, or coroner or surveyor, of any other county, shall be executed in the same manner as warrants, process or subpoenas, which have heretofore issued out of the general court of this state, and every jurisdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exercised by the general court, or any of the officers of the same, shall and may be exercised by the respective county courts of this state, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in case any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or administrators, shall think proper to issue process against any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or against the executors or administrators of such bail, the clerk of the said court, upon application of the said plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or administrators, shall make out and transmit to the justices of the county court in which the said bail, or his, her or their executors or administrators, shall reside, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of such court, upon which all such process and proceedings shall be had in the county court, as if such bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in case the person or persons who shall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, shall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they resided at the time he or they become bail in such action, the county court of the said county court of the said county shall, upon the return of two nobiles to any *scire facias* issued against such bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon against such bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in case of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it shall be necessary to issue a *scire facias* to obtain the effect of the said judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or administrators, shall make out and transmit to the justices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, administrators or tenants shall reside, or in which the said defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or administrators last resided, in case of removal out of the state, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of such court, upon which such process proceedings shall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the justices of the several and respective county courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every person or persons who shall have committed, or shall commit, any offence or crime whatsoever, although it may subject such person or persons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due course of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or shall be committed, shall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party presented or indicted in any of the county courts of this state, shall suggest to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, and shall support such suggestion by affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the justices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the justices of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the attorney general, or the prosecutor for the state, shall suggest to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the state cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be

transmitted to the justices of any other county court for trial, and the justices of such county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the justices of the said county courts shall in all cases civil, to be tried before them, sign and allow bills of exceptions, where the same shall be desired by the parties, or their counsel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all cases of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be prosecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the case may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment shall be reversed, the general court, or court of appeals, shall direct their clerk to return the transcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to such county court, directing them to proceed in such action, and to a new trial thereof, in the same manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been prosecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in case there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the case may be, shall be conclusive in law as the question by them decided; and such county court, on receiving such writ of *procedendo*, shall proceed in such action to a new trial thereof, in the same manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been prosecuted, or writ of error brought, and shall direct such action to be tried at the court to which the said writ of *procedendo* shall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant shall give notice of trial at such court, above thirty days before the sitting thereof, to the adverse party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at such court with justice to the parties, and if not, such action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the discretion of the court, and the appellee on such reversal may be compelled to pay the costs in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution issued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future costs in the county court of such action shall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error shall be made for several exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, shall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as soon as the several suits, prosecutions and causes, now depending in the general court of this state, shall have been heard and determined, it shall not be lawful for the said court to summon any grand or petit jury upon any occasion whatsoever, any thing contained in the acts of assembly of this state to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of assembly, jurisdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-sixth section of the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding. 22 X

### For PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling FLANTATION, lying on West River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and ninety acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very small expence. The situation of the dwelling-house commands an extensive view of the bay, &c. and situated in a neighbourhood of several of the most respectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, consisting of a two story framed dwelling-house, well finished and painted inside and out, a kitchen and store-room at each end, conveniently constructed, milk house, smoke house, poultry houses, corn house, several negro quarters, stable, four tobacco houses, and a decent overseers house, conveniently constructed for a genteel family, a cow-house, &c. all in good order. The purchaser may also be accommodated with a large stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and some valuable well broke mules, with every necessary plantation utensils, there are several small apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences, might be enumerated on said land, but as its presumed any person inclined to purchase will view the premises, any further description is deemed unnecessary, more than the terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and possession given the first of December.

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A set of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on said land. West-River, June 7, 1795.

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

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LAST YEAR.)

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 8, 1795.

## SCHOONHOVEN, July 15.

 S the voluntary loan did not succeed, a forced loan has been decreed for the province of Holland of six per cent. of what they are possessed, for which they will receive two and an half per cent. They think that this measure will produce large sums. God grant it may, for penury of all kinds is here worse than with you, and provisions are as dear. They feel a scarcity in many places, particularly on the frontiers, in the provinces of Guelders and Zealand.

The continuance of excessive cold contributes to make our situation yet worse, it hinders every production from ripening. The crop of hay will be very thin. As we have not lately seen the sun, the partisans of the House of Orange say, that the prince has taken it away with him!

Rspelsier has been arrested; they found in his house a trunk filled with papers, which prove his correspondence with the enemy. Seals are put upon his trunk, and the house where he was found is guarded by a dozen citizens. Two officers who were devoted to him were afterwards arrested at Amsterdam. We are assured that the Committee of Vigilance at the Hague is very active, and that it has the most exact information among the organists.

There has been a small commotion at Rotterdam. The black hussars of Alsace, in entering the town, were taken for Prussians. The people immediately began to disarm some corps of the city guards, but the commander, arriving soon after at the place, dispersed the insurgents, many of whom have been arrested.

## AMSTERDAM, July 15.

Citizen Grafveld and de Sitter, our extraordinary ambassadors to the French republic, returned from Paris on the 8th instant, and brought amongst others the intelligence that the Prussian minister upon express order of his court had paid them a visit, and in the most friendly manner assisted at a dinner prepared for him by the ambassadors. The Prussian minister expressed his surprize at the report that his court intended to act in an hostile manner against the republic and contradicted formally all the accounts to the contrary.

According to authentic accounts received from Russia, it is more than probable that all the Dutch ships and goods, retained in the ports of the empress will be given up, if the French agree to do the same with the Russian property captured in Holland.

The directors of the colony of Surinam have informed the States General, that an account of the late revolution had already reached that place.

## BRUSSELS, (30 Messidor.) July 18.

A sort of a truce has just been agreed on between the republican general and general Clairfayt. The navigation of the Rhine is in consequence opened to barges, laden with pit coal, which descend without the least molestation from the Roer, for the relief of Cologne, and other towns on the left side of the Rhine, which were before totally destitute of fuel.

This act of humanity, on the part of the hostile generals, revives our hopes that the horrors of war will be speedily terminated; and that a general pacification will restore tranquillity to Europe. We have already learnt that hostilities have ceased on the banks of the Rhine.

The reports of peace have once more succeeded the trumpet of war, and the auspicious prospect is viewed with rapture by the inhabitants of every state which has unfortunately been the theatre of this destructive conflict.

Yesterday, and the day before, several detachments of republican troops passed through this town, which, it is reported, are to be followed by a few regiments of cavalry, whose destination is the interior of France.

Notwithstanding the appearance of the most plentiful harvest, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, the price of grain is still enormous; this does not arise from the present scarcity, but from the mal-practices of jobbers, who, having vast quantities of grain in hand, speculate on the temporary distresses of the people.

The municipality of this town, have just issued a proclamation, warning jobbers and monopolizers of their danger. After enumerating the fatal and unavoidable consequences to which they would be subjected, in case of popular insurrection, they are called upon to supply the markets with corn and provisions, under the most positive assurances that their property will be secure, and that they will be at liberty to dispose of it to the highest bidder.

## P A R I S, July 21.

This capital is now as tranquil as if it had experienced no tumult for the last six months. Already some rye has been cut down in the environs of this city. The produce has been a third more than that

of last year. That of the harvest in general is calculated at an increase of one sixth. The price of grain is, however, still increasing; in the district of Bourg Egalite, the bushel of wheat brings from 150 to 300 livres. Twelve bushels of new rye have been sold here for as many hundred livres.

The distribution of bread has this day been more considerable than during these three months past—each citizen has received half a pound. This caused a general joy amongst the inhabitants, which can be better imagined than expressed. It is expected that in consequence of the measures taken by government, a similar distribution will take place every day until harvest.

July 24. Every thing is tranquil. The rye has been cut in the environs of Paris, and the harvest in general promises to be more abundant even than that of 1794.—The young people, who were the dupes of intriguers, have perceived that it is childish to disturb the public order on account of particular songs, and have returned to their former peaceable demeanor. Several persons who were taken up have been set at liberty.

## NORTHAMPTON, (England) July 25.

The peace of this town has been disturbed this week by the riotous behaviour of a number of people, principally women, in stopping a quantity of flour which came up the river, and was going to Coventry. The mayor, in order to remove every idea of complaint, prevailed upon the owner to sell it for the use of the inhabitants, and it was accordingly ordered to be conveyed to the town hall; when the mob stopped the first part, and proceeded to unload it, insisting that it should be retailed out to them at a reduced price; upon which it was thought necessary to call out a party of the blues, who garded the whole of it to the town hall, and the crowd soon after dispersed.

## L O N D O N, July 30.

### EXPEDITION AGAINST FRANCE.

Yesterday, after our paper was at press, capt. Durham, of the Anson frigate, arrived at the admiralty with dispatches from commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, dated Quiberon Bay, the 23d inst. The intelligence received by government, respecting this ill-fated expedition, though it has been anticipated by every person not absolutely stupid, or blinded by prejudice, is truly affecting to humanity. On the 21st instant at night, the French general Hoche, with a considerable force, made an attack on the emigrant posts in Quiberon, drove every thing before him, attacked Fort Santculotte, cut those who defended it to pieces, carried all the entrenchments, and completely drove the emigrants from the Peninsula. The loss on this occasion is variously stated: to this country the whole force has been lost—but it does not follow that all the individuals who composed it have been butchered; on the contrary, many of them joined the republicans, and assisted them in gaining the victory. What else could be expected from men who were prisoners of war in this country, and who enlisted in the emigrant corps with no other view than thereby to be enabled to reach their own country? The most moderate account we have heard, states the loss in killed at upwards of two thousand, besides the prisoners, and those who went over to the enemy. All our stores are gone, and all our artillery, including some upper deck guns that had been landed from our ships for the batteries, besides those which we formerly announced to have been lost.

Some of the emigrants fortunately effected their escape on board our fleet; we know not how many, as some of our accounts state them at only a few hundreds, while others make them amount to nearly 2000, including women and children. Many in attempting to gain the ships perished in the water.

As the accounts in circulation are extremely various, and in some things contradictory, we purposely avoid mentioning many circumstances which have reached us, and shall for the present content ourselves with laying before our readers the following letters, which will enable them to form a pretty correct statement of the business:

From our Plymouth correspondent.

"Plymouth, July 28.

"Last night arrived here the Anson of 38 guns, captain Durham, from Quiberon Bay, with dispatches for the admiralty, with which an officer set off express for London; she left the fleet off Belle-Ile last Thursday, then blocking up the French coast. The news she has brought is of a very unpleasant nature; the current report is, that a very general action took place the 21st inst. on the peninsula of Quiberon, between the republican army and the royalists, in which the latter were cut to pieces; the slaughter continued the greatest part of the day and night, no quarter being given by either party. The loss of the royalists is variously stated, but by the best accounts the number missing amounted to about eight thousand men; the

loss of clothing and arms is also stated to be very considerable, besides the upper deck guns of several men of war, that had been previously landed for the use of the royalists; in short, if the defeat is to the extent reported, the expedition seems nearly at an end. Several wounded royalist officers are on board the Anson, and her crew are said to be very sickly.

"We are happy to state, that from all we can gather from this unfortunate intelligence, it does not appear that any of the British soldiers were in the action, or that any of them are missing."

From an officer in Sir J. Warren's fleet.

"Bay of Quiberon, July 23.

"What I feared has at length happened; and the emigrants have lost the peninsula of Quiberon—a place of such strength, that half the men they had might have defended it against any force that could have been brought against it, if treachery had not been employed to sacrifice them. From the extreme want of discipline in many of the troops employed upon the expedition, desertions had been very frequent, and strong suspicions were entertained of secret correspondence kept up between some of the troops and the republican army under general Hoche.—These suspicions are at length but too completely verified.

"On the night of the 21st, the enemy, invited by some of the emigrant corps, marched against their advanced guard; they deceived one or two companies from having the counter sign; but they no sooner made their appearance, than several of the emigrant soldiers deserted to them. In short, they arrived at the fort without a gun being fired, and they were in the same manner actually assisted in taking possession of it, by the troops who were posted in it to defend it. Count d'Tilly, who commanded the regiment of the count d'Hervilly, since that general was wounded, was fired upon by the troops of that regiment, and killed while encouraging the men to resist the enemy. Indeed, the soldiers of that regiment turned their arms in general against their officers, and shot several of them. The regiment of Dreftay laid down their arms; those of Leon and Damas fought bravely; but the most noble stand made against the enemy, was by the regiments commanded by the count de Sombreuil, who protected the retreat of the troops which embarked. By his able and spirited conduct, and by the assistance of several vessels and gun-boats from Sir J. Warren's fleet, the enemy were a good deal annoyed as they advanced, and time was given to some of the troops, women and children, to get on board of ships, and also to save the military chest and some other articles. The count de Damas is among the killed; he is said to have killed himself when he saw at length he could not rally his troops—and the count de Sombreuil, with his regiments, are made prisoners. This misfortune has arisen from the jealousies which had taken place in many of the corps—from the ill disposition of the privates to the cause they affected to espouse, and to the inability of M. de Puiffaye, who was a man ill calculated for his difficult and arduous situation, though certainly hearty in the enterprise he had undertaken: If the count de Hervilly had commanded, this misfortune would not have happened; but a want of attention to the conduct of the emigrant troops, has proved the ruin of the expedition. The enemy were suffered, from the carelessness of the emigrant commander, to tamper with their troops; and treachery seemed hardly suspected, till it burst forth in an almost general defection of the emigrants.

"In spite of the loss of this place, which was certainly of considerable importance, it is impossible not to be sanguine of ultimate success; this part of the country is entirely in favour of the royalist cause. The armies of Charette, of Stofflet, of Scepeau, of la Bordonnaye, are very strong, and that of the general Tintignac, has augmented, we understand, to 7000, since he undertook his expedition; since which, too, he has obtained several important advantages over the enemy. We do not believe, from every thing we have heard and seen, that there is one man in ten of the country people favourable to the convention, in this part of France; and, with an able commander, the royalist cause may scarcely doubt of success.

"The boats and transports of Sir J. Warren's fleet carried the troops, &c. when they evacuated the peninsula, to the two small islands of Houat and Hédie, a short distance from Quiberon, where they landed above 2000 persons. These islands were captured since the emigrants landed in Brittany; one of them is fortified, and very strong."

From another officer, same date.

"I hope soon to be with you again in England, for our expedition has ended exactly in the manner expected by every intelligent officer, who has had any means of judging of its probable success. The emigrant army has no more an existence—not even of name. I informed you in my last that many of the men were deserting to the republic, and that we had been most egregiously imposed upon with respect to the number of royalists ready to join us in Brittany.

The effects of these desertions have been most fatal. It would appear from all circumstances combined, that many of them went over to the enemy by the connivance and with the consent of their companions, to inform them of the readiness with which some of the corps would join the republicans, and aid them in destroying the royal army as soon as they should furnish them with an opportunity.

"Be not surprised at this seeming inconsistency and want of principle, for, from the manner in which some of these corps were filled up, nothing else could possibly be looked for by any but people who are continually expecting to see new phenomena in human nature:—During the severity of last winter offers were made to the French prisoners of war in England to be released from their captivity, and provided with cloaths and pay if they would enter themselves as volunteers, to serve under the French princes; many accepted the terms, were embodied, and transported to their native coast as a part of the force destined to restore monarchy in France; and by their means the expedition has been prematurely blighted; for, but for their treachery, we might have hoped to have stood out at least for three or four days longer!

"On Tuesday night last (the 21st instant) the republican general Hoche, who had been joined by large reinforcements, marched against the entrenchments of the emigrants on the peninsula. His approach was altogether unperceived, for his friends among the emigrants, by means of a deserter, had contrived to put him in possession of the sign and counter-sign, so that they passed several of the sentinels without suspicion. No sooner had he shewn a disposition to attack the advanced guard, than the greater part of the men joined him; and as the others threw down their arms and betook themselves to flight, he met with a little or no opposition till he reached Fort Sans Culotte, which was defended by about 5000 men. The slaughter now became dreadful. It is impossible to describe the confusion that instantly took place among the emigrants; for many of them instantly joined the republicans and assisted them in the massacre. Every man's arm was raised against his brother, it became impossible to distinguish friends from foes, and many of the officers were actually cut down by their own men when in the act of giving their orders. The whole of the entrenchments were soon carried, and the greater part of the troops cut to pieces. Two battalions, under the command of M. Sombriou, displayed wonderful bravery; but for them not a man of the whole expedition could have escaped. He covered the retreat of such as could get off (only a few hundreds, including some women and children, who were received on board our ships, and have since been landed in two small adjacent islands) with such distinguished skill and courage as even to attract the admiration of the enemy; but what he enabled others to effect he was unable to accomplish for his own brave followers. His bravery, however, was rewarded; for if we may credit the accounts which have reached us, general Hoche, granted terms of capitulation to him and his men.

"I cannot inform you of the exact loss that has been sustained on this occasion; but, with the exception of the few who reached our ships, all who were on the peninsula, to the amount of between six and eight thousand, have been killed or taken prisoners.—All the baggage, stores, ammunition and artillery, has fallen into the hands of the enemy; besides five of our American prizes laden with wheat, which had been detained here for the use of the emigrants.

"Of the enemy's loss we can have no account; it was, however, inconsiderable.—Their force is so differently stated, that I can procure no statement of it at all to be depended on, some accounts making them fifteen and others as high as 40,000. This, however, is a matter of little moment; for, if even forty thousand men had been found insufficient, in a very few days their force would have been double that number.

"Some individuals among us affect to speak of this event as a calamity, the effects of which may be yet surmounted, and the royalism of the people of Brittany be turned to good account; be assured, however, that the whole is a delusion, and that should a second attempt be made in this quarter, a second defeat would be the consequence. Whatever consequences might have been hoped for, had an army, instead of a handful of men, been sent at first, the force of the republicans on this coast is now so formidable, that the whole legions of Germany could make as little impression as they did last campaign upon the northern frontier of France."

#### PHILADELPHIA, October 2.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated September 30.

"I would have answered your letter before this, but waited until I could send you some favourable accounts of the fever, and I am now happy to inform you that we all think it is much abated. We have only four deaths reported this morning, and I am in hopes the day will be favourable, though the inhabitants continue to desert: I really believe 16,000 have gone away, and you may be assured, for a truth, we have the greatest plenty of every necessary."

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated Sept. 21.

"We have now cool weather; and the fever has considerably abated in its rage; the number of deaths by the above complaint, has been about one hundred and twenty (black and white) since its commencement. Those sick at the time the cold weather came on, died. We are really now so far hardened by the frequency of the deaths of late, that every thing wears its usual lively aspect—business, what little there is, goes on with spirit; and we see nothing particular to notice but the dearth of the markets."

## Annapolis, October 8.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

July 29.

#### PEACE WITH SPAIN.

After four o'clock all the members of the committee of public safety entered the hall, and the convention were informed that the committee had very important intelligence to communicate.

Trelhard, the reporter of the committee, immediately ascended the tribune. He began by reading a letter from the representatives to the people with the army of the Western Pyrenees, dated from Vittoria, 30 Messidor (July 18). It stated that the French had taken possession of that place after a forced march, which disconcerted the enemy and forced them to divide their forces. "But" continued Trelhard, "I do wrong in making use of the term enemy: Spain is no longer our enemy. It is not, therefore, for victories you are indebted to our brethren in arms; you are indebted to them for peace. The committee of public safety announces to the convention of the French republic that peace is concluded with Spain. We have thus one foe less, and one friend more. (The applause with which this intelligence was received continued for nearly a quarter of an hour.) I shall now proceed to read to you

#### THE TREATY.

"The French republic, and his catholic majesty the king of Spain, equally animated with the desire of putting an end to the calamities of war, considering beside that there exist between them real interests, which command them to enter into union and peace, have appointed for their respective ministers to re-establish peace, the citizen Francis Barthelemy, on the part of the French republic; and, on the part of his Catholic majesty, Don Domingo d'Iriarte, minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Poland. The said ambassadors, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. 1. There shall be peace, amity, and good understanding between the French republic and the kingdom of Spain.

2. In consequence thereof all hostilities shall cease between the two powers, as soon as the present treaty is ratified.

3. Neither of the two powers shall furnish against the other any contingent in men, arms, horses, money, or ships; nor shall the two powers grant a passage through their territories to any troops of a nation at war with either of the contracting powers.

4. The French republic restores to his catholic majesty all the conquests she has made in his dominions during the present war, in a fortnight from the date of the ratification of the present treaty.

5. The fortresses and strong places taken by the French republic shall be restored, with the cannon and ammunition found in them at the period of their capture.

6. There shall immediately be appointed commissioners on each side to fix in an amicable manner the respective limits of the two empires; the commissioners shall take for the basis of these limits the tops of mountains.

7. In exchange for the possessions yielded by the 4th article, the king of Spain cedes to the French republic the Spanish part of St. Domingo, with all the cannon and ammunition contained in it.

8. Until a new treaty of commerce shall be concluded between the two powers, all the communications shall remain as they were before the war. The merchants of the two nations shall travel through the territories of the two powers, provided they conform to the law, manners, and customs of the country.

9. All the prisoners on either side shall be liberated, without any distinction of rank or number. The Portuguese prisoners in the service of his catholic majesty shall also be given up.

10. The articles of this treaty extend to the republic of the United Provinces, the ally of France.

11. The French republic accepts the mediation of the king of Spain in favour of the kings of Portugal, Naples, of Sardinia, and all the princes of Italy, for the re-establishment of peace.

12. The French republic, convinced of the interest which his catholic majesty has in the establishment of a general peace, will accept his good offices in favour of the other belligerent powers who shall wish to treat with her.

Done at Basle, the 4th Thermidor, July 22.

It was moved that this important treaty should be printed, and sent to all the departments and the armies.

Tallien supported the motion, and observed, that it was so much the more necessary, because the disaffected were invariably in the habit of denying or doubting the successes announced in the tribune of the convention. He said also, that the convention could not adopt too harsh means to repress the ill-intentioned, and to prevent the revival of every species of tyranny and royalism.—The motion was agreed to.

#### ACTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Letter from Niou, representative of the people, on mission from the Toulon fleet, to the committee of public safety. Dated from the Road of Frejus—26 Messidor, (July 14.)

"Citizens Colleagues,

"The following are the details of the affair of yesterday:

"At half past two in the morning, being distant about three miles to the southward from the Isle of Levant (one of the Heires Islands) we learned from the Jupiter, that the English fleet was to the windward of us. In fact, we soon distinguished it at the distance of little more than a league. The high wind of the pre-

ceding night had forced our ships to keep at a considerable distance from each other. The line of battle formed, notwithstanding, as well as circumstances permitted. The admiral gave orders that each vessel should take her place in the line, not according to rank, but as suited the speed and position of the ships. They appeared to do the same on their side, and their van was soon formed. The English fleet amounted to twenty-three sail of the line, of which five were three deckers, and eight frigates. I have already intimated to you, that we had but seventeen sail of the line and six frigates.

"The instructions which you had sent to the admiral and to me, and in which you enjoined us not to commit the force confided to us, determined us to retreat to the gulph of Frejus, or to that of Juan; for being to leeward of the Heires islands, we deemed it impossible to gain them. The wind had much fallen, but there was still a tolerable breeze; this, however, diminished by degrees, and we were at length becalmed about three leagues from land. The enemy availed themselves of the breeze, which had not yet forsaken them, and their van approached very nearly to our rear. They were, however, soon becalmed also, and fell into disorder; still, with the little wind which was abroad, they made the utmost effort to cut off our rear. We were thus in the most critical position; for the centre of the fleet, where we were placed, could not make the smallest movement. The engagement at length commenced. The French were the first to fire, and several of the English ships, of which one was a three decker, experienced much damage in their masts and rigging. The latter lost her mainmast, in consequence of which she tacked about, but still continued her fire. This movement permitted our rear to avail themselves of a breeze, which, though light and momentary, enabled them to place themselves in order.

"The admiral then perceiving that the Alcide had suffered much in her rigging, and could with difficulty follow her division, ordered the frigates, the Justice and the Alceste, to take her in tow. He made at the same time the signal to the ships which were near her to afford her every succour. He was about to give the same orders to the van-division, and to a part of that of the centre, which had been hitherto becalmed, but whom a light breeze now enabled to put themselves in motion, to relieve the Alcide at the risk of a general action, for the whole of the English fleet was now bearing down. But at the instant when this order was about to be given, we perceived the Alcide entirely in flames. The hull, the masts and sails, all seemed to take fire at the same moment.

"All the ships which were near her, whether friends or enemies, immediately removed to a distance, and we renounced the design of approaching to her succour. In half an hour afterwards she blew up with a violent explosion.

"We have reason to believe, from every information which we have received, that this ship took fire by some accident; for it was remarked, that the first column of fire and smoke which was seen, arose from the interior part of the vessel.

"There was, after this deplorable accident, a slight cannonade between the rear of the French fleet and the van of the English. But the enemy soon tacked about, and our fleet continuing to make sail, anchored at 8 o'clock in the evening in the gulph of Frejus, where we are at present.

"The result of this engagement, to which you will see we were compelled, has been the loss of a ship which was destroyed by accident. But it is to be observed, that several of the enemy's vessels, were so much damaged, that they were obliged to be taken in tow; and that a fleet of 17 ships was able to make head against one of 23, the latter having the advantage of the wind, without being able to stay the course of an adversary so inferior.

"I should not omit to state to you the honourable conduct of the captain of the Alceste frigate, who passed through the midst of the fire of the enemy to take the Alcide in tow, and who did not shrink from his orders until he saw her completely on fire. The captain of the frigate La Justice is also entitled to praise; for when he could not approach to the Alcide, so as to afford her relief, in his retreat he fought with much courage and some advantage a ship of the enemy.

"If the wind had not left us all at once, the French fleet would have returned to port without any accident, for it was much better worked than that of the English. Though some of the vessels are damaged, the fleet will return as soon as it can be done, without danger to Toulon. To-morrow I shall have an exact account of our situation.

"I assure you citizen colleagues, that I have neglected nothing to fulfil your purposes. The admiral and I were of opinion, that it would be better, instead of engaging a force so greatly superior to effect an honourable retreat. If we had engaged, our fleet might have been reduced to a state of inaction for the rest of the campaign. Instead of which, a short time will enable us to take again to sea. More than two thirds of the Squadron are undamaged, and in a short time the whole will be able to execute whatever orders they may receive from you.

"Health and fraternity.

(Signed)

"NIOU"

THE members of the Society of the CINCINNATI of this state, are requested to meet at Mr. WHARF'S Tavern, in this City, on Tuesday the tenth of November next, as business of importance to the society requires their attendance.

By order,

ROBERT DENNY, Secretary.

Annapolis, October 1, 1795.

In pursuance of a decree of Maryland, will be SOLD at Mr. RICHARD OWING's day the 26th day of November at twelve o'clock in the first fair day, to the HIG subscriber, trustee appointed satisfy claims against the of John, deceased,

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of two tracts of land called DORSEY'S LANE, situate in Arundel county, about one mill. On this land is a good and sundry improvements and hands; it is well adapted has a great portion of watered. The terms of sale annual payments with interest will be made to the purchaser money and interest at

RANDOLPH

Annapolis, October 8, 1795.

On the above mentioned at one o'clock in the day the following property,

ABOUT THREE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, the late of BURROSS, lying on Elk county, near Snowden's mill. On one of which has on it a with all out houses necessary two valuable orchards of thereon. The soil will It is well watered, and a be easily made. The credit of three equal annuities of December next; may be paid in depreciated certificates, issued by the cent. stock of the United of the principal in the States, or specie, and the sie only. Bonds with a required of the purchaser incline to view the p ing to Mr. Thomas Jean,

RANDOLPH

Annapolis, October 8,

## NOTICE

THE subscriber in the bonds become due the and respectfully begs leave punctual payment of the remind the clerks and in this state, of making the first day of November failure no discretionary p vent a suit or reit an per cent.) for neglect of

RANDOLPH

Annapolis, September

On Tuesday 20th October first fair day, will be on credit, for bonds subscriber's plantation PARCEL of HO among which are complete saddle horses, foal, and some of an int of strong young carriage place will be offered for TLE, consisting of W and some young fat cat

September 30, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC on Friday the 30th day of the first fair day, sale,

A VALUABLE AR Arundel county, lays adjoining the lands land is well adapted to plentifully supplied with orchards; the building kitchen, quarters, two other convenient out chafe money to be pa will be given for one of for the remaining third person may view the scriber.

THE subscriber in the general Assembly empower him to dip town of Nottingham, of Brown, Perkins, an

October 5, 1795.

A STRAY HORSE station, he is a high, about ten years and his left hind foot prove property, pay @

September 26, 1795.

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Mr. RICHARD OWINGS's upper mill, on Thursday the 26th day of November next, at the hour of twelve o'clock in the day, if fair, if not on the first fair day, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, by the subscriber, trustee appointed for that purpose, to satisfy claims against the estate of Charles Ridgely, of John, deceased.

**FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of LAND**, parts of two tracts of land called THE DISCOVERY and DORSEY'S LANE, situate on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about one mile above said Owings's mill. On this land is a good seat for a merchant mill, and sundry improvements convenient for an overseer and hands; it is well adapted for farming and planting, has a great portion of wood and timber, and is well watered. The terms of sale on a credit of three equal annual payments with interest. A deed of conveyance will be made to the purchaser when the whole purchase money and interest are paid.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Trustee.  
Annapolis, October 8, 1795.

On the above mentioned day, and at the same place, at one o'clock in the day, I shall offer for SALE, the following property, to wit:

**ABOUT THREE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND**, the late residence of colonel JOHN BURGESS, lying on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, near Snowden's river, about five miles from Mr. Owings's mill. On this land are two tenements, one of which has on it a convenient dwelling house, with all out houses necessary on a farm, there are also two valuable orchards of various fruit trees growing thereon. The soil will suit either planter or farmer. It is well watered, and a sufficiency of meadow may be easily made. The terms of this sale will be on a credit of three equal annual payments from the first day of December next; two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the state of Maryland, six per cent. stock of the United States, or specie; one third of the principal in the deferred stock of the United States, or specie, and the whole of the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchaser immediately. Any person inclinable to view the premises, may do it by applying to Mr. Thomas Jean, the tenant thereon.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent  
of the State of Maryland.  
Annapolis, October 8, 1795.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the debtors to the state of Maryland, that the installments on their bonds become due the first day of December next, and respectfully begs leave to call their attention to a punctual payment of the same. He also begs leave to remind the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties, in this state, of making their returns and payments on the first day of November next, and that in case of failure no discretionary power is vested in him to prevent a suit or remit any part of the penalty, (fifteen per cent.) for neglect of duty.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent.  
Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

On Tuesday 20th October next, if fair, otherwise the first fair day, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on credit, for bonds with approved security, at the subscriber's plantation on Fishing creek.

**A PARCEL of HORSES, MARES, and COLTS**, among which are several of the most elegant and complete saddle horses, some blooded mares, with foal, and some of an inferior description.—Also a pair of strong young carriage horses. At same time and place will be offered for CASH, a parcel of CATTLE, consisting of Work Oxen, Cows with Calf, and some young fat cattle fit for beef.

PETER EMERSON.  
September 30, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Friday the 30th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, if not previously sold at private sale.

**A VALUABLE and healthy plantation** in Anne-Arundel county, containing about 320 acres, it lies adjoining the lands of Herring creek church; the land is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat, is plentifully supplied with water, and on it are two good orchards; the buildings are a good dwelling house, kitchen, quarters, two tobacco houses, cow house and other convenient out houses. One third of the purchase money to be paid down, twelve months credit will be given for one other third, and two years credit for the remaining third from the day of sale. Any person may view the land on application to the subscriber.

JOSEPH DEALE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to dispose of a house and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late house of Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan.

WILLIAM BROWN,  
Surviving partner.  
October 5, 1795.

**A STRAY HORSE** came to the subscriber's plantation, he is a light bay about fourteen hands high, about ten years old, with a star in his forehead, and his left hind foot white. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM UROUHART.  
September 26, 1795.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Bladenburg, on the 20th of November, 1793, a negro man named FRANK, about 22 years of age, five feet eight inches high, smooth-faced, his dress uncertain, as he has been so long away, he may have a forged pass being very artful. Any person that will bring him home shall receive the above reward, if put in any goal, so that I get him, TWELVE DOLLARS.

ALEXANDER JACKSON.

### Four Dollars Reward.

**STOLEN** from the subscriber's plantation, near Pig Point, in Anne-Arundel county, on Tuesday the 22d of September, a bay MARE, about fourteen hands high; she has a star in her forehead, branded on the left buttock very deep with a large B, she paces, trots, and gallops well; she is a remarkable great rogue. Whoever delivers said mare, or gives information so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward.

BENJAMIN ALLEIN.  
October 5, 1795.

### LANDS for SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber, trustee appointed for that purpose, to the highest bidder, at Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, on Thursday the 29th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the hour of twelve o'clock in the day, at Mr. Koonel's Tavern, for the purpose of satisfying the principal and interest due on a mortgage from JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES to WILLIAM HODGSON, amounting, on the first of October last, to the sum of £ 2310 14 7 current money, and also to satisfy the costs of suit and other expenses arising from the sale of said property.

**ALL** those two parts or parcels of a TRACT of LAND, called WADES ADVENTURE, containing 218 acres, more or less. All that tract of land, called CRAFT, containing 37 acres, more or less, also, all that other tract of land, called ROSS COMMON, containing 100 acres of land, more or less, lying in Prince-George's county, and contiguous to the town of Piscataway. This valuable property lying near to or upon navigable water, not many miles distant from Alexandria and the City of Washington, has a fair prospect of speedy appreciation in value, and of being a desirable object to adventurers in land. The terms of sale will be for READY MONEY, or money to be paid immediately on the chancellor's ratification of the sale. The lands will be sold either entire or in parcels; as on the day of sale may appear most advantageous.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Trustee.  
Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

On TUESDAY the 27th day of November next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at twelve o'clock, at Messieurs Yates and Campbell's vendue store, in Baltimore-town, will be OFFERED for SALE, the following property, to wit:

**A TRACT or parcel of LAND**, in Baltimore county, called CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, originally surveyed for 576 acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, confiscated, purchased of the state of Maryland by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchase he hath been released. This land will be sold on a credit of two years from the first day of December next, one half of the principal, and interest on the whole, to be paid on or before the first day of December, 1796, and the remaining half and interest thereon to be paid on or before the first day of December, 1797. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the state of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States, or specie; one third in the deferred stock of the United States, or specie, and the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchaser immediately, and should he refuse or neglect to give bond, with good security, when required, he subjects himself to all loss, if any, on a second sale, and the expense attending this sale. A late survey has been made of this land, and the plot may be seen by applying to major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-town.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent  
of the State of Maryland.  
Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the nineteenth day of October next, at the subscribers, on the head of South-river,

**A PARCEL of likely country born NEGROES**, consisting of men, women and children, half of a sect, and other property.

JOHN WATKINS,  
ANNE WATKINS, Executrix of  
THOS. RUTLAND, of THOS.

N. B. ALL persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Rutland, of Thos. are desired, for the last time, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to grant him an act of insolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

SAMUEL T. DYSON.  
Charles county, September 6, 1795.

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

CHARLES COX, Port-Tobacco, Maryland; Sarah Ferguson, Moab Freeman, Charles county; Otha Garner, Charles county; Benjamin Ogle, Mrs. Smute, Charles county, Pickawaxon.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, P. M.

To all whom it may concern,  
NOTICE is hereby given, that I have been a long time confined in goal for debts I am unable to discharge, and that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act to discharge me as an insolvent debtor.

JOSEPH BRISCOE.  
Kent County, Maryland, August 31, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

THE land, late the property of LEWIS LEE, of this county, deceased, lying and being in this county, near South river ferry, consisting of two parts of a tract of land, called BREWERSTON; and contains in the whole 254 acres; as it is supposed that any person inclined to purchase will view the land previous to the day of sale, a description of it is thought unnecessary. Any person inclined to become a purchaser is requested to call on Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, who lives on the spot, and will show the premises. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT DUVAL, Attorney  
in fact for the devisees of  
Lewis Lee.  
Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 16, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,  
THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly, to relieve me from the payment of my debts, on the delivery of all my property for the use of my creditors.

JOSEPH CAVERLY.  
July 8, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,  
THAT an application will be made to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next session, for an act empowering and authorizing the building a Toll-Bridge, over the Eastern Branch, from the City of Washington, and also to establish an inspection of flour and provisions, in the said city.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, for a law to empower the justices of the levy court of Saint Mary's county, to levy a sum of money, for the support of his daughter Susannah Crauley, who is a cripple, on said county.

JOHN BRADBURN.  
September 14, 1795.

NOTICE.  
THE subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and still being indebted for large sums, for which judgments are now rendered against him, gives this public notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

EDWARD LLOYD-WAILES.  
September 5, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,  
THAT the subscriber intends making application to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, in order to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

HYLAND GEARS.  
Kent county, State of Maryland, 1795.

### JOHN RIGBY, STAYMAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has returned to this city where he intends continuing the above business in all its branches, with neatness and dispatch, in the shop he formerly occupied, next door to Messrs. Ridgely & Evans's store; he returns his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has hitherto met with from his numerous customers, in this and the adjacent counties; he trusts, from an uniform attention to business, to meet a continuance of past favours. Ladies living at a distance may have stays to fit them by measuring in the following manner,

1. From the top of the breast to the peak end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

N. B. Ladies jackets made in the newest fashion.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. PATRICK MAGRATH, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested that they may be settled.

RALPH HIGINBOTHOM, Adm'r.  
Annapolis, September 22, 1795.

An APPRENTICE  
Wanted at this Office.

### Four Dollars Reward.

**S**TOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on the 17th of August last, in Anne-Arundel county, near the mouth of Lyons creek, a small yellow sorrel mare, eight years old, about twelve hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock O, has a small star in her forehead, trots and canters short, she is lengthy made for one of her size, and very hard to catch. Whoever will bring the said mare home shall have the above reward, paid by

LEONARD GARY.

### Ten Pounds Reward.

**R**AN AWAY, on the fifteenth instant, a yellow fellow named ISAAC, about five feet six or seven inches high, advanced in years, has a scar on his breast, and a large one on the back part of his shoulder. Whoever delivers said slave to me in Newport Forest, Charles county, shall have the above reward, if taken one hundred miles from home, if a longer or shorter distance a proportionable reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

RAPHAEL BOARMAN.

September 19, 1795.

### In St. John's College,

September 21, 1795.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, it was Unanimously

**R**ESOLVED, That this board meet on the fifteenth day of October next, and then proceed to the election of a PROFESSOR of LATIN and GREEK, in the room of Mr. PATRICK MAGRATH, deceased; that the said professor receive, for his services, at the rate of 800 dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly; and that, inasmuch as the professor of English and Grammar, and the assistant master of Latin and Greek, are candidates for the said professorship, in case either of them shall be elected, this board, on the same day, will proceed to fill the vacancy occasioned by such promotion; the salary of the professor of English and Grammar being 533½ dollars, and the salary of the said master being 500 dollars.

A. C. HANSON, President.

The subscriber being about to leave this city for Baltimore-town, on the 30th inst. will DISPOSE of, at PRIVATE SALE,

**T**HE house he now lives in, together with the house in the occupation of Mr. NICHOLAS HARWOOD, and two other small brick tenements adjoining his dwelling house; the whole of these houses are subject to a ground rent of £. 50 per annum.

The subscriber will likewise dispose of, at private sale, the house now in the occupation of Mr. HENRY SIBELL, on the Dock, the house occupied by Mr. RICHARD FLEMING, on the Dock, and a brick house adjoining the ball-house, formerly the property of the PROPRIETOR. It is thought unnecessary to give any particular description of the situation or conveniences attending these houses, as the subscriber presumes any person inclinable to purchase the same would wish to take a view of them.

The subscriber has likewise for sale 108 acres of land, situate on Patuxent river, in Anne-Arundel county, being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, the principal part of which is cleared and well adapted to small grain.

He will likewise sell two good saddle horses, one chair, and one cart, with harness. The above houses and land will be disposed of at a reasonable price, and one year's credit for one half will be given for the same, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within one year from the time of sale. The horses, chair, cart, and harness, will be disposed of for cash.

All persons having claims against the subscriber are requested to exhibit them for payment, and those who are in any manner indebted are desired to make immediate payment, either to the subscriber, or to Mr. HENRY WARFIELD, of Annapolis, in his absence, who is authorized to receive the same, otherwise suits will be brought without respect to persons.

JOHN WELSH.

Annapolis, September 21, 1795.

**T**HE Executive of this state having appointed me Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22d Regiment, it becomes proper for me to announce to the militia composing it, that I mean to pay particular attention to the discharge of the duties coupled with that appointment. The advancement of discipline among our citizens is an object greatly to be desired in a government like ours, it will be my care to attend as far as possible the different meetings of those who have been placed under my command in regiment, battalion and company, but as my exertions can be productive of little advantage unless they are well seconded by the officers and men belonging to the regiment, I beg leave to suggest to them the propriety of assembling in companies, as frequently as may be practicable, in order to perfect themselves in those essentials, without which it is impossible for them to be either respectable or serviceable as militia.

JOHN GASSAWAY.

**T**HE vestry of King and Queen parish in Saint Mary's county, intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to permit the said vestry to raise, by lottery, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the churches in the said parish.

September 14, 1795.

### TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,

August 24th, 1795.

**N**OTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the funded debt, or stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum:

1st. That pursuant to an act of congress, passed on the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there will be reimbursed and redeemed, on the first day of January ensuing, the rate or proportion of *three per centum of the principal of the debt or stock*, expressed in the certificates issued to the said creditors respectively.

2d. The said reimbursements will be made at the treasury of the United States, or at the loan offices where the said stock may stand credited at the close of the present year.

3d. The said reimbursements will be made to the said creditors in person, or to their attorneys duly constituted; but the powers of attorney which may be produced must contain an authority to receive the said reimbursement of principal, otherwise no more than the usual dividend of interest shall be paid; and although the two per centum of principal to be redeemed, should not be demanded, yet the interest thereon will cease from the said first day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expence which would attend a renewal of the certificates, in consequence of the said reimbursement of principal, it has been determined that no renewal shall be made: And further, that the certificates which may be issued during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, in consequence of any transfers of the said six per cent. stock, shall notwithstanding the reimbursement of two per centum, as aforementioned, be expressed for the respective sums of the original capital stock. All persons who may negotiate the funded six per cent. stock of the United States, bearing a present interest, are therefore cautioned to observe, that during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, the value or true amount of principal unredeemed of the said debt or stock, will be *ninety-eight per centum* of the sums expressed in the certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year before mentioned, pursuant to directions of the secretary of the treasury.

SAM. MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

**R**AN 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

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South river ferry, on Tuesday the 25th instant, a negro woman named BURNETTA, or commonly called NETT, about thirty-two years of age, of a black complexion, slim made, with thick lips, about five feet six or seven inches high; had on when she went away an osnabrig shift and petticoat, and took with her a calico jacket and petticoat, with black and yellow spots; it is supposed that she will change her cloths and pass as a free woman, as a number have obtained their freedom in the neighbourhood where she went from. Whoever takes up the said woman and secures her in any goal, so that her master gets her again, shall receive THREE POUNDS REWARD, including what the law allows, paid by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

August 31, 1795.

### WANTED,

Without Delay,

**A** STRONG, stout, substantial, and faithfully built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well seasoned white oak for the frame.—The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very handsome model.—If the craft or boat be well appraised it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS BENSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled, by

JOHN CHENEY, Executor.

September 12, 1795.

### NOTICE

**I**S hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, to pass an act to repeal an act of the general assembly, entitled, An act to vest certain entailed lands therein mentioned in the female heirs of Leonard Hollyday, Gent. in fee simple, passed in the year 1756.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

September 23, 1795.

**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 24th of May, a negro man named WILLIS BOWZER, about thirty-four years of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the small-pox in March last, and is much marked with it, he is very remarkable about the ankles and feet, his ankles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and look swelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or rather a round instead of a hollow; he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat nose, and is a smooth spoken fellow; he appears to be religious, and I suppose will endeavour to pass for a free man, as he has money and a variety of cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive a REWARD of FORTY DOLLARS.

JOHN STEUART.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid carrying away, or in anywise harbouring, entertaining or employing the said negro at their peril.

### Sixteen Dollars Reward.

**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber, on the Head of South river, a negro man named FRANK, about 38 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rawboned, of a yellowish complexion, cross-eyed, and has a large wart on the corner of his right eye, he is very talkative, and a great snuffer; had on when he went away, a fearnothing coat, white kersey jacket, old gray halfbitch breeches, much worn, a felt hat almost new, white yarn stockings, and old shoes with nails in them; two osnabrig shirts, much worn; he some time ago contended for his freedom by the name of Jackson, but did not obtain it; it is likely he may get a pass and endeavour to pass as a free man, and may change his clothing. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

ELIZABETH GARY, or WILLIAM HAYES, on the North side of Severn.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off at their peril.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Monday the 26th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, if not previously sold at private sale,

**A** VALUABLE and HEALTHY PLANTATION, in Anne-Arundel county, in the occupation of captain WM. WEEMS, who will go over the land and point out the improvements to any one inclinable to purchase. This plantation contains about 380 acres, is about four miles distant from the bay, and about the same distance from Patuxent river, is convenient to Lower Marlborough, Pig-Point, Tracey's Landing, and Nottingham warehouses. There are about 100 acres of woodland, and a considerable meadow may be made. The land is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat, is plentifully supplied with water, and on it are good orchards; the buildings are a good dwelling house, three rooms below and three above, with a good cellar and kitchen, an overseer's house, quarter, corn house, tobacco house, and other out houses.

—ALSO—

**A** TRACT of LAND, on Herring creek, adjoining Tracey's Landing warehouse, containing about 93 acres. There is on the land some wood and meadow, a dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, and an orchard, and is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat.

The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security. Mr. DAVID WEEMS will shew the small tract to any person inclinable to purchase.

JOHN MUIR, Agent for the creditors of captain WM. WEEMS.

### Runaways in Custody.

**C**OMMITTED to my custody, on the 19th of this instant, two negro men, one of them says his name is WILLIAM, and that he belongs to Jacob CASTER, in Moore county, near Cross creek, in North-Carolina, and that he has been runaway these twelve months; the other says his name is TOM, and that he belongs ZADOCK CLAGETT, merchant, in George-town, Montgomery county. Their masters are hereby requested to pay charges and take them away in two months from the above date, or they will be sold, according to law, for their prison fees and other charges, by

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 25, 1795.

**A**PPPLICATION will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, by the rector and vestry of St. JAMES'S PARISH, to pass an act empowering them to sell the glebe land on Patuxent river.

By order of the vestry, WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Register.

**H**AVING 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.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795.

### ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIST YEAR.)

# MAR

ANGIER

P to the pref the district their intent pacification 20) but the was nothing to surpris been butchered by these cann dy as barbarity.

On the 5th Thermidor, ( morning, these miscreants, thousand strong, repaired to was defended by 150 men or dispersed in three different the extremity of the town, cers. Four hundred Choua waiting for them, at the sam the cavalry, with the rest of garrison. By the ambush an hundred of our soldiers butchered in cold blood, six place. All the inhabitants endeavouring to escape, the military and public chests papers belonging to the di these miscreants.

While this was passing, up in the tower called H opposed the brigands most retreat to Lion d'Angers, w The patriots, either engaged pected every man to be c gands, when a republican Segre, and put an end to the after having secured such the administration as had n its retreat to Lion d'Angers Bonnaup cannot be too high march he saved the lives of

On the evening of the the troops stationed at Ch bouring cantonments, mad rivers Sarre and Maine, with about 150 Chouans, and put the rest to flight. been killed, and a horse ta

CONSTANTI

Yesterday citizen Vern mission from the Grand nounced the following spe

"The Sublime Porte, ple of the independence o ful to the ancient friendsh the Ottoman empire, in many governments have their interests, constantly rights, has refused to tsh blishment of our republ wisdom of your excellen mage which is due to fo let him receive it from the republic, who, sent by speaks the language of fi of the republic, in this p "History will not fo Sublime Porte, when i lively colours, the memo people were forced to un the right of their revenge when they have given to example which ever did human race.

"The principles whi Porte in these critical m motive of encourageac in accepting the mission French people, in ord and the Ottoman empi strengthen the more a and to increase the r annual advantage.

"I have also found ing hopes in the nature the two nations have other, and have absolu tred or jealousy. La wisdom and in the cas who represents the au

"Every thing, the ward for my respect fo Sublime Porte, I shal of my mission, the h dignity of the French on of the treaties an two nations, and a French, who, in the are occupied in the under valuable the

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 15, 1795.

## ANGIERS, July 30.



P to the present time, the Chouans of the district of Segre have manifested their intention of submitting to the pacification of the 1st Floreal (April 20) but the moderation they affected was nothing more than a new snare to surprise the republicans, who have been butchered by these cannibals with as much perfidy as barbarity.

On the 5th Thermidor, (July 23) at seven in the morning, these miscreants, between two and three thousand strong, repaired to the town of Segre, which was defended by 150 men only. This feeble garrison, dispersed in three different barracks, rallied in part at the extremity of the town, on the road to Lion d'Angers. Four hundred Chouans in ambush were there waiting for them, at the same time that an hundred of the cavalry, with the rest of their forces, assailed the garrison. By the ambush and the attack we lost about an hundred of our soldiers; and 28 of these were butchered in cold blood, six hours after the action took place. All the inhabitants, either taken in arms, or endeavouring to escape, shared the same fate. The military and public chests were plundered, and the papers belonging to the district partly destroyed by these miscreants.

While this was passing, 27 soldiers shut themselves up in the tower called Haute-bize, and after having opposed the brigands most courageously, effected their retreat to Lion d'Angers, with the loss of a single man. The patriots, either engaged in fight or concealed, expected every moment to become the victims of the brigands, when a republican column at length reached Segre, and put an end to their tortures. This column, after having secured such of the papers belonging to the administration as had not been destroyed, effected its retreat to Lion d'Angers. The conduct of general Bonnaup cannot be too highly praised; by this prudent march he saved the lives of all the patriots of Segre.

On the evening of the 7th Thermidor, (July 25) the troops stationed at Chateau Neuf, and the neighbouring cantonments, made a movement between the rivers Sarre and Maine. At Contigne, they fell in with about 150 Chouans, of whom they killed three, and put the rest to flight. At Cherre, one Chouan has been killed, and a horse taken.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, June 30.

Yesterday citizen Verninac had an audience of admittance from the Grand Vizier, in which he pronounced the following speech:

"The Sublime Porte, faithful to the sacred principle of the independence of nations, and not less faithful to the ancient friendship which united France with the Ottoman Empire in these critical times, whilst so many governments have departed from the principles of their interests, constantly respected the exercise of our rights, has refused to take up arms to oppose the establishment of our republic. Let, therefore, the high wisdom of your excellency receive the tribute of homage which is due to so commendable a conduct, and let him receive it from the mouth of a citizen of that republic, who, sent by its representatives, the first who speaks the language of sincere friendship in the name of the republic, in this palace.

"History will not forget this glorious title of the Sublime Porte, when it shall represent in the most lively colours, the memorable epochs, when the French people were forced to unite to the right of their cause, the right of their revenging sword and that of victory; when they have given to the world the most brilliant example which ever did honour to any portion of the human race.

"The principles which have directed the Sublime Porte in these critical moments, have for me become a motive of encouragement, and a guarantee of success, in accepting the mission from the representatives of the French people, in order to cement between France and the Ottoman Empire the foundations of peace, to strengthen the more and more the ties of friendship, and to increase the relations between them to their natural advantage.

"I have also found the strongest motives of flattering hopes in the nature of even the things themselves; the two nations have the strongest reason to love each other, and have absolutely not the least pretext for hatred or jealousy. Lastly, I have found them in the wisdom and in the enlightening which distinguish him who represents the authority of his highness.

"Every thing, therefore, informs me, that in regard for my respect for the rights and interests of the Sublime Porte, I shall find in her, during the course of my mission, the high regard which is due to the dignity of the French republic; the amicable execution of the treaties and capitulations which unite the two nations, and a constant benevolence towards the French, who, in the different parts of this empire, are occupied in the double and advantageous care, to render valuable the productions of the Ottoman soil,

and enriching this empire with useful inventions of French industry and arts."

### The Grand Vizier's Answer.

"The sentiments of affection, which at all times animated the Sublime Porte towards the French nation, have hitherto never suffered the least alteration. The high Ottoman court has been faithful to the rights of friendship, and to the ties existing between the two powers, and has shewn itself very attentive to every thing which might have interested the safety and felicity of the French who are established in the Ottoman Empire.

"These rights of friendship and of the treaties, shall be observed, in future, with the same eagerness and with the same affectionate attention. Such is the sovereign will of his most majestic highness, the most magnanimous, and the most powerful emperor, our benefactor, lord and master.

"We on our side, shall second you with a constant and exact attention. Besides this, we see, with an entire satisfaction, that the citizen envoy, our friend, worthy of reputation for his estimable qualities, has been appointed by the French republic, our friend, to come to reside near the Sublime Porte."

## HAERLEM, July 10.

The states of Holland have resolved, that it should be forthwith proposed to the states general, to take immediately into the pay of the United Provinces, twenty-five thousand French troops.

The Dutch army is to be composed of only 8 or 9000 men; a great number of their soldiers have deserted.

There are daily disturbances breaking out in several towns of Holland. The party of the stadtholder boldly shews itself under every possible form.

## PARIS, August 3.

Our letters from Aix-la-Chapelle, dated July 12, state, that the pontoons of the army of the Sambre and Meuse have passed through that city. All the preparations and movements led to a conjecture, that the passage of the Rhine will be immediately attempted. A few skirmishes excepted, nothing of much moment had occurred in that quarter.

It is announced, that the peace with Sardinia, that is to say, with the whole of Italy, is nearly concluded; and that orders have already been issued to file off towards Lombardy a part of the army of the Pyrenees, to dispute the Milanese with the army commanded by the Austrian general de Vins.

The news of the peace with Spain had the effect of suddenly lowering the price of gold and silver. The jobbers for a moment disconcerted, took courage, however, and on the following day the price of these articles rose again. It has not fallen since, and in the interim, the price of the necessary articles of life rises daily. The speedy conclusion of peace with the now hostile Italian states, will, no doubt, ameliorate our lot.

Aug. 4. By accounts from Suabia it appears, that general Pichegru sent from his head quarters on the 9th July, to the commandant in chief of the troops of the circle of Suabia, the baron de Stain, a copy of the decree of the national convention, concerning the exchange of the daughter of Louis XVI. for the members of the convention, and the two commissioners Semonville and Marat, and wrote to him at the same time, wishing that this copy might be sent to the Austrian governor.

General Stain answered, that he had forwarded the letter of general Pichegru to general Clairfayt, and the moment he received the answer of the court of Vienna, it should be sent to the French general.

## LONDON, August 4.

A letter from Spain of the 11th of July, says, "by this post we received the unwelcome news of the emperor of Morocco having declared war against the Swedes."

The defeat of the emigrants, and the peace between France and Spain, have produced a wonderful change of tone in the ministerial papers. They now talk only of a naval war, without saying a word of marching to Paris, or acknowledging Louis XVIII. In the course of a day or two they will probably receive fresh instructions.

During the time the emigrants were on the coast of France, many of the Chouans made a very good harvest. They pretended to join the royal standard, receive cloths, arms and ammunition, with which they took the first opportunity of moving off, and afterwards plundered royalists and republicans wherever they found them with the utmost impartiality.

## P E A C E !

It is with pleasure that we are enabled to entertain a hope that a peace will speedily be concluded between the republic of France and the king of Great-Britain.

Two French commissioners are now in London who are enabled to state the principal conditions on which France will make peace.

One of their names is LE COUTEUX, a banker, in Paris, neither of them are members of the convention.

That two French commissioners are arrived, is a fact beyond doubt; and that they are authorized to state to the British government the principal conditions upon which France will be willing to conclude a peace, is a fact equally certain. But whether our ministers may listen to them, or order them away, under the alien bill, we cannot pretend to say.

The Sun, a government newspaper, of last night, says, "We can positively announce that a cartel for the exchange of prisoners is settled betwixt Great-Britain and France." This has illuision to these commissioners.—Their ostensible business is to settle an exchange of prisoners, but their real business is to intimate to our defeated and disgraced government, that France is desirous of a peace.

Whatever may be held forth as the business of these commissioners, we again assert, that their real business is to sound our ministers with respect to peace. But if the two governments do not agree respecting the principal terms, it is probable that this fact will be stoutly denied by the friends of ministers, and the friends of the committee of public safety. The first will be unwilling to tell to the world that they refused peace, and the second will be unwilling to have it known, that they solicited a peace, and were unsuccessful.

But whatever may be the result, we can affirm, the commissioners have admitted that peace is their chief object. Le Cousteux is well known to the emigrants of distinction, and not only they, but other persons of the first political rank, believe what we are stating.

The business of these commissioners was laid before ministers on Friday, and on Saturday Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, and lord Grenville had a meeting, at which they were much disposed to listen to pacific offers, Mr. Windham, the duke of Portland, and earl Spencer, were strongly for continuing the war, and violent disputes have taken place in the cabinet. Thus we find, that the alarmists are still in a quaking situation, and that the alarmists have dropped the mask. Earl Spencer indeed may be excused for wishing to continue the war, as he is the only minister who has carried it on with any degree of success.

Aug. 5. When the last accounts left Italy, the head quarters of the Austrian general de Vins were at Legno, five leagues from Nice.—Their advanced posts were between Loano and Ceriale. The Austrian advanced parties patrolled beyond Voltri towards Genoa.

It is certain that the French fleet at Toulon, has been re-inforced with three ships of the line.

We have already mentioned the rumour that commissioners had arrived in town, with powers from the French convention to treat with this country, and which the anxious wish of the public for peace, made them very willing to credit. There is, however, no truth in the report; it originated in the circumstance mentioned in our paper of Monday, the arrival of Mr. Gillet, posthaste from Paris, with the intelligence of the treaty of peace, concluded between France and Spain.

Aug. 6. The Spanish part of St. Domingo is more mountainous and less productive than the French part. The whole island is 452 miles long, and 151 broad. The principal towns are in the Spanish part, of which St. Domingo is the capital. This is an archbishop's See, whose cathedral is a superb structure. It is seated on a large navigable river, and is very difficult of access.

Three thousand barrels of prize flour were sold on Wednesday at Mark Lane, by Mr. Claude Scott, to the messmen; with whom he stipulated, that they should supply the bakers with it at 75s. per sack.

Aug. 8. The only intelligence of any import, brought by the mail from Hamburg yesterday, relates to the progress of the Austrian army in Italy. It is stated with confidence, that general de Vins, having possessed himself of the important posts of Oneglia and Ormia, was in full march towards Nice, where it was not expected that the French would be able to make any considerable resistance.

Letters from Hamburg received yesterday mention the death of the Pope. He has long been extremely ill.

On Thursday morning lord Moira arrived in town, to assist at a cabinet council held at the secretary of state's office on that day, relative to the expedition which the noble lord superintends. The result is still a secret; though we have reason to presume that the expedition will soon fail. Lord Moira left town again yesterday afternoon for Southampton; and the duke of Harcourt set off about the same time for Portsmouth, to carry the result of the council to Monsieur, who arrived on Thursday at Spithead. His prince is immediately to go on board the Queen Charlotte.

On Thursday the transports employed on this expedition, wherever it is destined, received all the re-

maining stores on board, as the horses of the cavalry, and the artillery.

It is said that the last intelligence from admiral Bridport's fleet, of the 29th ult. states, that he had received accounts from the interior of Brittany and La Vendee, that several corps of Chouans, commanded by emigrant officers, have penetrated into the interior, and obtained several advantages over the republicans; that the different corps posted at a distance from each other, extend to Nantes; which gen. Sapineau and Charette, at the head of five more considerable corps of Vendéans, press on that city from the left banks of the same river. Our fleet being stationed off Quiberon and Belle Isle, has afforded several royalist officers the means of joining the Vendéans. Commodore Warren, in order to facilitate their operations, has sent several vessels up the river towards Nantes.

The elector palatine, and the elector of Cologne, have, it is said, made peace with the French republic; but the treaties will not be made public until the negotiations with the Empire are on the point of being terminated.

It is very confidently believed in Paris, as a thing of which the committees of government make no secret, that terms of peace are almost agreed upon with the kings of Sardinia, Naples and the other Italian states, except those of the emperor.

The discussion of the new constitution is concluded, except the amendments proposed by the Abbe Seyes, which the commission of eleven desired a few days to consider. As Seyes is re-elected into the committee of public safety, the substance of his amendments will probably be adopted.

We are now assured that government was in possession of full information on the subject of the negotiation between France and Spain, from the moment of its commencement to its final completion. By this peace, so soon as it shall be finally ratified, all the Spanish ports, both in the bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean, will be opened to the marine of France. A material counterbalance of advantage this against Britain. The cession of the Spanish part of Domingo is also a matter of serious consideration, not altogether on account of the real value of the territory, but as it will greatly strengthen the hands of the enemy in the West-Indies.

Aug. 10. The Cortina mail of yesterday so far confirms the account of the Spanish peace, as to state, that orders were received at Madrid, previous to the surrender of Vittoria and Bilbao, that they should make no resistance, as they should be speedily restored, in consequence of a pending negotiation.

From Francfort it appears that general Pichegru's head quarters have been at Strasburg ever since the 9th of July. On the 21st the French troops near Mentz were continually filing off towards Landau with a quantity of artillery.

General Clairfayt's head quarters were to be removed to Raibadt on the 24th ult. where he was to be joined by numbers of troops from the vicinity of Mannheim. He has written to the court of Vienna to know in what manner he is to receive the daughter of Louis XVI. as, if she is exchanged for the French commissioners, she will be delivered up at the Imperial head quarters.

We learn from Holland, that it has been proposed by the states general to disband all the Swiss troops in Dutch pay on the 31st of the present month.

The states general have resolved to take into their pay twenty-five thousand French troops.

Twenty thousand peasants are put in requisition by the French, to get in the harvest between the Moselle and the Rhine.

An article from the Lower Elbe, dated July 24, says, undoubted intelligence is received from Italy, mentioning that the Austrian troops are already in possession of Oneglia and Ormia, and in full march for Nice.

From Lingen it is mentioned that the French begin to keep a strict watch upon the Rhine, and neither suffer money nor merchandize to pass from Holland.

Yesterday, about noon, a lieutenant of his majesty's ship Sceptre, of 64 guns, capt. Eslington, arrived at the admiralty with dispatches from the officer, dated from St. Helena, June 10th, 1795. These dispatches contain advice, that on the 1st of June, his majesty's ship, the Sceptre, of 64 guns, and Orpheus frigate, with the General Goddard and Manship Indiamen, sailed from St. Helena, for the purpose of intercepting some Dutch homeward bound East-Indiamen; that five days after, the Sceptre, on her course to the Cape, fell in with eight Dutch East-Indiamen, which she took, and brought back to St. Helena, from whence she sailed again on the 10th, towards the Cape, expecting to fall in with another fleet of five Dutch East-India ships, on board of which is the governor of Batavia. This last fleet comprises the whole of what was expected to come to Holland this year, and both fleets are extremely rich. The eight ships taken are valued at between two and three millions sterling. Admiral Elphinstone, after having been joined by commodore Blanket, had proceeded against the Cape of Good Hope, which there was every probability of his possessing himself of without difficulty. The accounts from St. Helena add, that governor Brooks had, with all the troops that could be spared from the island of St. Helena, embarked with admiral Elphinstone in the expedition against the Cape.

Yesterday evening a messenger arrived at the admiralty office with dispatches from admiral Hotham, containing an account of the action between the English and French fleets on the 13th ult. in the Mediterranean. It appears that this engagement was only as stated in the French Journals, a running fight, the French fleet having immediately, on perceiving the English fleet, made the best of their way for a place of shelter, and

that, in consequence only a part of our fleet got up with them, the main part of both fleets remaining at a great distance; those ships that were so fortunate as to overtake the enemy, among the first of which was the Windsor Castle, Admiral Mann, succeeded in cutting off the French ship Alcide, of 74 guns, which unfortunately took fire soon after she struck, and after burning some time blew up. While she was burning our officers and seamen, with that gallantry and humanity, which ever characterises British sailors, rescued near 300 of her unhappy crew from the certain death that seemed to await them. The loss on board our fleet is only ten killed and twenty-six wounded; among the former is one midshipman, and among the latter a lieutenant and two midshipmen.

The convention by a formal decree have declared that the emigrants are for ever banished from the territories of the republic. The natives of countries at war with the French republic have been ordered to quit Paris under the penalty of being considered and treated as spies.

Aug. 18. Our late treaty of peace and amity with the Americans is said to have met with the most ferocious animadversions from a quarter the least to be suspected, considering its uniform and implicit obedience to the will of the ministers. The East-India company have taken the alarm at the article which gives the Americans a free trade to India—they contend it to be a violent infraction of their treaty with government, and have expressed their astonishment, that his majesty's ministers should, without the least previous intimation to them, have at one stroke laid open their territories and their trade, to the most enterprising and flourishing nation upon the earth.

The English have captured near Vado, a French ship, on board of which were several chests of jewels, estimated at five millions of livres, destined for Genoa. The Imperial privateers make prize of every vessel bound from that port with provisions.

#### BOSTON, October 2.

Letters to the 12th Aug. by capt. Dunbar, from a friend in Bourdeaux, to his friend in Boston, mention, that the city of Havre-de-Grace, has been fired several times, supposed purposely, that there had been riots there, and the cry was peace and bread.

A letter of August, says, "peace is concluded with the emperor, as I am informed by a gentleman who left the city, twelve hours since."

Capt. Green from Croisic, tells us, that he learnt there, that 700 emigrants, who escaped from Quiberon, when gen. Hoche made his forcible entry, and who endeavoured to get on board the British ship, were not admitted on board, but ordered back with the observation, that they had no provisions for them. These must of course have fell into the hands of the republicans. Capt. G. further heard, that the republicans were putting to death from 20 to 30 of the captured emigrants daily.

#### PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

A letter from Liverpool, of the 3d of August says, "The French have made another sweep among the African vessels, 45 have been entirely destroyed at Angola; 10 of them are Liverpool ships. There have been riots at all principal towns in this country—one exists at this moment at Manchester, where several houses have been completely gutted—All is quiet here.—The men for the navy are not completed for this port, they say that near 200 are yet wanted."

Extract of a letter from Cadix, dated July 24.

"The advice inserted in the Spanish Gazette, of the Portuguese having made peace with the Algerines, proves to be premature, as the Portuguese are cruising in the Gut against these pirates. It is said peace is entirely concluded with the emperor, so that your vessels have now nothing to dread in these seas."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, of the 30th July, to his friend in this city.

"Government have altered their conduct relative to the American vessels now bringing in. All the late ones are permitted to sell here to the best advantage, and make the most of their cargoes. Those which were taken by government at first are to be paid for in a few days with ten per cent. clear profit over all charges."

"Lawrence of the house of Lawrence and Vanzant, of New-York, is now here; his ship was taken in Quiberon Bay by the British admiral, who behaved in the most generous manner to him, and all the others whom he took at that time; he purchased their provisions at a profit of 100 per cent. and gave them a passport to go with the rest of their cargoes where they pleased."

"I find, on an accurate investigation here, that flour will not bring more than from 56s. to 60s. sterling for one barrel at present, and the expectations of good crops are generally very great."

"Letters received yesterday from Lisbon mention, that wheat and corn were there very low, and that their harvest promises abundance."

#### Annapolis, October 15.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For Anne-Arundel county, William Pinkney, John G. Worthington, Horatio Ridout and Edward Hall, Esquires.

For Calvert county, Walter Mackall, William D. Broom, Thomas Horrell and John Chesley, Esquires.

For Charles county, John Thomas, John Parnham, William H. M'Pherson and Francis Digges, Esquires.

For Baltimore county, John T. Worthington, Charles Ridgely, Charles Ridgely, of Wm. and Elijah Mertymann, Esquires.

For Prince-George's county, Edward H. Calvert, Turner Wootton, Walter Bowie and Thomas Bowie, Esquires.

For the City of Annapolis, Allen Quynn and Philip B. Key, Esquires.

For Queen-Anne's county, James O'Bryon, James Kent, James Brown and Charles Frazier, Esquires.

For Baltimore-town, James Wincheiter and David M'Meehan, Esquires.

For Washington county, Samuel Ringgold, Richard Cromwell, John Barnes and Lancelot Jaquet, Esquires.

IT is hereby ordered, that the militia composing the 22d Regiment, meet on Saturday the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, at colonel Robson's Old Fields; it is expected that the commanding officers of companies will be industrious in warning their men to attend on the above day, and come prepared with pen, ink and paper, to take a list of the absentees, JOHN GASSAWAY, Lieutenant-Colonel. October 14, 1795.

### To be SOLD,

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

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, near Lyon's creek bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, on Wednesday the fourth November, for ready MONEY only,

ALL the property of HENRY POWELL, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Tobacco, plantation Utensils, and Household Furniture. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to exhibit them, on or before the day of sale, legally authenticated.

HENRY BUSEY, Administrator. October 14, 1795.

### James Mackubin,

Hath RECEIVED, by the latest arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL,

A VERY general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers, and he earnestly requests those indebted to him on bond, note, or account, to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given to those whose accounts have been standing over the year.

TAKEN up a drift, on the Bodkin Point, a small ROW-BOAT, about twelve feet keel, and five feet wide; her tuck is painted yellow, her sides white, her stern sheets green, and her inside painted red, has a ring-bolt in head and stern. The owner may have her again on proving property, and paying charges, by applying to the subscriber, living on the westward side of the Bodkin creek.

NEHEMIAH YOUNGER.

October 13, 1795.

TAKEN up as a stray a dark bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, a small star in her forehead, and branded on the left buttock B. The owner of the said mare is requested to make application to the subscriber, living near St. Leonard's creek town, prove his property, pay charges, and take the mare away.

DILAH CATTERTON. Calvert county, October 10, 1795.

THE members of the Society of the CINCINNATI of this state, are requested to meet at Mr. WHARF'S Tavern, in this City, on Tuesday the tenth of November next, as business of importance to the society requires their attendance.

By order, ROBERT DENNY, Secretary.

Annapolis, October 1, 1795.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the sixth instant, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Patowmack river, a mulatto man slave named DANIEL, about thirty years of age, five feet two or three inches high, rather spare made, fond of liquor, and has some knowledge of the carpenter's business, and is a remarkable artful fellow. I make no doubt but he will change his name and endeavour to pass for a free man; he had on and took with him a ruffe shirt, a blue cloth coat, with small yellow buttons, striped shag-jacker, striped green cloth ditto, and striped cotton ditto, white canvas breeches, white cotton stockings, a pair of boots and shoes, a low crowned hat, with a broad black ribbon band, and a large silver buckle in it. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in goal, so that his master may get him again, shall receive, if twenty miles from home EIGHT DOLLARS; if forty SIXTEEN DOLLARS, and if out of the state the above REWARD, including legal fees and reasonable charges if brought home, from

September 9, 1795. LLOYD M. LOWE.

In pursuance of a decree of Maryland, will be SOLD by Mr. RICHARD OWING, on the 26th day of November, at twelve o'clock in the first fair day, to the highest bidder, trustee appointed to satisfy claims against the estate of John, deceased,

FOUR HUNDRED AND TWO tracts of land called DORSEY'S LANE, situate in Arundel county, about one mill. On this land is a good and sundry improvements and hands; it is well adapted for a great portion of watered. The terms of sale annual payments with interest will be made to the purchaser money and interest at RANDOLPH'S, Annapolis, October 8,

On the above mentioned at one o'clock in the following property, ABOUT THREE ACRES OF LAND, the late BURGESS, lying on Elk county, near Snowden's mill. On one of which has on it a two all out houses necessary two valuable orchards of thereon. The soil will be well watered, and it is easily made. The credit of three equal annuities of December next; may be paid in depreciated certificates, issued by the cent. stock of the United States, or specie, and the same only. Bonds with a surety of the purchaser, in lieu of view the property to Mr. Thomas Jean, RANDOLPH'S, Annapolis, October 8,

NOTICE THE subscriber in pursuance of a decree of Maryland, the bonds become due the and respectfully begs for the punctual payment of the remind the clerks and in this state, of making the first day of November failure no discretionary power a suit or remit an for cost.) for neglect of RANDOLPH'S, Annapolis, September

On Tuesday 20th October first fair day, will be on credit, for bonds subscriber's plantation A PARCEL of HO among which are complete saddle horses, foal, and some of an int of strong young carriage place will be offered to TLE, consisting of W and some young fat cattle. September 30, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC on Friday the 30th of the first fair day, sale. A VALUABLE AN Arundel county, lays adjoining the lands land is well adapted to plentifully supplied with orchards; the building kitchen, quarters, two other convenient out chafe money to be paid will be given for one of for the remaining third person may view the subscriber.

THE subscriber in general Assembly empower him to disp town of Nottingham, of Brown, Perkins, and October 5, 1795.

A STRAY HORSE, tallion, he is a high, about ten years and his left hind foot prove property, pay on September 26, 1795.

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Mr. RICHARD OWINGS's upper mill, on Thursday the 26th day of November next, at the hour of twelve o'clock in the day, if fair, if not on the first fair day, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, by the subscriber, trustee appointed for that purpose, to satisfy claims against the estate of Charles Ridgely, of John, deceased.

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, parts of two tracts of land called THE DISCOVERY and DORSEY'S LANE, situate on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about one mile above said Owings's mill. On this land is a good seat for a merchant mill, and sundry improvements convenient for an overseer and hands; it is well adapted for farming and planting, has a great portion of wood and water, and is well watered. The terms of sale on a credit of three equal annual payments with interest. A deed of conveyance will be made to the purchaser when the whole purchase money and interest are paid.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Trustee.  
Annapolis, October 8, 1795.

On the above mentioned day, and at the same place, at one o'clock in the day, I shall offer for SALE, the following property, to wit:

ABOUT THREE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, the late residence of colonel JOHN BURGESS, lying on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, near Snowden's river, about five miles from Mr. Owings's mill. On this land are two tenements, one of which has on it a convenient dwelling house, with all out houses necessary on a farm, there are also two valuable orchards of various fruit trees growing thereon. The soil will suit either planter or farmer. It is well watered, and a sufficiency of meadow may be easily made. The terms of this sale will be on a credit of three equal annual payments from the first day of December next; two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the state of Maryland, six per cent. stock of the United States, or specie; one third of the principal in the deferred stock of the United States, or specie, and the whole of the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchaser immediately. Any person inclinable to view the premises, may do it by applying to Mr. Thomas Jean, the tenant thereon.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent  
of the State of Maryland.  
Annapolis, October 8, 1795.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the debtors to the state of Maryland, that the instalments on their bonds become due the first day of December next, and respectfully begs leave to call their attention to a punctual payment of the same. He also begs leave to remind the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties, in this state, of making their returns and payments on the first day of November next, and that in case of failure no discretionary power is vested in him to prevent a suit or remit any part of the penalty. (Five per cent.) for neglect of duty.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent.  
Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

On Tuesday 20th October next, if fair, otherwise the first fair day, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on credit, for bonds with approved security, at the subscriber's plantation on Fishing creek.

A PARCEL of HORSES, MARES, and COLTS, among which are several of the most elegant and complete saddle horses, some blooded mares, with foal, and some of an inferior description.—Also a pair of strong young carriage horses. At same time and place will be offered for CASH, a parcel of CATTLE, consisting of Work Oxen, Cows with Calf, and some young fat cattle fit for beef.

PETER EMERSON.  
September 30, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Friday the 30th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, if not previously sold at private sale.

A VALUABLE and healthy plantation in Anne-Arundel county, containing about 320 acres, it lays adjoining the lands of Herring creek church; the land is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat, is plentifully supplied with water, and on it are two good orchards; the buildings are a good dwelling house, kitchen, quarters, two tobacco houses, corn mill, and other convenient out houses. One third of the purchase money to be paid down, twelve months credit will be given for one other third, and two years credit for the remaining third from the day of sale. Any person may view the land on application to the subscriber.

JOSEPH DEALE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to dispose of a house and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late house of Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan.

WILLIAM BROWN,  
Surviving partner.  
October 5, 1795.

A STRAY HORSE came to the subscriber's plantation, he is a light bay about fourteen hands high, about ten years old, with a star in his forehead, and his left hind foot white. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM URQUHART.  
September 26, 1795.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Bladenburg, on the 20th of November, 1793, a negro man named FRANK, about 22 years of age, five feet eight inches high, smooth faced, his dress uncertain, as he has been so long away, he may have a forged a pass being very artful. Any person that will bring him home shall receive the above reward, if put in any goal, so that I get him, TWELVE DOLLARS.

ALEXANDER JACKSON.

### Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation, near Pig Point, in Anne-Arundel county, on Tuesday the 22d of September, a bay MARE, about fourteen hands high; she has a star in her forehead, branded on the left buttock very deep with a large B, she paces, trots, and gallops well; she is a remarkable great rogue. Whoever delivers said mare, or gives information so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward.

BENJAMIN ALLEN.

October 5, 1795.

### LANDS for SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber, trustee appointed for that purpose, to the highest bidder, at Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, on Thursday the 29th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the hour of twelve o'clock in the day, at Mr. Keone's Tavern, for the purpose of satisfying the principal and interest due on a mortgage from JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNE to WILLIAM HODGSON, amounting, on the first of October last, to the sum of £. 2310 14 7 current money, and also to satisfy the costs of suit and other expences arising from the sale of said property.

ALL those two parts or parcels of a TRACT of LAND, called WADES ADVENTURE, containing 218 acres, more or less. All that tract of land, called CRAFT, containing 37 acres, more or less, also, all that other tract of land, called ROSS COMMON, containing 100 acres of land, more or less, lying in Prince-George's county, and contiguous to the town of Piscataway. This valuable property lying near to or upon navigable water, not many miles distant from Alexandria and the City of Washington, has a fair prospect of speedy appreciation in value, and of being a desirable object to adventurers in land. The terms of sale will be for READY MONEY, or money to be paid immediately on the chancellor's ratification of the sale. The lands will be sold either entire or in parcels, as on the day of sale may appear most advantageous.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Trustee.  
Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

On TUESDAY the 24th day of November next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at twelve o'clock, at Messieurs Yates and Campbell's vendue store, in Baltimore-town, will be OFFERED for SALE, the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, in Baltimore county, called CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, originally surveyed for 576 acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, confiscated, purchased of the state of Maryland by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchase he hath been released. This land will be sold on a credit of two years from the first day of December next, one half of the principal, and interest on the whole, to be paid on or before the first day of December, 1796, and the remaining half and interest thereon to be paid on or before the first day of December, 1797. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the state of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States, or specie; one third in the deferred stock of the United States, or specie, and the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchaser immediately, and should he refuse or neglect to give bond, with good security, when required, he subjects himself to all loss, if any, on a second sale, and the expence attending this sale. A late survey has been made of this land, and the plot may be seen by applying to major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-town.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent  
of the State of Maryland.  
Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the nineteenth day of October next, at the subscribers, on the head of South-river,

A PARCEL of likely country born NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, half of a lot, and other property.

JOHN WATKINS,  
ANNE WATKINS, Executrix of  
THOS. RUTLAND, of THOS.

N. B. ALL persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Rutland, of Thos. are desired, for the last time, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to grant him an act of insolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

SAMUEL T. DYSON.  
Charles county, September 6, 1795.

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

CHARLES COX, Port-Tobacco, Maryland; Sarah Ferguson, Moab Freeman, Charles county; Olla Garner, Charles county; Benjamin Ogle, Mrs. Smute, Charles county, Pickawaxon.

BLEAZAR DAVIS, P. M.

To all whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have been a long time confined in goal for debts I am unable to discharge, and that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act to discharge me as an insolvent debtor.

JOSEPH BRISCOE.

Kent County, Maryland, August 31, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

THE land, late the property of LEWIS LEE, of this county, deceased, lying and being in this county, near South river ferry, consisting of two parts of a tract of land called BREWERTON, and contains in the whole 254 acres; as it is supposed that any person inclined to purchase will view the land previous to the day of sale, a description of it is thought unnecessary. Any person inclined to become a purchaser is requested to call on Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, who lives on the spot, and will shew the premises. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT DUVAL, Attorney  
in fact for the devisees of  
Lewis Lee.

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 16, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly, to relieve me from the payment of my debts, on the delivery of all my property for the use of my creditors.

JOSEPH CAVERLY,  
July 8, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT an application will be made to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next session, for an act empowering and authorizing the building a Toll-Bridge, over the Eastern Branch, from the City of Washington,—and also to establish an inspection of flour and provisions, in the said city.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, for a law to empower the justices of the levy court of Saint Mary's county, to levy a sum of money, for the support of his daughter Susannah Crauley, who is a cripple, on said county.

JOHN BRADBURN.  
September 14, 1795.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and still being indebted for large sums, for which judgments are now rendered against him, gives this public notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES.

September 5, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends making application to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, in order to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

HYLAND GEARS.  
Kent county, State of Maryland, 1795.

### JOHN RIGBY, STAYMAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has returned to this city where he intends continuing the above business in all its branches, with neatness and dispatch, in the shop he formerly occupied, next door to Messrs. Ridgely & Evans's store; he returns his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has hitherto met with from his numerous customers, in this and the adjacent counties; he trusts, from an uniform attention to business, to meet a continuance of past favours. Ladies living at a distance may have stays to fit them by measuring in the following manner.

1. From the top of the breast to the peak end.
  2. From the top of the back to the lower lace hole.
  3. Round the body close under the arms.
  4. Round the waist.
  5. Cross the breast from arm to arm.
- N. B. Ladies jackets made in the newest fashion.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. PATRICK MAGRATH, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested that they may be settled.

RALPH HIGINBOTHOM, Adm'r.  
Annapolis, September 22, 1795.

An APPRENTICE  
Wanted at this Office.

### Four Dollars Reward.

**S**TOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on the 17th of August last, in Anne-Arundel county, near the mouth of Lyons creek, a small yellow sorrel mare, eight years old, about twelve hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock O, has a small star in her forehead, trots and canters short, she is lengthy made for one of her size, and very hard to catch. Whoever will bring the said mare home shall have the above reward, paid by

**3X LEONARD GARY.**

### Ten Pounds Reward.

**R**AN AWAY, on the fifteenth instant, a yellow fellow named ISAAC, about five feet six or seven inches high, advanced in years, has a scar on his breast, and a large one on the back part of his shoulder. Whoever delivers said slave to me in Newport Foret, Charles county, shall have the above reward, if taken one hundred miles from home, if a longer or shorter distance a proportionable reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

**RAPHAEL BOARMAN.**

September 19, 1795.

### In St. John's College,

September 21, 1795.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, it was Unanimously

**R**ESOLVED, That this board meet on the fifteenth day of October next, and then proceed to the election of a PROFESSOR of LATIN and GREEK, in the room of Mr. PATRICK MAGRATH, deceased; that the said professor receive, for his services, at the rate of 800 dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly; and that, inasmuch as the professor of English and Grammar, and the assistant master of Latin and Greek, are candidates for the said professorship, in case either of them shall be elected, this board, on the same day, will proceed to fill the vacancy occasioned by such promotion; the salary of the professor of English and Grammar being 533 1/2 dollars, and the salary of the said master being 500 dollars.

**4X A. C. HANSON, President.**

The subscriber being about to leave this city for Baltimore-town, on the 30th inst. will DISPOSE of, at PRIVATE SALE,

**T**HE house he now lives in, together with the house in the occupation of Mr. NICHOLAS HARWOOD, and two other small brick tenements adjoining his dwelling house; the whole of these houses are subject to a ground rent of £. 50 per annum.

The subscriber will likewise dispose of, at private sale, the house now in the occupation of Mr. HENRY SIBELL, on the Dock, the house occupied by Mr. RICHARD FLEMING, on the Dock, and a brick house adjoining the ball-house, formerly the property of the PROPRIETOR. It is thought unnecessary to give any particular description of the situation or conveniences attending these houses, as the subscriber presumes any person inclinable to purchase the same would wish to take a view of them.

The subscriber has likewise for sale 108 acres of land, situate on Patuxent river, in Anne-Arundel county, being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, the principal part of which is cleared and well adapted to small grain.

He will likewise sell two good saddle horses, one chair, and one cart, with harness. The above houses and land will be disposed of at a reasonable price, and one year's credit for one half will be given for the same, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within one year from the time of sale. The horses, chair, cart, and harness, will be disposed of for cash.

All persons having claims against the subscriber are requested to exhibit them for payment, and those who are in any manner indebted are desired to make immediate payment, either to the subscriber, or to Mr. HENRY WAXFIELD, of Annapolis, in his absence, who is authorized to receive the same, otherwise suits will be brought without respect to persons.

**JOHN WELSH.**

Annapolis, September 21, 1795.

**T**HE Executive of this state having appointed me Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22d Regiment, it becomes proper for me to announce to the militia composing it, that I mean to pay particular attention to the discharge of the duties coupled with that appointment. The advancement of discipline among our citizens is an object greatly to be desired in a government like ours, it will be my care to attend as far as possible the different meetings of those who have been placed under my command in regiment, battalion and company, but as my exertions can be productive of little advantage unless they are well seconded by the officers and men belonging to the regiment, I beg leave to suggest to them the propriety of assembling in companies, as frequently as may be practicable, in order to perfect themselves in those essentials, without which it is impossible for them to be either respectable or serviceable as militia.

**X JOHN GASSAWAY.**

**T**HE vestry of King and Queen parish in Saint Mary's county, intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to permit the said vestry to raise, by lottery, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the churches in the said parish.

September 14, 1795.

### TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,

August 24th, 1795.

**N**OTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the funded debt, or stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum:

11. That pursuant to an act of congress, passed on the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there will be reimbursed and redeemed, on the first day of January ensuing, the rate or proportion of two per centum of the principal of the debt or stock, expressed in the certificates issued to the said creditors respectively.

2d. The said reimbursements will be made at the treasury of the United States, or at the loan offices where the said stock may stand credited at the close of the present year.

3d. The said reimbursements will be made to the said creditors in person, or to their attorneys duly constituted; but the powers of attorney which may be produced must contain an authority to receive the said reimbursement of principal, otherwise no more than the usual dividend of interest will be paid; and although the two per centum of principal to be redeemed, should not be demanded, yet the interest thereon will cease from the said first day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expence which would attend a renewal of the certificates, in consequence of the said reimbursement of principal, it has been determined that no renewal shall be made: And further, that the certificates which may be issued during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, in consequence of any transfers of the said six per cent. stock, shall notwithstanding the reimbursement of two per centum, as aforementioned, be expressed for the respective sums of the original capital stock. All persons who may negotiate the funded six per cent. stock of the United States, bearing a present interest, are therefore cautioned to observe, that during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, the value or true amount of principal unredeemed of the said debt or stock, will be ninety-eight per centum of the sums expressed in the certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year before mentioned, pursuant to directions of the secretary of the treasury.

**SAM. MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.**

**R**AN 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

**WILLIAM HARWOOD.**

July 6, 1795.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South river ferry, on Tuesday the 25th instant, a negro woman named BURNETTA, or commonly called NETT, about thirty-two years of age, of a black complexion, slim made, with thick lips, about five feet six or seven inches high; had on when she went away an osabrig jacket and petticoat, and took with her a calico jacket and petticoat, with black and yellow spots; it is supposed that she will change her cloaths and pass as a free woman, as a number have obtained their freedom in the neighbourhood where she went from. Whoever takes up the said woman and secures her in any gaol, so that her master gets her again, shall receive THREE POUNDS REWARD, including what the law allows, paid by

**GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.**

August 31, 1795.

### WANTED,

Without Delay,

**A** STRONG, stout, substantial, and faithfully built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well seasoned white oak for the frame.—The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very handsome model.—If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS BENSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled, by

**JOHN CHENEY, Executor.**

September 12, 1795.

### NOTICE

**I**S hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, to pass an act to repeal an act of the general assembly, entitled, "An act to vest certain entailed lands therein mentioned in the female heirs of Leonard Hollyday, Gent. in fee simple, passed in the year 1756."

**CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.**

September 23, 1795.

**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 24th of May, a negro man named WILLIS BOWZER, about thirty-four years of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the small-pox in March last, and is much marked with it, he is very remarkable about the ankles and feet, his ankles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and look swelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or rather a round instead of a hollow; he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat nose, and a smooth spoken fellow; he appears to be religious, and I suppose will endeavour to pass for a free man, as he has money and a variety of cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive a REWARD of FORTY DOLLARS.

**JOHN STEUART.**

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid carrying away, or in anywise harbouring, entertaining or employing the said negro at their peril.

### Sixteen Dollars Reward.

**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber, on the Head of South river, a negro man named FRANK, about 38 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, raw-boned, of a yellowish complexion, cross-eyed, and has a large wart on the corner of his right eye, he is very talkative, and a great snuffer; had on when he went away, a tearing coat, white kersey jacket, old gray half thick breeches, much worn, a felt hat almost new, white yarn stockings, and old shoes with nails in them; two osabrig shirts, much worn; he some time ago contended for his freedom by the name of Jackson, but did not obtain it; it is likely he may get a pass and endeavour to pass as a free man, and may change his cloathing. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

**ELIZABETH GARY, or WILLIAM HAYES, on the North side of Severn.**

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off at their peril.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Monday the 26th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, if not previously sold at private sale,

**A** VALUABLE and HEALTHY PLANTATION, in Anne-Arundel county, in the occupation of captain WM. WEEMS, who will go over the land and point out the improvements to any one inclinable to purchase. This plantation contains about 380 acres, is about four miles distant from the bay, and about the same distance from Patuxent-river, is convenient to Lower-Marlborough, Pig-Point, Tracey's Landing, and Nottingham warehouses. There are about 100 acres of woodland, and a considerable meadow may be made. The land is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat, is plentifully supplied with water, and on it are good orchards; the buildings are a good dwelling house, three rooms below and three above, with a good cellar and kitchen, an overseer's house, quarter, corn house, tobacco house, and other out houses.

—ALSO,—

**A** TRACT of LAND, on Herring creek, adjoining Tracey's Landing warehouse, containing about 93 acres. There is on the land some wood and meadow, a dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, and an orchard, and is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat.

The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security. Mr. DAVID WEEMS will shew the small tract to any person inclinable to purchase.

**JOHN MUIR, Agent for the creditors of captain WM. WEEMS.**

### Runaways in Custody.

**C**OMMITTED to my custody, on the 19th of this instant, two negro men, one of them says his name is WILLIAM, and that he belongs to JACOB CASTER, in Moore county, near Cross creek, in North-Carolina, and that he has been runaway these twelve months; the other says his name is TOM, and that he belongs ZADOCK CLAGETT, merchant, in George-town, Montgomery county. Their masters are hereby requested to pay charges and take them away in two months from the above date, or they will be sold, according to law, for their prison fees and other charges, by

**RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.**

August 25, 1795.

**A**PPPLICATION will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, by the rector and vestry of St. JAMES'S PARISH, to pass an act empowering them to sell the glebe land on Patuxent river.

By order of the vestry,  
**WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Register.**

**H**AVING 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.

**BENJAMIN OGLE.**

August 22, 1795.

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

(LIST YEAR.)

# MA

SARZAN

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Want of harmony betw Bessroi and Dumas, and n obliged Kellerman to eva territory, and draw near trics.

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All these ships were b part of their cargoes, brought into Rochefort. fort, and several factorio

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Letters from Italy fa taken place betwixt th the king of Sardinia, the powers of Italy with the exception of the immediate directio

We are assured that on Flushing, and that Aug. 29. We lear pace was terminated nature. It is true, h

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 22, 1795.

## SARZANA, July 10.

SINCE the French have evacuated the environs of Vado, the Austrians have taken possession of that fort, which now displays the Austrian flag, though the French, during their stay in that neighbourhood, never attempted to remove the Genoese flag, or interfere in the government of that place. This circumstance, and some other encroachments of the allies, have given the alarm to this republic. Government has called upon the inhabitants to keep themselves in readiness to defend their country: 30,000 muskets have already been distributed among the people of Genoa.

The Gulf of Vado is already swarming with privateers, who carry the Austro Sardinian flag, and intercept the ships of neutral nations.

Great disturbances are reigning in Cagliari, the capital of Sardinia; the two parties assassinate each other in the streets.

Want of harmony between the two representatives Belfroi and Dumas, and not the force of the allies, has obliged Kellerman to evacuate part of the Genoese territory, and draw nearer to the conquered countries.

## WARSAW, August 5.

The king of Prussia has, at the request of count Sawarow, ordered from South Prussia, 200,000 quarters of corn for the support of the Russian troops. This demonstrates the friendship that exists between the Russian and Prussian troops. The Russian troops in this city are very numerous, they have very formidable patrols in the neighbourhood of this city.

## HAMBURG, August 7.

The hereditary prince of Orange has been here for some days. He is now gone, it is said, to Groningen, where he expects to be received by a powerful party, who have always been attached to the stadholder, and who are to assist his royal highness in the re-establishment of that system of government which existed in the United Provinces previous to their subjection to the French arms. It is said that he is to be aided by all the malcontents of Holland; and that by those means and by the powerful cooperation of the king of Prussia, little doubts are entertained of the success of this undertaking, considering the vast number of persons who are inimical to the proceedings of the present government of the United Provinces. I must observe, however, that what I have now mentioned is no more than the rumour of the day.

There is one circumstance I can inform you of for a certainty, that a most amazing number of Dutch vessels of all sizes, with their crews, have withdrawn themselves from all connexion with the United Provinces, and put themselves under the protection of the king of Denmark: if any of the sailors are asked what country they belong to, they answer, they were once Dutchmen but now they are Danish subjects.

## ROCHEFORT, August 1.

I am at length arrived in this harbour, after a year's cruise, during which I have never set foot on shore. Our cruise was not on a coast of the most agreeable kind. It extended from Senegal to Amoris. We took 57 English ships, 13 Portuguese, 2 Spanish, 2 Dutch, —total 74.

All these ships were burnt, after taking out the best part of their cargoes, except four, which we have brought into Rochefort. We took besides, a town, a fort, and several factories.

The names of the prizes are, the slave ship the Princess Royal, of 22 nine pounders, laden with gold dust, and elephants teeth. The Experiment, of London, of 20 guns, laden with rum. The Echo of London, of 150 tons, laden with muslin and other goods. The Portuguese ship Santa Elizabetha, of 550 tons, richly laden with dry goods. A great quantity of gold and silver has also been brought in these prizes.

## PARIS, August 25.

Letters from Vienna say, that the count Kaunitz, and prince Lickenstein, have been charged by the emperor to go to the frontiers to receive the daughter of Louis XVI. having agreed to accept the relations of the late king in exchange for the deputies.

Letters from Italy say, that a suspension of arms has taken place between the armies of France and those of the king of Sardinia. According to these letters all the powers of Italy are computed in this armistice, with the exception of those countries which are under the immediate direction of the emperor.

We are assured that the English have made a descent on Flushing, and that the Dutch have repulsed them.

Aug. 29. We learn from Basle that the work of peace was terminated; but the information was premature. It is true, however, that the negotiations ad-

vance. The arrival of the deputies Reubell and Merlin, is a proof that a finish will soon be put to the treaty.

The chevalier d'Yriarte, the Spanish minister, labours with great ardour, for the pacification of the Italian states.

Our armies, it is positively said, have crossed the Rhine.

The people of Paris have had to-day allowed three quarters of a pound of bread each person. It is nearly six months since they had so large an allowance. They are promised an entire pound of bread per day, as soon as the new constitution shall be in force. So great is the want of labourers, that 150 to 200 livres per day, is paid by the farmers for reapers of their harvest. No wonder, therefore, that corn is dear.

The British vessels have re-commenced the blockade of Genoa. No vessel goes out or in but they visit it.

They seize all the vessels which are bound to that part of the river occupied by the French. The government of Genoa shews the greatest dissatisfaction at this conduct of the British.

The administration for selling national domains have offered for sale the effects of M. La Fayette.

We find in the Gazette Française the following account of a grievous phenomenon.

"The village situate on the lake of the four villages de Bois, belonging to Lucerne, named Weggis, has disappeared in the following manner: A rivulet which ran from the mountain of Regis to this village suddenly changed its course; it was observed, and found that it emptied itself into a profound gulph of the mountain. At the same time it was perceived that in many places near the village the earth sunk, and that the tower of the church shook. The inhabitants delayed not immediately to carry off their effects, and in a few hours the ground on which the village was situated gave way towards the lake, and at the same time, a part of the mountain fell down, and the village was swallow up."

## LONDON, August 10.

The Spanish ambassador being interrogated respecting the precipitancy with which his court had concluded the peace with France; it was full time said he, for if we had waited one month they would have been masters of Madrid.

The debt of Spain is estimated at two hundred millions of dollars since the commencement of the war with France.—The clergy has paid 96 millions—and there has been 60,000 men killed.

Sapineau and Charette are marching towards Nantes at the head of the Vendéens—they expect daily a bloody engagement.—The republican columns increase—the last letters state the army at 150,000 men—they add that general Hoche will terminate the business before winter; he has always kept his word.

Our fleet is always cruising, and puts ashore from time to time in the river those emigrants who wish to join the rebels.

Aug. 14. One of the objections made to the use of rice as a good and wholesome substitute for flour is, that it occasions those who eat it to go blind. An eminent physician, who wrote on the nature of ailments, notices this ridiculous and vulgar error, and says, it is just as likely to have any effect on the eyes, as it would be for new milk to make a man dead drunk.

In consequence of an application from the duke of Richmond to the duke of York, to know if the order for the discontinuance of hair-powder was meant to include the officers, the duke of York has returned for answer, that it was intended to preclude officers from wearing hair-powder. The duke of Richmond and his staff have set the example of discontinuance.

Accounts from Genoa mention, that a duel took place on the morning of the 11th of July, at Carignan, between M. Antonis Cattaneo, a Corsican, and M. Segard, a native of France: the former preferred a sword, but M. Segard wishing to fight with a sabre, it was agreed to; when, after ten minutes contest, M. Cattaneo was mortally wounded, having the artery of his arm cut, and the bone fractured. M. Segard was slightly wounded.

The wheat reaping began in many parts of Worcesterhire and in Monmouthshire in the middle of last week. The crops there turned out (as they do every where else) to be very fine and most abundant, and in a few days the samples may be expected at market.

As a proof of the prodigious increase of the linen trade of Ireland (the staple of the northern parts of that kingdom) in the course of the last six weeks they exported to this kingdom, of plain linens only, the surprising quantity of 15,809,834 yards.

Yesterday morning the passage over Tower wharf, as well as the gates, were close shut up, on account of the landing of the male elephants, and other wild beasts, brought over in the last ships from the East-Indies, which were deposited in the royal menagerie,

which deposit is shortly to be enlarged, it having been found too contracted for the number of animals, particularly in warm weather.

Aug. 16. The late treaty between the French republic and the king of Spain is so flagrant a breach of all good faith with our court, besides that it directly violates the treaty of Utrecht, by which Spain is bound not to cede St. Domingo to any other power; that it has given rise to a report of hostilities between Spain and Great-Britain. Had the court of Spain acted so perfidious a part on any other occasion than the present, a war must have been inevitable; but we do not think that the insult can be noticed now.

If the Spanish minister had only acted a generous and honest part, by explaining to lord Bute the necessity of his court making peace, it would have been some apology; but so far from pursuing such a conduct, the language towards our ambassador was directly the reverse.

## Extract of a letter from Plymouth, August 10.

"By the Manchester, we learn, that there are fifteen sail of the line at l'Orient, all dismantled, and their sailors serving on shore; that there are 14 frigates at Rochefort, but not one dares stir out, as lord Bridport is cruising from the mouth of Bourdeaux river to Rochefort. All the ships in Brett water are likewise laid up."

Aug. 19. According to intelligence received on Monday by the messengers which arrived from the continent, we learn that the baron de Gortz, his Prussian majesty's minister at Ratibon, has publicly announced to the diet, that the king, his master, had never fought nor pretended to be the negotiator of a peace between the empire and France, without having first obtained the consent of the emperor, as chief, to use his good offices towards bringing about this salutary measure.

The same minister has also assured the minister of his Imperial majesty, at Ratibon, that the king of Prussia, in making peace with the French republic, had solely confined himself to the termination of the war between Prussia and the republic, and that he had entered into no other engagement of any sort with that power.

We have already mentioned that the empress of Russia had signified her displeasure at the conduct which his Prussian majesty had of late observed towards the emperor; and the above notification seems to be a strong symptom that it has had its effect, and that this versatile monarch is, (to use a vulgar expression) drawing in his horns.

We find, at length, that the convention has ordered all the deputies under confinement to be brought to immediate trial. Among these are Barrere, and the deputies confined in the castle of Ham in Picardy. There seems no doubt they will meet with the fate they have long since merited.

The new insurrection of the Vendéens, under the orders of general Charette, is publicly announced in every Paris newspaper. He has 60,000 men in arms under his command, and the convention is extremely fearful of sending any of the republican troops against him. The Chouans are likewise stated to be in great force in all the western provinces.

The king of Prussia has laid before the French government his claims to the principality of Juliers, which has been conquered by the French. Aix-la-Chapelle, and the Dutch government have remonstrated against these claims, alleging that if the king of Prussia is put in possession of Juliers, he will be master of the whole course of the Rhine, and be enabled to do great injury to the trade of Holland. It is impossible to say what are the motives of his Prussian majesty for bringing forward this claim at the present moment. Is it not probable, that he wishes to find some pretext for commencing hostilities against the Dutch republic.

Aug. 21. Such has been for some time past, the want of money at the treasury, to defray the ordinary expences, especially the expences of the army, that various reports have been circulated, both with respect to the causes of the deficiency, and the means of providing for it.

Among many other conjectures, it has been said that public money has been applied to paying the debts of the count d'Artois; and that the minister has already negotiated a loan of thirty-three millions.

Nothing can be more absurd. The objections made to paying the debts of the prince of Wales, may be considered as proof positive, that no attempt either has been, or will be made to pay the debts of count d'Artois, with money wrung from the people of England; and if a loan were already negotiated, the minister could not avail himself of a single six-pence of it till sanctioned by parliament.

The want of money, however, is notorious. It proceeds from three causes, viz. the extraordinary expences of the several departments for 1794, having been stated in the minister's budget many millions short of their actual amount; the daily increase of places, pensions and establishments; and the immense sums lavished

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,  
August 24th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the funded debt, or stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum:

1st. That pursuant to an act of congress, passed on the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there will be reimbursed and redeemed, on the first day of January ensuing, the rate or proportion of two per centum of the principal of the debt or stock, expressed in the certificates issued to the said creditors respectively.

2d. The said reimbursements will be made at the treasury of the United States, or at the loan offices where the said stock may stand credited at the close of the present year.

3d. The said reimbursements will be made to the said creditors in person, or to their attorneys duly constituted; but the power of attorney which may be produced must contain an authority to receive the said reimbursement of principal, otherwise no more than the usual dividend of interest will be paid; and although the two per centum of principal to be redeemed, should not be demanded, yet the interest thereon will cease from the said first day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expence which would attend a renewal of the certificates, in consequence of the said reimbursement of principal, it has been determined that no renewal shall be made: And further, that the certificates which may be issued during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, in consequence of any transfers of the said six per cent. stock, shall notwithstanding the reimbursement of two per centum, as aforementioned, be expressed for the respective sums of the original capital stock. All persons who may negotiate the funded six per cent. stock of the United States, bearing a present interest, are therefore cautioned to observe, that during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the value or true amount of principal unredeemed of the said debt or stock, will be ninety-eight per centum of the sums expressed in the certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year before mentioned, pursuant to directions of the secretary of the treasury.

SAM. MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

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

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South river ferry, on Tuesday the 25th instant, a negro woman named BURNETTA, or commonly called NETT, about thirty-two years of age, of a black complexion, slim made, with thick lips, about five feet six or seven inches high; had on when she went away an osnabrig shirt and petticoat, and took with her a calico jacket and petticoat, with black and yellow. It is supposed that she will change her cloaths and pass as a free woman, as a number have obtained their freedom in the neighbourhood where she went from. Whoever takes up the said woman and secures her in any goal, so that her master gets her again, shall receive THREE POUNDS REWARD, including what the law allows, paid by

GASSAW RAWLINGS.

August 31, 1795.

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and faithfully built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well seasoned white oak for the frame.—The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very handsome model.—If the craft or boat be well appraised it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

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

JOHN CHENEY, Executor.

September 12, 1795.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, to pass an act to repeal an act of the general assembly, entitled, An act to vest certain entailed lands therein mentioned in the female heirs of Leonard Hollyday, Gent. in fee simple, passed in the year 1796.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

September 23, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Bladensburg, on the 20th of November, 1793, a negro man named FRANK, about 22 years of age, five feet eight inches high, smooth faced, his dress uncertain, as he has been so long away, he may have a forged pass being very artful. Any person that will bring him home shall receive the above reward, if put in any goal, so that I get him, TWELVE DOLLARS.

ALEXANDER JACKSON.

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation, near Pig Point, in Anne-Arundel county, on Tuesday the 22d of September, a bay MARE, about fourteen hands high; she has a star in her forehead, branded on the left buttock very deep with a large B, she paces, trots, and gallops well; she is a remarkable great rogue. Whoever delivers said mare, or gives information so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward.

BENJAMIN ALLEIN.

October 5, 1795.

LANDS for SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber, trustee appointed for that purpose, to the highest bidder, at Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, on Thursday the 29th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the hour of twelve o'clock in the day, at Mr. Koons's Tavern, for the purpose of satisfying the principal and interest due on a mortgage from JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES to WILLIAM HODGSON, amounting, on the first of October last, to the sum of £. 2310 14 7 current money, and also to satisfy the costs of suit and other expences arising from the sale of said property.

ALL those two parts or parcels of a TRACT of LAND, called WADES ADVENTURE, containing 218 acres, more or less. All that tract of land, called CRAFT, containing 37 acres, more or less, also, all that other tract of land, called ROSS COMMON, containing 100 acres of land, more or less, lying in Prince-George's county, and contiguous to the town of Piscataway. This valuable property lying near to or upon navigable water, not many miles distant from Alexandria and the City of Washington, has a fair prospect of speedy appreciation in value, and of being a desirable object to adventurers in land. The terms of sale will be for READY MONEY, or money to be paid immediately on the chancellor's ratification of the sale. The lands will be sold either entire or in parcels, as on the day of sale may appear most advantageous.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Trustee.  
Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

On TUESDAY the 24th day of November next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at twelve o'clock, at Messieurs Yates and Campbell's vendue store, in Baltimore-town, will be OFFERED for SALE, the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, in Baltimore county, called CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, originally surveyed for 576 acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, confiscated, purchased of the state of Maryland by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchase he hath been released. This land will be sold on a credit of two years from the first day of December next, one half of the principal, and interest on the whole, to be paid on or before the first day of December, 1796, and the remaining half and interest thereon to be paid on or before the first day of December, 1797. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the state of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States, or specie; one third of the deferred stock of the United States, or specie, and the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchaser immediately, and should he refuse or neglect to give bond, with good security, when required, he subjects himself to all loss, if any, on a second sale, and the expence attending this sale. A late survey has been made of this land, and the plot may be seen by applying to major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-town.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent of the State of Maryland.  
Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT an application will be made to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next session, for an act empowering and authorizing the building a Toll-Bridge, over the Little Branch, from the City of Washington,—and also to establish an inspection of flour and provisions, in the said city. Washington, September 1, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. PATRICK MAGRATH, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested that they may be settled.

RALPH HIGINBOTHOM, Adm'r.  
Annapolis, September 22, 1795.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 24th of May, a negro man named WILLIS BOWZER, about thirty-four years of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the small-pox in March last, and is much marked with it, he is very remarkable about the ankles and feet, his ankles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and look swelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or rather a round instead of a hollow; he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat nose, and is a smooth spoken fellow; he appears to be religious, and I suppose will endeavour to pass for a free man, as he has money and a variety of cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive a REWARD of FORTY DOLLARS.

JOHN STEUART.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid carrying away, or in anywise harbouring, entertaining or employing the said negro at their peril.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the Head of South river, a negro man named FRANK, about 38 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, raw-boned, of a yellowish complexion, cross-eyed, and has a large wart on the corner of his right eye, he is very talkative, and a great snuffer; had on when he went away, a searthing coat, white kersey jacket, old gray halfthick breeches, much worn, a felt hat almost new, white yarn stockings, and old shoes with nails in them; two osnabrig shirts, much worn; he some time ago contended for his freedom by the name of Jackson, but did not obtain it; it is likely he may get a pass and endeavour to pass as a free man, and may change his cloathing. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

ELIZABETH GARY, or WILLIAM HAYES, on the North side of Severn.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off at their peril.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Monday the 26th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, if not previously sold at private sale,

A VALUABLE and HEALTHY PLANTATION, in Anne-Arundel county, in the occupation of captain WM. WEEMS, who will go over the land and point out the improvements to any one inclinable to purchase. This plantation contains about 330 acres, is about four miles distant from the bay, and about the same distance from Patuxent-river, is convenient to Lower-Marlborough, Pig-Point, Tracey's Landing, and Nottingham warehouses. There are about 100 acres of woodland, and a considerable meadow may be made. The land is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat, is plentifully supplied with water, and on it are good orchards; the buildings are a good dwelling house, three rooms below and three above, with a good cellar and kitchen, an overseer's house, quarter, corn house, tobacco house, and other out houses.

—ALSO,—

A TRACT of LAND, on Herring creek, adjoining Tracey's Landing warehouse, containing about 93 acres. There is on the land some wood and meadow, a dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, and an orchard, and is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security. Mr. DAVID WEEMS will show the small tract to any person inclinable to purchase.

JOHN MUIR, Agent for the creditors of captain WM. WEEMS.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the fifteenth instant, a yellow fellow named ISAAC, about five feet six or seven inches high, advanced in years, has a scar on his breast, and a large one on the back part of his shoulder. Whoever delivers said slave to me in Newport Forest, Charles county, shall have the above reward, if taken one hundred miles from home, if a longer or shorter distance a proportionable reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

RAPHAEL BOARMAN.

September 19, 1795.

To all whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have been a long time confined in goal for debts I am unable to discharge, and that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act to discharge me as an insolvent debtor.

JOSEPH BRISCOE.

Kent County, Maryland, August 31, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, for a law to empower the justices of the court of Saint Mary's county, to levy a sum of money for the support of his daughter Susannah Crasley, who is a cripple, on said county.

JOHN BRADBURN.

September 14, 1795.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Last Year.)

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 29, 1795.

W E S E L, August 9.

**A**CCORDING to all accounts, the French are positively determined to cross the Rhine in several places above Cologne, and seem only to wait for the decreasing of the enormous height of that river at present. Along the banks of the Rhine, near Duffeldorf, &c. they have erected tremendous batteries to cover this undertaking, to which pontoons and all other requisites are in readiness.—The van-guard will consist of the division of general Lefevre, of 14,000 men. The Imperialists on their part, adopt all necessary measures to render that undertaking as difficult as possible. The threatening preparations have spread terror and confusion over Duffeldorf and its vicinity, which town is almost empty, a great number of inhabitants with their best effects having left it.—Near Coblenz it is also feared the French will cross the Rhine.

Letters from Crevelt state, that a courier from Basle had passed through that place, to carry positive and repeated orders to the Hague, to respect the goods and effects of the stadtholder.

B A S L E, August 8.

The Prussian minister of state, baron de Hardenberg, has had several conferences with M. Barthelemy. The Imperial minister, baron de Bartenstein, is daily expected here; it is even assured that the plan for a general peace of the empire, will be finished in a few days, by the deputies of several states of the empire now here.

France, it is said, has insisted that Basle shall be the place for the congress for peace.

F R A N C F O R T, August 8.

According to letters from Berlin, the decision of the great affair, relative to Poland will speedily be accomplished, and it will soon be settled what part shall fall to the share of the court of Vienna.

C O L O G N E, August 9.

Every thing here presages great hostilities. For many days past all has been in motion. All persons attached to the navigation of the Rhine, have been obliged to give their names to be enregistered. The old batteries on the Rhine are re-established, and they have even raised new works and redoubts. They have all made embasures in the walls of the city.

Yesterday there arrived in the environs of Juliers a transport of 160 pieces of cannon and howitzers. Two more of the like kind are expected very shortly, one of which is destined for the side of Crevelt, whilst the other is to be employed in the new fortifications of our city, and along the Rhine.

P A R I S, August 28.

A report made to the popular society of Nantes, in the sitting of August 27, by the commissaries appointed for the purpose of getting information on the facts there related.

On the 25th of this month two waggons loaded with 1,150,000 livres in assignats, 25,000 in cash, six waggons loaded with flour, two with rum, brandy, &c. were taken by the Chouans between Craquefou and Petit-Mars, (nine miles from hence) in going to Chateau-Briant, the place whither it was destined.

It is impossible to hear any thing so ferocious as the unheard of cruelties committed by those villains on our brave brethren of the battalion of Arras, one of the best disciplined in the republic; in a word, the one which first entered with the legion of Nantes the fortress Penthièvre at Quiberon. Those unfortunate men, about 300 in number, have been assailed by 4 or 5000 Chouans, who surrounded them on all sides at their coming out of Craquefou, where some of them having unfortunately been thirstily begged of the inhabitants some water to drink. A woman, or rather a monster, shewing a pretended humanity, said that water would hurt them, and that she intended to give them a more wholesome drink! She fetched a pitcher in which there were perhaps about 20 bottles of wine, which, it is said, was poisoned, of which all who were thirstily drank, their number was great, and the weather very hot. The troops marched on, and after having gone little less than a mile, several volunteers were obliged to stop on account of the violent pains they felt; many of them expired on the spot, being considerably swelled up. At that very moment the troops heard the dreadful horn, signal of the rallying of the Chouans, and women roaring forth *lads, come to us, come!* In the mean time, the whole republican troops were surrounded, the firing on both sides was brisk notwithstanding the inequality of arms, the Chouans had guns called *caudiers*, carrying 500 paces, the battalions of Arras fought with that courage and intrepidity peculiar to the defenders of liberty, until their strength as well as cartridges, five packs of

which every one was provided with, were exhausted; necessity then compelled them to push their way with charged bayonets through that horde of ferocious cannibals.

Upon their being summoned to resign their colours, they answered, that as long as a single man of the battalion should breathe, he would risk his life in defence of the standard of liberty; that the French soldiers (the true republicans) were strangers to the survival of their honour. This sublime answer is worthy of the conquerors of Quiberon. They afterwards charged on the Chouans and almost by a miracle happily reached Nort, (five leagues from Nantes). The number of men lost in that unhappy engagement is not yet well known, but at the muster more than 220 men were missing.

Thirty wounded arrived here yesterday by water; they imparted to us the horrors committed by those villains, and the magnanimous behaviour of the captain of the 4th company of that battalion; the Chouans offered him his life, should he consent to accept of the post of captain of cavalry among them. His answer was, "that he had rather die a republican." He was immediately delivered up to the flames.

Extra of a letter from Nantes, dated August 20.

"General of brigade Oambray gave to the commander in chief an account of his having searched into the marshes of Chailans. The rebels fled before the republican troops. Not a single vessel of the enemy is seen on the coast.

"In that expedition we have got certain information of the landing effected at Bec, on the 20th Thermidor. Only seven emigrants, one of whom was killed, got ashore. His name was Lefebure, he was much regretted by the Vendéans on account of his being particularly acquainted with the coast. He himself had piloted the little British fleet, the landing of which he contrived.

"This convoy carried to Belleville by Charette, though important, is not so much so as it was reported to be. It consists only of 72 waggons loaded with 6000 muskets, as many cutlasses and pistols, 22 barrels of gunpowder, and a great quantity of blue, red, and gray cloaths.—It is affirmed that each division of the Vendean army will be clothed with a particular colour. The coats were cut and would have been immediately distributed.

"Two four-pounders have been landed; this is, no doubt, a new present England intends making the republic, if the troops, too few in number at that time, did not go to receive it, it was because they thought it their duty to wait for their brethren in arms, who are daily coming from the northern army and down from the heights of the Pyrennees, it will not be long certainly before they go to draw that pledge out of Charette's hands."

N A N T È S, August 19.

The different detachments of the army of the north have left this city, and are now on their march to Chalans and St. Gilles, about 40 miles southwest of Nantes, in the heart of La Vendee; these are the same places where the English meditated to join the pretended army of 40,000 well disciplined and well armed royalists, commanded by the foudissant invincible character; but it is as yet a mystery how these bragging islanders will effect their descent, or meet their formidable allies; for the posts are all occupied by the republicans, the coast is lined with troops, and battalions are pouring in from all sides, not to combat armies of royalists, but to sweep the department of La Vendee, and exterminate the dispersed band of robbers who disturb the public peace.

The presence of the troops of the line who appeared singularly exasperated against a certain class of inhabitants, who do but ill dissemble their hatred against all that is republican, occasioned some disturbances in this city; the three thousand men of the regiment of the department of Allier, in particular accused the merchants and the rich, of being authors of the rebellion in La Vendee, and the supporters of the chiefs of the Chouans—they swore a war of death against all the Muscadins and royalists; an immense crowd of citizens did the same; they paraded the streets singing the *Marseillois* hymn, the solemn tune of which struck all those with terror, who, a little before, had confidently expected the return of former prerogatives, and exclusive privileges—unhappily at this moment of fermentation, ten thousand Chouans, sent in from Port St. Pere before the military tribunal, arrived, and were immediately immolated by the mob. No persuasions could bring the enraged multitude to their senses, they pretend that the Chouans ravaging the country like beasts of prey, deserved to be treated like beasts of prey, who ought to be shot down wherever they were met with.

L O N D O N, August 23.

The mail from Italy brings no news of importance. At Leghorn it was reported on the 29th ult. that the

English and French fleets were at sea; but it was believed that the latter, on account of their inferiority, would avoid an action.

The treasury papers, now, that a second expedition to the coast of France has been resolved upon, endeavour to amuse the public with an account of the vast force of Charette's army, and of his determination to co-operate in the most effectual manner with the emigrants. We have no reason from the accounts in the Paris papers to believe that Charette is in great force; nay, it is even doubtful whether he has commenced hostilities; but if Charette has so great a force as is stated, his exertions, it is easy to see, will be ineffectual; and the only effect that will result from them will be unavailing massacre and bloodshed.

Advices of the 19th inst. have been received from Sir John Warren; by these it appears that opposition had been made by the republicans to the landing of some ammunition from the British fleet, destined for the royalists. Charette sent down a detachment of 1500 of his men, who defeated the republicans, and accomplished the object of the enterprise. The republicans lost a considerable number of men; the royalists about 200. This is so far important, as it is the first active hostile operation since the sham treaty formed between the commissioners of the convention and Charette.

The object of the French is, it is said, by crossing the Rhine, to force the emperor to enter into a negotiation. His minister at Basle, the Paris papers assert, has consented on the part of the emperor to the renunciation of the Netherlands, on condition that they shall be erected into a separate state.

From the accounts received by a French officer arrived in town from Brittany, it appears, that several of the French emigrants taken at Quiberon, have found means to escape, and join the Chouans; that the military commission at Vannes has condemned only to one month's imprisonment, all such emigrants as at the time of their emigration had not attained the 16th year of their age; which measure, as no extracts from the baptismal registers were required, has saved the lives of a great number of persons.—Of one thousand emigrated noblemen taken prisoners at Quiberon, only 188 have been shot.

Aug. 25. The following anecdote of capt. Moore, of the Syrene frigate is transmitted to us by a gentleman on board that vessel; we feel a national pride in giving it to the world.

During a recent cruise off the coast of France, capt. Moore fell in with some small fishing vessels, who on his approach abandoned their nets, and affected their escape to shore; being in want of fresh provisions, he ordered out his boats, and drew the nets, by which means he obtained a considerable quantity of fish. With due consideration, however, to the wretched Poissards, whom he had thus deprived of the hire of their labour, he ascertained the value of the fish, which proved, on the testimony of the pilot to be six guineas; and this sum, together with an appropriate letter he put into a bladder, and suspended it to the nets, which he again threw into the water and set sail. The affrighted fishermen from the shore witnessed the early part of the transaction, and on the departure of the frigate returned to their station, for the purpose of saving the remnant of their nets, which, according to usage, they expected to have found hacked to pieces. How great must have been their gratitude and delight, when, on drawing in their nets, they not only discovered them whole, but the treasure attached to them! It is thus we should ever act. We war not against individuals, whom, in all the relative duties of life, we should consider as friends and brethren.

Of Peace.

In the first political circles, there are those who at this moment firmly believe that a peace is now negotiating, by a side wind, between this country and France, and that its leading principle, the unqualified acknowledgement of the French republic, has already been conceded by our ministers!

The attempt at new conquests in the West-Indies, they say, is not to be regarded as contradictory of this statement.—Something must be done in the interim to amuse the public mind; and this expedition, however hazardous it may appear, when it is considered that the negroes of the French islands are now in freedom, will be regarded by the people in England with more complacency than the efforts, cruel on the one hand, and impotent on the other, which are directed against the coast of France!

The latest Paris Gazettes mention, that it is expected that the British government will undertake another expedition not against France but against Holland; and that the province of Zealand will be the immediate object of attack. It is also supposed, that an attempt will be made to block up the port of Ostend. The garrison of Ostend has, in consequence, been augmented, and a large body of troops has been dispatched to Ostend and Broges.

Aug. 26. The following serious affair lately occurred at Tripoli, in Africa. A banditti being in a state of

rebellious insurrection in the country, the dey suspected or pretended to suspect, some of the servants belonging to the English consul (Mr. Lucas) of holding a correspondence with the rebels, and accordingly sent a message to him, peremptorily demanding a Jew and a native belonging to this establishment. Mr. Lucas, conceiving the demand incompatible and contrary to the established customs of nations, besides dreading the savage nature of the Mahometan despot, presumed to remonstrate, and at the same time, solemnly asserted, to the very best of his judgment, the innocence of the parties; but the dey, instead of attending to his remonstrances, sent a guard, and had the two wretched individuals arrested and brought before him. The alleged crimes were read to them, and notwithstanding their positive plea of not guilty, they were both sentenced to immediate execution. The Jew was accordingly burned alive, and the native hanged. To this outrage upon law, justice, and humanity, may be added, that the consul himself received a threat, which has rendered him very apprehensive of personal danger.

Aug. 27. The conjecture which we stated in our last, respecting the truth of the whisper that Spain and Prussia were now bringing matters to bear, in behalf of this country and the emperor, with France, appears fast consolidating. Ministers, it is said, have secretly acknowledged the permanency of the French republic and we doubt not they will soon make this acknowledgment public.

Aug. 28. The Winchester affixes commenced on Wednesday. John Wheeland was convicted of having stabbed Joseph Hall in the parish of Carisbrook, fined one shilling; and Michael Stevetman Coffield convicted of having given orders to the above mentioned John Wheeland to stab Joseph Hall, and that in consequence of such orders Wheeland did stab Hall in the lower part of his left breast; fined also one shilling: while John Wyatt, for stealing two fleeces of wool, the property of R. Smith was sentenced to die; and he will accordingly be executed on Saturday next!!!

#### Ingenious Defence!

A fellow was lately apprehended and taken before the magistrates in Marlbro' street, for crying out, "No King! we want no king." When asked what he had to say, he confessed that he had used the words, and insisted, that we did not want a king—for, said he, "we have a king, and a very good one!"

The earl of Moira's command seems now at an end. His staff has been dismissed; and Sir Ralph Abercrombie who waited only as matter of etiquette for his lordship's leaving Southampton, went down this day to take the command of the troops intended for the West-Indies.

By the Paris papers of the 23d and 24th instant, it appears, that the convention has completed the new constitution, and ordered copies to be sent to the armies and the departments.

Some of these papers are silent respecting Pichegru having crossed the Rhine, while others continue to assert the fact.

The first of the two mails due from Hamburg arrived this morning, but none of the accounts from the Rhine came down so late as the 14th, the time fixed by the Paris accounts, for the passage of the Rhine having been effected. In fact, intelligence from that quarter now reaches this country sooner through Paris than by Hamburg; for accounts from the Rhine reach Paris in two days, and when the wind is fair, may be here in three days after.—On some late occasions we have had our Paris intelligence in less than two days.

Our advices from Dublin by this day's mail, contain an account of an alarming mutiny among some of the military there, which, however, we are happy to state, was in some measure quelled before our letters came away, but serious fears were entertained that it might again break out, as the men, though overpowered, were far from manifesting a submissive spirit.

The Defenders in Ireland accumulate in numbers, are in formidable force in Roscommon and the adjacent counties. They are extremely systematic in their proceedings, and each division has regular officers, who are preferred according to their resolution and the despatch of their character.

They take their dead off the field and bury them; and such is their secrecy, that government cannot discover who the killed are, as it might lead to the apprehension of their confederates.

M. de Grand Clos is arrived in town with dispatches from general Charette to our government. He left Bellevue, the head quarters of that general, on the 12th inst. Several hundreds of emigrants who had escaped from Quiberon to the Ile of Houat, having been landed on the coast of Brittany by commodore Warren, had joined Charette before he came away.

BOWDEN, (Chebire) July 17.

#### Extract of a letter.

"This morning at half past three o'clock, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt here; also at Manchester, Bolton, and other places.—The alarm was great, but no damage ensued.

"The particulars are these: this morning at half past three, having been awake upwards of half an hour, owing to several gusts of wind and rain, I was suddenly alarmed with unusual noises, uncommonly loud, which lasted for a few seconds, and (as I was not then impressed with the idea of an earthquake) seemed to originate from below, either in the kitchen, cellar or street; as if a horse, or maid for cloth, had been thrown with violence to the ground, and dragged other articles of furniture with it; or a heavy hanging shelf had fallen on some empty barrels, or a cart-load of stones had been emptied on a paved road. The shock was so great, that I leaped out of bed and stood

up, waiting the event. The rest of the family being equally alarmed, a servant was ordered to go down and inquire the occasion, who returned trembling, without being able to give any account of the matter, only saying, all was quiet there. It was then supposed to have been an earthquake; and an inquiry made the same day, it turned out that the shock was distinctly felt, at the same instant, by different persons in Manchester, Bolton and other places.

"The state of the atmosphere was as follows; the moon had changed the preceding morning at half past seven, the barometer changeable, thermometer temperate, the air obscured with clouds, thick, and much agitated, with gusts of wind and rain, at intervals, from the western quarter."

BOSTON, October 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman now in France, to his correspondent in this town, dated Havre, August 29, 1795.

"The peace between Spain, and the almost certainty of its being followed by the emperor, still keeps up that lassitude of business which has prevailed here for the last six months. About fourteen days ago a seizure was made on board an American vessel, of specie, intended to be exported, and notwithstanding the proprietor proved to the committee of public safety, that the same was the identical money he received of the government, for flour sold them, (it being in barrels all marked) but there are but feeble prospects that it will be restored to him. The advantage that has accrued to the custom-house officers, by this event, has made them very vigilant, and at present, every American is afraid to venture to ship off what he has received for goods sold.

"You have doubtless heard of the fate of several American vessels that went from this to Russia in the spring; they were ordered to quit St. Petersburg in 24 hours on pain of death, and capt. Lambert, in Mr. Codman's employ, was unloaded. These vessels are now at Copenhagen. It is observable that the Swedes and Danes seem in a manner to have stopped coming here; the few that do arrive are loaded with boards and sea-coals.

"The 20th Fructidor, (Sept. 6) is the day appointed for the new constitution to be submitted to the primary assemblies. The event will be important. One of the objections the people have to the constitution is, that two thirds of the old convention are to remain. The objectors say "you have declared us to be sovereign, and yet you will not trust us to re-elect all our representatives." To this it is answered, that if all new ones were introduced, their present plans might be frustrated. It is probable, however, the constitution will go down."

N. B. All duties three days ago were raised six times their former amount.

NEW-YORK, October 21.

Last Saturday evening the ship Paragon, of Philadelphia, capt. Peleg West, put into the Hook in distress for provisions, main and foremast sprung, 8 weeks from Dunkirk, bound to Philadelphia. Passengers, Mr. Francis Macey and family, in good health. Crew also well.

Capt. West left Dunkirk on the 19th August. He brings but little news—says, however, that the English account of Charette's having 30,000 men, was false; on the contrary, that there was no possibility of his making head against the Carmagnoles in their present spirit. That accounts of peace with the empire were every day expected; general Pichegru was laying on his arms; had not crossed the Rhine. That the crops were all in, in as great abundance as was ever known—provisions were plenty, and much cheaper than in New-York—meats of various kinds not more than 3d per pound. No market for corn, nor rice. Eight briggs lay there, armed with 18 and 24 pounders; business brisk.

Annapolis, October 29.

James Bond, of Joshua, Abraham Jarrett, John Montgomery and Nicholas Day McComas, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent Harford county in the ensuing general assembly.

WHEREAS the land lately advertised by the subscriber to be sold at public sale on Thursday the 15th inst. or the next fair day, was sold agreeable to the advertisement, and purchased by a person not able to comply with the terms of sale; this is to give notice, that the said land will be again SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 5th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, if not sold at private sale before that day. The terms of sale will be one hundred pounds cash to be paid down on the day of sale, and bond, upon interest, with approved security, for the balance, payable in the following manner, one third of the principal with the interest due upon the whole, to be paid at the end of one year from the date of the bond, the remaining two thirds with interest to be paid in two years from the date of the first payment on the bond, when a deed will be given.

ROBERT DUVAL. October 28, 1795.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts that I am unable to pay by a variety of misfortunes.

JACOB BRADLEY. October 27, 1795.

On Monday, the third day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the day, if fair, if not on the first fair day, I shall OFFER for SALE, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, for READY MONEY, the following property, to wit:

THREE very valuable LOTS of GROUND, in the town of Port-Tobacco, containing two acres of land, lying in a square, adjoining the court-house lot, and fronting the streets all round; on these lots are four dwelling houses, two of which are tenanted as public houses, with all necessary buildings suitable and convenient for carrying on that business, the other two are calculated for private families, and also have adjoining them all necessary out-houses; these lots at present rent for the sum of £.155 0 0 per annum.

Three other lots in said town of Port-Tobacco, containing one acre and an half of land, adjoining each other; on these lots is a small dwelling house, with a garden, &c. that rents for the sum of £.25 0 0 per annum.

One hundred and eighty-six acres of land, about four miles from Port-Tobacco, this land is well watered, and has a sufficiency of wood and timber growing thereon, forty acres of which may, at a very small expence, be made good meadow; on this land is a convenient dwelling house, with brick chimnies, a good barn, and all convenient buildings, in pretty good repair.

Three hundred acres of land, about eight miles from Port-Tobacco, and the same distance from Piscataway, this tract of land is all, except about forty acres, in wood, and some meadow may be easily made thereon.

One hundred and seventy acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, and in a swamp called ZACHARIAS SWAMP, and about eight miles from Port-Tobacco, this land abounds with very heavy timber of all kinds. It is thought unnecessary to give a more particular description of the above property, as those inclined to purchase will no doubt view the same. An undoubted title, in fee simple, will be given to the purchasers, on payment of the amount of their purchase.

On the same day I shall offer for sale, several likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, and stock of different kinds, among which are some very valuable black cattle. The sale will be continued should not the whole of the property be sold on the first day.

CHARLES MANKIN.

Port-Tobacco, Charles county, October 26, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the subscriber's dwelling plantation, near South-river ferry, on Monday the 16th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at 11 o'clock,

A QUANTITY of Stock, consisting of horses, cattle, and sheep, amongst which are three yoke of good oxen, also plantation utensils, and many other things too tedious to mention. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Beard's creek, October 20, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for CASH, on Thursday the 19th of November next, at the late dwelling house of RICHARD PHELPS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

ALL the personal property of said PHELPS, consisting of horned cattle, corn, tobacco, and household furniture. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM PHELPS, Administrator

of RICHARD PHELPS.

October 27, 1795.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE gaol on the night of the 14th inst. a negro man who was under confinement as a runaway, says his name is ELIJAH, and belongs to Mr. Nicholas Peers of Virginia; he appears to be about five feet nine or ten inches high, very dark complexion, with white eyes; had on when he broke gaol a brown coloured great coat, a pair of old coarse linen trousers, old white country cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt, and a high crowned hat about half worn. I will give, for apprehending said negro, if taken in the county TEN DOLLARS, and if out of the county the above reward.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff

of Charles county.

TAKEN up as a stray a dark bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, a small star in her forehead, and branded on the left buttock B. The owner of the said mare is requested to make application to the subscriber, living near St. Leonard's creek town, prove his property, pay charges, and take the mare away.

DILAH CATTERTON.

Calvert county, October 10, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. PATRICK MAGRATH, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested that they may be settled.

RALPH HIGINBOTHOM, Adm'r.

Annapolis, September 22, 1795.

An APPRENTICE  
20 Wanted at this Office.

A LIST of LETTERS received, Upper Marlborough, for the first day of January General Post-Office as directed.

MISS SARAH ALLEN

Mrs. J. William Brogden

Joseph Boardman, Prince-Ge

Capt. James Belt, Queen-A

Mr. Thomas Brown, Calver

Mr. John M. Burgess, P. G.

Mrs. Bonner, 2 letters, L

Mr. John Brown, Calvert c

Mell. J. and J. Booth, Nan

Levin Belt, Esq;

Overton Carr, Esq; P. G.

Richd. A. Contee, 2 letters

Res. Contee.

John Connolly, Upper Ma

Mrs. Debuts, at Trent Ha

Hz. F. Duley, Upper Ma

Mathew Eversfield, Brook

Nicholas C. Everett, Calv

Ignatius Fenwick, St. Mar

Mess. Byas and Frazier, m

Samuel Fowler, Calvert c

Levi Ganit, P. G. county

John F. Gardiner, near B

Joshua Groves, Queen-An

Mr. John Gaffaway, at D

John Groves, Pig Point.

Sam. Hanfon, printer, G

Benj. Hall.

James Hopewell, Marylan

Rinaldo Johnson, P. G. c

Jacob Igleheart, P. G. co

Hannah Jones, Calvert c

James Jamison Tyler, and

David M'Meghan, Esq;

John Read Magruder, Esq

Doct. Robert Pottinger, I

Joseph Queen, near Geor

Adam Robb, Upper Mar

Israel Reynold, Nottingh

James Stow, mercht. Lo

Wm. Sinclair, Lower M

Edward Swann, Marylan

Miss Mary Smith, Uppe

Solomon Sparrow, Quee

Brice Silby, Montgomr

John Smith, jun. Patuxe

Mrs. Barbara and Wm.

curator of the late Mr

creek, 2 letters.

Miss Margaret Taitt, near

county.

Mess. Mayard and Whit

Heber Whittingham, Pr

Basil Waring, P. G. co

Edward L. Wales, P.

John Weems, Weem's F

Mary Weems, Marylan

William Young, Nottin

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

**MISS SARAH ALLEN**, Annapolis.  
 Maj. William Brogden, Upper Marlbro'.  
 Joseph Boardman, Prince-George's county, Maryland.  
 Capt. James Belt, Queen-Anne, P. G. C.  
 Mr. Thomas Brown, Calvert county, near Benedict.  
 Mr. John M. Burgess, P. G. county.  
 Mrs. Bonner, 2 letters, Lower Marlbro'.  
 Mr. John Brown, Calvert county.  
 Mess. J. and J. Booth, Nanjemoy, Charles county.  
 Levin Belt, Esq.  
 Overton Carr, Esq; P. G. county, 2 letters.  
 Richd. A. Contee, 2 letters.  
 Rev. Contee.  
 John Connolly, Upper Marlbro'.  
 Mrs. Debuts, at Trent Hall.  
 H. F. Duley, Upper Marlbro'.  
 Mathew Eversfield, Brook Wood.  
 Nicholas C. Everett, Calvert county.  
 Ignatius Fenwick, St. Mary's county, Maryland.  
 Mess. Byus and Frazier, merch. Lower Marlbro'.  
 Samuel Fowler, Calvert county.  
 Levi Ganit, P. G. county, 2 letters.  
 John F. Gardiner, near Benedict.  
 Joshua Groves, Queen-Anne, P. G. county.  
 Mr. John Gaffaway, at Dr. Pottinger's.  
 John Groves, Pig Point.  
 Sam. Hanson, printer, George-town.  
 Benj. Hall.  
 James Hopewell, Maryland, St. Mary's county.  
 Rinaldo Johnson, P. G. county, 3 letters.  
 Jacob Igleheart, P. G. county.  
 Hannah Jones, Calvert county.  
 James Jamison Tyler, and care of maj. John Brook.  
 David M'Meghan, Esq; Baltimore county.  
 John Read Magruder, Esq; clerk P. G. county.  
 Doct. Robert Pottinger, P. Geo. county, 2 letters.  
 Joseph Queen, near George-town.  
 Adam Robb, Upper Marlbro'.  
 Israel Reynold, Nottingham.  
 James Stone, merch. Lower Marlbro'.  
 Wm. Sinclair, Lower Marlbro', Maryland.  
 Edward Swann, Maryland, Patuxent river.  
 Miss Mary Smith, Upper Marlbro'.  
 Solomon Sparrow, Queen-Anne.  
 Brice Silby, Montgomery court house.  
 John Smith, jun. Patuxent river.  
 Mrs. Barbara and Wm. Taylor, executrix and executor of the late Mr. Brian Taylor, St. Leonard creek, 2 letters.  
 Miss Margaret Taite, care Robt. Taite, Esq; Q. Anne's county.  
 Mess. Mayard and Whittington, 4 letters.  
 Heber Whittingham, Princecs. Anne-town.  
 Basil Waring, P. G. county.  
 Edward L. Wailes, P. G. county, 2 letters.  
 John Weems, Weem's Forest, Calvert county, 2 letters.  
 Mary Weems, Maryland.  
 William Young, Nottingham, Patuxent river.

**PROPOSALS**

For carrying the **MAILS** of the United States on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post-Office until the fifteenth day of November next. See Note 7th.

10. From York-town by Abbot's-town and Gettisbury to Hagars town and Williamsport, in Maryland, to Martinsburg, in Virginia.  
 Leave York-town every Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagars-town on Tuesday noon, and at Martinsburg by 7 P. M. *Returning.* Leave Martinsburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagars town by noon, and at York-town on Sunday evening by 7 o'clock.

**IN MARYLAND.**

12. From Annapolis by Lower-Marlborough and Calvert court-house to St. Leonard's creek.  
 Leave Annapolis every Tuesday by 7 A. M. arrive at Lower-Marlborough by 3 P. M. at Calvert court-house by 7 P. M. and at St. Leonard's creek on Wednesday by 10 A. M. *Returning.* Leave St. Leonard's creek on Friday by 3 P. M. arrive at Calvert court-house by 7 P. M. at Lower-Marlborough on Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Annapolis by 7 P. M.

13. From Bladenburg by Upper-Marlborough and Nottingham to Benedict.  
 Leave Bladenburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-Marlborough by 11 A. M. leave Upper-Marlborough in two hours, and arrive at Benedict on Sunday noon. *Returning.* Leave Benedict on Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-Marlborough by 4 P. M. and at Bladenburg on Tuesday by 9 A. M.

*Note 1.* The Postmaster-general may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

*Note 2.* Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

*Note 3.* For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

*Note 4.* News-papers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry news-papers other than those conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

*Note 5.* The contracts are to be in operation on the first of November next, and continue until the first of October, 1797.

*Note 6.* Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals such alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

*Note 7.* Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

**JOSEPH HABERSHAM,**  
 Postmaster-General.

General Post-Office, Philadelphia, July 6, 1795.

Annapolis, October 20, 1795.

**I WISH** to engage for the ensuing year two or three good **OVERSEERS**—none need apply but those who are well qualified to take the entire management and direction of a Farm, and to overlook a number of negroes, to any such, liberal wages will be given.

**J. H. STONE.**

**THE** subscriber, being in the custody of the sheriff of Calvert county, gives notice, that he intends petitioning the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency, as he is incapacitated from discharging the legal claims against him.

**DANIEL ROSS.**

Calvert county, Oct. 13, 1795.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC VENDUE**, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, near Lyon's creek bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, on Wednesday the fourth November, for ready **MONEY** only.

**ALL** the property of **HENRY POWELL**, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Tobacco, plantation Utensils, and Household Furniture. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to exhibit them, on or before the day of sale, legally authenticated.

**HENRY BUSEY,** Administrator.

October 14, 1795.

**To be SOLD,**

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

**James Mackubin,**

Hath **RECEIVED**, by the latest arrivals from **LONDON** and **LIVERPOOL**,

**A** **VERY** general assortment of **SEASONABLE GOODS**, which he will sell on the lowest terms for **CASH**, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers, and he earnestly requests those indebted to him on bond, note, or account, to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given to those whose accounts have been standing over the year.

**3**

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

**THOMAS ANDEW**, Annapolis.  
 Thomas Buchanan (2), Richard Burke, Annapolis; Thomas Bignal, Richard Brown, Anne-Arundel county; Mrs. Bonner, Lower Marlbro'.  
 James Crosbie, Annapolis; Mrs. Clagget, care of Mrs. Hefelius, near Annapolis; Richard Chew, Herring Bay.  
 Mrs. Delozier, Gabriel Duvall, James Lowry Donaldson, Joseph Doyne, Annapolis.  
 Capt. Frisby Freeland, Calvert county.  
 John Gwinn (2), Samuel Godman, Frederick and Samuel Green, Annapolis; Thomas Gaffaway, Anne-Arundel county.

Samuel Harvey Howard (5), John Howard (2), Mr. Hinton, Annapolis; Rachel Harwood, Richard Harrison, Edward Hall (3), West river.

Thomas Jennings (2), Thomas Jennings, jun. George Jennings, Thomas Jones, at Mrs. Brice's, John Johnson, shipwright, Annapolis.

Sarah Lamplugh, care of Thomas Brewer, Citoyen Lucas, Annapolis.

Patrick Msgrath, Gilbert Murdock (3), David Mitchell, care of William Sewel, Annapolis; Samuel Maynard, Herring Bay; Charles M'Pherson (2), Richd. Mackall, Calvert county; Robert M'Master, care of William Syncklare, Lower Marlborough; Donald M'Leish, care of Philip Hodgkin, Patuxent river.

Robert Orisband, Annapolis.  
 Benjamin Price, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely, Annapolis; Elizabeth Rawlings, care of Maria Baldwin, Head of Severn.

Sheriff of Anne-rundel county (2), Philip Schwerer, Citoyen Salléfranque, Annapolis.

Edward Thomas (2), care of capt. Thomas, Alexander Thompson, Annapolis; Thomas Tillard, Herring Bay.

Nancy Urquhart, Head of Severn.  
 E. Vallette, at Mr. Brogden's, near Annapolis.  
 Jonathan Wilmer, Richard Wells, Jonathan Willshire, Annapolis; John and H. Worthington, Turner Wotten, near Annapolis; David Weems, Herring Bay.

**S. GREEN, D. P. M.**

October 1, 1795.

**TAKEN** up a drift, on the Bodkin Point, a small **ROW-BOAT**, about twelve feet keel, and five feet wide; her tuck is painted yellow, her sides white, her stern sheets green, and her inside painted red, has a ring-bolt in head and stern. The owner may have her again on proving property, and paying charges, by applying to the subscriber, living on the westward side of the Bodkin creek.

**NEHEMIAH YOUNGER.**

October 13, 1795.

**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.

**BENJAMIN OGLE.**

August 22, 1795.

**THE** members of the Society of the **CINCINNATI** of this state, are requested to meet at **Mr. WHARFE'S Tavern**, in this City, on Tuesday the tenth of November next, as business of importance to the society requires their attendance.

By order, **ROBERT DENNY,** Secretary.

Annapolis, October 1, 1795.

The subscriber being about to leave this city for Baltimore-town, on the 30th inst. will **DISPOSE** of, at **PRIVATE SALE**,

**THE** house he now lives in, together with the house in the occupation of **Mr. NICHOLAS HARWOOD**, and two other small brick tenements adjoining his dwelling house; the whole of these houses are subject to a ground rent of £. 50 per annum.

The subscriber will likewise dispose of, at private sale, the house now in the occupation of **Mr. HENRY SIBELL**, on the Dock, the house occupied by **Mr. RICHARD FLEMING**, on the Dock; and a brick house adjoining the ball-house, formerly the property of the **PROPRIETOR**. It is thought unnecessary to give any particular description of the situation or conveniences attending these houses, as the subscriber preumes any person inclinable to purchase the same would wish to take a view of them.

The subscriber has likewise for sale 108 acres of land, situate on Patuxent river, in Anne-Arundel county, being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, the principal part of which is cleared and well adapted to small grain.

He will likewise sell two good saddle horses, one chair, and one cart, with harness. The above houses and land will be disposed of at a reasonable price, and one year's credit for one half will be given for the same, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within one year from the time of sale. The horses, chair, cart, and harness, will be disposed of for cash.

All persons having claims against the subscriber are requested to exhibit them for payment, and those who are in any manner indebted are desired to make immediate payment, either to the subscriber, or to **Mr. HENRY WARFIELD**, of Annapolis, in his absence, who is authorized to receive the same, otherwise suits will be brought without respect to persons.

**JOHN WELSH.**

Annapolis, September 21, 1795.

**ANNAPOLIS RACES.**

**THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE** of **TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS**, will be run for, over a fine course, near this city, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey club; heats four miles.

By order, **JESSE DEWEES,** Secretary Jockey Club.

And on the day after, the **CITY PURSE** of **THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS** will be run for, over the same course, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the winning horse the first day excepted, to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club; heats four miles.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber, on the 10th day of October 1795, a small bright bay **MARE**, ten or twelve years old, thirteen and an half hands high, has a remarkable snip on her nose, and some few saddle spots, but no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again by applying to **JOHN HESSELIUS.**  
 Primrose Hill, near Annapolis,  
 October 16, 1795.

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

**A** **PPPLICATION** will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, by the vestry and vestry of **St. JAMES'S PARISH**, to pass an act empowering them to sell the glebe land on Patuxent river.

By order of the vestry, **WILLIAM HENRY HALL,** Register.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, **THAT** the subscriber intends making application to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, in order to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

**HYLAND GEARS.**

Kent county, State of Maryland, 1795.

**TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,**

August 24th, 1795.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the funded debt, or stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum:

1st. That pursuant to an act of congress, passed on the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there will be reimbursed and redeemed, on the first day of January ensuing, the rate or proportion of two per centum of the principal of the debt or stock, expressed in the certificates issued to the said creditors respectively.

2d. The said reimbursements will be made at the treasury of the United States, or at the loan offices where the said stock may stand credited at the close of the present year.

3d. The said reimbursements will be made to the said creditors in person, or to their attorneys duly constituted; but the powers of attorney which may be produced must contain an authority to receive the said reimbursement of principal, otherwise no more than the usual dividend of interest will be paid; and although the two per centum of principal to be redeemed, should not be demanded, yet the interest thereon will cease from the said first day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expence which would attend a renewal of the certificates, in consequence of the said reimbursement of principal, it has been determined that no renewal shall be made: And further, that the certificates which may be issued during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, in consequence of any transfers of the said six per cent. stock, shall notwithstanding the reimbursement of two per centum, as aforementioned, be expressed for the respective sums of the original capital stock. All persons who may negotiate the funded six per cent. stock of the United States, bearing a present interest, are therefore cautioned to observe, that during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, the value or true amount of principal unredeemed of the said debt or stock, will be ninety-eight per centum of the sums expressed in the certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year before mentioned, pursuant to directions of the secretary of the treasury.

SAM. MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

**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

**WILLIAM HARWOOD.**

July 6, 1795.

**WANTED,**

*Without Delay,*

**A STRONG**, stout, substantial, and faithfully built **BOAT**, of either mulberry, cedar, or well seasoned white oak for the frame.—The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very handsome model.—If the craft or boat be well appared it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

**NOTICE**

**IS** hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, to pass an act to repeal an act of the general assembly, entitled, An act to vest certain entailed lands therein mentioned in the female heirs of Leonard Hollyday, Gent. in fee simple, passed in the year 1756.

**CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.**

September 23, 1795.

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 24th of May, a negro man named **WILLIS BOWZER**, about thirty-four years of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the small-pox in March last, and is much marked with it, he is very remarkable about the ankles and feet, his ankles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and look swelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or rather a round instead of a hollow; he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat nose, and is a smooth spoken fellow; he appears to be religious, and I suppose will endeavour to pass for a free man, as he has money and a variety of cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive a **REWARD** of **FORTY DOLLARS.**

**JOHN STEUART.**

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid carrying away, or in anywise harbouring, entertaining or employing the said negro at their peril.

**THE** subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to grant him an act of insolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

**SAMUEL T. DYSON.**

Charles county, September 6, 1795.

**LANDS for SALE.**

On **TUESDAY** the 24th day of November next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at twelve o'clock, at Messieurs Yates and Campbell's vendue store, in Baltimore-town, will be **OFFERED** for **SALE**, the following property, to wit:

**A TRACT** or parcel of **LAND**, in Baltimore county, called **CARROLL'S SCRWTINY**, originally surveyed for 576 acres, formerly the property of the **PRINCIPIO COMPANY**, confiscated, purchased of the state of Maryland by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchase he hath been released. This land will be sold on a credit of two years from the first day of December next, one half of the principal, and interest on the whole, to be paid on or before the first day of December, 1796, and the remaining half and interest thereon to be paid on or before the first day of December, 1797. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the state of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States, or specie; one third in the deferred stock of the United States, or specie, and the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchaser immediately, and should he refuse or neglect to give bond, with good security, when required, he subjects himself to all loss, if any, on a second sale, and the expence attending this sale. A late survey has been made of this land, and the plot may be seen by applying to major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-town.

**RANDOLPH B. LATIMER,** Agent of the State of Maryland. Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable chancellor of Maryland, will be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC SALE**, at Mr. **RICHARD OWINGS'S** upper mill, on *Thursday* the 26th day of November next, at the hour of twelve o'clock in the day, if fair, if not on the first fair day, to the **HIGHEST BIDDER**, by the subscriber, trustee appointed for that purpose, to satisfy claims against the estate of **Charles Ridgely**, of John, deceased,

**FOUR HUNDRED ACRES** of **LAND**, parts of two tracts of land called **THE DISCOVERY** and **DORSEY'S LANE**, situate on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about one mile above said Owings's mill. On this land is a good feat for a merchant mill, and sundry improvements convenient for an overseer and hands; it is well adapted for farming and planting, has a great portion of wood and timber, and is well watered. The terms of sale on a credit of three equal annual payments with interest. A deed of conveyance will be made to the purchaser when the whole purchase money and interest are paid.

**RANDOLPH B. LATIMER,** Trustee. Annapolis, October 8, 1795.

On the above mentioned day, and at the same place, at one o'clock in the day, I shall offer for **SALE**, the following property, to wit:

**ABOUT THREE HUNDRED ACRES** of **LAND**, the late residence of colonel **JOHN BURGESS**, lying on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, near Snowden's river, about five miles from Mr. Owings's mill. On this land are two tenements, one of which has on it a convenient dwelling house, with all out houses necessary on a farm, there are also two valuable orchards of various fruit trees growing thereon. The soil will suit either planter or farmer. It is well watered, and a sufficiency of meadow may be easily made. The terms of this sale will be on a credit of three equal annual payments from the first day of December next; two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the state of Maryland, six per cent. stock of the United States, or specie; one third of the principal in the deferred stock of the United States, or specie, and the whole of the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchaser immediately. Any person inclinable to view the premises, may do it by applying to Mr. Thomas Jean, the tenant thereon.

**RANDOLPH B. LATIMER,** Agent of the State of Maryland. Annapolis, October 8, 1795.

**NOTICE.**

**THE** subscriber informs the debtors to the state of Maryland, that the instalments on their bonds become due the first day of *December* next, and respectfully begs leave to call their attention to a punctual payment of the same. He also begs leave to remind the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties, in this state, of making their returns and payments on the first day of *November* next, and that in case of failure no discretionary power is vested in him to prevent a suit or remit any part of the penalty, (fifteen per cent.) for neglect of duty.

**RANDOLPH B. LATIMER,** Agent. Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

**NOTICE.**

**THE** subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and still being indebted for large sums, for which judgments are now rendered against him, gives this public notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

**EDWARD LLOYD WAILES.** September 5, 1795.

**Sixteen Dollars Reward.**

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber, on the Head of South river, a negro man named **FRANK**, about 38 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, raw-boned, of a yellowish complexion, cross-eyed, and has a large wart on the corner of his right eye, he is very talkative, and a great snuffer; had on when he went away, a fearnothing coat, white kersey jacket, old gray halfthick breeches, much worn, a felt hat almost new, white yarn stockings, and old shoes with nails in them; two osnabrig shirts, much worn; he some time ago contended for his freedom by the name of Jackson, but did not obtain it; it is likely he may get a pass and endeavour to pass as a free man, and may change his cloathing. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

**ELIZABETH GARY,** or **WILLIAM HAYES,** on the North side of Severn.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off at their peril.

**JOHN RIGBY,** STAYMAKER,

**BEGS** leave to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has returned to this city where he intends continuing the above business in all its branches, with neatness and dispatch, in the shop he formerly occupied, next door to Messrs. Ridgely & Evans's store; he returns his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has hitherto met with from his numerous customers, in this and the adjacent counties; he trusts, from an uniform attention to business, to meet a continuance of past favours. Ladies living at a distance may have stays to fit them by measuring in the following manner,

1. From the top of the breast to the peek end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

N. B. Ladies jackets made in the newest fashion.

**THE** vestry of King and Queen parish in Saint Mary's county, intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to permit the said vestry to raise, by lottery, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the churches in the said parish.

September 14, 1795.

**NOTICE** is hereby given,

**THAT** I intend to petition the next general assembly, to relieve me from the payment of my debts, on the delivery of all my property for the use of my creditors.

July 8, 1795. **JOSEPH CAVERLY.**

**THE** subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to dispose of a house and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late house of Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan.

October 5, 1795. **WILLIAM BROWN,** Surviving partner.

**Ten Pounds Reward.**

**RAN AWAY**, on the fifteenth instant, a yellow fellow named **ISAAC**, about five feet six or seven inches high, advanced in years, has a scar on his breast, and a large one on the back part of his shoulder. Whoever delivers said slave to me in Newport Foreb, Charles county, shall have the above reward, if taken one hundred miles from home, if a longer or shorter distance a proportionable reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

**RAPHAEL BOARMAN.** September 19, 1795.

**To all whom it may concern,**

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that I have been a long time confined in gaol for debts I am unable to discharge, and that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act to discharge me as an insolvent debtor.

**JOSEPH BRISCOE.** Kent County, Maryland, August 31, 1795.

**NOTICE** is hereby given,

**THAT** an application will be made to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next session, for an act empowering and authorizing the building a Toll-Bridge, over the Eastern Branch, from the City of Washington, and also to establish an inspection of flour and provisions, in the said city, Washington, September 1, 1795.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, for a law to empower the justices of the levy court of Saint Mary's county, to levy a sum of money, for the support of his daughter **Susannah Crauley**, who is a cripple, on said county.

**JOHN BRADBURN.** September 14, 1795.

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