

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1794.

STOCKHOLM, January 26.

THE trial of the conspirators of Stockholm is suspended. It is thought that the arrival of baron D'Armfeldt, who is to be conducted as a prisoner from Italy into Sweden, is deemed necessary to throw greater light upon this affair; mean while a secret ferment prevails; the officer on guard near the countess of Rudenskold, who has been transferred to the prison for criminals, was threatened with death, on the fourteenth instant, in the street, by some unknown persons masked, if she were not set at liberty in the course of four days. In consequence, the patrols which parade Stockholm night and day have been increased, and the guards doubled. A reward of a thousand dollars has been promised to those who shall give information of the individuals in masks, who threatened the officer.

FRANCFORT, January 21.

Field-marshal Moellendorf, appointed to the chief command of the Prussian army on the resignation of the duke of Brunswick, arrived here last night, and immediately set out for Mentz. The French have fallen back towards the walls of their forces; their head quarters are at Newstadt, Worms and Frankenthal, after having been plundered of every necessary, are at length evacuated. Colonel de Maek is arrived to regenerate the disorganized army of the unhappy Wurmer; that object being accomplished, he returns to the army of Cobourg, of which he is appointed quarter-master general, a post occupied heretofore by prince Hohenlohe. The latter is to have a distinct corps under his immediate orders, which will probably be employed between the armies in the Netherlands and those on the Rhine, to operate against Lorraine.

BRUSSELS, January 14.

Among the reinforcements received by general Jourdan's army last week, beside 18,000 troops of the line and four regiments of chaffurs, are six battalions raised by requisition in Picardy, consisting of 800 men each. Of the men brought from the department of Calvados, 180 deserted and arrived here on Saturday last; they were formerly persons of distinction, and took up arms only for the purpose of making their escape from France. They say that 24 battalions of 300 men each, were raised by requisition in Picardy; that they are in general badly disciplined and badly clothed, but well paid and well fed; that they choose all their own officers by a majority of votes; that Jourdan's army is to be augmented to 150,000 men by the middle of February; and that the invasion of the Austrian Netherlands is to be attempted.

The action which took place on Wednesday last seems to have been very bloody. On Saturday 350 French, wounded and prisoners, arrived here, and 28 waggon loads of Austrians wounded.

On the 16th a body of 8000 men of prince Cobourg's army passed the Sambre near Marolles, and attacked the French in their entrenchments, which were carried by assault. The enemy had 700 men killed and wounded. This victory is attributed to the skill of colonel Maek, who is again returned to the army.

The French in their turn attacked our post near Templeuve, but were repulsed—with great loss, however, on our side.

It is expected here that general Wurmer is removed from his command, and ordered to Vienna, to answer for his conduct before the council of war.

Jan. 24. The arrival of colonel Maek at the army, and the victory of the 16th, would have quieted our alarms with respect to an invasion; but unfortunately the movements of the prince of Saxe Cobourg have revived our fears. The heavy artillery has been sent from the frontiers towards Holland. It passed through the streets in carriages covered with hay. The artillery of the Hanoverians, with 150 waggons loaded with bullets and bombs, took the same road. A despatch from Paris confirms the reports of former deserters, that general Jourdan waits only for reinforcements of cavalry from La Vendee and the army of the Moselle, to attack all the posts of the combined army at once.

He adds, that a corps of 6000 men, consisting of fugitives from Holland, Liege and the Austrian Netherlands, has joined Jourdan's army, and demanded to lead the column that is to march to Brussels.

Jan. 29. The republican army of general Jourdan seems more to threaten different parts of our provinces with hostile designs, especially Tournay and the districts of West-Flanders. Notwithstanding the badness of the weather, a great number of troops constantly collected in the environs of Lille, and the hostile generals strain every nerve to those to discipline the people of the first requisition.

Between the 18th and 19th instant, the French made several attacks upon the Austrian cantonnements

between Lille and Tournay, on which occasion several obstinate skirmishes took place in which the enemy was repulsed every where with loss. Those petty engagements are always the forerunners of some serious attack, which we have to expect from one day to another.

On the side of Ypres and Furnes, the French continue their ravaging incursions. On the 19th one of the enemy's detachments advanced from Berg. St. Vinox to several villages about Furnes. Their superiority of number forced our advanced posts to fall back, but not till after a most obstinate conflict. The French then entered those villages by detachments, and after having plundered them of all they could, set fire to a church, and to several farms and country seats, carrying off with them about fifty waggons loaded with booty.

While the frontiers of Flanders continue to be the sport of devastations of the republicans, our light troops frequently and in revenge penetrate into the environs of Landrecies and Cambrai, to the very frontiers of Picardy.

A little while ago, a corps of Uhlans advanced to a village in the district of Cambrai; the inhabitants fired upon them from their windows and doors, and killed and wounded several of them, on which account the Uhlans set fire to the village.

We are assured, that the plan of the next campaign will be quite different from that of the preceding. The Prussian army, after having been considerably reinforced, will be joined by all the contingents of the circles of the empire. While the Austrian army now in Germany will join that of the prince of Saxe-Cobourg.

LEYDEN, February 4.

The news from the empire, which arrived this morning, does not confirm the former accounts of the French army having crossed the Rhine; on the contrary, they are obliged to keep a good look out for acting on the defensive, on the side of the Rhine which they possess. General Pichgru has quitted the command of this army to succeed general Jourdan in the command of the northern army, who has been cashiered with disgrace. Pichgru is succeeded by general Michaud, as commander of the French army on the Rhine, under the orders of general Hoche, who is at the head of the two armies of the Rhine and the Moselle.—General Michaud commanded the troops against Fort Louis, or Fort Vauban, when it was evacuated and destroyed.

The French have to a certainty evacuated Worms, and a detachment of Prussians entered it on the 24th ult.

PARIS, January 7.

A letter from Brest of the 11th inst. gives the following description of the naval force in that harbour:—Never was there, under the ancient government, in the Road of Brest, so well disposed and imposing a squadron; police and subordination prevail among the sailors; the officers display energy and firmness; and all burn with desire of making the English dance the *Carmagnole*; they all burn with a desire of washing away, in the blood of Pitt, the affront given to the arms of the free Frenchmen at Toulon. Twenty-five republican ships wait the signal, to go to strike down the foes of liberty, even on the banks of the Thames.

Jan. 26. Letters from Lyons mention that the executions continue without intermission; that in four days there were 325 persons guillotined at Lyons, and 339 shot.

Marseilles is declared to be in a state of siege. General La Poype commands there, and has addressed the inhabitants on the occasion.

General Dugomier, who lately commanded at Toulon; is appointed to command the army of the Eastern Pyrennees.

PLYMOUTH, January 11.

An account has been in circulation here yesterday and this day, that a fleet of French men of war, to the number of twenty-five sail, besides frigates, &c. were actually in the Channel, which has occasioned no small alarm; but happily there does not appear any good authority for the report, which at first received much credit.

That the French fleet have sailed from Brest is more than probable; but their destination is supposed to be for the Mediterranean, and not, at present for the British Channel. We have, however, little doubt but the Sans Culottes will pay us a visit in the spring; and there is as little doubt but they will meet with a very warm reception.

It is generally wished here that government would give arms to the inhabitants and its vicinity, as an army of 10,000 men might be raised in the course of twelve hours, which are, without arms, rendered useless.

LONDON, February 5.

His royal highness the duke of York is expected in England on Friday next. The command of the British troops devolves on Sir William Erskine; and it is not believed that his royal highness will return to Flanders.

Yesterday some dispatches were received at the admiralty office from Gibraltar, by which conveyance government have advices from lord Hood, &c.

His lordship has been much disappointed in the success he expected from the several Italian states in alliance with Great Britain;—even the grand duke of Tuscany did not appear very prodigal of his attachment;—our ships continued in great want of provisions; the French are unable to fit out more than five ships of the line from Toulon, and that not within six months. Had the other allies performed their part as well as the English, not a single line of battle ship, it seems, could have escaped;—the enemy, as it is, have not a single frigate left in those seas; and lord Hood has put six or seven French ships into commission, which are attached to different parts of the British squadron, under white colours.

Admiral Gell, in the St. George, of 98 guns, with four other ships of the line, are arrived at Gibraltar, from a long cruise, to repair. The ships are in every different condition, and are expected to be dispatched home about May next. The admiral was in bad health, and expected to leave his station in a very short time.

A squadron of twelve ships of the line is to see admiral Gardner and the East-India convoy through the bay of Biscay.

The total amount of the French emigrants appears now, from the muster, returned to government, to amount to 14,877 men, women, and children, brought off by the British fleet from Toulon.

The inhabitants of the island of Guernsey are very much alarmed at the immense preparations which the French are making at Cherbourg, St. Maloes, and Havre-de-Grace, and are daily expecting a visit from them.

The merchants and inhabitants are sending the most valuable of their property to this country for safety.

One of the advice boats belonging to the island, a few days since, took a peep into Cherbourg, and there saw between 70 and 80 sail of vessels, supposed to be transports, besides several men of war.

LA FAYETTE.

A person of undoubted veracity, just arrived from Magdeburg, brings intelligence that the four French prisoners (La Fayette and his companions) who during a year, had been detained in the dungeons of that town, after having been three months imprisoned at Wesel, far from feeling their captivity lightened in proportion as it is prolonged, have on the contrary lately experienced an aggravation of severity. The bolts and bars have been doubled in each of the four cells that enclose them, and the people of the town are prohibited all communication with the prisoners; says the persons whose duty calls them thither are only admitted under very severe restrictions and precautions the most minute. Government, it is supposed, have had no concern in these alterations, but they originate in the fears and barbarian selfishness of general Hulser and a major Senet his creature; who, if they dared, would at once bury the victims under their command; were it only to rid themselves of all responsibility. This is the more probable, because government, after having suffered the prisoners to live at their own expense till lately, has just granted them a subsistence which if not abundant may at least decently suffice. Be it however known or not to the court of Berlin, it is certain, that the unfortunate sufferers, whom it is much more easy to oppress than to criminate, are groaning under the hand of authority.

Feb. 10. We mentioned the report of the duke of Brunswick being about to succeed to the command of the grand armies in Flanders; but the fact is very equivocal, nor do we believe it. All that we know for certain is—that the duke of Brunswick has not only given up the command of the Prussian army of the Rhine, but has also resigned in disgust all his military employments, and rank in the Prussian service. His serene highness does not approve of those who at present direct the crooked politics of the court of Berlin.

A letter from Vienna, dated January 20, contains the following news:—

The object of the negotiations of the marquis Luchefini has at last transpired. The court of Berlin refused to take any part in another campaign, unless subsidies were paid to his Prussian majesty by the emperor and the German empire. These have been granted. The yearly sum to be paid by the emperor and empire amounts to ten millions of florins; and his Prussian majesty has bound himself, besides his contingent to furnish an army of 40,000 men at the opening of the ensuing campaign.

His imperial majesty has at length given his consent to a war-tax being levied on his subjects; but in order to ease their burthens, he has at the same

time resolved to send a set of gold plate to the mint, which was made under the reign of Francis I. and cost above a million of florins. With the same view he has also lessened the expences of the court.

"Since the evacuation of Toulon, very strong solicitations of succour have been made to our court by that of Turin, which fears lest the French army, which has been employed in the reduction of Toulon, may direct its operations against Piedmont, which would also expose Lombardy to imminent danger."

By private letters from the continent we learn, that the French have offered the king of Prussia five millions of crowns, to withdraw his forces from the allied powers.

By our letters from Brussels, we learn that after the council of war, the prince de Saxe Cobourg, attended by colonel Maek and other officers, returned to Mons. A missive was addressed by the minister to the assembly of states, upon which they are now deliberating—and a proposition has been made to the associated volunteers of that city, to march to the frontier to repel the threatened invasion; but this the citizens have refused.

C O R K, January 18.

The White Boys are again commencing their depredations in this city, and its vicinity. Last Wednesday night they assembled on the Grand Parade to the number of 600, with a determined resolution to disarm our militia; they proceeded to wrest the arms from the company on guard, and partly succeeded. The people of this town are enraged at the mode adopted respecting substitutes.

Whilst I am writing, I hear the mob are all under arms, their vengeance is principally directed against those who, when a respectable citizen is drawn, refuse him the liberty of finding a substitute, but absolutely insist on his advancing a sum more than necessary for procuring one. We hope something may be immediately done to pacify the people. Every thing should be devised to prevent a repetition to those alarming riots, which some years ago distracted this part of Ireland. Several are endeavouring to distinguish themselves in suppressing the tumults; no doubt they are actuated with the hope of a yearly pension of 500l. and a title, which, Sir Henry Mania flattered the ministry into a supposition that he deserved these, for his extraordinary exertions on a similar occasion.

The regulars are all under orders for embarkation; at this critical moment it is certainly impolitic. The major of the city militia, who is a most worthy and respectable character, has been challenged by a citizen, for some dispute which arose on the ballot.

N E W - Y O R K, April 20.

SURRENDER OF FORT BOURBON.

By a gentleman this moment arrived from Newport, (R. I.) we hear that general Rochambeau and his suite have actually arrived at that place in the Vesuvius and Britannia.—Fort Bourbon surrendered on the 23d of March, having been distressed for water after the taking of Fort Louis on the 21st, by the breaking of the water conduits. The garrison consisting of about 1000 soldiers are sent to Europe. We apprehend this news to be authentic.

Extract of a letter from Newport (R. I.) to a merchant in this city, dated April 16th.

"Last evening arrived here a British sloop of war and a transport, which brought general Rochambeau and his suite from Martinico, which was given up the 23d March. When the ships left Martinico, the British troops were embarking for Gaudaloupe."

By the captain who came in the above sloop of war as a pilot, we are informed that there were about 50 American vessels in the harbour; the men belonging thereto, were, agreeably to assurances of Sir John Jervis, to have been liberated on his getting possession; but were prisoners on board of a prison-ship when the sloop of war sailed. And that the masts and rigging of the American vessels lying there were entirely cut down. [This information is given by the captain from Newport, who heard it from the one above mentioned.]

Extract of a letter from Newport, dated April 15, 1794.

"Two ships carrying the ensigns of slavery from Martinique, with general Rochambeau and his family on board, who gave up Fort Bourbon on 23d of March, on condition that himself and family should be sent to this port, and the remainder of the garrison sent to France, which was so small that five ships carried them all. We are told by the captain of one of the ships, that general Rochambeau held the garrison as long as his powder lasted."

The president of the United States has appointed Josiah Tattnall, Esquire, federal marshal for the district of Georgia, in the room of Robert Forsyth, Esquire, deceased.

By the vessel arrived from Sherburne about two days ago, we learn that the February mail from England, was arrived at Halifax—the letters brought by her may be daily expected.

April 22. Yesterday arrived here from London, the ship Ohio, captain Kemp, who left the river Thames the 12th, the Downs the 18th, and Land's End the 25th of February.

Captain Kemp brought sixteen passengers, most of whom are mechanics. They say many others have taken passage in the different vessels for America.

Captain Kemp sailed in company with the American Hero, Factor, and the Ellis, of this port. The Belvedere sailed six weeks before the Ohio, and, after having received considerable injury, was obliged to put into the Isle of Wight. Many other vessels sailed the same day in company with the Ohio, for different parts in America, but not under convoy as reported. The ship James, captain Howard, had not arrived.

Captain Kemp says, that after the English fleet left the Channel, a number of French frigates took that opportunity of placing themselves in the Channel, and took a great number of vessels—report says sixty or seventy sail.

Extract of a letter from London, dated February 12.

"The merchants have applied for a convoy to be extended to American as well as British ships to and from America; ministry are disposed to grant it, but require time to consider the propriety of the extension to your flag without an arrangement with your government; and Mr. Pinckney will probably be applied to on the subject."

April 24. The brig Liberty, captain Penfield, arrived here yesterday, in 30 days from Bourdeaux, informs, that he obtained a special permission to leave that port, and that 20 sail of American vessels were left there under the restriction of an embargo.

A letter from Boston, dated April 16th, from a gentleman of character, says, "The agreeable news of the release of American vessels in the West-Indies, is confirmed by several arrivals at Salem, from Antigua. A brig has just arrived here from Gaudaloupe. We have intelligence that more than 20 sail of liberated vessels had arrived at Martha's Vineyard."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 22.

Letter to a gentleman in this city, received by this day's mail, dated New-York, April 21.

"The ship Ohio of this port, has arrived at the Hook, after a passage of forty-two days from London—she is now coming up, and should she reach the town before the mail closes, we will communicate the information that may be received by her."

"It is said that she sailed in company with upwards of 300 vessels, from the Channel, bound to different ports in America, under convoy of some British ships of war."

Yesterday the following resolution passed the house of representatives of the United States—Yeas fifty-eight, nays thirty-eight, viz.

Whereas, the injuries which have been suffered and may be suffered by the United States, from violations committed by Great-Britain on their neutral rights and commercial interests, as well as from her failure to execute the seventh article of the treaty of peace, render it expedient for the interests of the United States, that the commercial intercourse between the two countries should not continue to be carried on in the extent at present allowed:—

RESOLVED, That from and after the first day of November next, all commercial intercourse between the citizens of the United States, and the subjects of the king of Great-Britain, or the citizens or subjects of any other nation, so far as the same respects articles of the growth or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, shall be prohibited.

A committee was then appointed to prepare and bring in a bill pursuant to the above resolution.

April 25. The following important communication was read in the house of representatives of the United States yesterday.

(TRANSLATION.)

LIBERTY—EQUALITY—OR DEATH.

The representatives of the French people, members of the committee of public safety—

To the citizens, members of the congress of the United States of America.

AFTER having laid the foundation of our liberty it became incumbent on us to secure it. A national government is born, and with it victory. Emanating from the will of the people, it has their energy. For the salvation of the state it has been resorted to, and the state is saved. At its voice 15 armies are in motion, and triumph. At its signal interior order is restored—fruitful industry is expanded—the conspirators fall.

We impart the news of the success of our armies to a people, who, having obtained liberty in a similar manner with ourselves, cannot learn but with enthusiasm of the victories of the republicans, and the downfall of tyrants.

Policy already appreciates the advantages of the retaking of Toulon. Already have the neutral powers proclaimed themselves, and Genoa, indignant at the atrocity of our enemies who have sullied her territory by the vilest and blackest of crimes—Genoa has resumed all her energy, and driven the English and Spaniards from her ports.

In the north, our triumphs, not less brilliant, have given the combined powers some severe shocks.

They had dared to menace Dunkirk, Maubeuge, and Landau. Every where have they been beaten; every where have they been put to flight; and even towards the Rhine, our army in pursuit of them had advanced to the very gates of Mayence.

Such is the long catalogue of success, which unfolds itself at the same moment, at every point to which the French republic sends her invincible phalanxes.

So many victories will convey nothing astonishing to you;—you, magnanimous republicans, who will easily conceive the prodigies which liberty is capable of performing, after having in this vast career left to the defenders of the people memorable examples.

You had already participated in our triumphs, as well in thought as political union: Our successes reverberated on you, and the fall of our external and implacable enemies, will be as satisfactory to America as to outraged France. Our cause is reciprocal; it is that of every people who honour humanity.

It is under these glorious auspices that the representatives of the French people are pressed by the desire of drawing closer more than ever, the bonds of friendship, which unite two great, generous, and free nations.

Thus liberty will have two points of fixture on the world, and being an immoveable colossus, she will rest one foot on each hemisphere.

At her voice let agriculture and commerce, those two sources of national prosperity, pouring out under our hands their mutual exchanges, multiply, aggrandize, and cement our friendly relations and public felicity.

Let us discard every thing which may disturb the necessary harmony pointed out by the nature of things, still more than by a reciprocal interest; that harmony which has not a cautious, selfish mercantile policy for its principle, but the esteem, the fraternity, all the social and beneficent virtues which flow from liberty.

Honour, prosperity, safety and fraternity. The representatives of the French people, members of the committee of public safety.

JEAN BON ANDRE, ROBERSPIERRE,
C. A. FRIEU, COUTHON,
P. BARRERE, CARRUT,
BILLAUD VARENNE, COLLOT D'HERBOIS,
R. LIUDET.

Paris, 22 Pluviose, 2d year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(10th February, 1794.)

Faithfully translated from the original, by
GEO. TAYLOR, junior.

April 23, 1794.

The express of general Wayne, (mentioned in our last) brings accounts that the army under the command of that general, has not yet met with the least opposition from the Indians—that the troops were in high spirits, and well supplied with provisions and every other necessary.

Extract from the GRENADA GAZETTE of 28th March, 1794.

The well directed and incessant fire that had been kept up by the English batteries, had so much damaged Fort Bourbon, that it had been deemed practicable for some time to carry it by assault; but from the certain knowledge that the besiegers had, that the minds of the enemy were carried to a considerable distance from the body of the place, it was not thought proper to sacrifice the lives of such a number of brave men as must have perished, if the besieged should have sprung them, which there was every reason to believe would have been done.—On the side of the fort next the town, the natural strength of the place, and the protection of Fort Louis, had been so much depended on, that that side was left without those subterraneous works. The capture of Fort Louis therefore became an object necessary to pave the way for the carrying Fort Bourbon.—The former was taken without any loss on Thursday, and the town of Port Royal, with all the shipping in the Carenage, fell into the hands of the English. This was an acquisition of great value and importance. On Sunday the enemy received the last summons, and on perceiving the advantages the besiegers had gained, and the advances they were making agreed to admit a British regiment into the fort, to remain together with the French garrison till the terms could be finally adjusted. The sixth regiment accordingly marched in and remained till Tuesday, when the English colours were hoisted, and the French marched out with the honours of war, to the number of 800, 200 of whom were whites, and the remainder negroes and mulattoes. They are all shipped to France.

Four hundred had been killed during the siege, and the works were in a state of ruin.—The greatest part of the guns were dismounted, the mortar beds rendered useless, the buildings within the fort entirely destroyed, and the body of the place filled with rubbish, the loss of the British on the whole did not exceed 200.—General Rochambeau has it left to his election to be sent either to France or America, and it is believed that he will be prudent enough to prefer the latter, when he considers the fate that commonly awaits the republican generals when they fail of success.

S T. V I N C E N T S.

DOILE versus SLOOP GEORGES.

The additional instructions to the commanders of his majesty's ships and privateers, dated the sixth of November, 1793, do not, I conceive, influence this court, but allowing for a moment they did, this vessel does not appear to me to fall under them, her destination at the time of her capture being for this island, as appears in evidence. Her clearance for Martinico seems sufficient grounds for detaining and bringing her into port. Therefore I decree, that the vessel and cargo be restored to the claimant, the claimant first paying costs.

GEORGE LOWMAN, Judge
court of admiralty.

A N N A P O L I S, May 1.

Messieurs GREEN.

A TRAVELLER passing through the elegant and salubrious city of Annapolis, the dignified seat of the Muses, with pleasure beholds the social and philanthropic disposition which pervades generally its respectable citizens. He could not help recollecting the words of an inspired pen, from which he respectfully draws a small inference.

"The City as UNITY with itself."

How blest'd the spot, where all are join'd
As one in judgment, one in mind!
In truth and honour all agree,
And bound in links of UNITY!
Rooted and grounded deep in love
Not Death itself their souls can move;
By love cemented all agree,
And live a life of UNITY.
Anger and envy, rage and strife,
Self-will, self-love, and pride of life,
Are all subdu'd, and all agree,
To live in truth and UNITY.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

January 17.

A secretary read the following letter:

Fort National, 18th January, 1794.

Good news! More prizes gained from the enemies of the republic! This morning four vessels have entered our Road. In truth it seems as if the English were determined to pay the expenses of the war...

Every thing here is in the utmost activity, and according to the report of the oldest officers, there never was such an example given of indefatigable zeal:—Courage by sea, as upon land, secures liberty to its defenders. Let us not however slacken our efforts...

(Signed) "MULAND."

P. S. I break the seal of my letter to announce to you, that the Carmagnols, de Pomone, L'Engagement and la Baber, are at this moment come into the Road, and bring us the certain accounts that the captures amount to fifty-two vessels, all very richly laden.

The president said, that this news was so very interesting, that he demanded permission to send to the committee of public safety, to see if this letter was true, which was decreed.

February 1.

Jambon Saint Andre said, he had new successes to announce: Breard and himself had ordered a squadron of three ships of the line and some frigates to cruise off the coast of Ireland. They had returned to Brest on the 23d of January, after having made 15 prizes, of which 12 were already come into port, viz.

A Jersey corfair, carrying ten guns, taking by the Jean Bart.

La Misere, a Danish brig, 120 tons; from Amsterdam for Madrid, loaded with grain, taken by la Felicite.

The Rural Maid, an English vessel of three masts, 300 tons, taken by the Thames, an English frigate, now French.

The Mermaid, an English brig of 50 tons, from Oporto, with wine and oranges, taken by the Infurgente.

The Gustavus, a Swedish brig, 200 tons, from Stockholm, with grain, &c. for Leghorn, taken by the Northumberland.

The Concord, an American vessel, 300 tons, and three masts, from Philadelphia, with sugar, coffee, and cotton, for England, by la Felicite.

The Sultes, a Danish brig of 250 tons, from Amsterdam for Madrid, with grain, taken by the Infurgente.

The John Sayer, an American vessel, 400 tons, from Virginia for England, with tobacco, by the Infurgente.

The Daemates, a Danish brig, 200 tons, from Amsterdam for Leghorn, with grain, by the Thames.

The Commerce of Boston, an American brig, 150 tons, from Boston, with sugar, coffee and cotton, for England, by the Infurgente.

The Grenville, an English vessel, of three masts, and 300 tons, with coals, taken by the Achille.

The Bonny, an English brig, 200 tons, with salt, taken by the Infurgente.

The three other prizes are expected every hour.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 8th day of May next, at the dwelling plantation of JOHN DEAL, in the Swamp,

SEVERAL valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children, taken in execution as the property of said DEAL, and sold to satisfy a debt due to RICHARD DARNALL, executor of Henry Darnall.

And on Saturday the 10th will be sold, at the plantation of JOHN BULLEN, on the north side of Severn, several NEGROES, of both sexes, taken in execution and sold as the property of JOHN BULLEN to satisfy a debt due to JAMES JACKBURN. The sale on each day to begin at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 29, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HENRY ONEAL WELCH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscribers, legally authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS KING, RICHARD WELCH, } Executors.

By order of the orphans court of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Monday the second June next, at the late dwelling plantation of John Cartwright, in St. Mary's county,

THE personal property belonging to the deceased, consisting of NEGROES, HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP, KITCHEN and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, also about SIX HOGS-HEADS of TOBACCO. The terms of sale CASH.

Those who have claims against the said Cartwright, are desired to produce them for settlement, and such as are indebted to make payment to

PHILIP KEY } Attorneys for Eliza- AND } beth K. Cartwright, JAMES KILGOUR, } the administratrix.

April 20th, 1794.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the nineteenth day of May next, and continue sitting from day to day, until Saturday the twenty-fourth day of the same month, to hear and determine upon appeals made by any person on the lists of assessment in Anne-Arundel county aforesaid.

By order, NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk. Com. Tax.

RAN AWAY from his overseer, at my plantation on Herring creek, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 23d instant, a negro man by the name of CHARLES; he is a small slim made fellow, about five feet eight or nine inches high, with gray eyes for one of his colour, flat nose, down look, wide mouth; and stammers a little in his speech if scared or in a hurry to speak; he is very fond of snuff, and generally has a box. Whoever will take up said negro CHARLES, and secure him in any goal in this state, so that his master may get him again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS current money, and if brought home, shall receive SEVEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, paid by

JOHN WEEMS, of Weems's Forest, Calvert county.

April 24th, 1794.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Newport church, a light bay GELDING, about thirteen and an half hands high, appears to be about four or five years old, branded on the off buttock with something like Wh joined together, his left hind foot white, a star in his forehead, a large snip on his nose, and his tail docked. The owner is desired to prove his property in said gelding, pay charges, and take him from

JAMES G. WATSON.

April 24, 1794.

FAYETTE,

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days, viz. Mondays and Tuesdays, in each week, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL'S, at the Head of South river, four days, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, in each week.

FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white, five years old this spring, and near fifteen hands and an half high, handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, sinew, and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse Venetian, imported by captain Dobbins, his dam was got by Little Figure, out of a remarkable fine imported mare, her pedigree unknown.

Fayette will be at his stand at Mr. Thomas Bicknell's by the 10th of April, and will cover mares at six dollars each, and five shillings to the groom, if one mare only, but if the same person sends two or three mares, one guinea each, and if four or more mares, four dollars each, and two shillings and sixpence to the groom, provided the money is paid by the first of November, if not, eight dollars each mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares of Mr. Bicknell at 2/6. per week, and superior pasturage may be had on reasonable terms, but he will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 26, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, some time about the last of December, or first of January past, a PACKET (which contained a number of papers) directed to THOMAS MARSH FORMAN. The papers can be of no use or value to any one but the subscriber, who will feel himself much obliged to the finder, or the person who has the possession of the packet, if they will deliver it, with the enclosed papers, to major SWAN, of Baltimore, who will pay the above reward, for

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

April 10, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for dealings at his store at Hunting-town, lately under the care of Mr. Peter Emmerson, are requested to pay up their balances to Mr. John E. Barty, who is the only person authorized to receive them; those who cannot make immediate payment it is expected will give their bonds, (with security if required), otherwise suits will immediately commence without respect to persons.

SETH BARTON.

Calvert county, April 14, 1794.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of a tract of land, called and known by the name of GRAYBOUGH, according to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN ADDISON, jun.

April 19, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fifth day of May next, for the electing a REPRESENTATIVE to the Congress of the United States for the third district in the room of JOHN FRANCIS MERCER, Esquire, resigned.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 23, 1794.

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

SAMUEL WARD MIDDLETON, Nanjemoy, Ignatius Simms, near Bryan-town, Elizabeth Tims, late widow of Robert Tims, John B. Turner, Esquire, (4), Port-Tobacco.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

April 17, 1794.

Dancing School.

MR. O'DUHIGG respectfully informs the Ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he has opened his DANCING SCHOOL for another quarter, this spring and summer, for the purpose of perfecting ladies and gentlemen in the graces, manners, and the several branches of that useful and becoming accomplishment.

Those ladies and gentlemen who will please to honour him with their commands, may depend that he will exert his utmost endeavours to merit their approbation. The hours of attendance for young ladies are from four to seven every afternoon, and the young gentlemen from six to nine.

N. B. Mr. O'Duhigg proposes to attend private families.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a Dutchman, by the name of JOHN NONN, a printer, about twenty-one years old, and says he belongs to THOMAS BRADFORD, printer, in Philadelphia. His master is hereby requested to take him away, or he will be sold in two months from the above date for his prison fees, and other expenses, according to law, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, April 5, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Allen's Fresh, which, if not taken up before the first day of July, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JAMES ADDERTON (2), Allen's Fresh, Charles county, Mme. Baratte (2), Newport, Nathan Mackie, Charles county, Wm. Phillips, Charles county, Alex. Smoot (2), Charles county, Henreta Winsor, Blenheim.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

Allen's Fresh, April 17, 1794.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation a dark bay MARE, four years old, fourteen and an half hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with an heart, her fetlocks trimmed, and shod before. The owner may have her on proving property and paying charges.

JOHN M'DONALD.

Anne-Arundel county, Poplar Spring, April 5th, 1794.

To be RENTED,

And entered on immediately.

A HOUSE and LOT in Port-Tobacco, with every convenience to it, formerly occupied by Dr. Warren. A good garden and spring can be made convenient to it. For terms apply at the Post-Office, in Port-Tobacco.

March 29, 1794.

FOR SALE,

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

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

WANTED,

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

THERE is at the plantation of JACOB FRANKLIN, near West river, taken up as a stray, a small brown MARE, supposed to be eight years old, about twelve hands high, has no perceivable brand, has two white feet, a high face, long switch tail, and is a natural pacer. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Anne-Arundel county, March 24, 1794.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

SOME few COUNTERFEIT POST NOTES of the Bank of Maryland, having been lately discovered in circulation, and on tracing the same were found to come from the back parts of Virginia, where they have probably first issued; to avoid imposition, it is thought necessary to give the following description of them, by which they may be readily detected:—

They have the letter D for their alphabetical mark, at the left hand side of the note. The paper on which they are printed is more soft and tender, the strokes of the letters in the engraving are in general stronger, and have a darker appearance than in the true bills.

The signature, *Wm. Patterson*, is badly done; the strokes of all the letters are stiff and laboured, and appear to be painted over with the pen, as well as the flourish under the name.

The value is left blank in the engraving, to be filled up in writing, so that the sum may be more or less, at pleasure.

No true Post Notes of the alphabetical mark above described, have been lately issued, and very few are now in circulation.

The above reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to the person or persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders, or any of them, of the following description, viz.

The person or persons who manufactured the paper on which the bills are printed.

The person or persons who engraved the plate.

The printer or printers of the bills.

Every person who has acted as principal in any way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

WM. PATTERSON, President of the Bank of Maryland.

Baltimore, April 7, 1794.

N. B. The printers in the neighbouring states are requested to republish the above.

BADGER,

Is in high order, and stands this season at the Haylands, the seat of JAMES CARROLL, on Rhode river, and covers mares at thirty shillings each.

BADGER is a beautiful sorrel, fifteen hands two inches and an half high, bony, lengthy, strong and active, four years old this spring; he was got by the noted Old Badger, the property of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, whose stock stands in the highest estimation of any in the state of Maryland for carriage and saddle horses, his dam was a valuable Virginian mare whose pedigree is unknown.

Good pasturage at 3/6 per week, but no warranty against escapes or accidents.

If the money is not paid on or before the first day of November next, the sum to be paid for each mare will be one guinea, or two barrels of corn, at the option of the proprietor of the horse.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Haylands, February 29, 1794.

In CHANCERY, April 12, 1794.

ON the application of JOHN BURGESS, jun. trustee for the benefit of the creditors of JOHN BURGESS, an insolvent debtor, it is adjudged and ordered, that the first day of June next be limited and appointed, before which day all claims against the said insolvent are to be brought into the said trustee, provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 15th day of May next.

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

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

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BENNET DYSON, late of Charles county, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, are requested to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of June next, that the subscriber may ascertain what he has to pay in behalf of said estate.

WALTER DYSON, Administrator.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

MY waiting man, negro DICK, ran away from me last Saturday; he crossed the bay from Annapolis to Kent Island on Sunday about nine o'clock, and stole and took with him my gray mare. He wore a green cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, and boots, a round hat, and blue surlout, but took with him a variety of other cloaths. He is a very likely lad, well made, wears a queue, some little plaits in his wool, and dresses very fashionably; he is about twenty-five years of age, well fixed, black colour, reads a little, and is a complete waiting man; he took the Philadelphia road.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure the said negro lad and mare, or TEN POUNDS for DICK, and FIVE POUNDS for the mare, and pay all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM PACA.

Baltimore town, April 9, 1794.

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

NANCY AUQUHEART, Head of Severn. John Bullen, Philemon Brown, care of Ridgely and Evans, Sarah Butler, Phil. Thos. Baker, Monf. Boyreau, Annapolis; William Brogden, Queen-Anne; James Byus, Joseph Byus (2), Lower Marlborough; Arthur Bryan, Wye.

Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan, George Conaway, Hugh Champion, Annapolis; John Chew; West river; major Richard Chew, Herring bay; Robert Cumming, Liberty-town.

Gabriel Duvall (6), Dawson and Co. Monf. Denis, Annapolis; George Digges, near Annapolis; H. Dorsey, Indian Landing; capt. Disney, West river; Richard Darnall (2), Portland Manor.

Citizen Emerian, Annapolis; Peter Emerson (2), Thomas Egan, Calvert county. John Fitzhugh, Richard Fleamen, Mr. Fowler, at Mr. Stevens's, Annapolis; capt. William Fitzhugh, near Annapolis.

John Gwinn, Stephen Girard, John Gray, Thomas Gliffon, John Gordon, Mr. Green, Messieurs Green, Samuel Green, Annapolis; John Groves, Queen-Anne.

Alexander C. Hanson (2), Samuel H. Howard (3), Caleb Hawkins, William Hannah, Maria S. Heermance (2), care of George Mann, Annapolis; Anne Hawkins, at James McCulloch's, London-town; Edward Hall (2), West river; James Hindman, Bennett's point.

Lancelot Jackies, Jane Johnson, care of Caesar Peters, William Johnson, jun. care of James Mackubin, Annapolis; Samuel Jams, near Annapolis; Rinaldo Johnson, Calvert county.

Philip B. Key (6), Annapolis. Cornelia Lansdale, William Lansdale, Monf. Lefarge, Monf. Leliard, Monf. Lereboure, Annapolis; Lansdale and Hodges, major Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne.

Luther Martin, Walter Mackall, G. Mann, capt. Maberry, H. H. McKernie, Thomas M'Near, Annapolis; Miley Mears, Calvert county.

William Nelson, Anne-Arundel county.

Monf. O'Duhigg (2), Annapolis.

William Pinkney, Dr. Robert Pottenger, care of William Cooke, George Plater, Thomas Pownall, Annapolis.

Monf. Quiroard, Annapolis.

Horatio Ridout (2), Abfalom Ridgely (2), Joseph Curtis Roman, William Rawlings, Annapolis.

Benjamin Sims, at Mr. Mann's, Henry Sypple (2), capt. Walter Smith, care of T. Johnson, jun. Henry Speck, care of Mr. Mann, major Jonathan Sellman, Ben, at col. Stone's, Annapolis; Stephen Steward, West river; capt. James Somervell (2), Patuxent.

Monf. Tainturier (2), Capt. Taylor, Annapolis; Elizabeth Topping (2), Wye river; eapt. Robert Town, major Thomas Tillard, Anne-Arundel county.

Williamina Vallette, Row-Down.

John Worthington, Thomas Walley (2), Richard Watts, care of A Ridgely, Mr. Willmore, Anne Watkins, Annapolis; Richard Weems, at capt. Disney's, West river; Joseph Wilkinson (2), Joseph Webb, on board the ship Sally, Hunting-town.

Richard Yates, Annapolis; Joshua Yates, South river.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

April 1, 1794.

Anne-Arundel county, February 25, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD HARWOOD, senior, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid; those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, without further notice.

MARGARET HALL, } Executrix.
RACHEL HALL, }
LUCY BATTEE, }
WILLIAM HALL, 3d. } Acting
HENRY HALL, } Executors.
JOHN BATTEE, }

RAN away from RICHARD HARWOOD, senior, deceased, in his life, some time in or about the month of May, 1792, a negro man named DICK, about twenty-two years of age, five feet ten inches high, well and stout made, complexion black, down look, stutters much when quickly spoken to, has great emotion in attempting to speak, and hardly able to pronounce one syllable. Any person apprehending said negro, and securing him in any gaol, so that the subscribers get him again, if taken one hundred miles from home shall be paid TWENTY POUNDS, if sixty miles FIFTEEN POUNDS, if only ten miles from home TEN POUNDS, including what the law allows, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.
HENRY HALL,
JOHN BATTEE.

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

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE, Administrator de bonis non.

December 9, 1793.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, Sunday excepted, at Mr. JACOB HOLLINGSWORTH'S TAVERN, in Elkton, Cecil county, the following property, viz.

ALL those parts of three TRACTS of LAND, lying in Elk-river Neck, in the aforesaid county, called ST. JOHN'S MANOR, Lum's Lot and STONEY RANGE, containing three hundred and fifteen acres and one half of an acre of land, more or less, with the appurtenances thereto belonging.

And part of a TRACT of LAND, called HULL'S DISCOVERY, adjoining the aforesaid three tracts or parcels of land, containing twenty-six acres more or less, with the appurtenances thereto belonging. The above land was formerly the property of Mr. JACOB LUM, of Cecil county. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

RANDOLPH B. LWTIMER, Agent for the state of Maryland.

Annapolis, March 31st, 1794.

BEING extremely anxious to fulfil the purpose for which my lottery was instituted, and sensible that nothing short of a successful and speedy collection can enable me to do it. I hope those friends who have been so obliging as to dispose of tickets for me, will readily excuse me for entreating the additional favour of them to receive the monies arising on their respective sales, and remit the same to major John Davidson, Annapolis; Mr. John Fitzhugh, Calvert county; Mr. Joseph Rowles, George-town; William Kilty, Esquire, Upper-Marlborough; or to myself, during the sitting of the general court, at Annapolis, where I shall attend to receive them. I also flatter myself that every purchaser will, on the slightest reflection, feel the propriety of my wishes to have the above business completed without delay, and will therefore be prepared to comply with the terms upon which he took my tickets.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

Washington county, March 25, 1794.

EDWARDS'S BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing,) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be sold at the Printing-Office, Price, One Dollar, The LAWS OF MARYLAND, Passed November Session, 1793. ALSO, The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of both HOUSES of ASSEMBLY.

ECLIPSE,

Stands this season at NEWINGTON ROSE-WALK, and will cover mares at thirty-five shillings each, and three shillings to the groom.

ECLIPSE was got by Charles Wallace, Esquire's, Northern Eclipse, which he imported, his dam by Sweeper, his grand-dam by Driver, out of a good mare. The money will be expected with the mares, if credit, seven dollars in lieu thereof, to be paid in August next.

W. RAWLINGS.

April 11, 1794.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the second day of May, on the premises,

PART of the personal estate of EDWARD MAXWELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of household furniture, stock, &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and for cash only. BENJAMIN PHILIPS, Administrator.

April 14, 1794.

FOR SALE,

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

F. GREEN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 8, 1794.

B A L S E, February 5.

GREAT number of fugitive French come here to pass their wretched days in Switzerland. We are assured, that more than 50,000 persons left Alsace, when the Austrians were obliged to abandon it. They are now wandering from town to town, in want of every necessary; and what renders their situation the more miserable is, that in general they have heretofore lived in ease, and many in affluence.

The Cantons continue to enjoy the advantages of their neutrality, though efforts are frequently made to destroy it.

Their present tranquillity and prosperity is chiefly to be ascribed to the wisdom and firmness of the government. There has just happened at Aran, a quarrel between the partisans of the French and those of the Germans. The canton of Berne, on being informed of it, immediately sent troops to re-establish order.

The conduct of the ministers of the allied powers has been considerably influenced by the firm and decisive answer given to lord Robert Fitzgerald. The government having prohibited the circulation of his lordship's declaration, two booksellers who disregarded this prohibition have been taken up and imprisoned.

The emigrants, though they are permitted to reside in the different cantons, are watched with the greatest care.

T U R I N, February 20.

Great preparations are making for the opening of the campaign. It has been determined to establish a camp at Cairo, in the principality of Piedmont. The depot is to be at Doglieri, and the military hospital in the adjoining town.

Several detachments are already set out for Cairo. Accounts have been received in this city, that the French have determined to attack the port of Belvidere, which is situated upon the mountains on the confines of the district of Nice, and which is the principal depot of provisions for the Piedmontese troops.

N A M U R, February 28.

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman.

"As I know you will be anxious to be informed of the truth of the grand conspiracy to deliver Luxembourg into the hands of the French, I do not like to let this post slip, without seizing the opportunity to inform you, that beyond doubt such a plot existed, though by the great care and precaution taken by the government to quash and stifle the affair, it is impossible to come at the particulars. Nobody at Luxembourg dare to commit them to paper, and it is only by the oral relation of travellers that we can come at intelligence. What fate has attended general Schroeder, I do not pretend to say; but it is certain, he is no longer the commandant of Luxembourg, that general Motiel is appointed in his place, and that his regiment is given to another. Whether he has killed himself, or has been made away with, or yet exists in prison, is a secret I cannot discover.

"The most extraordinary precautions have been taken, and are still continued at Luxembourg. A large army of 50 or 60,000 men will soon be assembled on the frontier in that vicinity, and if repulsed, will fall back into the fortresses. Fifteen thousand rations of bread are ordered here to be ready the day after to-morrow, for troops passing from the prince de Cobourg's army to the above army commanded by general Beaulieu, and designed to cover this important fortress, the strongest it is said in Europe, and whose loss would in all probability have decided the fate of the war. It is also true, that the regiment of Vierzet is broke; that the men are dispersed in the other regiments, that some of the officers are arrested, and others discharged. This regiment, formed principally of Legeois, was anciently in the service of France, where being discharged, it passed entire into that of the emperor. General Motiel is a man that has had the confidence of government. He commanded Namur when taken by the French; and after six or seven months imprisonment, was exchanged. It does not appear that the government consider French principles very dangerous, since they intrust to him a place of such great importance. General Schroeder has left two brothers, both field officers, who do not appear to be involved in this affair."

M A N H E I M, February 17.

Every thing is quiet at present in our environs. The French by degrees retire to their own frontiers. It is fully confirmed that they have fallen back towards the Saar, that they have abandoned the entrenchments which they had at Pirmasens, and that Deux Ponts has been evacuated by them. We are also well assured that the Austrians have posted themselves at St. Wendel, and will shortly pass the Rhine, and the Prussians will march into the dutchy of Deux Ponts.

Feb. 18. Count de Brone arrived here last night. His excellency immediately proceeded to reconnoitre

towards the left shore of the Rhine, and will, it is supposed, this evening return to head quarters at Heidenberg. The French on the 13th returned with a number of waggons to carry off the remainder of the plunder which they found in the salt-house at Philipshalle, near Durkheim, where they not only pillaged the house of the director, but destroyed every thing they could not carry away with them.

O F F E N B U R G, February 16.

Yesterday it was reported that the French were making fresh attempts to pass the Rhine at Sebenheim and Goldscher. We have learnt that they had actually launched eighteen boats, five of which were armed with cannon, and that contrary winds alone prevented them from attempting the passage.—A spy added, that a commissioner from the convention was hourly expected, with orders to effect a passage at any rate.

P A R I S, February 27.

In the markets of the 25th and 26th, there was an entire want of several of the indispensable articles of life. Some of the seditions made a proclamation by the sound of the trumpet, inviting the citizens to leave the butcher's meat for the sick, women in child-bed, and wet nurses. Under the old regimen, more than half the kingdom was supported by fish during Lent, according to the rites of the ci-devant religion. Now, when an attempt is made to introduce a conformity to this regulation, it is found to be impossible, because the peasants, from the very commencement of the revolution, having been allowed to cut through the banks of the ponds and lakes, these have no longer been kept up, and the fish, that abundant source of supply, is consequently destroyed. This deficiency must be supplied by meat, and this becomes one of the many causes of the present scarcity.

In an address presented to the commune, the section of indivisibility has made the following statement respecting the situation of the prisons:—

"The prisons are no other than so many pleasurable residences. Choice entertainments, the most exquisite food, delicious wines, music, concerts, plays, promenades, suspicious assemblages, unlawful conversations—such are the enjoyments and amusements of the prisoners. They have even contrived to convey into the goals, cattle, game, tame fowls, &c. It is for them alone, that the nourishing animal sheds his blood, while the Sans Culottes, who, with their own blood have cemented the basis of our holy liberty, can obtain these articles of support at no price whatever, or if they do procure them now and then, it is not until the trader, as counter revolutionary as our open enemies, has insolently complained of the maximum. To these good people the butcher's shops are shut. The pork-feller has no longer any meat to dispose of; the grocers have neither oil nor sugar; nor do the cows, as heretofore, supply milk for use, or for the making of butter; the hens have ceased to lay their eggs; and, finally, the earth no longer yields up her fruits and her productions."

The administration of police is accused of sharing in, and tolerating these abuses.

The section of indivisibility followed up its address by a resolution to demand of the convention, the transportation out of Paris of those imprisoned on suspicion; the sequestration of their effects till two years after peace; and a prohibition against any one entering the houses in which they are to be confined in the provinces, or corresponding with them. After the sequestration of their goods and revenues, the section proposed that they should have three livres a day for their support, and should have but one common lodging with the indigent persons who might be confined in the same houses.

The section also proposed, that the municipality or administrators of supply shall furnish the cattle and other animals to the butchers, poulterers, &c. who shall be allowed to sell no more than half a pound of flesh daily to each citizen, who for that effect is to be provided by the committees with a certificate, as in the case of bread, &c.

This business being ended, a long discussion arose during which it was observed, that for upwards of four months the police had not granted permission to any one to visit those who are imprisoned on suspicion; and that for several days, not one ounce of meat had been carried to the prisons, unless for the sick.

March 3. The scarcity of meat, butter, vegetables, &c. is still the same at Paris; a calf's caul sells for twenty livres, and a capon, on the 27th of last month, sold for forty seven livres; a great quantity of rotten poultry has again been thrown into the river.

A letter was received from one of the administrators of Rochelle, dated the 10th of February, stating that the national forces in La Vendee were dispersed, and that some pieces of artillery had fallen into the power of the rebels.

We learn from Dunkirk, that the talk of a descent on England prevails in every part of the west coast, where they pant to attack proud Albion, and revenge

the crimes of Pitt. From L'Orient our advices state, that the most earnest preparations are making for a descent on England.

On the 27th, the guillotine struck off sixteen heads. The victims were men and women of the lower ranks.

The ci-devant cardinal de Brienne, archbishop of Sens, one of the fathers of the constitutional church, distinguished by his intrigues, and by his connexion with the pretended philosophers whose harangues have contributed so much to the destruction of France, has just anticipated the punishment of the guillotine by dying in his bed.

Addresses, out of all number, are daily handed to the convention, praying it not to listen to terms of peace, till all the tyrants of the earth have bit the dust. The most remarkable is that from Rochelle, which contains the following passage:

"Let us place kings in the state we are in—let us suppose them to have been favoured by victory; we ask the universe, would those despots have thought to have ever shed blood enough to assuage their rage? No!—Manes, death, massacre, fire, covering all France. Irons! Irons! the republic destroyed!—let us tremble at those images. No—no truce with the tyrants of nations. Let 100,000 Sans Culottes go over and deal their blows in England. Yes! London must become a Carthage for us—and let triumphant liberty inscribe in her records the united names of England and France."

Rouin denounced a new faction in the convention, which, he said, was worse than the Brissotine party; and denounced Philippeaux as an oppressor of the patriots. The cordeliers then took the resolution to appoint commissioners to collect the different charges against the new faction, and to read their names in its sittings.

The grand total of prisoners in the different gaols of Paris, amounts to 5866.

L O N D O N, February 15.

It is generally understood that our government will stop all American ships now in the river, bound to France. The urgency of affairs requires every vigilance on our part to prevent any supplies being sent to that country, which is so very hard pressed at this moment for articles of the first necessity for carrying on the war.

Great quantities of potash have been lately exported from this kingdom to France in neutral ships; the French having, it is said, discovered a method of using this salt instead of salt-petre, in the composition of gunpowder.

Feb. 18. Yesterday accounts were received from America, brought to this country by two ships from New-York, with letters as late as the 14th of January. By these we learn, that congress had received intelligence of the proclamation of our privy council of the 6th of November last, for seizing American ships under certain circumstances; as well as the capture of several American ships in the West-Indies. Congress, however, had wisely determined on preserving a strict neutrality with all nations. American stocks have risen in consequence.

Feb. 20. The French, having made great additions to their strength, along all the frontiers from Lille to Dunkirk, threaten another inroad upon West Flanders, and already some severe skirmishes have taken place, at the allied out posts. Gun-boats are said to have sailed from Dunkirk, for the purpose of attacking Ostend by sea, to which place their troops, in great numbers, are endeavouring to press forward by land. In the mean time, it is satisfactory to know, that Ostend has been, for some time, in a condition to make a vigorous defence.

Feb. 22. Our letters from Brussels, dated the 18th inst. state, that the movement of the French, which we had notice of in our last letters, was not a false alarm. The French had actually begun their operations, and that in a most formidable way. They advanced on the side of Maubeuge, and on the 15th a violent cannonade commenced on the Austrian out posts. All the English troops have moved from their cantonment, and the Austrians have advanced from Mons to the frontiers.

The prince of Cobourg had been for two days at Bayay, and it was thought that he would remove his head quarters to Valenciennes; as for the present at least they must continue on the defensive.—70,000 French are already assembled before that place, but it appears that Pichegru yet waits the arrival of the cavalry.

March 4. Letters from Genoa of the 2d ult. state, that on the 31st of January a special messenger, dispatched by the Genoese minister at the court of Vienna, arrived there from the capital of Austria, with a memorial for the senate of the republic, expedited by the imperial prime minister of state. The following is the chief purport of that memorial: "The emperor, at the present change of the circumstances of the war, was convinced that the republic of Genoa,

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faithful to her declaration of neutrality, would require her inhabitants to take up arms, in order to resist any attack which might be made upon her territory; and that the emperor would still farther confirm her neutrality of 1792, by sending troops to Genoa, if there should be any necessity for them." When these accounts came away, the senate, who met the day before, had not come to any resolution respecting the memorial. It was expected, that on their meeting, which took place on Monday following, a decisive answer would be returned.

A gentleman arrived in town from Flanders, which he left two days after the date of the letters by the last mail, brings an account that the whole armies are in motion towards the frontier. It is supposed that offensive operations are immediately to commence.

Letters from Brussels of the 28th ult. announce, that the inhabitants of Douay are reduced to three quarters of a pound of bread per diem. The beer, wine, and brandy, are in requisition for the army. At Lille the magazines for the garrison are well provided; but the inhabitants have neither candles nor oil, and are kept upon half allowance.

We learn by the Dutch mail that the states of Holland and West-Friesland have published a placart to the same purport as the bill brought into our parliament relative to bills of exchange drawn by and in favour of persons resident in France since the first of January, 1794.

In the opinion of a certain learned writer, the present French government is likely to end in a military republic, of which Paris is to be the centre, with the other departments of the kingdom at its circumference, and under its control. In that case, adds he, let Europe tremble; depopulation and diminution of internal resources will then rather stimulate than impede conquest, as they did in ancient Rome, which conquered the world during the most rapid decline of the population and of the resources of Italy.

March 8. The accounts from Paris of the 27th of February bring a very melancholy detail of the situation of that capital with respect to provisions, especially meat. The people are even driven to such a pitch that a supply no sooner arrives at Paris than the multitude seize on it, and share it amongst them. A very poor small pullet sells for 10 livres, and the market of Poissy, which used lately to furnish from 4000 to 8000 oxen, the last market day only produced 200. On the morning of the 21st two large waggon loads of stinking fowls were exposed on the quay of St. Valle, but the commissaries of the police ordered them to be thrown into the river. The merchants, notwithstanding the laws, still continue to monopolize; vegetables are equally as scarce; however, from the measures adopted by the magistrates, they hope this scarcity will shortly cease.

All the accounts from Paris, as well as from different provincial towns, mention the scarcity of provisions, and particularly of meat, which begins to be felt in France. In the convention both Barrere and Legendre have proposed the observation on a voluntary lent, to save the consumption of meat. Barrere observed, that under the old system there were about six months in the year that meat was not eaten, which made a difference of one half in the consumption of that article; besides which, before the war, all the country people lived upon the produce of the earth; and now 1,200,000 men eat meat daily; La Vendee furnished a number of oxen and sheep, and now furnishes none. Legendre with great earnestness urged the decreeing of the lent, alleging they would otherwise be obliged to fast in spite of themselves, for the time was at hand when they would have neither meat nor candles; that the oxen killed lately did not afford tallow enough to light each other to their deaths; and that the provincial resources for cattle were exhausted, and the foreign ones totally stopped.

It was decreed, that the proposal of Barrere should be taken into consideration.

The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King.

Most gracious Sovereign,

We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our most humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

The circumstances under which we are assembled will not fail to command our most serious attention, as we are sensible that on the issue of the contest in which we are engaged, depend the maintenance of our constitution, laws, and religion, and the security of all civil society.

We have observed, with satisfaction, the advantages which have been obtained by the arms of the allied powers in different parts of Europe, and the change which has taken place in the general situation of affairs upon the continent since the commencement of the war; and we must in a particular manner congratulate your majesty on the valuable possessions which have been acquired from the enemy; on the undisputed superiority at sea, which has enabled your majesty to afford such effectual protection to the commerce of your subjects; and on the important and decisive blow which has been given to the naval power of your enemies, under circumstances which reflect the highest honour upon the conduct, abilities, and spirit of your majesty's commanders, officers and forces, both by sea and land.

The system from which our enemies have derived the means of temporary exertion, founded as it is upon the violation of every principle of justice, humanity, and religion, evidently productive of internal discontent and confusion in France, and tending to destroy the natural and real strength of that country, appears to prove, in the strongest manner, the necessity of vigour and perseverance on our part, and to afford in itself a just expectation of ultimate success.

We must undoubtedly join with your majesty in regretting the necessary continuance of the war; but we are persuaded that it would be inconsistent with the essential interests of your majesty's subjects to look to restoration of peace on any grounds but such as may provide for their permanent safety, and for the independence and security of Europe; and it is impossible for us not to perceive that the attainment of these ends is obstructed by the prevalence of a system in France, equally incompatible with the happiness of that country, and the tranquillity of all other nations.

We acknowledge your majesty's goodness in having directed to be laid before us copies of the declaration which your majesty has thought proper to issue, and also of the several conventions and treaties which your majesty has concluded.

We must cordially rejoice that your majesty has so much reason to reflect with satisfaction on the steady loyalty and firm attachment to the established constitution and government, which, notwithstanding the continued efforts employed to mislead and seduce have been so generally prevalent among all ranks of your majesty's subjects. The zeal and alacrity of the militia to provide for our internal defence, and the distinguished bravery and spirit displayed, on every occasion, by your majesty's forces, both by sea and land, are the natural result of these sentiments, and might well be expected from a brave and free people, animated by the example of your majesty's illustrious progeny, and sensible of the value of those blessings which it is the object of all our exertions to preserve.

Although we must, at all times, lament the necessity of any additional burthens, we feel it our indispensable duty to make a speedy and ample provision for the public service, and we shall endeavour to defray those expences which the exigencies of the times must require, in such a manner as to avoid, as far as possible, any pressure which could be severely felt by the nation.

Your majesty may be assured, that in all our deliberation, we can never lose sight of the true grounds and the origin of the war. We have been called upon by every motive of duty and self preservation, to repel an attack made upon your majesty and your allies, founded upon principles which tend to destroy all property, to subvert the laws and religion of every civilized nation, and to introduce universally that wild and destructive system of rapine, anarchy, and impiety; the effects of which, as they have already been manifested in France, furnish a dreadful, but useful lesson to the present age, and to posterity.

We are sensible that the discontinuance or relaxation of our exertions could hardly procure even a short interval of delusive repose, and could never terminate in security or peace, and we trust that all your majesty's subjects, impressed with the necessity of defending whatever is dear to them, and relying with confidence on the valour and resources of their country, on the combined efforts of so large a part of Europe, and above all, on the incontestable justice of their cause, will study to render their conduct a contrast to that of their enemies; and by cultivating and practising the principles of humanity, and the duties of religion, will endeavour to merit the continuance of the Divine favour and protection, which have been so eminently experienced by these kingdoms.

ST. JOHN'S (Antigua) April 7.

St. Lucia has surrendered to his majesty's arms, as we are informed by very respectable authority. The whole fleet, except the Asia, with 3500 picked men on board, went against it. On Tuesday a heavy cannonading was heard there, and on Wednesday it was taken. The particulars relative to the terms of the surrender we have not been able to learn.

Admiral Sir John Jervis's letter to Thomas Orde, Esq; Boyne, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, 18th March, 1794.

"Sir,

"The French West India islands are to be considered as under blockade from the arrival of the armada at Barbadoes on the 6th January.

"Therefore all neutral vessels trading with those islands within that period, are certainly intended to come within the meaning of the king's order in council, dated 6th November last.

"I am, Sir,

"Your humble servant,

"J. JERVIS."

Thomas Orde, Esq;

The above letter was handed to us as a true copy from the original.

NEWBURYPORT, April 15.

Extract of a letter from a captain of a vessel in Lisbon, to his owners in this town, dated Lisbon, February 12, 1794.

"It is reported to-day that all the Swedish ships in Portugal must depart out of their ports by the 20th instant, but for what reason they know not, but the general opinion is, that Great Britain is determined to declare war against every power that will not take an active part against France."

NORWICH, April 22.

By express from Norwich, to his excellency the governor, we are informed, that there are three armed vessels from Halifax, (viz. one brig of twelve guns, one schooner and one sloop) lying off that and the adjacent harbours, for the purpose of taking off provisions; and notwithstanding the exertions made by numbers of the inhabitants to prevent it, it is said they are furnished with considerable quantities.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

Yesterday arrived in this city from Philadelphia, his excellency John Jay, ambassador extraordinary, from

the United States to the court of Great-Britain—His excellency will leave this city in a few days for London.

The Belvidere left Plymouth on the 8th of March. Previous to her leaving Plymouth, accounts were received from Ireland, that about 2000 men had assembled in arms. Troops were sent to suppress them, one of the principal ringleaders was taken: It was the general opinion that it would be but of short duration.

By recent intelligence from Canada, we can assure the public, that they in that quarter are not making the least preparation for war.

Extract of a letter from London, dated February 10.

"It is with pleasure I mention, that appearances are very flattering of that good understanding which exists between this country and yours, not being at present interrupted—the American committee, whereof I am a member, a few days ago presented a memorial to the admiralty, requesting a convoy to sail from Plymouth or Plymouth early next month, to take under their protection vessels bound to the United States, which they have promised to grant."

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.

The Courier Francois of yesterday morning, contains an account said to be conveyed by a letter, dated under sail, in sight of Cape-Henry, 17th inst. that an American vessel from Gibraltar, brings a report and affirmation, that the Spaniards have demanded a suspension of arms—that they have declared in favour of France against England, and have already made preparations to besiege Gibraltar.

May 1. In the debates in the British parliament, the conduct of the government of the United States has been brought forward with distinguished marks of approbation, as well by members of the administration as by those in the opposition: The following passage occurs in a speech made by the marquis of Lansdowne in the house of lords against the war:

"The conduct of the republic of America was worthy the emulation of every other power. The Americans could not brook the insult offered by England, and while the spirit of the people was willing to meet the misfortunes of war, the wisdom of that great, that good and wise man, his majesty (I mean general Washington) called them back, and they unanimously agreed to accede to his recommendation to preserve their neutrality. If it were argued that they were in want of money, he would ask what was the situation of Holland? Its credit was so low, that it could not borrow money at five per cent, and her debt had accumulated so much that she could not borrow money in future, at the most exorbitant interest. The king of Prussia was in a worse state, and the emperor was reduced to the expedient of encouraging private donations, which did not promise by any means to replenish his coffers. The noble marquis intreated his majesty's ministers to beware how they incurred a war with America: there were various reasons why the measure should be most cautiously avoided; and at the present it was well known to ministers, that Jamaica was obliged to open her ports, to receive heavy timber, and other important articles from America. There was a time when the West-India islands were valuable to this country, but that period, in a great measure, had passed away. The French had given freedom to the blacks, and the spirit of liberty was not only diffusing itself in St. Domingo, but throughout all the West-India islands. The West-Indies will become so many money traps; and though the monopoly may be advantageous to them, it can no longer be an advantage to this country. If ministers were of a different opinion, why not conciliate America, as the best and most useful ally in that quarter."

Lord Grenville in his speech in support of the war—has the following remarks:

"As to America, which the noble lord had said was disposed to go to war with us, his lordship said that he had reason to be of a different opinion; on the contrary, he was persuaded, that if she departed from her neutrality, it would be on the side of her allies."

"He declared that he wished well to America, was desirous that the utmost harmony should subsist between the two countries, and earnestly wished to obliterate and wipe away, by every act of good will and friendly intercourse, that animosity, which the unhappy contest with this country had left upon the minds of the people."

His lordship here said, that there was one thing which had fallen from the noble lord, respecting America, which astonished him beyond measure, and gave him the utmost concern, namely, that it had been the policy of the British government to excite the ferocity of America to commit hostilities against the Americans. This was a charge of so detestable a nature, and so unwarrantable an assertion, that he thought it his duty to declare it was a gross falsehood; so far from stimulating them to war with the Americans, the British officers and the governors of Upper and Lower Canada had interfered and negotiated, and done the utmost they could to settle their differences, and to bring about a lasting peace between them.

Extract of a letter from Cowes, (England) dated 18th February, 1794. It may be depended on as authentic.

"I have now to inform you that government has issued an order to their collectors of the customs, to stop all ships having on board pot or pearl ashes, and to prevent their departure till further orders in consequence of this the Iris, from Bolton, arrived here on Sunday, is stop for the present, as her cargo consists in part of the above articles."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his correspondent in this city, received by the William Penn.

"We are here not a little tired in our commercial concerns, both by bankruptcies and the effects of the ruinous and most bloody war in which this nation has

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the politics of which seem to threaten the peace of
the whole world."

Extract of a letter per the William Penn, dated London,
February 27, to a friend in Philadelphia.

"I guess you will cials me a young the true whigs.
I admired America struggling for liberty—I admire
the French equally, on the same ground;—and how-
ever the combined crowned tyrants may disguise their
sentiments, the object they are fighting for is clear—
it is to preserve their crowns, their usurped dominion
over the persons and parties of their subjects. I hope
it is their last struggle, and that mankind will soon
join in one universal idea, that virtue and talents shall
be the sole qualifications to dignity and honour."

Mr. Goodhue yesterday, in the house of representa-
tives of the United States laid on the table, the follow-
ing resolution; previous to which he observed, that as
the session was drawing towards a close, it behoved
congress to take the subject of the spoliations made on
our commerce into consideration, and quiet the mercan-
tile interest of this country by assurances, that in-
demnification should be made for the immense losses
they had sustained by British spoliation, to which upon
every principle of justice as well as policy, they were
entitled; he had specified no fund from which the in-
demnification should be made, as he conceived we
should be better prepared to do that when the result of
the intended negotiation was known, than we were at
present.

Whereas, it is a primary object in the establishment
of civil government to protect the persons and prop-
erty of its citizens from the violence of nations as
well as individuals: And whereas many of the citizens
of the United States have suffered great losses, by
spoliation made on their commerce under the authority
of Great-Britain, in violation of the law of nations
and the rights of neutrality.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That the United States will guarantee an indemnifica-
tion to all such citizens of the United States, whose
property may have been captured and confiscated under
the authority of Great-Britain, in violation of the law
of nations and the rights of neutrality.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated March
24.

"By direction of the governor and council, our
ports are opened from this day to the 20th October
next, for the importation of every species of provisions
and lumber, both in British and other bottoms in amity
with his majesty, accompanied with a proviso that six
months notice will be given previous to their being
closed."

HALIFAX. (N.C.) April 23.

On Thursday last a person was detected in this town
with a counterfeit 20 dollar bank note of the bank of
North-America, and a 5 dollar one of the bank of the
United States. On examination, he said his name
was Peleg Masley, that he received them in Norfolk
from a man of the name of Everidge or Everet, in
payment of pork, and that he had no more; but on
being searched, there were found on him nine more 5
dollar notes of the bank of the United States, and two
of the bank of Maryland, one No. 116, for 61 dol-
lars, payable to W. Stanfield; the other, No. 215, for
91 dollars, payable to G. Rutledge. There was also
found on him a bill of sale for 19 negroes, given by
Micheal Ruffum, of Dorchester county, in Maryland,
in consideration of 2070 dollars, to Peter Maffer,
dated the 11th of April, 1794, and witnessed by
Smyth Moore and Hance Hamilton. He is closely
confined in the goal of this town, and we sincerely
hope a discovery may be made, that will bring to
justice all concerned in the nefarious practice.

BALTIMORE, May 5.

A London paper of March 13 says, "From a re-
port of Barre it appears, that it was on the 30th of
January last that a communication was made to the
committee of public safety, of the intention of the
allied powers to acknowledge the French republic,
provided they would agree to a truce for two years.
This proposition Barre stated to have come from one
of the diplomatic agents at a neutral court—probably
that of Stockholm or Copenhagen."

ANNAPOLIS, May 8.

On the 30th ult. on motion of Mr. Murray, the
house of representatives of the United States resolved
itself into a committee, on the bill for referring and
fortifying certain ports and harbours in the United
States.

The Clerk then read a memorial from Annapolis,
and Mr. Bourne moved that the committee should rise,
and report the bill. Mr. Hillhouse objected to this
motion.

Mr. Fitzsimons thought it proper to fortify Anna-
polis, the expense was but a mere trifle. As to the
Senate having formerly rejected this proposal, that re-
jection had not any weight with him.

Mr. Murray said that the gentleman last up (he
meant Mr. Hillhouse) could not have heard the
memorial from Annapolis, or he believed that he
would not have opposed the bill. The memorial stated
a number of facts, which arose from the peculiar cir-
cumstances of Annapolis. Whoever would attend to
the situation of that city, would see that there were
reasons existing for its defence, which particularly ap-
plied. It was situated near the mouth of the Severn,
and about the centre of the state, near the bay, and

quite exposed to an enemy. That it would be easily
taken was proved by the experience of the last war,
when a fortification not only defended the city, but
gave confidence to the navigation of the Chesapeake.
At that time the only fortified place in Maryland, was
the town of Baltimore, which, as being situated near
the extreme parts of the bay, could not have furnished
a place of refuge for bay-craft, when pursued. The
bay was often infested with privateers and gan-boats,
and had it not been for the fortification of Annapolis,
which was convenient to the navigation, many vessels
would not have ventured out of harbour. All the ex-
perience of last war shewed the propriety of again for-
tifying that harbour. If that were done, the city
would not only be secure, but a confidence would be
given to the navigation of the Chesapeake; and this
bay is really a Mediterranean, on a smaller scale.

Mr. Murray said that he believed he did not over-
calculate the navigation of that bay by saying that one
side of it, the eastern shore, had as many water-faring
men employed, in proportion to the whole number of
the inhabitants, as any part of the union. Annapolis,
besides giving occasional protection to vessels, was the
capital of the state. As such, it was the depository of
the treasury of Maryland, of the records, in which
the rights and titles to land of a great portion of its
inhabitants were deeply involved, and it was the seat
of government. To render it defenceless was to com-
mit the peace, rights, and interests of the state to ac-
cident, and eventually to the confusion which would
ensue from an attack on these objects of public care
and attention. These considerations did not, he
thought, apply to any other of the ports, which had
been struck out in the senate, among which Annapolis
fell, with others of small commercial character: He
believed that the wishes of his constituents, and of
the citizens of Maryland in general, were very much
excited in favour of this measure, and he trusted that
those who saw the peculiar situation and character of
the city, would immediately perceive that there were
a number of striking considerations that applied in
favour of its defence, which did not so forcibly apply
to the other ports which had been omitted.

Mr. Heath did not rise to controvert the remarks of
Mr. Murray, but he wanted other towns to be com-
prehended in the bill—he proposed an amendment.

The committee agreed to this bill by a large major-
ity, and without amendment. The committee then
rose, and the chairman reported progress.

Mr. W. Smith next moved, as an amendment, that
the president should be authorized to add any other
places that he thought proper, to the number of ports
and harbours to be fortified.

Mr. S. Smith considered the amendment as un-
necessary, and after a short conversation it was with-
drawn.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, that it
might be read a third time.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, dated Fe-
bruary 10, 1794, to his correspondent in New-York.

"I have effected insurance on the freight of your
ship at six guineas per cent. When it is considered
that for some time past French cruizers have stopped
almost every American vessel they have met with, and
sent them to France, of the fate of whose cargoes and
also of their freights, we are ignorant, I am led to
hope the owners of the ship will think she was done
on very moderate terms. Amongst those vessels sup-
posed to be in France, is the Mary, captain Haley;
as since her arrival off Falmouth the 4th ult. there has
been no account of her.

On Thursday last, in respect to the memory of the
tutelar saint of America, the volunteer company, com-
manded by captain John Gassaway, paraded on the
College Green, and went through their exercise and
a number of evolutions with a precision that did them
great honour, and afforded high satisfaction to a nu-
merous assemblage of spectators. His excellency the
Governor attended to review the company, and par-
took with them and several respectable citizens, of an
entertainment provided at Mill's Garden, where the
ingenious proprietor had erected a liberty pole and
cap, each bearing patriotic devices and inscriptions.
The following toasts were drank, and the festival was
concluded by a ball in the evening at Mr. Mann's
tavern.

- 1st. The people of the United States.
- 2d. The President of the United States.
- 3d. The legislature of the United States.
- 4th. The governments of the several states, may their importance as the pillars of the union never be forgotten or sacrificed.
- 5th. The magnanimous republic of France.
- 6th. Destruction to the despots combined against the liberty of France.
- 7th. May all true Americans, while they respect the laws of their country, have spirit to disclaim neutrality of sentiment between the enemies and friends of mankind.
- 8th. A strict and perpetual union between the two great republics of the world.
- 9th. May the martial spirit, which interested moderators are no longer able to suppress in America, overwhelm with its commanding force the bars opposed to national honour by speculators and other egoists, and may it never subside until the most ample reparations are forced from those who have dared to injure us.
- 10th. The brave captors of Toulon and defenders of Landau.
- 11th. A continuance of success to the armies and navies of France.
- 12th. The approved patriot, James Madison.
- 13th. General Wayne and the western army.
- 14th. The memory of those, whether in America or France, who have expired in the cause of liberty.

15th. May those who have been foremost in sub-
mitting to military discipline, still be ambitious to set
an honourable example when a more serious call is
made on them.

The following lines are supposed to be applicable to
the charming Miss A. M. of this city.

SWEET echo! vocal nymph, whose mimic tongue
Return'd the music of my Delia's song;
Oh! still repeat the soft enchanting lay,
That gently steals the rayish'd soul away!
Shall sounds like these, in circling air be tost,
And in the stream of vulgar noises lost!
Ye guardian sylphs, who listen while she sings,
Bear the sweet accents on your rosy wings;
With studious care the fading notes retain,
Nor let that tuneful breath be spent in vain!
Yet if too soon the transient pleasures fly,
A charm more lasting shall their loss supply:
While harmony, with each attractive grace,
Plays in the fair proportions of her face;
When each soft air, engaging and serene,
Beats measure to the well tun'd mind within,
Alike her singing and her silence move,
Whole voice is music, and whole looks are love.

Letter from his serene highness the duke of Brunswick,
to the prince royal of Prussia.

Mentz, Jan. 24.
"The concern which your royal highness has been
pleas'd to testify on account of my retreat from the
army, inspires me with the most heartfelt gratitude.—
Nothing but a conjuncture of circumstances as disastrous
as uncommon, could have prevail'd on me to adopt a
measure which is so affecting for myself.

"I have been highly flattered by the opportunities
I have now and then found to approach your royal
highness and to admire in you those talents which can-
not fail to place you among the great men of our age.
Europe stands truly in need of them, at a time, when
near 400,000 combatants, and 80 line of battle ships,
supported by an intestine war, have in vain endeavoured
to crush that confederation of crimes which is tyrann-
izing over France. I am eminently happy to find
that my zeal in serving a good cause, has not escap'd
your royal highness's notice. Very unfortunately,
indeed, the movements of the army have been paral-
yzed at the very time when the greatest energy and
exertion were required.

"If, after the surrender of Mentz, Houchard had
been attacked, forced back, and defeated, the rein-
forcements which strengthened the army of the north
would not have reached it, and of course the creek
near Maubeuge would have been avoided. Saar Louis,
ill provided with provision, and destitute of all pro-
tection from bombs, would in all probability, have
been reduced within a fortnight. Alsace might then
have been turned by the Saar. The possession of Lauter
would have afforded more solid advantages; and if, by
all possible means, the junction of the armies of the
Rhine and the Moselle had been prevented, and the
point of Bouqueron gained, Saaflbourg would have
been threatened, and Landau very likely subdued.

"I beg your royal highness's pardon for expressing
my regrets. Complaints are useless, I know, but
sometimes they afford a momentary relief. Permit me
only to add, that if you have any influence over my
successor, I would wish you to prevail on him to employ
all his credit to prevent the frittering of the army into
too numerous detachments; the consequence of which
is, that being every where too weak to act on an offen-
sive plan, our troops are obliged to confine themselves
to defensive measures with the enemy we have to
combat, which is a fault productive of the most per-
nicious consequences.

"It is with the sincerest regret I leave an army
which has inspired me with the highest esteem, admi-
ration, and attachment."

In CHANCERY, May 6, 1794.

ORDERED, That the report of THOMAS CROM-
WELL, trustee for the sale of the real estate of
WILLIAM MERRITT, deceased, be approved, and
that the sale, by him made, as stated in the said report,
of part of *Best Success* and part of *Hall's Palace*, on
the 24th day of March last, be approved, ratified and
confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on
or before the third Tuesday in June next, provided a
copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Ga-
zette, before the sixteenth instant.

Tell SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
10th 7th Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given,
THAT we intend to apply to Prince-George's
county court, in September next, for a com-
mission to mark and bound the following tracts of
land, lying in said county, viz. BACHELOR'S HAR-
BOUR and SWAN HARBOUR, agreeable to an act of
assembly in that case made and provided.

JOHN R. PLATER,
RICHARD SMITH.
May 2, 1794.

THIS is to give public notice, that I shall leave
America for the West Indies in all May, those
persons indebted to Dr. RICHARD TOOTELL, late of
this city, or to RICHARD TOOTELL, merchant, An-
napolis, by bond, note, or open account, will please
to call on me at my store, or Mr. Henry Warfield,
my attorney in fact, until I return from the West
Indies.
RICHARD TOOTELL.
Annapolis, May 8, 1794.

By order of the orphans court of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Monday the second June next, at the late dwelling plantation of John Cartwright, in St. Mary's county,

THE personal property belonging to the deceased, consisting of NEGROES, HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP, KITCHEN and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; also about SIX HOGS-HEADS of TOBACCO. The terms of sale CASH.

Those who have claims against the said Cartwright, are desired to produce them for settlement, and such as are indebted to make payment to

PHILIP KEY } Attorneys for Elizabeth K. Cartwright,
AND } the administratrix.
JAMES KILGOUR, }
April 20th, 1794. 2

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the nineteenth day of May next, and continue sitting from day to day, until Saturday the twenty-fourth day of the same month, to hear and determine upon appeals made by any person on the lists of assessment in Anne-Arundel county aforesaid.

By order, 2
NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk. Com. Tax.

RAN AWAY from his overseer, at my plantation on Herring creek, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 23d instant, a negro man by the name of CHARLES; he is a small slim made fellow, about five feet eight or nine inches high, with gray eyes for one of his colour, flat nose, down look, wide mouth, and stammers a little in his speech if scared or in a hurry to speak; he is very fond of snuff, and generally has a box. Whoever will take up said negro CHARLES, and secure him in any gaol in this state, so that his master may get him again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS current money, and if brought home, shall receive SEVEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, paid by

JOHN WEEMS, of Weems's Forest, Calvert county. 2

April 24th, 1794.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Newport church, a light bay GELDING, about thirteen and an half hands high, appears to be about four or five years old, branded on the off buttock with something like Wh joined together, his left hind foot white, a star in his forehead, a large snip on his nose, and his tail docked. The owner is desired to prove his property in said gelding, pay charges, and take him from

JAMES G. WATSON. 2

April 24, 1794.

FAYETTE,

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days, viz. Mondays and Tuesdays, in each week, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL'S, at the Head of South river, four days, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, in each week.

FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white, five years old this spring, and near fifteen hands and an half high, handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, finew, and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse Venetian, imported by captain Dobbins, his dam was got by Little Figure, out of a remarkable fine imported mare, her pedigree unknown.

Fayette will be at his stand at Mr. Thomas Bicknell's by the 10th of April, and will cover mares at six dollars each, and five shillings to the groom, if one mare only, but if the same person sends two or three mares, one guinea each, and if four or more mares, four dollars each, and two shillings and sixpence to the groom, provided the money is paid by the first of November, if not, eight dollars each mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares of Mr. Bicknell at 2/6. per week, and superior pasturage may be had on reasonable terms, but he will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JAMES WILLIAMS. 2

April 26, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST some time about the last of December, or first of January past, a PACKET (which contained a number of papers) directed to THOMAS MARSH FORMAN. The papers can be of no use or value to any one but the subscriber, who will feel himself much obliged to the finder, or the person who has the possession of the packet, if they will deliver it, with the enclosed papers, to major SWAN, of Baltimore, who will pay the above reward, for

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH. 2

April 10, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for dealings at his store at Hunting-town, lately under the care of Mr. Peter Emmerston, are requested to pay up their balances to Mr. John E. Barry, who is the only person authorized to receive them; those who cannot make immediate payment it is expected will give their bonds, (with security if required), otherwise suits will immediately commence without respect to persons. 3X

SETH BARTON.

Calvert county, April 14, 1794.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of a tract of land, called and known by the name of GISSBOROUGH, according to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN ADDISON, jun. 3

April 19, 1794.

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

SAMUEL WARD MIDDLETON, Nanjemoy. Ignatius Simms, near Bryan-town. Elizabeth Tims, late widow of Robert Tims. John B. Turner, Esquire, (4), Port-Tobacco. ELBAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M. 3X

April 17, 1794.

Dancing School.

MR. O'DUHIGG respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he has opened his DANCING SCHOOL for another quarter, this spring and summer, for the purpose of perfecting ladies and gentlemen in the graces, manners, and the several branches of that useful and becoming accomplishment.

Those ladies and gentlemen who will please to honour him with their commands, may depend that he will exert his utmost endeavours to merit their approbation. The hours of attendance for young ladies are from four to seven every afternoon, and the young gentlemen from six to nine.

N. B. Mr. O'Duhigg proposes to attend private families. 3X

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a Dutchman, by the name of JOHN NONN, a printer, about twenty-one years old, and says he belongs to THOMAS BRADFORD, printer, in Philadelphia. His master is hereby requested to take him away, or he will be held in two months from the above date for his prison fees, and other expences, according to law, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county. 3X

Annapolis, April 5, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Allen's Fresh, which, if not taken up before the first day of July, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JAMES ADDERTON (2), Allen's Fresh, Charles county. Mme. Baratte (2), Newport. Nathan Mackie, Charles county. Wm. Phillips, Charles county. Alex. Smoot (2), Charles county. Henreta Winlor, Blenheim. ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M. 3X

Allen's Fresh, April 17, 1794.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation a dark bay MARE, four years old, fourteen and an half hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with an heart, her fetlocks trimmed, and shod before. The owner may have her on proving property and paying charges.

JOHN McDONALD. 3X

Anne-Arundel county, Poplar Spring, April 5th, 1794.

FOR SALE,

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

JESSE DEWEES. 10
Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

BADGER,

Is in high order, and stands this season at the Haylands, the seat of JAMES CARROLL, on Rhode river, and covers mares at thirty shillings each.

BADGER is a beautiful sorrel, fifteen hands two inches and an half high, bony, lengthy, strong and active, four years old this spring; he was got by the noted Old Badger, the property of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, whose stock stands in the highest estimation of any in the state of Maryland for carriage and saddle horses, his dam was a valuable Virginian mare whose pedigree is unknown.

Good pasturage at 3/6 per week, but no warranty against escapes or accidents. If the money is not paid on or before the first day of November next, the sum to be paid for each mare will be one guinea, or two barrels of corn, at the option of the proprietor of the horse.

WILLIAM JOHNSON. 0

Haylands, February 29, 1794.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE, of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, that they may be adjusted, and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and it is earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons. SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE, Administrator de bonis non. 2

December 5, 1793.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, Sunday excepted, at Mr. JACOB HOLLINGSWORTH'S TAVERN, in Elkton, Cecil county, the following property, viz.

ALL those parts of three TRACTS of LAND, lying in Elk river Neck, in the aforesaid county, called ST. JOHN'S MANOR, LUM'S LOT and STONEY RANGE, containing three hundred and fifteen acres and one half of an acre of land, more or less, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

And part of a TRACT of LAND, called HIGHLAND'S DISCOVERY, adjoining the aforesaid three tracts or parcels of land, containing twenty-six acres, more or less, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The above land was formerly the property of Mr. JACOB LUM, of Cecil county. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the state of Maryland. 6X

Annapolis, March 31st, 1794.

BEING extremely anxious to fulfil the purpose for which my lottery was instituted, and sensible that nothing short of a successful and speedy collection can enable me to do it. I hope those friends who have been so obliging as to dispose of tickets for me, will readily excuse me for entreating the additional favour of them to receive the monies arising on their respective sales, and remit the same to major John Davidson, Annapolis; Mr. John Fitzhugh, Calvert county; Mr. Joseph Rowles, George-town; William Kilty, Esquire, Upper-Marlborough; or to myself, during the sitting of the general court, at Annapolis, where I shall attend to receive them. I also flatter myself that every purchaser will, on the slightest reflection, feel the propriety of my wishing to have the above business completed without delay, and will therefore be prepared to comply with the terms upon which he took my tickets.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH. 6

Washington county, March 25, 1794.

EDWARDS'S BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing), are taken in at the Printing-office of P. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents. 5

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office, Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1793.

ALSO,

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

Of both

HOUSES of ASSEMBLY.

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

4 RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BENNET DYSON, late of Charles county, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, are requested to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of June next, that the subscriber may ascertain what he has to pay in behalf of said estate. WALTER DYSON, Administrator. 26

WANTED,

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

FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For title and terms apply to F. GREEN. 31

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

CONSTANT

HE negro our ambassador, a very favourable offer. The

objects. The first was future submit to the Turkish dominions, and the liberation of all the the Russian territories.

These two demands but it is hoped, that Cödlabey, will renew feigning appears determination of the court abide by his demands.

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We learn from the ballad of 12th that pl having delivered t

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 15, 1794.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 7.

THE negotiation of Rassic Miltapha, our ambassador at the court of Peterburg, appears not to have taken a very favourable turn.

The instructions given to this minister related to two very principal objects. The first was, that the Russians should in future submit to the new duties established in all the Turkish dominions, and the second was, to insist upon the liberation of all the Turks who are prisoners in the Russian territories.

These two demands have suspended the negotiation; but it is hoped, that the new Russian minister, M. Coddabey, will renew them, although the grand seignior appears determined, notwithstanding the interposition of the courts of Vienna and London, to abide by his demands.

The divan have ordered the necessary preparations to be made. The captain pacha has visited all the sea-ports, and given directions for fitting out the ships with the utmost speed. At his return to Constantinople, he had a long conference with the grand seignior. Preparations equally active are making by land, and the commandants of Bender and Annaps have received orders to spare no expence in putting these important fortresses into a respectable state of defence. A war with Russia seems to be inevitable. Distracted, however, by internal commotions, the Porte is not now in a condition to oppose, with any probability of success, the mighty monarch of the north.

Mahmud Pacha's protestations of fidelity were only made for the purpose of blinding the divan to the immense preparations he is making—All that part of his army which had gone over to the seraskier of Romeba, is returned to his service. All Pacha of Janima, has also declared in his favour, and has, in consequence, refused to pay any taxes to the Porte.

Roused, at length, from its lethargy, the Turkish government has resolved to check the operations of the insurgents, and for that purpose has ordered an army of 120,000 men, under the command of the captain pacha, to march from Navolin against them.

LEGHORN, February 14.

We have had accounts from Madrid, that the Spanish court, upon receiving accounts that Toulon was evacuated by the allies, and that the French army which lay before that place, was sent against the Spanish forces under Don Ricardos, in Roussillon, which would give the French a manifest superiority of numbers, had ordered their general to evacuate all the pieces they had taken, after carrying off all the artillery, and destroying the fortifications. In the mean time, several new corps were raising to reinforce the Spanish army in Roussillon.

VIENNA, February 22.

Almost all the letters received from the frontiers of Turkey within these ten or twelve days announce, in a positive manner, an approaching rupture between Russia and the Porte; those from Constantinople are to the same effect. What renders this news the more worthy of credit is, that all the pachas who command towards the Danube and the Niester, have received orders to establish magazines; and the fortresses of Braslow, Ismallow, Bender and Choczim, are to be provisioned, without delay, for one year.

TOURNAY, March 5.

The report of cannon has been heard from four in the morning till the evening, but we are yet ignorant of the cause. Our light dragoons were on horseback during the whole time of the cannonade. We continue to work with the utmost activity, putting this town in the best state of defence.

LEYDEN, March 7.

The most recent advices from Francfort explain the first reports relative to what took place on the arrival of the two French commissioners—it was not the people of this city who took offence at the Jacobin ornaments which adorned their chariots—it was a stranger, a Russian, who would have torn off their ornaments by force. As a reparation, the Prussian general, count Kalkreuth, caused him to be arrested, and he will not be released but at the intervention of the minister of that nation.

It appears that these commissioners have been received with all the honours usually paid to public characters. They have commenced their conferences with M. de Kalkreuth; and it is the general idea, that they are not simply charged with the business of exchanging prisoners—mean time, their stay at Francfort is prolonged, and the result of the first interview has been sent by express to their respective superiors.

AMSTERDAM, March 10.

We learn from Peterburg, that the Turkish ambassador left that place on the 10th of last month, after having delivered to the imperial minister, a memorial

respecting certain objects which the two courts cannot bring to an amicable termination. General Balbaroake, who received this ambassador when he arrived on the frontier, is ordered to accompany him thither on his return, and to be present then at the exchange of the two respective ambassadors; for M. Kuturoff, who waited only for the arrival of a successor at Constantinople, will depart immediately.

If a rupture takes place between Russia and the Porte, the fortress Choczim will soon fall into the hands of the former, for the Turks have neglected to repair the fortifications which the Austrians demolished before they evacuated the place. It is besides weak, being defended by a weak garrison of 4000 men, while the Russians, always active and vigilant, have collected at Kemiaic and the environs, an army of 24,000 men.

BRUSSELS, March 15.

General Beaulieu, whose head quarters are still at Arlon, has sent to the prince of Saxe Cobourg for reinforcements, to enable him to oppose the attempts of the French army of the Moselle, on that part of the frontier.

The prince of Saxe Cobourg has his head quarters at Valenciennes, general Maek is with him; and the report is, that the French are to be attacked without delay, that they may be obliged to fight before they can complete the works of their entrenched camp near Cambray.

Last night major-general Haddick arrived from Vienna, with important dispatches relative to the conduct of the campaign, and the inauguration of the emperor. The inauguration is to take place in the course of this month, and the archduke Charles to act as proxy for the emperor; after which it is supposed that general Haddick has brought him the emperor's leave to join the army. In the mean time his field equipage is kept in constant readiness.

The duke of York's head quarters are at Courtray. On Sunday the 9th he advanced with about 3000 of the combined troops, and took possession of Menin, Rouque, Halluin and Roubesque, from which the French retreated in such haste as to leave some field pieces behind them. The troops were so elated, that they offered to attack the strong post before Billeul; but his royal highness restrained their ardour, assuring them that they should soon have sufficient opportunities of displaying their valour. Of 300 peasants who marched on this expedition, seven received the gold medals, as the reward of their zeal and bravery.

Seven thousand pioneers are to be employed in forming entrenchments between Lannay and Turcoin. The number of troops along the frontier, from Orchies to Nieuport, is computed at 45,000, commanded by the duke of York and general Clairfayt.

PARIS, March 11.

Thomas Paine, in his prison here, is determined not to remain idle. A production of his has just made its appearance in English, and bears the following title: "The Age of Reason; being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology, by Thomas Paine, citizen and cultivator, of the United States of America," &c. &c.

The revolutionary committee of Lisle has found out an excellent way to stop bankruptcies, by refusing certificates of civism to all those who have not honourably paid their debts.

Amongst the persons who have been lately guillotined, are the count de l'Aigle, marshal-de-camp, and Louisa Rosalie, de la Rochefoucault. Ninety-one priests have been conducted from Rouen to Rochfort, condemned to be transported to the coast of Africa.

A great number of troops file off to the right towards Givet, and to the left towards Dunkirk, which shews that the army of the North is on the point of making some great attempt.

The quarrel between the Cordeliers and the Jacobins was made up by Collet d'Herbois; and one Loys announced that the Genoese had sent to Marseilles 8000 loads of wheat.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

January 7.

General Westerman appeared at the bar, and said, "Citizens representatives, a wound which prevents me from all exercise on horseback, is the motive of my journey to Paris. I come to present to the convention some remains of the sacerdotal spoils of the bishop of Agra, so famous for the part which he acted in the late catholic and royal army—I come also to assure you, that of that army, which was still 90,000 men strong, while in the district of Mans, not a single combatant has remained.—Chiefs, officers, soldiers, bishops, countesses, princesses, and marchionesses, all perished by the sword, by the flames, by the water.

This dreadful example is unprecedented in the annals of history, and Europe, astonished, will see that a republic, which, like the Everlasting Father, dictates its laws from the summit of a sacred mountain,

will be able to maintain itself, and to reduce, like La Vendee, every country which shall be foolish enough to form a plan of restoring royalty to France."

The president answered Westerman, and invited him to the honours of the fitting among the representatives of the people, amidst the loudest plaudits.

LONDON, March 15.

Intelligence is received that the French have, for the present, changed their intentions of visiting Great-Britain, first intending the conquest of the Island of Jersey. The force is collected at St. Maloes; the number announced, is 10,000. The force at Jersey consists of 5,400, 4000 of which is militia.

It is rumoured that an order is given to our ships of war and cruisers to make prize of all Danish vessels, and to refuse payment of the dues on passing through the Sound; and that this is done to force the king of Denmark to declare war against France.

The Danes are fitting out twelve sail of the line to protect their neutrality. There is reason, however to apprehend that the court of Denmark is secretly inclined to favour the French revolution, and to render it assistance.

Several of the American vessels which had been taken or detained, as having potash as part of their cargoes, and bound to Holland and other parts, have been permitted to depart, but without any payment of demurrage. There are and have been ships of this description in almost every port of the Channel.

Intelligence has been received, that 6000 Austrians have possessed themselves of the important post of Vontimigin, by which it is rendered impossible for the French to penetrate into Italy by the Genoese territory.

No less than eighty-seven British manufacturers, all persons of property, embarked in the river last week, for America; among them are several baize makers from Suffolk, where the woollen manufactory, it seems, is totally at a stand.

Two hundred letters which were on board the Boston packet, some time since taken by the French, were on Saturday received at the general post-office, from Jersey, where the Boston packet is arrived, having been given up by the French. Remittances to a very large amount are said to be contained in these letters.

March 17. Yesterday field marshal Freytag arrived in town from Valenciennes.

Declaration of the king of Prussia against a general armament of the inhabitants of the empire.

I. When the proposition for a general armament of the subjects of the empire was made at the assembly of the diet, the king of Prussia represented such essential difficulties against this measure, that he could not have expected that the proposition would have been carried to a conclusion.

II. For this reason his majesty finds himself under the necessity of laying them again once more before the nearest circles, with this observation, viz. "That if the said circles cannot determine with themselves to withdraw the said conclusion, and render it of non-effect, he will be forced, however contrary to his inclination, to withdraw his troops, as he cannot expose them to the danger which must necessarily result from this measure.

III. The reasons that his Prussian majesty opposes a general armament of the inhabitants of the empire, are the following, viz.

1. By employing the peasants against the enemy, agriculture will want hands.

2. That there are not arms sufficient to give to such a mass of people.

3. That it is impossible, in so short a time, to teach the manual exercise to the inhabitants.

4. It has been found, by the experience of the two last campaigns, that the soldiers opposed to the French must be perfectly exercised to make head against them.

5. Lastly, independent of the above reasons, it is infinitely dangerous, at a time like the present, when the French are watching every advantage to insinuate their principles, to assemble such a mass of men, whose ideas upon forms of government must be various, and among whom consequently dissensions might arise, disastrous in their consequences both to the armies and to the constitution of the empire.

Letters from Vienna, dated the 26th ult. state, that Dumouries has sent to the court of Vienna several plans for the prosecution of war in the present campaign.

General Pichegru and Ferrand have had a long conference at Cambray, with respect to the operations of the ensuing campaign, and the plans of the committee of public safety. As soon as this conference was concluded, a messenger was sent to Paris, and the two generals immediately set off to take command of their respective armies of the North and the Ardennes.

Letters from Nice, of the 17th ult. announce, that that city is full of republican troops, who are to set at the opening of the campaign. Sixty pieces of can-

ACTS OF LAND, the aforesaid com- Lum's Lot and hundred and ff. e of land, more et into belonging. AND, called Hr. the aforesaid three g twenty-six acres, nces thereunto be- merly the property untly. The terms ale. T. M. Agat Maryland. 6X fulfil the purpos- tituted, and fensile and speedy collee- hope those friends dispose of tickets for treating the addi- monies arising on the same to major John Fitzhugh, Cal- les, George-town; Marlborough; or to general court, at An- receive them. I also will, on the flightly wish: to have the ut delay, and will with the terms upa E FITZHUGH. 1794. 6. MORE DAILY AD- considerably enlarged is now little inferior continent. The earliest both foreign and doer, and from its very the union, it is pre- for advertisements, ove at Six Dollars on subscribing,) and F. and S. Green, in Philip Edwards, in eding a square, in- and for every con- S. P. S. H. E. D, Printing-Office, collar, W S A N D, ffion, 1793. PROCEEDINGS EMBLY. for Clean Cotton S, no-Office. against the estate of ate of Charles county, or open account, are properly authenticated, ne next, that the sub- as to pay in behalf of ON, Administrator. E D, 26 H, from seventeen to A generous price will well recommended for of the PRINTERS. ALE, ling HOUSE now in in JAMES THOMAS, in apply to F. GREEN. O L I S: K and SAMUEL

non had also arrived at Nice from Toulon. The commander, Salicetti was shortly expected to arrive at Nice, after which, 10,000 men, abundantly supplied with ammunition and provisions, were to embark on some secret expedition. The greatest zeal prevails at Nice, in building ships and vessels of all sizes.

Letters brought by captain Savage of the Camilla, who sailed from Virginia the 18th of February, state, that on the day on which he sailed, two French men of war of 74 guns, two frigates of 40 guns, and two of 18 and 16 guns, were turned into Hampton Road; the Ambuscade and two other French frigates were already there. In consequence of this intelligence, insurance to America has arisen from five to eight guineas per cent.

Dr. Priestly preached an excellent sermon on the First Day, from this text, *Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand*; in which he investigated the scripture prophecies, which seem to point at the events now taking place in the world. It is remarkable that his sermon was printed beforehand, and that he delivered it from the printed copy; probably to secure himself against the consequences of such gross misrepresentations as sent poor Winterbottom to Newgate.

March 18. A letter from the Hague, dated March the 6th, says, "the current report here since yesterday, is that Russia has declared war against the Porte."

The army in Piedmont, it is hoped, with the aid of the duke of Modena, who is to give 200,000 ducats towards defraying the expences of the war, and that of the other states of Italy, can be raised to 120,000. The Croats who are to form a part of it are on their march through Carinthia.

The senate of Venice, pressed by the ministers of the coaliced powers, has, it is said, returned for answer, that it should regulate its conduct by that of the Ottoman Porte; and that should the Porte be forced into a war, the senate of Venice will determine on an armed neutrality.

The equipment of some ships of the line which was to have begun on the 24th ultimo in the Danish ports, has been put off, on account of the late fire at Christianburg.

The Dutch squadron at anchor in the port of Leghorn, has no other object than to strengthen the good understanding which subsists between the states general and the regency of Algiers, and has considerable presents on board for that purpose. This squadron, however, may clear the Mediterranean of the French corsairs which infest it.

A letter from Dieppe, dated the 27th of February and brought by a fishing boat, contains the following interesting detail respecting the army of the royalists.

The army augments daily; it at this time consists of above 60,000 men, armed and divided into troops, exclusive of a number of brave royalists who have retired for a time, and who begin to rejoin it.

The Limousin is in a full state of insurrection, and they hope will be able to join the royalists of La Vendee. In Lower Normandy 7000 men have taken up arms, under a brave commander.

Assemblies are also taking place at Dieppe, against whom the convention have sent troops; but they desert, or refuse to march. In fact, every thing promises a general insurrection.

March 19. By a neutral vessel which left Havre the 13th, we have received the French papers and several communications from Paris, as late as the eleventh. These communications enable us in the most positive manner to contradict the reports that were in circulation yesterday of an insurrection having taken place in Paris, in which the national convention had been exposed to the insult and indignation of the people. No such insurrection has taken place.

The court of Petersburg is said to have demanded of the court of Vienna a declaration of neutrality, and a force of 24,000 men, if a war should take place between Russia and the Porte. In order to induce his Imperial majesty to comply with this demand, the empress has promised that the districts of Cracow, Lubler, and Cochin, shall be ceded to Austria by the insulted country of Poland.

Letters from Leghorn state, that general Paoli having heard of the surrender of St. Florence, marched against Bastia, at the head of 6000 Corsican royalists. Being arrived at a proper place, he gave a signal to the British squadron, which was then off that part of the island. The British ships of war immediately approached, and landed the troops within sight of Bastia, and at the distance of four Italian miles from it. Immediately after the Bastia was blockaded by the combined British and Corsican troops, who erected different batteries, and intimated to the republicans by a summons, that they must surrender the fortresses in twenty-four hours. The master of the above vessel adds, that at his departure he heard a cannonade.

The captain of a Ternate which arrived at Leghorn from Porto Ferraro, deposed, that he heard a cannonade, which lasted all day long on the 25th, and seemed to proceed from Bastia.

The people of Paris appear to be by no means disposed to an insurrection. Herbert, popular as he is, has been foiled in his endeavours to produce one against Camille Desmoulins, Fabre d'Églantine, and other deputies; and when an address was published by the administrators of the police, on the 6th instant, requiring the people to rally round the convention, the popular societies of each section unanimously resolved to obey the requisition.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) March 27.

The ship Betty, that arrived on Tuesday from Cork, touched at Madeira, where they had information of the Spaniards having demanded a truce of three months from the French.

Captain Terrason mentions, that about 300 of the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince had been lately killed;

that the shipping were endeavouring to quit the harbour; and that our cruisers, stationed off that port, had already taken two ships and two brigs, (one of which is the Active of fourteen guns) with several schooners and sloops, which were sent to Leogane.

Extract of a letter from P. Arcabaye, dated March 21.

"Yesterday all the vessels at Port-au-Prince made their escape from thence, but were prevented going further than this by captain Rowley and captain Perkins. The cause of this sudden business was owing to the parties there falling out; the consequence was dreadful: They put all the better sort they could lay hold of to death, which amounts to 600.

"From this transaction we may shortly expect to be in possession of it, but am much afraid they will set fire to the town before we get it; they have destroyed the plain close by it a few days ago. The Brigands came within six miles of the town a few nights ago, and destroyed one of the finest buildings in St. Domingo, and cut off the head of one unfortunate fellow they found there."

BOSTON, April 23.

Mr. Francis Joy, of Nantucket, a few days since received a letter from captain Gideon Gardner, at St. Eustatius, of which the following is an extract.

"I send you the following copy of a letter I received about one hour ago from my lawyer, from St. Kitt's, wrote yesterday, 12th March.

DEAR SIR,
I snatch the opportunity of a vessel that I am told is bound to St. Eustatius, to enclose you the late instructions from England; which I have contrived to get, in spite of the pains taken by our privateer owners and agents to suppress it. You will see by them we have nothing now to fear, as the court dares not deny you justice. You will see too, that all your countrymen, had they taken my advice, would have got back their vessels and cargoes here; for their claims would have stood over until now, on account of my ill health. Perhaps some way may be found for getting the sentence upon them reversed by the court here. I do not know, but if any of them choose to send a power of attorney to me, I will do all in my power; as from these instructions, it is likely matters are accommodated between Great-Britain and America. I fear they will not find it so easy as they thought to get redress at home, until they have appealed to the superior court in England. I have no more time; but wish, for the further benefit of your countrymen, you would make known these instructions in St. Eustatius. I am, dear Sir, yours, very sincerely,

JAMES STEPHENS."

April 26. Arrived here, the ship Commerce, captain Loring, from Gibraltar in 64 days. He came out with an English convoy, in company with the Raven, Plummer, of Bolton, who put into Cadiz.

By accounts from the Levant, there was but one American ship within the Straits. A few days previous to captain Loring's sailing, an Algerine brig of 22 guns and 280 men, came into Gibraltar water, after which she sailed on a cruise to the westward. By means of a Moorish gentleman, who was requested to ask the officer of the force which would cruise from Algiers this summer, we learnt, they would have at sea, 1 frigate 44 guns, 1 do. 36, 1 do. 32, 1 do. 28, 1 privateer ship 24, 2 brigs 22 each, 1 do. 14, 1 snow 16, 5 xebecs; and from Oran, they would fit out 1 brig 18 guns, 1 schooner (formerly of Marblehead,) 6 guns, 1 Tartan 4 guns, and 2 xebecs. They are all well manned and equipped. They were then on a cruise of 60 days. The number of christian slaves in Algiers were 862, about 130 Americans. To alleviate their sufferings, a benevolent character at Cadiz, forwarded them 1000 dollars, and a gentleman of Hamburg, 500l. sterling. The 11 American prizes sold for 410,000 dollars, and the estimated ransom for the 130 Americans, is 240,000.

Previous to the Algerines coming out, American bottoms were in great demand, and for three months the freights exceeded 150,000 dollars from Cadiz.

Extract of a letter from London, to a gentleman in this town, dated March 1.

"American property still seems to be very precarious; their ships are taken both by the French and English, with this difference however, the former pay a good rich price for your goods, say 100 per cent. profit, with demurrage, and full compensation for freight; and the latter detain vessels and cargo six or eight months, till the expence of the law has eaten up the cargo, and then perhaps dismissed, without amend for damages."

May 2. A gentleman from the West-Indies, informs us that a captain Talbot, an American, after being taken and carried into New-Providence, losing his property and brig, abused and insulted by the British, resolved on being indemnified and revenged, immediately proceeded to Guadaloupe, was naturalized, procured a commission as a French privateer; and with some American tars, who followed his example, and some French sailors, had made several cruises, in which he had captured eight or ten sail of British vessels, which had been sent into St. Thomas's. He adds, that the British privateers of the Leeward Islands were much afraid of meeting with him.

Captain Freeman wishes us to add to the intelligence communicated by him through our last, that notwithstanding the privateers were ordered in, many of them kept out for the purpose of plunder; and further, that it was supposed all prizes now in port would be condemned by the courts of justice in those islands.

NEWBURYPORT, April 29.

REPORT OF THE DAY.
A gentleman in this town, from Cape-Anne, yesterday, says—a vessel arrived there on Friday last, in

a short passage from Bilbao, in Spain, which brings certain accounts of the French having thrown a line of shipping across from Calais to Dover, and have landed 100,000 men in England.

May 1. We have the pleasure to acquaint you of the safe arrival, this morning, of the Fanny, captain Stevens, from Havre-de-Grace, in forty-five days. She was embargoed there forty-five days, and it was expected the embargo would be renewed in five days after he cleared out. We have thought it advisable to forward the letters and dispatches to which we refer you for news. Nothing material is mentioned by the captains, but an action between the French and Spaniards, in which the latter were defeated.

The dispatches brought by the above vessel, were for M. Faucher, the minister at Philadelphia, and for the consul in this town. The papers enclosed in them are as late as March 12, but they contain no intelligence of primary importance, except the following circumstance may be considered as such: The king of Prussia has formally informed the diet of Germany, that owing to his exertions in the war, by being placed as the van-guard of the combined forces, and the great losses he had sustained in baggage, ammunition and stores, by the retreat of general Wurmbler, he found himself necessitated to demand the succours of the several circles to enable him to continue his forces in the field. He therefore demanded of the six circles most contiguous to his position, 82,000 rations of provisions, and 56,000 of forage; to be furnished daily, and of the four other circles he demanded a certain sum in cash. The answer of the diet to this demand we have not learnt. There are no accounts in the French papers of the capture of Valenciennes. Preparations for a descent on the island of Britain were still making. Intelligence from England goes a great way to corroborate what is above related respecting Prussia.

A letter from St. Eustatius, dated March 27, received by a gentleman of this town, relates: "We have received here an account of the surrender of Martinico by capitulation; of the confiscation of the American property found there, and the advertisement of forty-eight vessels with their cargoes (among which is captain Mackay's schooner,) as also 10,000 hog-heads of sugar; but which can be exported to a British port only."

Several vessels taken under the old orders of the British government, have been condemned in the West Indies since the new instructions have come; the admiralty judges deeming the capture legal, and the government alone answerable for the consequences.

All the vessels recently arrived from England, are very deeply laden; and principally with British property. A plain indication that war with the United States was not the object of the British government. Should a war ensue, this property will form a valuable fund for indemnification, &c.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the ship Draper, from Dublin, we are informed that 1300 men had been sent to Belfast by government, for the purpose of preventing an insurrection, which, apparently, would have taken place, had it not been for the troops.

Extract of a letter from London, March 13.

"Five French frigates are suffered to insult our coasts, and capture ships in our Channel, while we have near one hundred flags flying at Portsmouth.

"We are much pleased to find such pacific dispositions manifested by the American people, and we trust their wisdom will point out the necessity of persisting in so laudable a plan."

Extract of a letter from London, March 18.

"The merchants have applied for a convoy for a fleet to New-York, which has been granted by government; it is to be a 74 and a frigate."

A letter from Falmouth, (England) dated March 19, to a gentleman in this city, states, that the Saturday prints say, our cruisers are ordered to bring in all Danish vessels.—The Turkish ambassador has left St. Petersburg, and Roberispierre has absconded from Paris. The packet goes to Halifax with two mails.

May 7. A sloop of Mr. Jackson's of this place, arrived here yesterday from Guadaloupe, in twenty-three days, informs that St. Pierre's was taken by the British forces, after immense slaughter on both sides. They then proceeded to Basseterre, which, we fear, must inevitably share the same fate. The mate of the above schooner came away in such haste, as to leave the captain behind.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

A letter from a gentleman of respectability and information in Liverpool, dated March 3, to his friend in this city, says, "that in his opinion, peace is an event which is not very remote." The writer of this letter has been in Scotland and Ireland, and in the principal towns in England, and collected from all quarters, that the current of the general sentiment would very shortly set irresistibly in favour of peace.

Extract of a letter from London, March 8.

"The affairs of France go on prosperously; an attack on York and Cobourg is expected every hour. The landing of the Sans Culottes, in England, engages every tongue; the ministry appear to be extremely agitated."

Extract of a letter, dated New-York, May 6, 1794.

"Jacob Watson, whose daughter is married to Sir John —, captain of a seventy-four English ship of war, in admiral Jervis's fleet, in the West-Indies, has received certain intelligence, that Jervis will not release any of the captured American vessels, until orders shall be received from England;—and that the embargo is looked upon as a declaration of war on the part of America."

Extract of a letter from captain —, dated —, April —, relating to the state troops, on the number of congress, April —.

"On the 6th instant, opportunity to do mischief, came through the streets of Annington, where the people were in perfect security. They Livingston, and murdered troops went in pursuit of heard the event."

May 9. Mr. Swift's embargo has been delayed from Baltimore, and the representatives, recom The following letter was addressed to captain Gerrish: Kingdon,

SIR,

Although I have not the opportunity to do mischief, the following information both our interests.

Your correspondent loaded the schooner Indu about 85,000 weight, for sea, but detained by the 9th of March we ordered back by command of a squadron, lay before the again, in company with captain Danphy, and before harbour, were both taken and sent into this port, the sequence will be, I can we shall share the fate of who have their property day.

"If the American government abuses and injuries which English pirates and tyrants allowed to come into home.

I am, &c

To Mr. —, —, —,

AUGUSTA

On Thursday afternoon captain Fauch's light dragoon lieutenant Stuart, arrived here, having under his command a party of — Scott, who had been forger of Baltimore has become an informer, has passed many bills of ing them to be counter-prison, Watkins, is commanding amounts to about 5000, with the prison near yesterday morning (as Wainwright's goal. The public is cautioned receiving bills of the B as it is well ascertained counterfeit notes now in

RICHMOND

Through a person who fourteen days ago, we dians continue peaceable brought with him, from dispatches for this government captain Tom Ben Benge was personally a half bred fellow of have been now two or twenty years past done neighbourhood of Powell's quainted. He was an the English language, when killed. He would probably be ve friends, as he expected at a town beyond a g

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BALTIMORE

On the seventeenth seconded by colonel house of commons the "That an humble ject, representing the etc, &c, was an act that their liberation vment of the commo would be pleased to royal wisdom might d ment."

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Extract from the "Above all, he cistration with respect quitous and impoliti nulled, empowering rican merchants, wa flimentary investigati the discourse of the p could not help com the sentiments whic

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Extract of a letter from captain Andrew Lewis, command-
ing the state troops, on the frontiers of Virginia, to a
member of congress, April 18.

"On the 6th instant, the Indians, not having an
opportunity to do mischief immediately on the fron-
tiers, came through the settlement within 15 miles of
Amington, where the people were, as they thought,
in perfect security. They fell on the family of a Mr.
Livingston, and murdered and took the whole. My
troops went in pursuit of them, and I have not yet
heard the event."

May 9. Mr. Swift's resolution for taking off the
embargo has been delayed for a few days. A memo-
rial from Baltimore was yesterday read in the house
of representatives, recommending its continuance.

The following letter was received by the ship Ca-
roline, captain Gerrish:
Kingdon, (Jamaica), April 6, 1794.

SIR,
Although I have not the pleasure of your acquaint-
ance, my present situation induces me to write you
the following information, as it materially concerns
both our interests.

"Your correspondent in Port-au-Prince having
loaded the schooner Industry with a cargo of coffee,
about 85,000 weight, your property, we were ready
for sea, but detained by an embargo six weeks. On
the 9th of March we were permitted to sail, but
ordered back by commodore Ford, who, with his
squadron, lay before the town. On the 16th failed
again, in company with your brig, the Harmony;
captain Danphy, and before we got out of sight of the
harbour, were both taken by an English schooner,
and sent into this port, the 25th ult. What the con-
sequence will be, I cannot inform you, but I expect
we shall share the fate of the rest of our countrymen,
who have their property condemned almost every
day.

"If the American government can overlook all the
abuses and injuries which its citizens suffer from these
English pirates and tyrants, they may as well be
allowed to come into our ports and plunder us at
home.

I am, &c.
To Mr. _____, Philadelphia.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) April 26.

On Thursday afternoon a strong detachment of cap-
tain Fauche's light dragons, under the command of
lieutenant Stuart, arrived at this place from Green-
borough, having under guard a John Watkins, here-
tofore well known in the character of a gambler, and
a Scott, who had been apprehended on suspicion
of forging Baltimore bank bills; the latter, it is said,
has become informer, and confesses that he himself
has passed many bills of the aforesaid description know-
ing them to be counterfeit,—that his present com-
panion, Watkins, is concerned, and that the whole
gang amounts to about forty in number. The detach-
ment, with the prisoners under their charge proceeded
yesterday morning (as was given out) on their way to
Wainborough gaol.

The public is cautioned to be very circumspect in
receiving bills of the Baltimore bank, in this quarter,
as it is well ascertained there are considerable sums in
counterfeit notes now in circulation.

RICHMOND, May 6.

Through a person who left the Cherokee nation
fourteen days ago, we learn, that the Cherokee In-
dians continue peaceably disposed.—The same person
brought with him, from the frontiers of this state,
dispatches for this government, and the seal of the
noted captain Tom Ben, alias Bengé.

Bengé was personally known to our informant, and
is a half bred fellow of the Cherokee nation (said to
have been now two years absent) who has for near
twenty years past done much mischief in the neigh-
bourhood of Powell's Valley, where he was well ac-
quainted. He was an artful, atrocious villain, spoke
the English language, and had prisoners with him
when killed. He had informed these, that they
would probably be very soon delivered up to their
friends, as he expected a general peace after he arrived
at a town beyond a great river.

* Probably the Look out Mountain, or Nickajack, on
the south side of Tennessee river, to which, it is very
likely, he was returning from the northern Indians.

BALTIMORE, May 12.

On the seventeenth of March general Fitzpatrick,
seconded by colonel Tarleton, made in the British
house of commons the following motion:

"That an humble address be presented to his ma-
jesty, representing that the detention of Mr. La Fay-
ette, &c. was an act of great cruelty and injustice;
that their liberation would tend much to the advance-
ment of the common cause; and that his majesty
would be pleased to take such wise steps as he in his
royal wisdom might deem fit, to procure their enlarge-
ment."

The prime minister, however, opposed, and of
course it was lost—by a majority of 107.

Extract from the SPEECH of lord Weycomb.

"Above all, he condemned the conduct of admin-
istration with respect to neutral states. The late in-
quitos and impolitic order of council, so lately an-
nulled, empowering privateers to prey upon the Amer-
ican merchants, was of a nature that required par-
liamentary investigation. When he read that morning
the discourse of the president of the United States, he
could not help comparing the dignity and wisdom of
the sentiments which it contained, with the narrow

and short sighted policy that we presumed. He knew
American affairs sufficiently to assure the right honour-
able gentlemen, that an invasion of commercial rights
was the last thing which America would suffer. Her
late deliberations prove that she was determined not to
be trifled with."

May 10. We hear that a very interesting discovery
has recently been made, in respect to the losses which
have been sustained by depredations on the mail of the
United States.

ANNAPOLIS, May 15.

An Act supplementary to "An act to provide for the de-
fence of certain ports and harbours in the United
States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That the port and harbour of the city of Annapolis be
fortified in such manner, and at such time or times,
as the President of the United States may direct; and
that it shall be lawful for the President of the United
States to employ a garrison in the said fortification,
provide cannon and equipments, and receive from the
state of Maryland a cession of the lands on which the
said fortification, and its necessary buildings, may be
erected, agreeably to the second and third sections of
the act to which this is a supplement.

Passed the House of Representatives, May 11, 1794.
The above bill passed the senate the 6th instant,
and was sent to the President for his approbation.

Third Congress of the United States.

At the first session, begun and held at the city of
Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Mon-
day, the second of December, one thousand seven
hundred and ninety-three.

An act limiting the time for presenting claims for destroyed
certificates of certain descriptions.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That all claims for the renewal of certificates of the
unsubscribed debt of the United States, of the descrip-
tions commonly called "Loan Office Certificates,"
or "Final Settlements," which may have been acci-
dentally destroyed, shall be for ever barred and pre-
cluded from settlement or allowance, unless the same
shall be presented at the treasury, on or before the first
day of June, in the year one thousand seven hundred
and ninety-five.

And be it further enacted, That no claim shall be
allowed for the renewal of loan office certificates de-
stroyed before the fourth day of March, one thousand
seven hundred and eighty-nine, unless the destruction
of the same was advertised, according to the resolution
of congress, of the tenth day of May, one thousand
seven hundred and eighty, or before that time was
notified to the office from which the same was issued;
nor shall claims be allowed for the renewal of loan
office certificates destroyed on or after the said fourth
day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-
nine, nor of final settlement certificates destroyed at
any time, unless the destruction of the same was so
far made public, as to be known to at least two credible
witnesses, soon after it happened, and shall have been
before the presentation of the claim, as herein after
provided, advertised for at least six weeks successively,
in some one of the newspapers of the state in which the
destruction happened, and also, in some one of the
newspapers of the state in which the certificate issued,
if that was another state; the advertisement or adver-
tisements, in such case, expressing with as much
precision as possible, the number, date and amount of
the certificate alleged to have been destroyed, and
the name of the person to whom the same was issued,
together with the time when, the place where, and
the means by which the same was destroyed.

And be it further enacted, That all claims for the
renewal of destroyed certificates, of either of the de-
scriptions aforesaid, not precluded by this act, shall be
receivable, with the evidence in support of the same,
by the auditor of the treasury, until the said first day
of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five,
and shall, by the accounting officers of the treasury be
duly examined, and if satisfactorily supported, the
claimants shall be entitled to receive certificates of
registered debt, equal to the specie value of the loan
office or final settlement certificates so proved to have
been destroyed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MÜHLENBERG, Speaker
of the house of representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United
States and president of the senate.

Approved April 21, 1794.
GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United
States.

* * * THOSE Gentlemen in the city of An-
napolis, or neighbourhood thereof, who are de-
sirous of entering into a troop of militia Light
Horse, are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's ta-
vern on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-
fourth instant.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation on the 24th
of December, 1793, a bright bay HORSE,
about fifteen years old, one of his eyes out, his left
fore leg appears as if it had been broke, has a white
spot on his left shoulder, and a star in his forehead, no
perceivable brand. The owner is desired to prove
property, pay charges, and take him away.
HATCH DENT, of Inoc.
Charles county, May 10, 1794.

To be SOLD,
At private Sale,

ABOUT two thousand acres of LAND, lying on
South river, about nine miles from Annapolis;
said land is divided into three tenements, all well im-
proved, and abounding in timber of the first quality.

There is also on said land a good MILL, now in
good order, running two pair of stones, with about
twenty acres of meadow before the door now in ti-
mothy, and much more may be made with very little
expence. The above land will be sold altogether, or
in lots from two to three hundred acres, as may best
suit the purchasers. Persons inclinable to purchase
may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.
Beard's creek, Anne-Arundel county,
May 10, 1794.

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for
Baltimore, will offer at public sale, on Mon-
day, the twenty-sixth instant, all the DRY GOODS
he has on hand, consisting of German linens; dowlais;
twenty pieces of fine and coarse Irish linens; chintzes
and calicoes; a small assortment of hosiery; pocket
and other handkerchiefs; ladies coloured gloves; rib-
bons, ferretings and bindings; an handsome assort-
ment of waistcoat shapes; modes and perfians; sew-
ing silk and twist; fans; plain, striped and cross-
barred muslins; muslin aprons and handkerchiefs; book
and jaconet muslins; gauzes; humburs; counter-
panes; bed-ticking; threads, tapes and needles; su-
perfine and second broad-clothes; cassimers; velvets;
thicksets; satinets and bombazets; moreens; Joan's
spinning and durants; mens, youths, and childrens
hats; with a variety of other articles too tedious to
insert. Cash must be paid for all purchases under
forty dollars, three months credit will be given for
purchases exceeding forty and under one hundred dol-
lars, and for all purchases above one hundred dollars
four months credit will be allowed. Notes, with an
endorser, will be required.

K. LONG.
Annapolis, May 13, 1794.

THE subscriber, intending to leave this part of
the country in a short time, finds it necessary
to remind those persons who are indebted to him on
his private account, or as partner with his brother,
Dr. JAMES MURRAY, that it is necessary their several
accounts should be closed in a short time, for this pur-
pose he has appointed Mr. JOHN STEWART to settle
and receive the several balances that are due, and he
is also directed to use compulsory methods in every
instance where it may be necessary.

W. MURRAY.
Annapolis, May 7, 1794.

Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends
and the public, that he still carries on his HAT
MANUFACTORY in this city, opposite Mess. RIDGE-
LY and EVANS's store; he has furnished himself with
every article necessary in his branch; and flatters him-
self, by his attention to business, to give satisfaction to
his customers. He has on hand a large assortment of
fine and coarse fashionable hats, which he will sell
low for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual
customers.

JOHN LONG,
N. B. Fine and coarse hats made at the above ma-
nufactory.

Annapolis, May 14, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Of-
fice at Leonard-town, which, if not taken up by
the first day of July next, will be sent to the Ge-
neral Post-Office as dead letters.

- GEREMIAH ADDERION, 2.
John Allen Thomas, 1.
Benjn. Masfuy, Kent county, eastern shore, 1.
Nicholas D. Greene, 1.
William Drury, 1.
Joseph Gough, 1.
Jas. Hopewell, Esq; 1.
Jane Payne, 1.
John Smith, 1.
James Thompson, constable, 1.
Nichs. Lewis Sewall, 1.
Thomas Watts, 1.
Edmund Plowden, Esq; 1.
Jno. Riley, 1.
Revd. Francis Walker, 1.
Geo. Clerk Tabbs, 1.
James Duffin, 1.
Thomas Reeder, jun. 1.
Philip Key, Esq; 1.

CLEMENT SEWELL, D. P. M.

THE co-partnership of ALEXANDER and LONG
dissolved the first instant, they therefore request
all persons, against whom they have claims, to make
payment before the 10th of June, otherwise suits will
be brought.

W. ALEXANDER,
K. LONG.
Annapolis, May 11, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply
to the next county court for Allegany county,
for a commission to mark and bound my tract of land,
situate in said county, called GEORGE'S ADVENTURES,
pursuant to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for
marking and bounding lands.
ZACHARIAH MAGRUDER.
May 5, 1794. *Johnston Allegany*

In CHANCERY, May 8, 1794.
ORDERED, That the report of THOMAS CROMWELL, trustee for the sale of the real estate of WILLIAM MARSH, deceased, be approved, and that the sale, by him made, as stated in the said report, on part of *Bay Sacc's* and part of *Hall's Palace*, on the 24th day of March last, be approved, as if and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Tuesday in June next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, before the sixteenth instant.
 Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
 Reg. Cur. Can. 2

NOTICE is hereby given,
 THAT we intend to apply to Prince-George's county court, in September next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, lying in said county, viz. BACHELOR'S HARBOUR and SWAN HARBOUR, agreeable to an act of assembly in that case made and provided.
 JOHN R. PLATER,
 RICHARD SMITH.
 May 2, 1794. 2

THIS is to give public notice, that I shall leave America for the West-Indies in all May, those persons indebted to Dr. RICHARD TOOTELL, late of this city, or to RICHARD TOOTELL, merchant, Annapolis, by bond, note, or open account, will please to call on me at my store, or Mr. Henry Warfield, my attorney in fact, until I return from the West-Indies.
 RICHARD TOOTELL.
 Annapolis, May 8, 1794. 2

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HENRY ONEAL WELCH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscribers, legally authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to
 THOMAS KING, } Executors.
 RICHARD WELCH, }
 2

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of a tract of land, called and known by the name of GISBOROUGH, according to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.
 JOHN ADDISON, jun.
 April 19, 1794. 4X

BADGER,
 Is in high order, and stands this season at the Haylands, the seat of JAMES CARROLL, on Rhode river, and covers shares at thirty shillings each.
 BADGER is a beautiful sorrel, fifteen hands two inches and an half high, bony, lengthy, strong and active, four years old this spring; he was got by the noted Old Badger, the property of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, whose stock stands in the highest estimation of any in the state of Maryland for carriage and saddle horses, his dam was a valuable Virginian mare whose pedigree is unknown.
 Good pasturage at 3/9 per week, but no warranty against escapes or accidents.
 If the money is not paid on or before the first day of November next, the sum to be paid for each mare will be one guinea, or two barrels of corn, at the option of the proprietor of the horse.
 WILLIAM JOHNSON.
 Haylands, February 29, 1794. 9

One Thousand Dollars Reward.
 SOME few COUNTERFEIT POST NOTES of the Bank of Maryland, having been lately discovered in circulation, and on tracing the same were found to come from the back parts of Virginia, where they have probably first issued; to avoid imposition, it is thought necessary to give the following description of them, by which they may be readily detected:—
 They have the letter D for their alphabetical mark, at the left hand side of the note.
 The paper on which they are printed is more soft and tender, the strokes of the letters in the engraving are in general stronger, and have a darker appearance than in the true bills.
 The signature, *Wm. Patterson*, is badly done; the strokes of all the letters are stiff and laboured, and appear to be painted over with the pen, as well as the flourish under the name.
 The value is left blank in the engraving, to be filled up in writing, so that the sum may be more or less, at pleasure.
 No true Post Notes of the alphabetical mark above described, have been lately issued, and very few are now in circulation.
 The above reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to the person or persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders, or any of them, of the following description, viz.
 The person or persons who manufactured the paper on which the bills are printed.
 The person or persons who engraved the plate.
 The printer or printers of the bills.
 Every person who has acted as principal in any way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.
 Wm. PATTERSON, President
 of the Bank of Maryland.
 Baltimore, April 7, 1794. 4
 N. B. The printers in the neighbouring States are requested to republish the above.

By order of the orphans court of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Monday the second June next, at the late dwelling plantation of John Cartwright, in St. Mary's county, THE personal property belonging to the deceased, consisting of NEGROES, HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP, KITCHEN and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; also about SIX HOGS-HEADS of TOBACCO. The terms of sale CASH.
 Those who have claims against the said Cartwright, are desired to produce them for settlement, and such as are indebted to make payment to
 PHILIP KEY } Attorneys for Elizabeth K. Cartwright,
 AND } the administratrix.
 JAMES KILGOUR, }
 April 20th, 1794. 3

TAKE NOTICE,
 THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the nineteenth day of May next, and continue sitting from day to day, until Saturday the twenty-fourth day of the same month, to hear and determine upon appeals made by any person on the lists of assessment in Anne-Arundel county aforesaid.
 By order, }
 NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk. Com. Tax. }
 3

RAN AWAY from his overseer, at my plantation on Herring creek, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 23d instant, a negro man by the name of CHARLES; he is a small slim made fellow, about five feet eight or nine inches high, with gray eyes for one of his colour, flat nose, down look, wide mouth, and stammers a little in his speech if scared or in a hurry to speak; he is very fond of snuff, and generally has a box. Whoever will take up said negro CHARLES, and secure him in any goal in this state, so that his master may get him again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS current money, and if brought home, shall receive SEVEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, paid by
 JOHN WEEMS, of Weems's Fork,
 Calvert county. }
 April 24th, 1794. 3

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Newport church, a light bay GELDING, about thirteen and an half hands high, appears to be about four or five years old, branded on the off buttock with something like Wh joined together, his left hind foot white, a star in his forehead, a large snip on his nose, and his tail docked. The owner is desired to prove his property in said gelding, pay charges, and take him from
 JAMES G. WATSON.
 April 24, 1794. 3X

FAYETTE,
 Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days, viz. Mondays and Tuesdays, in each week, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL's, at the Head of South river, four days, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, in each week.
 FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white, five years old this spring, and near fifteen hands and an half high, handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, sinew, and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse Venetian, imported by captain Dobbins, his dam was got by Little Figure, out of a remarkable fine imported mare, her pedigree unknown.
 Fayette will be at his stand at Mr. Thomas Bicknell's by the 10th of April, and will cover mares at six dollars each, and five shillings to the groom, if one mare only, but if the same person sends two or three mares, one guinea each, and if four or more mares, four dollars each, and two shillings and sixpence to the groom, provided the money is paid by the first of November, if not, eight dollars each mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares of Mr. Bicknell at 2/5. per week, and superior pasturage may be had on reasonable terms, but he will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.
 JAMES WILLIAMS.
 April 26, 1794. 7

Ten Dollars Reward.
 LOST, some time about the last of December, or first of January past, a PACKET (which contained a number of papers) directed to THOMAS MARSH FORMAN. The papers can be of no use or value to any one but the subscriber, who will feel himself much obliged to the finder, or the person who has the possession of the packet, if they will deliver it, with the enclosed papers, to major SWAN, of Baltimore, who will pay the above reward, for
 PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.
 April 10, 1794. 4

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE, of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, that they may be adjusted, and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and it is earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.
 SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE,
 Administrator de bonis non.
 22
 December 5, 1793.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.
 MY waiting man, negro DICK, ran away from me last Saturday; he crossed the bay from Annapolis to Kent Island on Sunday about nine o'clock, and stole and took with him my gray mare. He wore a green cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, boots, a round hat, and blue furot, but took with him a variety of other cloaths. He is a very lively lad, well made, wears a queue, some little plait to his wool, and dresses very fashionably; he is about twenty-five years of age, well sized, black colour, reads a little, and is a complete waiting man; he took the Philadelphia road.
 I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure the said negro lad and mare, or TEN POUNDS for Dick, and FIVE POUNDS for the mare, and pay all reasonable charges.
 WILLIAM PACA.
 Baltimore-town, April 9, 1794. 4

BEING extremely anxious to fulfil the purpose for which my lottery was instituted, and feeling that nothing short of a successful and speedy circulation can enable me to do it. I hope those friends who have been so obliging as to dispose of tickets for me, will readily excuse me for entreating the additional favour of them to receive the monies arising on their respective sales, and remit the same to me, to John Davidson, Annapolis; Mr. John Fitzhugh, Calvert county; Mr. Joseph Rowles, George-town; William Kilty, Esquire, Upper-Marlborough; or to myself, during the sitting of the general court, at Annapolis, where I shall attend to receive them. I shall flatter myself that every purchaser will, on the slightest reflection, feel the propriety of my wishes to have the above business completed without delay, and will therefore, be prepared to comply with the terms upon which he took my tickets.
 PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.
 Washington county, March 25, 1794. 7

EDWARDS'S BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at Six Dollars per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-Street, Baltimore.
 Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for one dollar, and for every continuation thereafter, eighteen cents. 6

JUST PUBLISHED,
 And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
 Price, One Dollar,
 The LAWS
 OF
 MARYLAND,
 Passed November Session, 1793.
 ALSO,
 THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS
 OF BOTH
 HOUSES of ASSEMBLY.

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

FOR SALE,
 A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and State of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkburgh. For terms apply to
 JESSE DEWEES.
 Annapolis, December 4, 1793. 19

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

FOR SALE,
 THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For title and terms apply to
 Annapolis. 22 F. GREEN.
 ANNAPOLIS:
 Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 22, 1794.

FRANCFORT, March 1.

The last assembly of the states of the circle of Swabia, at Ulm, which took place about the latter end of last month, to take into consideration the demand of the court of Berlin, to supply the Prussian army on the Rhine with provisions, the majority of suffrages was wholly in favour of the claims of the Prussian cabinet; and it was even thought useless to consult the other circles on this subject. It has been resolved on the contrary, to send an estafette to the emperor to solicit his protection, and to induce him that the above-mentioned demand be withdrawn. Meanwhile the triple contingent is resolved on, and they are already preparing to pick out of the mass of the inhabitants, a militia of 40,000 men, who will be divided into regiments, well armed, and provided with regiments.

The courts of Wurtemberg and Baden, have already carried this measure into execution.

With regard to the circles of Franconia and Bavaria, intelligence has been received, that they have positively refused the demands of Prussia, and the elector palatine of Bavaria, who seems to be the least disposed to approve of the plan of Prussia, has made a formal protest against the convention of the six circles at Franckfort, written and issued by the elector of Mentz.

The resolution which may be taken by the circle of the Upper Rhine is not yet known. The Prussian minister, count Hartenberg, has been sent to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, to induce that prince by negotiation, to give his vote in the assembly of the states, in favour of the requisitions of the cabinet of Berlin.

His Prussian majesty finding that his plan of supplying his army, has been rejected by some of the circles, and that that of the court of Vienna, recommending the raising in a mass, has gained the preference, has manifested a disapprobation of a general armament of the inhabitants of the empire.

The French commissioners dine almost daily with general Kalkreuth. Their negotiations go on but slowly, and it appears that they have not brought with them a sufficient sum of money to pay off the assignats issued at Mentz during the siege. They have been obliged to demand fresh remittances of the committee of public welfare at Paris.

L O N D O N, March 18.

Declaration of his Prussian majesty, delivered to the state of the Germanic Circles, assembled at Franckfort.

His majesty the king of Prussia could not but hear with the highest displeasure, that designs were imputed to him tending to secularize bishoprics and chapters, to suppress them, and to appropriate to himself certain cities of the empire, in order to indemnify himself for the immense expences which he has made for near two years, to carry on the war against the French, and to defend against them the Germanic empire and his illustrious allies.

His majesty, confident that his designs are pure, might pass in silence over such rumours, and content himself with the conviction that they would find no belief on the part of the well disposed states of the empire; but to give an overplus of satisfaction, and to confound the malevolent, who invent similar stories purposely, and perhaps to excite distrust, the undersigned has orders formally to declare, that while his majesty makes war upon the French, he has never any view but the defence of the Germanic empire, and the maintenance of the constitution; that it never was his majesty's design to make conquests for himself; and that if conquests are made from France, the empire will have its share; that he never conceived the least idea of indemnifying himself at the expence of the empire, whose constitution has always been sacred to him, and for whose maintenance he has already made so many sacrifices, as is generally known.

The undersigned finally declares, that his majesty will never bestir those intentions in future, and be always ready to secure and guarantee to the Germanic empire its territory and constitution, and to its states in particular, both spiritual and temporal, their possessions and rights; in a word, the inviolable maintenance of the whole Germanic body, provided the empire, and above all those six circles which are most exposed to danger at the present, will co-operate as much as the constitution and patriotism require of them.

(Signed) **BARON HOCHSTETTER.**

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 12.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Tiburon, dated March 30. "Port-au-Prince had offered to capitulate, but we (the English) could not accept of the terms; however, there are other terms since offered, which it is believed will be accepted, and that we shall be in possession of that place very shortly.

"The people of Aux-Cayes are starving, and have sent to the English for provisions; it is thought they will surrender in a few days."

April 19. The master of a Spanish vessel that arrived on Saturday says, that eight Spanish ships of the line, one of which mounts 120 guns, and five frigates, are cruising off Cape-François.

Tuesday arrived the American schooner Peggy, a prize to his majesty's schooner Moquito; she was from Port-au-Prince, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of coffee, cotton, and sugar.

Wednesday arrived the schooner Rebecca, a prize to his majesty's armed schooner Moquito; she was from Port-au-Prince, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of coffee.

An account from Port-au-Prince may be expected every hour; a promising negotiation for the surrender of that important place being certainly on foot, if not completed.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Slavery, in 18 days from Baltimore, with dispatches from the president of the United States, and Mr. Hammond, the British minister at Philadelphia, to his honour the lieutenant-governor. Advice is said to be received by this vessel, that an embargo for thirty days has been laid on all foreign vessels in the port of the United States; and that admiral Macbride, with three ships of the line, and four frigates, had arrived in the Chesapeake. The embargo took place at Baltimore on the 23th ult.

April 26. Two smart shocks of an earthquake were felt about ten o'clock on Saturday forenoon; one continued more than thirty seconds.

A Monsieur Renaudin, lately aid-de-camp to M. Sonthonax, was apprehended on Monday, in consequence of information given at the commissary's office by the captain of the brig l'Actif, and carried on board the prison-ship, where he is now closely confined.

The American ship Sampson, lately commanded by captain Joshua Barney, and her cargo, were condemned on Wednesday at a court of admiralty held in Spanish-town, as lawful prize.

The grounds of the condemnation, we understand, were, for associating and acting in concert with the enemy, and defending the enemy's property, as well as divers other acts contrary to the laws of neutrality.

Governor's Office, April 20, 1794.

MR. AIKMAN,
 Please to lay before the public the following, which is the only account of an action that has lately taken place at Tiburon, much to the honour of his majesty's forces, both British and Colonial, serving there.
 I am, &c.

W. SHAW.

"Rigaud, the military commandant at Aux-Cayes, had assembled a body of brigands, amounting to 2000, and, under the promise to procure something to eat if they retook Tiburon, prevailed on this starved crew to attack the fort at three o'clock on the morning of the 16th instant, which was defended with much spirit by the besieged, until a quarter before nine, when, with the greatest gallantry, quitting the fort, and from being assailed becoming the assailants, they proved successful, putting the brigands to the rout with great slaughter.

"Owing to some accident, the artillery in the fort was rendered useless early in the day, which no doubt was the cause of the conflict being so long and bloody, the British, including the colonial troops, having had 28 men killed, and 100 wounded; among the latter captain Hardiman (slightly) and lieutenant Baskerville of the 13th regiment, and the gallant Jean Kino, the black chief. The enemy left 170 dead on the field, and from the quantity of blood discovered on the road by which they retreated, their number of wounded must have been very great.

"On the morning of the 17th, his majesty's frigates Success and Alligator, fortunately arrived at Tiburon; the latter is left there for the protection of the place, while the Success proceeded to report to the commodore.

"This check from numbers so very unequal will probably convince those hungry gentry of the folly of enterprises of the like nature in future."

Extract of a letter, dated Jamaica, April 23.

"A sloop from St. Christopher's has just sent in accounts (and returned immediately to the Mole) that all Americans, found with coffee or sugar, the growth of French islands, are seizable. 145 American vessels are for sale at Martinique; coffee is a bit a lb. there, and sugars in proportion. St. Lucia is taken by Sir Charles Grey, and Guadaloupe, it is supposed, has ere this shared the same fate; the forces are then ordered to proceed here, so we may daily expect them."

ST. GEORGE'S, (Grenada) April 4.

By accounts from Martinique, we learn, that in answer to the summons sent by the British commanders, demanding the surrender of St. Lucia, the French governor had replied, that he could not think of delivering up the place till he saw a superior force

to that which he commanded, brought against him. Whatever answer the British expected, they were prepared to act in case of a refusal. The troops destined for the reduction of St. Lucia were embarked in the men of war appointed to the same service, in the latter end of last week, and sailed on Monday morning. General Prescott was left with the command of Martinique. The fleet was off St. Lucia on Monday night, and next morning the troops were landed in different parts of the island, and by Thursday morning had obtained possession of every point on it except Morne Fortune, which was not supposed capable of making much resistance; and we have the strongest reason to believe that the British flag is now flying there also. On Wednesday night the Lady Hammond sloop, in her course from Martinique, passed St. Lucia, when a heavy cannonade was heard; and the master of a Danish vessel, that was ashore there yesterday morning, brings the account of the capture of the different posts.

B O S T O N, May 5.

By captain Wharff, who arrived here on Friday last, from Norfolk, (Virginia) we are informed, that the fleet which sailed from the capes of Virginia, were, in three days after their departure, joined by 15 sail of the line, &c. making in the whole eighteen sail of the line, four frigates, and two sloops of war, and 153 sail of merchantmen, (some of which carried from four to eight guns) all bound to France.—Captain W. failed in company with them four days, by which he learnt the above particulars.

May 6. Yesterday arrived here the brig Diana, captain Martin Peafe, in forty-five days from Bourdeaux, where he has been detained several months by the embargo on American vessels. We have not heard of any news-papers brought by this vessel, but the verbal information of the captain is rather gloomy on the part of France. He mentions, that the French army opposed to the Spaniards had lost ground.—That the northern army remained in statu quo, neither advancing nor retreating.—That the rebels were nearly conquered.—That provisions were very scarce at Bourdeaux, which occasioned some commotions in the city—for the last three weeks there was no bread in the place. He further believed, that this scarcity of provisions was general throughout France.

We publish the above intelligence, as we received it, which we conceive consonant to our duty.—Every one will have an opportunity of commenting on it as he pleases. Some will be disposed to heighten the gloomy colours on the French side; and others disbelieve it in toto.

Since our last there have been three arrivals from Guadaloupe, which bring information from that island, as late as the 6th of April, at which time it had not been attacked by the British, though having heard of the capture of Martinico, it was momentarily expected. By some it was supposed a feeble resistance only would be made; by others, that it would be found difficult to conquer. The fort is said to mount 100 pieces of cannon, and the whole island has plenty of provisions at present.

May 12. Accounts and letters from Portsmouth, state, that captain Salter has arrived there in forty-six days from Dartmouth, in England, who informs, that the day before he sailed news was received there, that the French had captured the islands of Guernsey and Jersey—that on the day he sailed, the news was corroborated by other intelligence, and believed.

The intelligence by the above arrival is to March 20th or 21st. The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are on the French coast, the latter not more than seven or eight leagues distant, and Dartmouth is on the coast of England immediately opposite to them. They are extremely fertile and generally contain much provisions; of course are an object. St. Maloe, where the French were in force, is not far from them, and the accounts from England to March 18, state, that the French contemplated their capture.

By a gentleman from Barbadoes, we hear, that 7000 British troops had not long since arrived there—2000 of whom have died by a prevailing disorder, and 3000 gone to Guadaloupe.

Saturday arrived the brig Dolphin, Barker, master, from Montserrat, 22 days. He sailed from St. Pierre, laden with sugar and coffee, was captured by a British cruiser, and carried into Montserrat, and there acquitted, with five other vessels.—Paying charges.

Captain Barker informs, that it was reported there that the British West-India islands are to be used to make restitution to the Americans for the damage done to them by the capture of their vessels.

N E W - Y O R K, May 14.

Extract of a letter from Newport, received for the packet Aurora, captain John Caban, dated May 10. "On Thursday last arrived here, from St. Lucia, the British sloop of war, called the Nautilus, captain Baynton, with the governor of the island, and his suite, who had capitulated to be landed in America. Early

in the day it was rumoured, that a number of im-
pressed American seamen were on board, and detained
there against their inclinations. The inhabitants,
after ascertaining the fact, were much exasperated,
and very earnest that some immediate measures might
be taken for their release. Fortunately, the legisla-
ture of the state were in session in this town; on re-
presentation of the circumstance to them, the sheriff
was directed to request the captain and lieutenant
(then on shore) together with the consul, to wait on
the legislature.

"In the interim, the supreme judiciary of the state
were convened, and a committee of the house appoint-
ed to wait on the gentlemen as they approached the
state-house, to inform them of the business for which
their company was requested; with a view that some
conciliatory steps might be taken at an early period,
to prevent any disagreeable consequences. On the
committee's representation, captain B. with the most
supercilious air (the true characteristic of the British
nation) turned off, and very laconically observed, "he
knew of no Americans on board his ship, neither
should he take any measures in the business;" on
which the committee begged leave to introduce him
to the court, who were authorized to make due inquiry
into the facts.

"The captain, with the importance of a mogul of
the east, treated the court with the utmost contempt;
they, on the contrary, with the greatest coolness, en-
deavoured to reason with him, and proposed that a
committee from the town should accompany the consul
on board the ship, and examine the crew; and if any
Americans should be found on board, that they might
be released; he, in the most peremptory manner, re-
fused, observing, "that it was beneath the dignity of
his Britannic majesty's ship to be searched."

"After being detained some time, they attempted
an escape, and made their way from the council
chamber to the foot of the stairs; but the vigilance
of the citizens soon convinced them it was most advi-
sable to return. On finding that the court and legisla-
ture were determined they should be detained till the
Americans, if any on board, were released, he, with
reluctance, consented to the measure. Accordingly,
a committee of five true republicans accompanied the
British consul on board the Nautilus; and, after a
thorough investigation, found six American seamen,
anxious to be restored to their country.

"Another difficulty arose respecting their wages,
which the captain refused to pay, except by a pay
order; finally, the consul agreed to accept the order
for the balances which were due.—Thus the business,
commencing at 4 o'clock, P. M. was concluded with
honour to the legislature, at half past one in the morn-
ing, they having, with true republican firmness and
unanimity, adhered to their resolution of detaining
the two officers until the seamen should be released
and paid.

"Some of our aristocratical gentry may say, that the
legislative interference was unwarrantable; but the
particular emergency required it, and would, on every
principle, justify it; and many do not hesitate to as-
sert, that their release would not have been effected,
had not the legislature been in session.

"The captain has since kept on board the ship, and
given out, that a representation of the insult should
be made to the British minister!"

*Extract of a letter, just received from Philadelphia, dated
the 9th instant.*

"The report is—the sloop Betty, captain Parsons,
is just arrived from Aux-Cayes, which he left the 21st
of April, and says, that on the 19th, captain Mat-
thews, with three frigates and 800 men, appeared be-
fore Aux-Cayes, and was joined by an officer of Pol-
verel's, commanding a detachment of the regiment of
Dillon—that Polverel was summoned to surrender in
24 hours, who complied on condition that his person
and property should be secured, and be permitted to
reside at Jamaica until the peace.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

Captain Norqueit failed from Cadiz the 8th March,
where he left 14 sail of American vessels waiting for
convoy. Two American vessels from Bourdeaux were
carried into Cadiz and condemned for having French
property. Before captain Norqueit arrived at Cadiz,
he was at Algiers, where he witnessed the treatment
of the American captives. By the humanity of Mr.
Scheldebrand, the Swedish consul, two of our bre-
thren were relieved; one he took to superintend his
garden, and the other, for whom he paid 4000 dol-
lars, he sent to Leghorn as master of a vessel.

Captain Norqueit also speaks highly of the attention
of the Swedish consul to the American captives in
general.

*Extract of a letter from Newburyport, dated April 30th,
1794.*

"This day we have received news which may be
depended on, by arrivals from Dominica, St. Kitt's
and New-Providence, of their releasing our vessels in
their ports, (those taken after their new instructions
arrived, of the 8th of January) therefore people this
way, have altered their minds, so as to believe there
will not be any war with America; a pleasing cir-
cumstance in our opinion."

GENERAL JOURDAN.

[For the recal of this general from the command
of the French army of the north, so soon after his late
successes, various motives have been alleged. In the
following the truth, we believe, may be seen.]

"Some curiosity having been excited respecting the
cause, and the manner of general Jourdan's removal
from the chief command of the French army of the
north—we insert an abstract of the report of the com-
mittee of public safety on the subject. "After our
success at Maubeuge, the committee prepared a plan

for driving the enemy from the territory of the repub-
lic. For the execution of this plan, great boldness
was necessary in the general. This quality is wanting
in Jourdan, who seems to have forgotten the maxim,
"That nothing is done while any thing remains to
be done."

"The committee thought he should be replaced by
Pichegru, who possesses all the qualities that Jourdan
wants. The latter, may return home for some time—
but, not as suspected generals do! He shall obtain an
honourable retreat—worthy of his probity and pa-
triotism. He is poor—and the conqueror of Mau-
beuge, ought to receive a testimony of national gra-
titude. We propose to you to grant him the pension
fixed by law."

May 16. There is a letter in town, dated Paris,
March 12, which says, that that city and the armies
have bread enough to subsist on until next harvest.
The capital experiences a scarcity of meat, which is
not surprising, considering that a great portion of that
article for the supply of Paris was formerly raised in
that part of the republic now called La Vendee, which
has been totally laid waste to facilitate the extermi-
nation of the royalists.

Letters from the Isle of France mention fifty mil-
lions of livres as the amount of prizes taken by the
privateers of that place. The principal among these
privateers had, at the date of our last accounts, failed
on an expedition against Batavia, with an intention of
plundering that wealthy settlement.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, (England) dated March 4.

"There is little talk of any thing but war and de-
struction—One neighbour is for a king, the other for
a republic—people are much divided in their senti-
ments, as much as in the American war—God only
knows how it will end, for my part. I think the times
will be very bad, we are so oppressed, that I think it
will not hold long—and am afraid it will be here as in
France.

*Extract of a letter from Santa Cruz dated April 21, to a
gentleman in this city.*

"A French privateer has taken an English ship, the
property of some merchants in one of the windward
islands, and carried into St. Thomas's, where the
vessel and cargo were sold.—The British admiral has
sent a vessel down, with a message to the general.
What the message was, we cannot learn; but all
French vessels were immediately ordered out of St.
Thomas's. The admiral does not think that sufficient
satisfaction, but wants the government here to pay for
the vessel and cargo, which they have refused. Two
gentlemen from Santa Cruz have been up to wind-
ward. They say, that the admiral told them, that
he would come down to Santa Cruz shortly, and
bring the Danes to a proper sense of their duty. We
are of course preparing to give him a warm recep-
tion."

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) May 1.

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, dated April 18.

"Last week, a person by the name of John Y.
Thompson, was taken up and committed to gaol in
this place, for having attempted to pass counterfeit
notes of the bank of North-America, and of the bank
of the United States; he had in his possession the
amount of about 50,000 dollars, and a 200 dollar note
of the bank of Maryland. There was another of the
name of Dixon, (who was tried at Charleston by the
name of Davis) but who made his escape, and has, it
is supposed, gone towards your town."

CHARLESTON, April 30.

Yesterday several French sailors belonging to the pri-
vateers in this port, after having paraded the streets for
some time with colours flying and music playing, went
on board of the ship Apollo, lying at Champneys
wharf, and asked for the loan of her colours, which the
crew refused to give up. A Frenchman then presented
a national cockade to one of the Apollo's crew, and
desired him to kiss it, which he objected to; upon
which an affray ensued, in which three of the seamen
belonging to the Apollo were stabbed with daggers,
and one of them very dangerously wounded in the ab-
dominal parts, but by the assistance of some citizens,
the greater part of the Frenchmen who were concerned
in this outrage, were seized and conducted to the
guard house. After which they were examined before
Mr. Cunningham, justice of the peace, and six of them
were committed to gaol.

May 1. Captain Rolonda, of the brig Cygnet,
from New-Providence, informs that before he sailed
the schooner Liberty, captain Gladd from New-York,
arrived there, who cleared for this port, and according
to his account, was blown off the coast and obliged
to put into that island in distress, where he commu-
nicated the resolution of congress for laying the em-
bargo on the vessels in the United States. In conse-
quence of which the governor of the Bahamas imme-
diately dispatched a packet to England to give infor-
mation thereof to the court of Great-Britain.

This information produced an immediate rise in the
price of provisions in the Bahamas; and rice sold at a
guinea the hundred weight.

BALTIMORE, May 19.

*Extract of a letter from Cork, dated March 1, to a gen-
tleman in this town.*

"Numbers of the people of this country are emi-
grating to America, on account of the great deadness
in the manufacturing business, as also from the ap-
prehension of an invasion from the French, the dread
of which is entertained by almost every one. The
vast preparations they are making at Brest, St. Maloes
and Calais, are beyond credibility. It was proved,
this week, in our house of commons, that they had 72
sail of the line at Brest, 15 of which carried 110 guns,
besides 300 sail of transports. The number of troops

said to be ready for embarkation exceed 100,000.
The last packets say lord Sheffield and Mr. Pitt have
received plans from different quarters of the intended
movements and operations of the enemy, and of the
immense preparations at the above places. These
plans both agree, and specify those parts of the coast,
on which they intend to make their various descents.
It appears, also, that they have collected a number of
flat bottomed boats, furnished with ovens to heat balls,
to annoy the British fleet.

"This night's mail brings accounts of a disagree-
able nature. They say that the United States are de-
termined on a rupture with England. I sincerely
hope the report may be false, as the cruel consequences
of the last war cannot yet be forgot by every friend to
humanity.

"The preparations we are making for the next
campaign are very great. It seems as if the different
powers at war were resolved on exterminating the
human species: it is amazing to see with what indif-
ference most people receive accounts of thousands and
tens of thousands, that are almost every week laid
in the dust; and, it is to be feared, for the most part,
prepared; and what adds to the calamity is, that it is
still to be carried on with unabated fury."

ANNAPOLIS, May 22.

*An ACT directing a detachment from the militia of the
United States.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,
That the president of the United States be and he is
hereby authorized to require of the executives of the
several states, to take effectual measures, as soon as
may be, to organize, arm, and equip, according to
law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's
warning, the following proportions, respectively, of
eighty thousand effective militia, officers included, to
wit: From the state of Georgia, one thousand three
hundred and thirty-three; from the state of South-
Carolina, three thousand five hundred and fifty; from
the state of North-Carolina, seven thousand three
hundred and thirty-one; from the state of Kentucky,
one thousand five hundred and thirty-two; from the
state of Virginia, eleven thousand three hundred and
seventy-seven; from the state of Maryland, five
thousand four hundred and eighteen; from the state of
Delaware, one thousand two hundred and fifty-six;
from the state of Pennsylvania, ten thousand seven
hundred and sixty-eight; from the state of New-Jer-
sey, four thousand three hundred and eighteen; from
the state of New-York, seven thousand nine hundred
and seventy-one; from the state of Vermont, two
thousand one hundred and thirty-nine; from the state
of Connecticut, five thousand eight hundred and eighty-
one; from the state of Rhode-Island, one thousand
six hundred and ninety-seven; from the state of Mas-
sachusetts, eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-
five; from the state of New-Hampshire, three thou-
sand five hundred and forty-four.

And be it further enacted, That the detachments of
militia aforesaid shall be officered out of the present
militia officers, or others, at the option and discretion
of the constitutional authority in each state respective-
ly.

And be it further enacted, That the president may,
if he judges expedient, authorize the executives of the
several states, to accept any independent corps of
cavalry, artillery, or infantry, as part of the detach-
ments aforesaid, provided, they shall voluntarily en-
gage as corps in the service.

And be it further enacted, That the said militia shall
not be compelled to serve a longer time, in any one
tour, than three months after their arrival at the place
of rendezvous: And that, during the time of their
service, besides their pay and other allowances, which
shall be the same as the troops on the military establi-
ment of the United States, they shall receive at the
rate of one dollar and sixty cents, for clothing, per
month.

And be it further enacted, That the president of the
United States be requested to call on the executives of
the several states, to take the most effectual means,
that the whole of the militia, not comprised within
the foregoing requisition, be armed and equipped ac-
cording to law.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall con-
tinue and be in force, for the space of one year from
the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the
next session of congress; and no longer.

Signed, approved, &c. May 9, 1794.

*An Act providing for raising and organizing a corps of
artillerists and engineers.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,
That the number of seven hundred and sixty-four non-
commissioned officers, privates, and artificers, to serve
as privates and musicians, shall be engaged for the term
of three years, by voluntary enlistments; and that the
proper proportion of commissioned officers shall be ap-
pointed to command the same.

And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid com-
missioned and non-commissioned officers, privates, arti-
ficers, and musicians, shall be incorporated with the
corps of artillery now in the service of the United
States, and denominated the corps of artillerists and
engineers; and that the entire number of the said
corps, exclusively of the commissioned officers, shall be
nine hundred and ninety-two.

And be it further enacted, That the organization of
the said corps be as herein mentioned, to wit: One
lieutenant-colonel commandant, one adjutant, one
surgeon;—four battalions, each to consist of one ma-
jor, one adjutant, and paymaster, and one surgeon's
mate;—and four companies, each to consist of one
captain, two lieutenants, two cadets with the pay,

cloathing, and rations of a
corporals, and ten artific-
two musicians.

And be it further enacted,
Commissioned officers, non-co-
artificers, and musicians,
shall receive the same
respects, as the troops
United States; and they
same rules and articles of
may be by law establish-
And be it further enacted,
the secretary of war, to
under such regulations as
ident of the United States
ments, and apparatus for
said corps.

And be it further enacted,
United States shall cause
corps to serve in the field
fortifications of the sea-
with the public ser-
Signed, approved, &c.

Verles on the death of th
Miss MARY B—K—
nia.

That elegance of form,
Unriv'd shone, among
But far superior charms
In ev'ry art, in ev'ry tho-
She could unconscious of
Diffuse a smile around,
Friend, daughter, sister,
'Twas her's to please, to
Was it, that death could
And smil'd to see the vic-
No! He but bore the pri-
She pleas'd her God, he
Took her from hence, v
To taste of uncounting
Then dry that tear, nor
With kindred faints, an
If such on earth, that a
How bright above beam
The bust, when mould
(That confident of ages
In haughty superiority,
Prostrate in ruin, the
Shall rise more glorious
Where bliss alone shall

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Extract from the pro
GOVERNORS of ST
of May, 1794.
RESOLVED,
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ing an ASSISTANT
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May 19th, 1794

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May 22.
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of Representatives
Congress assembled,
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the executives of the
measures, as soon as
equip, according to
march at a moment's
ns, respectively, of
officers included, to
one thousand three
the state of South-
dred and fifty; from
even thousand three
state of Kentucky,
thirty-two; from the
d three hundred and
of Maryland, five
ten; from the state of
dred and fifty-six;
ten thousand seven
the state of New-Jer-
d and eighteen; from
ousand nine hundred
e of Vermont, two
-nine; from the state
ht hundred and eight-
-Island, one thousand
from the state of Mas-
t hundred and eighty-
ampshire, three thou-

cloathing, and rations of a sergeant, four sergeants, four
corporals, and ten artificers to serve as privates, and
two musicians.
And be it further enacted, That the additional com-
missioned officers, non-commissioned officers, privates,
artificers, and musicians, by this act directed to be
raised, shall receive the same pay and allowances, in
all respects, as the troops already in the service of the
United States; and they shall also be governed by the
same rules and articles of war, which have been, or
may be by law established.
And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of
the secretary of war, to provide, at the public expence,
under such regulations as shall be directed by the pre-
sident of the United States, the necessary books, instru-
ments, and apparatus, for the use and benefit of the
said corps.
And be it further enacted, That the president of the
United States shall cause such proportions of the said
corps to serve in the field, on the frontiers, or in the
fortifications of the sea-coast, as he shall deem con-
sistent with the public service.
Signed, approved, &c. &c. May the 9th, 1794.

Verbes on the death of the amiable and much lamented
Miss MARY B—K—N, of Rippon-Lodge, Virgi-
nia.
That elegance of form, that graceful air,
Unrivall'd throne, among the num'rous fair;
But far superior charms adorn'd her mind,
In ev'ry art, in ev'ry thought refin'd.
She could unconscious of her god-like pow'r
Diffuse a smile around, and bless the hour:
Friend, daughter, sister, faint, in ev'ry part,
'Twas her's to please, to soothe, to mend the heart.
Was it, that death could envy virtue here,
And smil'd to see the victim on the bier?
No! He but bore the present to the throne;
She pleas'd her God, he chose her for his own;
Took her from hence, where ev'ry pleasure cloyes,
To taste of uncontaminated joys.
Then dry that tear, nor grieve that she is blest
With kindred fairs, and finds a place of rest.
If such on earth, that all avow'd her worth,
How bright above beam all her glories forth?
The bust, when moulder'd, and the stately pile,
(That confident of ages seems to smile
In haughty superiority,) when laid
Prostrate in ruin, the the lovely maid
Shall rise more glorious, to that happy place
Where bliss alone shall reign, and ev'ry sorrow cease.

THOSE Gentlemen in the city of An-
napolis, or neighbourhood thereof, who are de-
sirous of entering into a troop of militia Light
Horse, are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's ta-
vern on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-
fourth instant.
THE first VOLUNTEER COMPANY of Anna-
polis is requested to meet at the Stadt-houfe hill, on
Saturday next, at four o'clock, in their uniform, and
with arms and accoutrements, it is expected that every
man in the company will meet at the time above
mentioned; the commandant of the company is very
sorry to observe, that there are some who have been
extremely neglectful in not meeting on the parade, but
hopes it will not be the case in future.
By order of the captain,
ARCHIBALD VAN-HORN, Sec.

Extract from the proceedings of the VISITORS and
GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, on the 15th
of May, 1794.
RESOLVED, That this board meet on the first
day of July next, for the purpose of appoint-
ing an ASSISTANT to the PROFESSOR of GRAMMAR
and ENGLISH, who shall be entitled to receive, for
his services, at the rate of £.150 per annum, to be
paid quarterly.
Test. A. C. HANSON.
N. B. It is necessary that the said ASSISTANT be
acquainted with the Latin language and every branch of
arithmetic, and that he write a fair good plain hand.

Richard Tootell and Co.
Respectfully inform the citizens of Annapolis
and Anne-Arundel county:
THOUGH he intends to the West-Indies, the
company will open a large and general assort-
ment of WET and DRY GOODS, in this city—
They will buy tobacco, corn, barley, wheat, lumber
of all kinds, cord wood, oyster shells, for lime, for
which they will give the HIGHEST PRICE; he wants
NEGROES of all kinds, buys and sells horses, &c.
Annapolis, May 21, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given,
THAT we the subscribers mean to apply to the
next county court, to be holden for Saint-
Mary's county, at Leonard-town, in the said county,
on the first Monday in August next, for a commission
to mark and bound a tract of land called SAINT
WINEFRED'S FREEHOLD, lying and being in said
county, on Saint-Clement's Bay, according to the di-
rections of the act of assembly, passed at November
session, 1786, entitled, An act for marking and
bounding land.
B. PLOWDEN,
THOMAS ALLSTAN,
WILLIAM GOODRUM,
RICHARD MASON.
May 19th, 1794.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, will
be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,
on Saturday the 21st of June, 1794, at 3 o'clock,
P. M.

A LOT of GROUND in Pig-Point, on Patuxent
river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing
about one acre, late the property of JOSEPH WALKER,
deceased; on a part of this lot is a large store house,
with four rooms below, to wit: a store room, two
counting-rooms, and a lumber room; there is a large
cellar underneath, and a room for grain, &c. above.
There is likewise on this lot another convenient store
house, and a small tenement which has been occasion-
ally used as a store and as a dwelling. This property
will be sold together, or separate, as may be deter-
mined on at the sale. A credit will be given on the
following terms; the purchaser to give bond, with
security, to the subscriber as trustee, for the payment
of one half of the purchase money within one year,
and the residue within two years from the day of sale,
with legal interest to commence from that time.
And, by virtue of the same decree, will be offered
at public sale, at Upper Marlborough, in Prince-
George's county, on Tuesday the 24th day of June,
1794, a parcel of ground in the said town, consisting
of parts of several lots, on which is an old dwelling
house, and some out houses; and in another part of the
town a convenient brick store, with counting-room,
a granary above, and a good cellar, late the property
of the said Joseph Walker. These lots will be sold
separate, on the same terms as are above mentioned.
The sale of the first will commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.
at the court-house, and of the latter at 4 o'clock,
P. M. on the premises.
WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.
Upper Marlborough, March 20, 1794.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, will be
offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on
Tuesday the seventeenth day of June, 1794.

A TRACT of LAND, called Blue Plains, and a
smaller one adjoining, called Addison's Goodwill,
lying in Prince-George's county, containing, together,
upwards of 500 acres, late the property of GEORGE
FRAZER HAWKINS, deceased, and now in the posses-
sion of Mr. WILLIAM BAYLEY. This land lies
nearly opposite to Alexandria, about four miles from
the federal city, and in a genteel and agreeable neigh-
bourhood; the land is of good quality, a great part of
it well adapted to farming, and has a sufficiency of
timber for its support. The improvements are, a con-
venient dwelling house, kitchen, meat-house and dairy,
a good tobacco house and barn. There is an another
part of the land a tenement, consisting of a dwelling
house (with suitable out houses), at present occupied
as a tavern, at which a ferry to Alexandria is kept.
These tracts, with the improvements, will be sold to-
gether, on the following terms: The purchaser to give
bond, with security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for
the payment of one half of the purchase money, with
legal interest, within one year, and the remainder,
with legal interest, within eighteen months from the
day of sale.
A plot of the land will be shewn, and further par-
ticulars respecting the conveyance and time of giving
possession, will be made known at the sale, which
will be at three o'clock P. M. at the tavern above
described.
WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.
Upper Marlborough, May 20th, 1794.

THOSE creditors of WILLIAM COURTS, late of
Charles county, deceased, who did not exhibit
to the administratrix their claims, legally proved, on
the twenty-eighth of October last, are hereby re-
quested to attend at MILTON HILL, in said county,
on the eighth day of July next, with their claims pro-
perly authenticated.
BETSEY COURTS, administratrix.
Charles county, May 10, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near the
BRICK CHURCH, Prince-George's county, on
Thursday the 15th instant, negro ISAAC, a stout
strong likely fellow, about nineteen years of age, five
feet ten or eleven inches high, his complexion a good
deal inclined to yellow, or red, hair pretty thick,
broad shouldered, stoops as he walks, a good deal
knock kneed, and has remarkable long large feet; had
on and took with him, a country cloth over jacket of
strong black and white yarn, twilled and fulled, pretty
much worn, and broke about the button-holes and
seams, a white cotton under jacket, of nabrig shirt,
striped black and white yarn breeches, twilled, coarse
white yarn leggings, a coarse felt hat, one third of
the brim much narrower than the other part, in con-
sequence of being burnt and trimmed, and a pair of
olive coloured thickset breeches, pretty much worn.
Whoever takes up said negro, or secures him so that I
get him again, shall, if taken within fifteen miles
from home, receive SIX DOLLARS, and if a greater
distance the above reward.
THOMAS BOWIE.
May 16, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
the late ROBERT BRENT, of Charles county,
are requested once more to exhibit them properly at-
tested, on or before the fifth day of June next, as the
executor is bound to close the administration upon
this estate, and settle finally at the next orphans court
for Charles county.
R. BRENT, Executor.
May 20, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ZEPH-
NAH TURNER, late of Charles county, de-
ceased, are requested to make immediate payment,
and those who have claims against the said deceased,
are desired to exhibit them legally authenticated, to
MARY TURNER, Executrix.
Port-Tobacco, May 15th, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Wednesday the 26th of March,
from the subscriber, living at Allen's Fresh, a
bright mulatto slave named PHILL CARTER, about
twenty-four or twenty five years of age, five feet
nine or ten inches high, has a small scar on his fore-
head, a round face, full of pimples, his ankles crack
very much when he walks, he has been accustomed
to attend on horses, and waiting about a house; had
on and took with him a new parson's gray cloth coat,
with three buttons on each of the sleeves and pockets,
a striped waistcoat, and satinet breeches, mixt stockings,
new coarse shoes, and a round hat, also a striped coat,
buff casimer jacket and breeches; he stole before he
went off a large sum of money, and on the 18th of
April he came to my plantation and stole a small mare
and mare, big with foal, branded on her left thigh thus,
W. about twelve hands high. I am informed he has
passed as a free man, and has sold goods, and
said that he traded to Alexandria, George-town, and
Annapolis; it is very possible that he is gone to Balto-
more, as his father is living there on Howard's Hill,
and is a drayman, his name is JAMES CARTER.
Whoever apprehends the said negro and mare, so that
I get them again, shall receive the above reward.
SIXTEEN DOLLARS will be given for the negro,
and, if brought home, all reasonable charges paid.
RICHARD MASON.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking
off the above negro at their peril.
Allen's Fresh, Charles county, May 12, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Mont-
gomery county, near the COURT-HOUSE, a
negro man named NED, about thirty-eight years of
age, five feet three or four inches high, of a yellowish
complexion; had on when he went away a greenish
coat, with two rows of buttons, his waistcoat is coun-
try kersey black yarn fulled in on white, the hind part
of it is of two colours, the upper part is reddish with
some white, an Irish linen shirt, country tow linen
trousers, old hat, a pair of foxed shoes, and took with
him a black kersey coat, a tow linen shirt, and is like-
ly to have a bridle and may say he is horse hunting,
and will likely pass for a free man, he wears his hair
turned up before, and the rest of it is bushy. Who-
ever takes up and secures said negro, so that I get him
again, shall receive the above reward, paid by
DANIEL SMITH, jun.
N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking
off the above negro at their peril.
Montgomery county, May 12, 1794.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation on the 24th
of December, 1793, a bright bay HORSE,
about fifteen years old, one of his eyes out, his left
fore leg appears as if it had been broke, has a white
spot on his left shoulder, and a star in his forehead, no
perceivable brand. The owner is desired to prove
property, pay charges, and take him away.
HATCH DENT, of Jno.
Charles county, May 10, 1794.

In CHANCERY, May 6, 1794.

ORDERED, That the report of THOMAS CROM-
WELL, trustee for the sale of the real estate of
WILLIAM MERRITT, deceased, be approved, and
that the sale, by him made, as stated in the said report,
of part of Best Success and part of Hall's Palace, on
the 24th day of March last, be approved, ratified and
confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on
or before the third Tuesday in June next; provided a
copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Ga-
zette, before the sixteenth instant.
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3X Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS is to give public notice, that I shall leave
America for the West-Indies in all May, those
persons indebted to Dr. RICHARD TOOTELL, late of
this city, or to RICHARD TOOTELL, merchant, An-
napolis, by bond, note, or open account, will please
to call on me at my store, or Mr. Henry Warfield,
my attorney in fact, until I return from the West-
Indies.
RICHARD TOOTELL.
Annapolis, May 8, 1794. 3X

BADGER,

Is in high order, and stands this season at the Hay-
lands, the feat of JAMES CARROLL, on Rhode
river, and covers mares at thirty shillings each.
BADGER is a beautiful sorrel, fifteen hands two
inches and an half high, bony, lengthy, strong
and active, four years old this spring; he was got by
the noted Old Badger, the property of Charles Carroll,
of Carrollton, whose stock stands in the highest estima-
tion of any in the state of Maryland for carriage and
faddle horses, his dam was a valuable Virginian mare
whose pedigree is unknown.
Good pasturage at 3/6 per week, but no warranty
against escapes or accidents.
If the money is not paid on or before the first day
of November next, the sum to be paid for each mare
will be one guinea, or two barrels of corn, at the
option of the proprietor of the horse.
WILLIAM JOHNSON.
Haylands, February 29, 1794.

To be SOLD,

At private Sale,

ABOUT two thousand acres of LAND, lying on South river, about nine miles from Annapolis; said land is divided into three tenements, all well improved, and abounding in timber of the first quality.

There is also on said land a good MILL, now in good order, running two pair of stones, with about twenty acres of meadow before the door now in timothy, and much more may be made with very little expence. The above land will be sold altogether, or in lots from two to three hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers. Persons inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Beard's creek, Anne-Arundel county, May 10, 1794.

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for Baltimore, will offer at public sale, on Monday, the twenty-sixth instant, all the DRY GOODS he has on hand, consisting of German linens; dowlas; twenty pieces of fine and coarse Irish linens; cherties and calicoes; a small assortment of hosiery; pocket and other handkerchiefs; ladies coloured gloves; ribbons, ferretings and bindings; an handsome assortment of waistcoat shapes; modes and perfians; sewing silk and twill; fans; plain, striped and cross-barred muslins; muslin aprons and handkerchiefs; book and jaconet muslins; gauzes; humbams; counterpanes; bed-ticking; threads, tapes and needles; superfine and second broad-clothes; casimers; velvets; thickets; satines and bombazets; moreens; Joan's spinning and durants; mens, youths, and childrens hats; with a variety of other articles too tedious to insert. Cash must be paid for all purchases under forty dollars, three months credit will be given for purchases exceeding forty and under one hundred dollars, and for all purchases above one hundred dollars four months credit will be allowed. Notes, with an endorser, will be required.

Annapolis, May 13, 1794. K. LONG.

THE subscriber, intending to leave this part of the country in a short time, finds it necessary to remind those persons who are indebted to him on his private account, or as partner with his brother, Dr. JAMES MURRAY, that it is necessary their several accounts should be closed in a short time, for this purpose he has appointed Mr. JOHN STEWART to settle and receive the several balances that are due, and he is also directed to use compulsory methods in every instance where it may be necessary.

W. MURRAY.

Annapolis, May 7, 1794.

Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he still carries on his HAT MANUFACTORY in this city, opposite Mess. RIDGELY and EVANS's store; he has furnished himself with every article necessary in his branch, and flatters himself, by his attention to business, to give satisfaction to his customers. He has on hand a large assortment of fine and coarse fashionable hats, which he will sell low for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers.

JOHN LONG.

N. B. Fine and coarse hats made at the above manufactory. Annapolis, May 14, 1794.

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

JEREMIAH ADDERTON, 2.

John Allen Thomas, 1.

Benjn. Masby, Kent county, eastern shore, 1.

Nicholas D. Greene, 1.

William Drury, 1.

Joseph Gough, 1.

Jas. Hopewell, Esq; 1.

Jane Payne, 1.

John Smith, 1.

James Thompson, constable, 1.

Nich: Lewis Sewall, 1.

Thomas Watts, 1.

Edmund Plowden, Esq; 1.

Jno. Riley, 1.

Revd. Francis Walker, 1.

Geo. Clerk Table, 1.

James Duffin, 1.

Thomas Reeder, jun. 1.

Philip Key, Esq; 1.

CLEMENT SEWELL, D. P. M.

THE co-partnership of ALEXANDER and LONG dissolved the first instant, they therefore request all persons, against whom they have claims, to make payment before the 10th of June, otherwise suits will be brought.

W. ALEXANDER, K. LONG.

Annapolis, May 11, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Allegany county, for a commission to mark and bound my tract of land, situate in said county, called GEORGE'S ADVENTURE, pursuant to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

ZACHARIAH MAGRUDER.

May 5, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to apply to Prince-George's county court, in September next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, lying in said county, viz. BACHELOR'S HARBOUR and SWAN HARBOUR, agreeable to an act of assembly in that case made and provided.

JOHN R. PLATER, RICHARD SMITH.

May 2, 1794.

By order of the orphans court of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Monday the second June next, at the late dwelling plantation of John Cartwright, in St. Mary's county,

THE personal property belonging to the deceased, consisting of NEGROES, HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP, KITCHEN and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; also about SIX HOGS-HEADS of TOBACCO. The terms of sale CASH.

Those who have claims against the said Cartwright, are desired to produce them for settlement, and such as are indebted to make payment to

PHILIP KEY

AND

JAMES KILGOUR,

April 20th, 1794.

Attorneys for Elizabeth K. Cartwright, the administratrix.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the nineteenth day of May next, and continue sitting from day to day, until Saturday the twenty-fourth day of the same month, to hear and determine upon appeals made by any person on the lists of assessment in Anne-Arundel county aforesaid.

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk. Com. Tax.

RAN AWAY from his overseer, at my plantation on Herring creek, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 23d instant, a negro man by the name of CHARLES; he is a small slim made fellow, about five feet eight or nine inches high, with gray eyes for one of his colour, flat nose, down look, wide mouth, and stammers a little in his speech if scared or in a hurry to speak; he is very fond of snuff, and generally has a box. Whoever will take up said negro CHARLES, and secure him in any goal in this state, so that his master may get him again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS current money, and if brought home, shall receive SEVEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, paid by

JOHN WEEMS, of Weems's Forest, Calvert county.

April 24th, 1794.

FAYETTE,

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days, viz. Mondays and Tuesdays, in each week, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL's, at the Head of South river, four days, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, in each week.

FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white, five years old this spring, and near fifteen hands and an half high, handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, finew, and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse Venetian, imported by captain Dobbins, his dam was got by Little Figure, out of a remarkable fine imported mare, her pedigree unknown.

Fayette will be at his stand at Mr. Thomas Bicknell's by the 10th of April, and will cover mares at six dollars each, and five shillings to the groom, if one mare only, but if the same person sends two or three mares, one guinea each, and if four or more mares, four dollars each, and two shillings and sixpence to the groom, provided the money is paid by the first of November, if not, eight dollars each mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares of Mr. Bicknell at 2/6. per week, and superior pasturage may be had on reasonable terms, but he will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 26, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, some time about the last of December, or first of January past, a PACKET (which contained a number of papers) directed to THOMAS MARSH FORMAN. The papers can be of no use or value to any one but the subscriber, who will feel himself much obliged to the finder, or the person who has the possession of the packet, if they will deliver it, with the enclosed papers, to major SWAN, of Baltimore, who will pay the above reward for

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

April 10, 1794.

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

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE, Administrator de bonis non.

December 5, 1793.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

MY waiting man, negro DICK, ran away from me last Saturday; he crossed the bay from Annapolis to Kent Island on Sunday about nine o'clock, and stole and took with him my gray mare. He wore a green cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, and boots, a round hat, and blue sarkout, but took with him a variety of other cloaths. He is a very likely lad, well made, wears a queue, some little plait in his wool, and dresses very fashionably; he is about twenty-five years of age, well fixed, black colour, reads a little, and is a complete waiting man; he took the Philadelphia road.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure the said negro lad and mare, or TEN POUNDS for Dick, and FIVE POUNDS for the mare, and pay all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM PAGAL.

Baltimore-town, April 9, 1794.

BEING extremely anxious to fulfil the purpose for which my lottery was instituted, and sensible that nothing short of a successful and speedy collection can enable me to do it. I hope those friends who have been so obliging as to dispose of tickets for me, will readily excuse me for entreating the additional favour of them to receive the monies arising on their respective sales, and remit the same to major John Davidson, Annapolis; Mr. John Fitzhugh, Calvert county; Mr. Joseph Rowles, George-town; William Kilty, Esquire, Upper-Marlborough; or to myself, during the sitting of the general court, at Annapolis, where I shall attend to receive them. I also flatter myself that every purchaser will, on the slightest reflection, feel the propriety of my wishes to have the above business completed without delay, and will therefore be prepared to comply with the terms upon which he took my tickets.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

Washington county, March 25, 1794.

EDWARDS'S BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these 12 weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing) are taken in at the Printing-office of P. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be sold at the Printing-Office, Price, One Dollar, The LAWS

OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1793.

ALSO,

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

Of both

HOUSES of ASSEMBLY.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton

FRAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

FOR SALE,

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

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

WANTED,

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

FOR SALE,

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

Annapolis.

F. GREEN.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

BRUSSELL the which th on the f senfive, drawing known f the councils of war held agreed upon, that the con to act until the great reinf from Germany and Engla therefore certainly be hal the offensive.

The French in the rmined to open the cam which is to be made fro Luxemburg unto the fea generals therefore take al cover our frontiers.

The greatest part of selle drawing itself tow Austria has been deta sur, in order to reinfo Beaulieu, who has take The greatest part of the 10th instant, from Cor place is threatened with who draw together near held lately a general revie gave orders to change it pearances, the English consequence behind the

Since the beginning Austrian cavalry have pa of 6000 is expected ever all other cities it is amaz ment has therefore tak these strangers that can looked upon with a ver of Hanoverian troops is P. S. This moment

tryk which mentions, t place between the Fre wick had been a very b had taken a good many likewise some pieces of likewise, that the arm the rear, and thereby vantages which have be

TUR

The French notwi weather and the badne lately they attacked fro and made fifty of our fomers, they now threa city of Saorgie.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 29, 1794.

BRUSSELS, March 15.

ALL the motions and preparations which the combined armies have made on the frontiers are only on the defensive, occasioned by the enemy drawing their troops together. It is known from good authority, that in the councils of war held here and at Mons, it has been agreed upon, that the combined armies shall not begin to act until the great reinforcements which are expected from Germany and England shall have arrived. It will therefore certainly be half April before we can act on the offensive.

The French in the mean time seem to be determined to open the campaign with a general attack, which is to be made from the furthest frontiers of Luxemburg unto the sea shore at the same time; our generals therefore take all the necessary precautions to cover our frontiers.

The greatest part of the French army of the Moselle drawing itself towards Diedenhofen; a corps of Austrians has been detached from the county of Namur, in order to reinforce the small army of general Beaulieu, who has taken his head quarters at Arlon. The greatest part of the English army marched on the 10th instant, from Cortryk to Menin, because this place is threatened with an attack from the French, who draw together near Lincesles. The duke of York held lately a general review of the English army, and gave orders to change its position. According to appearances, the English army is to occupy a post of consequence behind the river Lys.

Since the beginning of last week about 1000 new Austrian cavalry have passed through here, and a corps of 6000 is expected every day at Shrinen: here and in all other cities it is amazing full of strangers; government has therefore taken very severe measures; all these strangers that cannot legitimate themselves are looked upon with a very jealous eye. A strong corps of Hanoverian troops is expected here this day.

P. S. This moment we receive a letter from Cortryk which mentions, that the engagement which took place between the French and the English at Worwick had been a very bloody one, and that the English had taken a good many prisoners of the French, as likewise some pieces of cannon. This letter mentions likewise, that the armed peasants took the enemy in the rear, and thereby greatly contributed to the advantages which have been obtained.

TURIN, February 26.

The French notwithstanding the severity of the weather and the badness of the roads cannot be quiet; lately they attacked from Nigga the posts at Colonesta, and made fifty of our soldiers with two officers prisoners, they now threaten a post which commands the city of Saorgie.

ALGIERS, February 7.

The dey is very favourably inclined towards the French, to these alone it is allowed to export grain; a permission which has been refused to the Spaniards. The truce with Portugal has procured to the Algerines already ten American and six Genoese prizes. The plague is raging yet in the interior parts of the country, but the city has been clear of it ever since last August.

AMSTERDAM, March 15.

It is now resolved to search and take all Danish and Swedish vessels bound for France; no body therefore will ship in them, nor can any insurance be done on them either here or in London.

OSTEND, March 12.

On Saturday last a fisherman came in here with the account that on the preceding day he spoke a Swedish vessel, coming from Sweden and bound for Dunkirk, laden with cannon, powder, &c. and which had several French soldiers on board. The Swedish-captain desired the fisherman to give him a man to pilot him into Dunkirk which he could not refuse him, whereupon he continued his voyage. The fisherman having made this report, the commander of the English men of war here dispatched immediately a cutter in order to take the Swedish vessel: but the cutter not being returned yet, and a strong easterly wind blowing, it is feared the Swedish vessel has reached Dunkirk before the cutter could come up with it. The day before yesterday an English transport arrived here from London with twelve beautiful horses on board for the duke of York, which the king makes him a present of.

LONDON, March 17.

Intelligence is received, that the French have for the present changed their intentions of visiting Great-Britain, first intending the conquest of the Island of Jersey. The force is collected at St. Maloes, the number announced is 10,000 men. The force at Jer-

sey consists of the 63d regiment, which is 600 strong; about 800 royalists in British pay; five companies of invalids; and about 4000 militia.

A letter from Lyons, has the following curious paragraph: "Jean Baptista Victorie Guillotine, M. D. formerly of Lyons, was lately among the multitude who have been executed here; he was charged with having corresponded with persons at Turin. It is an extraordinary thing that he should suffer death by an instrument of his own invention. He died with great reluctance; and declared, that when he produced his instrument to the world, it was from motives of humanity alone!"

On the 13th ult. the grand arsenal of Corunna was burnt down. Sixty persons perished in the conflagration, and thirty others were dangerously burnt. It is supposed to have been set on fire by the French refugees, four of whom are taken up on suspicion.

By an American gentleman who left Brest on Friday last we learn, that there were thirty-one sail, besides a great number of frigates lying at single anchor, ready to put to sea at the shortest warning. They were all apparently in excellent condition.

Their supposed object is for the present to intercept if possible the Gibraltar homeward bound fleet, which consists of 170 sail, and having, it is thought, a very strong convoy. It is to be hoped lord Howe's appearance will cool the ardor of their expectations. They are now out, and as long as they keep the sea, the public anxiety is not likely to be abated.

Accounts from Turkey, received at Vienna the 19th ult. state that several Russian vessels had been captured in the Archipelago, by French frigates, in fight of Turkish men of war, without the least interference of the latter.

The valuable French fleet of St. Domingo men, have got safe into the ports of France, under the convoy of two seventy-four gun ships.

It was yesterday reported at Plymouth, that accounts had arrived there from France of the following fleet having sailed from Brest, for the purpose of making a descent on some part of this kingdom, or Ireland, viz. twenty-two sail of the line, fifteen frigates, and 117 transports, having 65,000 troops on board. We cannot, however, give the least credit to this rumour at present.

The allied fleets assuredly remain complete masters of the Mediterranean; no ships of consequence can pass in or out of the ports either of Toulon or Marseilles, without observation; in consequence of which the importation of grain, and other necessaries, is almost entirely put a stop to.

March 18. The hostile armies still occupy their cantonments on the borders of the Rhine, in the utmost tranquillity, a few occasional skirmishes between the advanced posts of each excepted.

As the whole strength of the Austrian army is to be collected in the Austrian Netherlands, and the assistance of the court of Berlin is at present problematical, it has been again proposed by the circles to defend the empire by the aid of the inhabitants, who are to rise en masse, after the imitation of the French.

This suggestion, as it excludes the assistance of Prussia, has given rise to some little coolness between the two preponderant powers, and has been formally opposed by count de Soden, who states—

I. That the king his majesty had some time ago objected to this plan, when it was first proposed to the diet, and therefore did not expect to see it again urged.

II. That his majesty felt himself under the necessity of reiterating to the six anterior circles, "That if they insist on this proposition, his majesty will be forced (much against his inclination) to withdraw his troops, as he cannot think of exposing them to the threatened dangers." And

III. That the following motives induce his majesty to oppose the resolution of arming all the inhabitants and subjects of the empire:—

1. The scarcity that will naturally ensue from the employment of the peasantry.
2. The want of arms.
3. The impossibility of teaching military discipline at so short a notice.
4. The necessity of a familiar acquaintance with the art of war, as the two last campaigns have fully evinced.
5. The danger of assembling a mass, whose opinions, in respect to government, are as numerous as themselves; so that dissensions may easily arise, which would be attended with the most disastrous consequence to the armies, and even to the constitution of the empire.

Notwithstanding these seeming differences, there is every reason to believe that his Prussian majesty will, on the one hand, be prevailed upon to lessen his demands; and that the states of the empire, on the other hand, will consent to the payment of a subsidy, which however heavy it may be to some of them, will yet in the end prove infinitely more beneficial than the plan of defence now proposed.

SOMETHING NEW.

A young woman; of genteel appearance, went into the shop of a grocer in Stockport, last week, and asked for a pound of gun-powder tea, which, being weighed and tied up, she put into her pocket; but, on preparing to pay for it, she exclaimed: "Dear me, I have left my purse at home upon the table; however, I'll leave the tea; and send my servant with the money for it." So saying, she drew from her pocket what appeared to be the same parcel she had received just before. However, the servant not coming, Mr. —, was about to return the tea into the cannister, when lo! to his no small surprize, he found his *superfine tea* had been metamorphosed into *superfine saw-dust*, which in the young lady's pocket.—Let Biellaw, Boaz, Katterfelto, or any of the rest of the conjuring crew excel this if they can.

Extract of a letter from captain William Simpson, of the ship Ark, bound from London to Ancona.

Toulon, January 17.

"This is the first day I have liberty granted me to write you, and I am sorry to have to inform you of my being taken on the 31st of December, in the outer bay of Toulon.

"I arrived at Gibraltar the 17th, and on the 18th a signal for a convoy to the eastward was hoisted on board the Ardent. On the 19th I went on board, and received my instructions for Toulon, as there were none for Leghorn: but that from Toulon there was an opportunity every day, and was informed that they should get under way as soon as it moderated, which was in the afternoon of the same day. Four ships and a frigate (the said frigate came in two days before us, and shared the same fate) and I got under way, in company with several others, and sailed. The next day we could see nothing of our convoy. I kept along the coast of Spain, and saw nothing to trouble us. In the gulph of Lyons we saw several English and Spanish men of war, but not one of them came to speak with us.

"On the 31st ult. we came off this place, and seeing all appear friendly, and white colours hoisted on all the forts, we stood in to the outer bay; I put the ship about to stand out again, when it fell calm all at once; and the grand fort of Malgues poured the shot so quick upon us, and a large boat being a-head, full of soldiers, I was obliged to strike, and now am in close confinement, in company with my two mates; without money, cloaths, or friends.

"We have been well used since we have been prisoners.

"P. S. Dated February 16. Since I wrote you the above, there have been three more English vessels taken; one in the harbour from Guernsey, a captain Wood, and a captain Barrell, of Yarmouth. Since lord Hood left this, there have been fifteen or sixteen vessels, Spanish and English, taken in the harbour—so you may judge what a good look out is kept by the English.

"The Ark is estimated to be worth £.40,000."

ROSSEAU, (Dominica) April 10.

St. Lucia surrendered at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 4th instant, the French garrison marched out of Morne Fortune and laid down their arms as prisoners of war, they are to be sent to France, not to serve against the arms of his Britannic majesty during the war.

His royal highness prince Edward, taking possession with the grenadiers and light infantry, hoisted the British colours, and changed the name, to that of Fort Charlotte. The 6th and 9th regiments are left under the command of colonel Gordon.

Not a man killed or wounded.

Immediately after the surrender of the island of Martinique, his excellency Sir Charles Grey issued a proclamation calling upon the several officers in the French courts of law to come in and enter upon their functions—in all matters that relate between individual and individual, until his majesty's pleasure be further known—Another was likewise issued, forbidding that any French persons should appear with cockades, crosses, or any other marks of distinction, unless authorised by the king of Great Britain.

BOSTON, May 9.

THE MILITIA.

A well organized and disciplined militia, has been long acknowledged the palladium of a free country. In that situation, the militia are equally ready to resist any encroachments on their rights as men, or extension of power, in their local government; and to protect their country from invasion and plunder, by extraneous arms.

On Tuesday last, there was a general examination of the equipments of the militia, through out the commonwealth, and we have the pleasure to learn, they were, in general, well furnished, agreeably to the prescription of the law. The Boston regiment, by the unremitting exertions of the commanders of the

different wards, appeared in complete uniform. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on those, who, without prospect of reward, and to the injury of their private concerns, have placed the militia in so respectable a situation; and to those who have generously subscribed to this laudable purpose. The companies of captains Homer and Johnson, appeared with elegant new standards.

NEW-YORK, May 19.

By the brig Mary, captain Haley, in forty-eight days from Brest, we have received the following important intelligence:

About the 20th March, an engagement took place between the French and Prussian armies, which ended in a signal victory on the side of the republicans. In this action, glorious for the cause of liberty, upwards of 6000 of the slaves of the despotic Prussian monarch but the dust.

Valenciennes and Conde were actually re-taken some time before captain Haley sailed.

Victory has also crowned their efforts against Spain, and many of her towns are now in their possession. In addition to all this, we are positively assured, not a vestige of the rebel army is left; having, almost to a man, paid the forfeit of their heinous crimes.

At sea success has equally favoured their struggles; several of the Cork fleet, and twenty-nine valuable ships from the Straits, bound to London, had changed their course, and entered different French ports with inverted colours.

Provisions at Brest, and in every town in France, were very plenty, and an important stroke was meditating against England; eight line of battle ships, with several transports, had sailed for Jersey and Guernsey, and had no doubt of becoming masters of those two islands. The Brest fleet consisted of about fifty-five sail of the line; captain Bompard has got the command of a 74 gun ship.

We further learn, that the Portuguese have sent a fleet to the mouth of the Straits, to check the Algerines.

By captain Smith of the brig Nancy, in 18 days from Jeremie, we have information that we believe authentic—That a packet had arrived at Barbadoes in 18 days from England, bearing orders for calling in all privateers, and restoring all American vessels and cargoes. All British ports are opened, and French ports all declared to be in a state of siege. On the arrival of these orders, a British frigate was sent to blockade Aux-Cayes. This news was received at the Leeward before the captain sailed. He saw this intelligence in the Jamaica papers—and he also saw London papers brought by the packet.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Kingston, dated 12th April, to their correspondent in this city.

"I am extremely sorry for the discouragement, and I cannot help adding, the very unfair treatment that the merchants of your states have met with in their intercourse with our new possessions in St. Domingo; it has arisen from indistinct orders, having been issued by the lords of the admiralty in the first instance, and the spirit of these orders again misconceived by our commanders in these seas. I think I can with certainty say that an end is now put to that evil, but am apprehensive that you have already felt it so severely as to have been induced to leave off that trade entirely; to remove this unfortunate impression as far as possible, I have requested the governor of this island to write circular letters to the British consuls in the different parts of America, assuring them, that not only the ports of this island, but those of our possessions of St. Domingo, are open to all kinds of provisions, being brought there in American vessels; and that they will be allowed to carry away every description of produce, without any restrictions whatever."

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

A gentleman is arrived in town from Lexington, Kentucky, which place he left the 1st of May. He informs that the projected expedition under general Clark is totally broken up; the Indians, we learn, continue their depredations.

Accounts are received that a vessel arrived at Antigua, twenty-three days since, in 34 days from England, and brought intelligence, that the islands of Guernsey and Jersey were taken by the French.

Captain Flinn of the snow Hebe, in 36 days from Oporto, brings the following very pleasing intelligence:

"PORTUGAL HAD DECLARED WAR AGAINST ALGIERS."

Captain Flinn left the town of Oporto the 10th of April, but was delayed two days at the bar. The 12th of April, the morning he sailed, an express arrived to Mr. Brown, the vice-consul, from Mr. Church, our consul at Lisbon, saying, the demand made by the dey of Algiers was so enormous, the queen had refused to pay it. And that in consequence several frigates had sailed for their old station, the mouth of the Straits. Mr. Brown sent the letter received from Mr. Church, which captain Flinn read, as well as captain M'Collom, of the Catharine, of Philadelphia; captain Sweat, of the Mary, of Boston; captain Farley, of the Betsey, of ditto; who all sailed in company with him.—The letters received by captain Flinn, are no later than the 9th of April, and make no mention of war being declared, but generally agree it might be daily expected.

Three days after captain Flinn left Oporto, spoke the Catharine.

He was boarded on the 4th instant by the Hope privateer, of Bermuda; who, after examining his papers, behaved very civilly and left him.

After strict inquiry, the editor (of the Philadelphia Gazette) has not been able to learn that the Eng-

lish have established any additional posts within the territory of the United States; the fact appears to be, that such a measure is in contemplation, by the British governor in Canada.

No steps have yet been taken to order out the militia (in consequence of the above intelligence) as reported this forenoon in town.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatius, May 4.

"American property now goes unmolested, and every encouragement given them. Guadaloupe is taken, and the British fleet sails to-morrow for England."

Extract of a letter from Yorkshire, in England, dated March 3d, to a gentleman in this city.

"It is remarkable here that a universal opinion seems to pervade all thinking persons, that great changes are coming on the earth, however they may differ in their political sentiments, or in the views of the particular events that may happen. The accounts we have from good information are, that a large body of Jews at Amsterdam, struck with the extraordinary appearances of the present day, and their coincidence with the prophecies, respecting their nation, have lately appointed a select number of their principal men, to examine attentively, and with prayer, the evidences of Christianity. The issue, I hope, will be to their conviction, and the joy and benefit of those who call themselves Christians."

The following article has been handed by captain Keown to the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, for publication.

Various accounts have been published concerning the riot that happened on board the ship Apollo, captain Keown, in Charleston, and I am persuaded various have the opinions been about the cause. As I have seen the publications in Charleston and likewise in Philadelphia, and have not yet found the true statement, I shall beg leave to give a sketch of the affray, being an eye-witness the greatest part of the time.

This mob was in number about 16 or 20 men and boys, with cutlasses, daggers and pistols, one of them riding a horse, with a Spanish jack tied to his tail; they came along side the Apollo, and asked the second mate for the colours, in broken English; he spoke fast, which was not understood by either party; a forward French boy attempted to run down into the ship's cabin, and a gentleman, a Mr. David Thompson, saw him and put him back; they however went ashore, and their head man, a boatswain, seemed satisfied. I spoke to him in a laughing manner, and told him that I had no colours but an old ensign, and that would be of no service to them; he seemed satisfied, and went on the wharf. Three of my men were all the time on the bowsprit, bending the jib and fore-top-mast stay-sail, and, like many others, were laughing at the fun. This same boatswain looked at them, thinking they were making game of him, exclaimed *Jacre Dieu*, your people be no good Americans, and ran forward; three of the others jumped on the fore-castle off the wharf, and pulled the man in, and put a cockade in his mouth to kiss it; he refused, but held down his head, in order that they might pin it on his cap; the boatswain then began to beat him on the head with a trumpet which he had in his hand, and cut the man's mouth; the other two came in off the bowsprit, in order to save their companion, but without any weapons; they three were much abused in an instant, by numbers. I got forward, endeavouring to get them ashore and my people down the fore-scuttle, but could not effect either one or the other, until one of the mob drew a dagger, and after cutting one of my people desperately in the head, turned round, (notwithstanding the unfortunate man who was killed, was underneath one of the Frenchmen) this murderer stabbed him, which he died of in 13 hours afterwards. In the scuffle, the third man received a slight stab on one of his ribs, supposed to be done with a knife. All the time, several of the mob threw stones off the wharf, and brained the mate; they then all jumped on shore, but were soon seized by some of the citizens, and carried to the guard-house; after examination, six of the most active were committed to goal.

During my absence on the examination, the consul, with several other French gentlemen, came on board the ship, and left word with the mate that they were sorry for the crime, but would insist on having the murderers hanged without trial, and the rest severely punished.

In the Courier, a London paper of the 15th of March, there is the following list of packets which have failed from Falmouth three times, and have been obliged to put back again, with the mails on board, viz. two for Lisbon, two for Corunna, two for New-York and Halifax, and one with the mails for Jamaica and the Leeward islands. The cause of this delay we understand to be, that the Channel is full of French privateers.

The Indian Chief has been captured by a French ship of war, on her voyage from England, because she had a few slaves on board.

The George Barclay escaped the same fate, by something like a miracle! During her voyage from Philadelphia to England, in December last, she was hailed in the British Channel by a French frigate. The captain examined her manifest, and expressed his satisfaction that several articles, which he enumerated, were not on board; otherwise he should have been obliged to capture the vessel. Among the rest he mentioned slaves. There were slaves in the vessel, but they had at first, by mistake, been forgot in making out the manifest, and were, after it had been signed, endorsed on the back of it. This trifling mistake saved the ship, as the Frenchman did not think of turning to the other side of the paper.

London papers of the 19th March, contain letters from lord Hood, captains Linzee and Young, and ge-

neral Dundas, which give an account of the operations of the British fleet and army at Corsica; from which it appears, that on the 19th of February the English took possession of the empty town of St. Florenzo, the whole of the garrison having gone off two days before, towards Bastia. Lord Hood had in his division of the fleet 2200 Toulouese. The fleet suffered much from several storms on its way from the islands of Hierax; and in attacking the tower in Mortella Bay, the Juno and Fortitude suffered greatly from the red-hot shot of the French, and made no impression on the tower, after two and an half hours cannonading it; at length, some red-hot shot from the ships setting fire to the main junk, which defended the works, they surrendered. There were 33 men in the tower, only two of which were wounded, and those mortally.

The Fortitude had her main-mast much wounded, many of her shrouds cut away, three of her lower deck guns dismounted, several hot shot in her hull; a great many men blown up by the explosion of powder in a box, struck by a hot shot—she was on fire by another hot shot lodged in her side; the fire was, however, extinguished without material damage—beside which, she had 6 men killed and 56 wounded. The land forces, it appears, suffered greatly, but no details appear; the operations have so far succeeded, that, according to general Dundas's letter, "they have secured the possession of Mortella Bay."

The following letter from the governor of Jamaica, to his Britannic majesty's consul-general of the United States of America, is here published for the information of all whom it may concern:—

Jamaica, King's-house, April 12, 1794.

Sir, Having with the advice of his majesty's council, opened the ports of this island, for the importation of all kinds of provisions in neutral vessels, to the 20th day of October next, and four months further notice to be given, I beg to recommend it to you to notify the same in the most public manner, throughout the United States, and to encourage the export of provisions either for this island, or the ports of St. Domingo, under the British government. I can venture to assure a ready sale for all such provisions, and the vessels bringing them to the island of St. Domingo, will, for the present, be allowed to carry away produce to the amount of their cargoes.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, ADAM WILLIAMSON.

Sir John Temple, Bart. Consul general from Great-Britain.

His Britannic majesty's consul-general for the middle and southern states of America, gives notice, that he has received advices from his majesty's lieutenant-governor of Jamaica, that the ports of that island will be open for the importation of all kinds of provisions, in neutral vessels, until the 20th of October next; at the expiration of which time, four months notice will be given; and for the encouragement of merchants trading to the ports in the island of St. Domingo, in the possession of his majesty's forces, assurances are given, that all vessels carrying provisions thither, will for the present, be allowed to bring away produce to the amount of their cargoes.

May 21st, 1794. CHARLESTON (S. C.) May 5.

Yesterday evening the ship Major Pinckney, captain Grice, arrived off the bar in six weeks passage from Falmouth.

Captain Finlay, from Gonaives, touched at Cape Nicola Mole, where he saw a letter from a merchant in Jamaica to his correspondent there. Which mentions that he was sorry to inform him, that the Spaniards had withdrawn from the confederacy of the powers of Europe, engaged in war against the French. In corroboration of this information, captain F. says eight Spanish ships of the line, with other armed vessels, had laid inactive at a port near Gonaives for some time past, supposed to be in conformity to orders received from the Spanish government, and the French and Spaniards in St. Domingo were on the most friendly footing.

That the French inhabitants, which had lately submitted themselves to the British arms, had arose in opposition to their new masters, planted the national standard in sight of Cape Nicola Mole, and completely invited that place.

BALTIMORE, May 23.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, to a gentleman in this town, received by last evening's mail.

"It is said that Simcoe is fortifying all the rapids of the Miami. The invasion of the Spanish dominions is still meditated by the wrongheads to the south and south-west. Possibly, this movement of Simcoe may be accounted for from an alarm which Sedgwick's motion, for an addition of auxiliary force, may have made about ten weeks since, on the news of a certain person. For though I cannot doubt that the British cabinet intended war, at the period of the 6th November yet it appears to me, they thought better of it by the 8th January; and then the Canada politics must have gone through a change corresponding with their second thoughts."

Extract of a letter from another gentleman in Philadelphia, dated May 21, to his friend in this town.

"I have just been informed, that orders are actually issued for 10,000 militia, to be ready to march out at the shortest notice."

"Accounts are received here, that governor Simcoe, of Upper Canada, with about 300 British or Canadian, is within 45 miles of general Wayne—and that the hostile Indians are collecting in force. What the issue may be, time only can disclose."

From the (Norfolk) AM. ORDINARY, & IMPORTANT

Yesterday arrived here captain De Hart, from the 28th of March, in a sail of American vessels, a guese frigate and two 20

When the Dominick T. the captain of the frigate that their orders were to Islands, Madaira, and C and capture all Algerine

When captain De fitting out a number of the Algerines.

ANNAP

A Charleston paper of A letter from an officer L'Aime Point-Petre from this port a short time and carried into Savannah of London, last from cargo of their prize, valued at 18,000l. and got out of her, is only one of the people taken there are 5 hogheads of that what seems to be the British consul's offer cargo, as the funds.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon to their correspondent 18, 1794.

"We have hopes the business will again be with its former liberty you will have an opportunity to Europe, as it have or will declare war will soon have a fleet of

Congress of UNITED STATES

Gentlemen of the Senate, Representatives, I LAY before you

it would appear that for be made on our territories British troops. Proceeding authenticity of this information, I caused the British minister, a copy message.

It cannot be necessary serious nature of such that this new state of placing the United States preparation for an event, deavours-making to beyond our control, be

In SENATE

Ordered, That the United States of this referred to therein, to referred to in the United States of the use of the senate.

Attest. SAM

UNITED STATES

Gentlemen of the Senate, Representatives, I lay before you

under plenipotentiary answer to a letter from letter from the secret above mentioned letter

Sir,

IT cannot be unnecessary to be addressed, on several Indian nations general of his Britannic majesty's consul-general in most of the States. With so many after remaining so long have justified us in was really delivered a bearance thus to incitation which has dement towards Great same time, our hope that its views would it would disconcert having a contrary ten Even now, Sir, that in presuming to well err, I should which I am about per to deny its authority

At the very moment forwarding assurance chester foster and dispositions towards part of the American what might not be which our treaty with the assembling of

From the (Norfolk) AMERICAN GAZETTE EXTRA-ORDINARY, of the 19th instant.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Dominick Terry, captain De Hart, from Lisbon, which place he left the 28th of March, in company with upwards of 40 sail of American vessels, under the convoy of a Portuguese frigate and two 20 gun brigs.

When the Dominick Terry parted with the convoy, the captain of the frigate informed captain De Hart, that their orders were, to cruise between the Western Islands, Madeira, and Cape St. Vincents, to intercept and capture all Algerine vessels.

When captain De Hart left Lisbon, they were fitting out a number of ships of war to cruise against the Algerines.

ANNAPOLIS, May 29.

A Charleston paper of the second instant, says, A letter from an officer on board the French privateer l'Aime Point-Petre, captain Talbot, that sailed from this port a short time since, and who has taken and carried into Savannah, the ship Grenada Packet, of London, last from Pensacola, mentions, that the cargo of their prize, consisting of tur and skins, is valued at 18,000l. and that the specie they have as yet got out of her, is only about 1200 dollars; but, that one of the people taken in the ship, has reported, that there are 5 hogheads of gold and silver on board; and, that what seems to corroborate this circumstance is, the British consul's offering any price for the ship and cargo, as the funds.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Lisbon to their correspondent in New-York, dated March 18, 1794.

"We have hopes that the time is now near, when business will again be done betwixt us and the states with its former liberty and disembarrassment, and that you will have an opportunity of sending again your ships to Europe, as it is reported that the Portuguese have or will declare war against the Algerines; and will soon have a fleet out against them as formerly."

Congress of the United States.

UNITED STATES, MAY 21, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

I LAY before you a certain information, whereby it would appear that some encroachment was about to be made on our territory by an officer and party of British troops. Proceeding upon a supposition of the authenticity of this information, although of a private nature, I caused the representation to be made to the British minister, a copy of which accompanies this message.

It cannot be necessary to comment upon the very serious nature of such an encroachment, nor to urge that this new state of things suggests the propriety of placing the United States in a posture of effectual preparation for an event, which, notwithstanding the endeavours-making to avert, it may, by circumstances beyond our control, be forced upon us.

G. WASHINGTON.

In SENATE, May 23, 1794.

Ordered, That the message from the president of the United States of this day, with the communications referred to therein, together with the communications referred to in the message of the president of the United States of the 21st instant, be printed for the use of the senate.

Attest. SAMUEL A. OTIS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES, May 23, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

I lay before you the copy of a letter from the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, in answer to a letter from the secretary of state, communicated to congress yesterday; and also the copy of a letter from the secretary, which is referred to in the above mentioned letter of the minister.

G. WASHINGTON.

No. I.

Philadelphia, May 20.

Sir,

IT cannot be unknown to you, that a speech, said to be addressed, on the 10th of February, 1794, to several Indian nations, and ascribed to the governor-general of his Britannic majesty at Quebec, has appeared in most of the public prints in the United States. With so many circumstances of authenticity, after remaining so long without contradiction, it might have justified us in inquiring from you, whether it was really delivered under British authority. Our forbearance thus to inquire is conformable with the moderation which has directed the conduct of our government towards Great-Britain; and indicates, at the same time, our hopes from the declaration of yours, that its views would prove ultimately pacific, and that it would discountenance every measure of its officers having a contrary tendency.

Even now, Sir, while I entertain a firm persuasion that in presuming this speech to be genuine, I cannot well err, I should be ready to retract the comments which I am about to make, if you should think proper to deny its authenticity.

At the very moment when the British ministry were forwarding assurances of good will, does lord Dorchester foster and encourage, in the Indians, hostile dispositions towards the United States. If it was a part of the American character to indulge suspicion, what might not be conjectured, as to the influence by which our treaty was defeated, in the last year, from the assembling of deputies from almost all the nations

who were at the late general council on the Miami, and whose enmity against us cannot be doubted? How nearly would that suspicion approach to proof, were we to recollect, that so high an officer as himself, would so rashly hazard this expression, "I should not be surpris'd if we were at war with the United States in the course of the present year; and if we are, a line must then be drawn by the warriors."

But this speech only forebodes hostility; the intelligence which has been received this morning is, if true, *hostility itself*. The president of the United States has understood through channels of real confidence, that governor Simcoe has gone to the foot of the rapids of the Miami, followed by three companies of a British regiment, in order to build a fort there.

Permit me then to ask, whether these things be so? It has been usual, for each party, in a negotiation, to pay such a deference to the pretensions of the other, as to keep their affairs in the same posture, until the negotiation was concluded. On this principle you complained, in your letter of the 5th of July, 1792, of the jurisdiction attempted to be exercised, under the state of Vermont, within the district occupied by the troops of your king, and demanded, that our government should suppress it, from respect to the discussion which was pending. On this principle you were assured that proper measures should be adopted. On the same principle you renew, on the 10th of March, 1794, a similar application, and are answered, that the measures of the government should correspond with its assurances. Accordingly, although the forts, garrisons and districts, to which your letters relate, are confessedly within the limits of the United States, yet have our citizens been forbidden to interrupt you in the occupancy of them. What return then have we a right to expect!

But you will not suppose that I put the impropriety of the present aggression upon the prudence of the negotiation. I quote this only to shew the contrast between the temper observed on your part towards us, and on our part towards you. This possession of our acknowledged territory has not the pretext of *status quo* on its side; it has no pretext at all. It is an act, *the hostility of which cannot be palliated* by any connexion with that negotiation. It is calculated to support an enemy whom we are seeking to bring to peace.

A late mission of the United States to Great-Britain is an unequivocal proof, after all that has happened, of the sincere wish of our government to preserve peace and a good understanding with your nation. But our honour and safety require that an *invasion shall be repelled*.

Let me therefore inform you, Sir, that I have it in charge from the president of the United States, to request and urge you to take immediate and effectual measures, as far as in you lies, to suppress these hostile movements; to call to mind that the army of the United States, in their march against the enemy, will not be able to distinguish between *them* and *any other people* associated in the war; to compare these encroachments with the candour of our conduct, and the doctrines which you have maintained; and to admonish those who shall throw obstacles in the way of negotiation and tranquillity, that they will be responsible for all the unhappy consequences. I have the honour to be, with respect, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Hammond, minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty.

No. II.

Philadelphia, 22d May, 1794.

Sir,

IN answer to your letter of the 20th current, which I did not receive till late in the afternoon yesterday, it is necessary for me to premise that, whatever may be my personal opinion, with respect to the style and manner in which you have thought it proper to address me, upon the present occasion, it is not my intention to offer any animadversion upon them, but to proceed with temper and candour to the examination of the subjects of your letter.

Though I never can acknowledge the right of this government to require from me so categorically, as you have required it, an explanation of any measure emanating from the governors of Canada, over whose actions, I have no control, and for whose conduct I am not responsible; I am willing to admit the authenticity of the speech to certain Indian nations, to which you have alluded, and which you have ascribed to the governor-general of his majesty's possessions in North-America. But in order to ascertain the precise sense of the only passage of that speech, to which you have referred, and of which you have given merely a partial citation, I shall quote the passage at length.

"Children,

"Since my return, I find no appearance of a line remains; and from the manner in which the people of the States push on, and act, and talk on this side, and from what I can learn of their conduct towards the sea, I shall not be surpris'd, if we are at war with them in the course of the present year; and if so, a line must then be drawn by the warriors." From the context of this whole passage, it is manifest that lord Dorchester was persuaded that the aggression which might eventually lead to a state of hostility, had proceeded from the United States; and so far as the state of Vermont, to which I presume his lordship principally alluded, was implicated, I am convinced that the persuasion was not ill founded. For notwithstanding the positive assurances, which I received from your predecessor, on the 9th of July, 1792, in answer to my letter of the 5th of the same month, of the determination of the general government to discourage and repress the encroachments, which the state and individuals of Vermont had committed, on the territory occupied by his majesty's garrisons, I assert with con-

vidence, that not only those encroachments have never been in any manner repressed, but the recent infringements in that quarter, and on the territory in its vicinity, have been committed. Indeed, if this assertion of mine could require any corroboration, I would remark that though the space of fifty days elapsed between my letter of the 10th of March 1794, upon this subject, and your answer of the 29th of April, 1794, you did not attempt to deny the facts which I then stated, and which I now explicitly repeat.

In regard to your declaration that governor Simcoe has gone to the foot of the rapids of the Miami, followed by three companies of a British regiment, in order to build a fort there, I had no intelligence that such an event has actually occurred. But even admitting your information to be accurate, much will depend on the place, in which you assert that the fort is intended to be erected, and whether it be for the purpose, of protecting subjects of his majesty residing in districts depending on the fort of Detroit, or of preventing that fortress from being threatened by the approach of the American army; to either of which cases I imagine that the principle of the *status quo*, until the final arrangement of the points in discussion between the two countries shall be concluded; will strictly apply. In order, however, to correct any inaccurate information you may have received, or to avoid any ambiguity relative to this circumstance, I shall immediately transmit copies of your letter, and of this answer, as well to the governor-general of his majesty's possessions in North-America, and the governor of Upper Canada, as to his majesty's ministers in England, for their respective information.

Before I conclude this letter, I must be permitted to observe that I have continued to the unrepented and continued aggressions of the state of Vermont, alone, the persuasion of lord Dorchester, that they were indicative of an existing hostile disposition in the United States against Great-Britain, and might ultimately produce an actual state of war on their part. If I had been desirous of recurring to other sources of disquietude, I might, from the allusion of his lordship to the conduct of this government toward the sea, have deduced other motives of apprehensions on which, from the solicitude you evince to establish a "contrast between the temper observed on your part towards us, and on our part towards you," I might have conceived myself justified in dilating. I might have adverted to the privateers originally fitted out at Charleston, at the commencement of the present hostilities, and which were allowed not only to depart from the port, not only with the consent but under the express permission of the governor of South-Carolina.

I might have adverted to the prizes made by those privateers, of which the *legality* was in some measure admitted by the refusal of this government to restore such as were made antecedently to the 5th of June, 1793. I might have adverted to the permission granted by this government to the commanders of French ships of war, and of privateers, to dispose of their prizes by sale in ports of the United States. I might have adverted to the two privateers; Le Petit Democrat, (now La Cornelia,) and Le Carmagnole, both which were illegally fitted out in the river Delaware, and which, in consequence of my remonstrances, and of the assurances I received, I concluded would have been dismantled, but which have remained during the whole winter in the port of New-York armed, and now are, as I am informed, in a condition to proceed immediately to sea. I might have adverted to the conduct which this government has observed towards the powers combined against France, in the enforcement of the embargo; for while the vessels of the former are subjected to the restrictions of that measure, those of the latter have been permitted to depart from Hampton road, tho' three weeks had elapsed subsequently to the imposition of the embargo, though they were amenable to its operation, and though they were chiefly laden with articles "calculated to support an enemy whom we are seeking to bring to peace." I might have adverted to the uniformly unfriendly treatment which his majesty's ships of war, and officers in his majesty's service, have, since the commencement of the present hostilities, experienced in the American ports. And lastly, I might have adverted to the unparalleled insult which has been recently offered, at New-Port, Rhode-Island, (not by a lawless collection of the people, but) by the governor and council of that state, to the British flag, in the violent measures pursued towards his majesty's sloop of war Nautilus, and in the forcible detention of the officers by whom she was commanded.

I have, however, forborne to expatiate upon these points, because I am not disposed to consider them, and have before stated, as necessary elucidations of the immediate object of your letter, and much less to urge them, in their present form, as general topics of recrimination. I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMMOND.

No. III.

The following is a copy of the letter from Mr. Randolph, dated the 29th of April last, which is referred to as above by the minister of Great-Britain; it was yesterday read in the house of representatives, as introductory to the reading of the communication from Mr. Hammond.

* Vide infra No. III.

Philadelphia, April 29, 1794.
VERY soon after the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, I took more than one opportunity of mentioning to you verbally, that the government of the United States was sincere and constant in its determination to fulfil its assurances concerning the districts occupied by the British troops, and the acts of violence said to be committed under the authority of the state of Vermont on the persons and property of British subjects residing under the protection of your garrisons.

I indeed promised to give you an answer in writing at an earlier day than this. But being anxious to obtain particular information from a gentleman who was in town, well acquainted with the places to which you refer, and from some accident, not being able as yet to lay my hands upon the letter of Mr. Jefferson to you, on the 9th July, 1792, I was hopeful that my personal declarations to you, would continue to receive such full confidence, as to afford sufficient opportunity for the most particular inquiry. But being disappointed in seeing that gentleman, I think it best to answer your letter without further delay.

I have it in charge from the president of the United States, again to assure you, that his purpose to cultivate harmony with your nation, and to prevent the measures of which you complain in the above letters, continues unchanged. Orders will therefore be immediately repeated upon this point, to repress the violences which you state, and they shall be accompanied with an injunction, to use against the refractors every coercion which the laws will permit. We have received no intelligence of the particular facts to which you refer; but to prevent all unnecessary circuitry, in first inquiring into them, and next transmitting to this city the result, the proper instructions will be given to act without waiting for further directions.

In these measures, Sir, you will see a real disposition in us to friendship and good neighbourhood; and I shall be justified by your own recollection, when I claim the merit of having been uniform to the same demonstrations. I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) EDM. RANDOLPH.
Mr. Hammond, minister plenipotentiary of Great-Britain.

STATE OF MARYLAND.
IN COUNCIL, MAY 23, 1794.

THE board being in possession of the returns from the counties of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's and the city of Annapolis, of an election lately held for the choice of a representative of the third district in the congress of the United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the honourable J. F. MERCER, Esquire, by which it appears that the honourable G. DUVALL, Esquire, was chosen without opposition; therefore it is declared, that the said G. Duvall, is duly elected a representative of this state, in the congress of the United States.

GIVEN in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1794.

To be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for PROPERTY in BALTIMORE-TOWN,

A VALUABLE FARM, situate on Chesapeake Bay, between Sandy Point and the mouth of Severn river, containing about the quantity of 150 acres of strong level LAND, bounded on the east by the bay, and on the west by Scocher's creek, which last affords a very good harbour for vessels. There is on said land some very valuable white oak timber, and a quantity of marsh, which with care and attention will produce a large quantity of hay. The improvements are a small dwelling, and an apple orchard.

Any person inclining to barter for, or purchase the above property, it is expected would wish to view the land, therefore a further description is unnecessary.

Mr. James Moles, living adjoining the premises, will shew the same to any person wishing to see it. An indisputable title in fee simple will be given to the purchaser, by Lancelot Warfield. For terms apply to colonel Eljab Robbison, on Magothy, or the subscriber.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

May 20, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS CRACKELS, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to take notice, that unless payment is made by the first of June next, suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons.

MARY CRACKELS, Executrix.

THE co-partnership of ALEXANDER and LONG dissolved the first instant, they therefore request all persons, against whom they have claims, to make payment before the 10th of June, otherwise suits will be brought.

W. ALEXANDER,
K. LONG.

Annapolis, May 11, 1794.

IN THE LAND-OFFICE.

By the CHANCELLOR, May 27, 1794.

The reverend Leonard Neale, against Michael Jenifer Stone, guardian to Frederick Stone. THE said Leonard Neale having long since entered his caveat in this office, against the said Frederick Stone's certificate of a tract of land called MORBERLY ENLARGED, in Charles county lying, and the said Neale having never prosecuted the said caveat, but as it is said, having long since left the state; it is ordered and adjudged, that unless the said Neale, or his legal representative, shall appear in the land-office on the third Monday of December next, agreeably to a subpoena this day issued out of the chancery court, and then and there support his caveat aforesaid, the same shall be then dismissed; provided that the said subpoena be regularly returned by the sheriff of Charles county; and provided a copy of this order be inserted, at least three times successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the twentieth of June next.

Test. JOHN CALLAHAN, R. L. O. W. S.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the sixteenth instant, a bright yellow negro man by the name of HARRY, he is about twenty-six years of age, (a white man was his father) very tall and gangling, of a pleasant countenance, and speaks free, his ankles appear as if they have been out of joint, with the ball of his heels under them, the nob of the broad part of his left foot cut off through the joint of his great toe, twenty months past, and now sore, which occasions him to limp, a scar on the flat of (I think) his left foot and toes, occasioned by the cut of an axe, and his great toes stands much off. He was born the property of James John Mackall, deceased, of Calvert county, and afterwards belonged unto captain Richard Parran, deceased, of said county, whose estate I purchased him out of; he is handy and ingenious, part of a shoemaker and carpenter, a good cooper and blacksmith, and forging of keys with the long and frequent use of them, has occasioned his elopement, he is clear of truth, sensible and a great deceiver, but so remarkable that I think he cannot pass by deception, it is suspected that he will endeavour to pass for a free man, and travel a distance. Whoever apprehends said negro, and brings him home, if taken ten miles distance fifteen shillings, if fifty thirty shillings, and if one hundred the above reward, and reasonable charges, otherwise, if taken ten miles and secured in a jail, so that I get him again, five shillings, if fifty fifteen shillings, and if one hundred twenty shillings, exclusive of what the law allows, paid by

JOHN MACKALL.

St. Mary's, 19th May, 1794.

Extract from the proceedings of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, on the 15th of May, 1794.

RESOLVED, That this board meet on the first day of July next, for the purpose of appointing an ASSISTANT to the PROFESSOR of GRAMMAR and ENGLISH, who shall be entitled to receive, for his services, at the rate of £.150 per annum, to be paid quarterly.

Test. A. C. HANSON.

N. B. It is necessary that the said ASSISTANT be acquainted with the Latin language and every branch of arithmetic, and that he write a fair good plain hand.

Richard Tootell and Co.

Respectfully inform the citizens of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county:

THOUGH he intends to the West-Indies, the company will open a large and general assortment of WET and DRY GOODS, in this city—They will buy tobacco, corn, barley, wheat, lumber of all kinds, cord wood, oyster shells, for lime, for which they will give the HIGHEST PRICE; he wants NEGROES of all kinds, buys and sells horses, &c. Annapolis, May 21, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we the subscribers mean to apply to the next county court, to be holden for Saint-Mary's county, at Leonard-town, in the said county, on the first Monday in August next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called SAINT WINEFRED'S FREEHOLD, lying and being in said county, on Saint Clement's Bay, according to the directions of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1786, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

E. PLOWDEN,
THOMAS ALLSTAN,
WILLIAM GOODRUM,
RICHARD MASON.

May 19th, 1794.

By order of the orphans court of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Monday the second June next, at the late dwelling plantation of John Cartwright, in St. Mary's county,

THE personal property belonging to the deceased, consisting of NEGROES, HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP, KITCHEN and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; also about SIX HOGS-HEADS of TOBACCO. The terms of sale CASH.

Those who have claims against the said Cartwright, are desired to produce them for settlement, and such as are indebted to make payment to

PHILIP KEY
AND
JAMES KILGOUR,
Attorneys for Elizabeth K. Cartwright, the administratrix.

April 20th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, THAT we intend to apply to Prince-George's county court, in September next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, lying in said county, viz. BACHELOR'S HARBOUR and SWAN HARBOUR, agreeable to an act of assembly in that case made and provided.

JOHN R. PLATER,
RICHARD SMITH.

May 2, 1794.

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

JEREMIAH ADDERTON, 2.
John Allen Thomas, 1.
Benja. Massay, Kent county, eastern shore, 1.
Nicholas D. Greene, 1.
William Drury, 1.
Joseph Gough, 1.
Jas. Hopewell, Esq; 1.
Jane Payne, 1.
John Smith, 1.
James Thompson, constable, 1.
Nichs. Lewis Sewall, 1.
Thomas Watts, 1.
Edmund Plowden, Esq; 1.
Jno. Riley, 1.
Revd. Francis Walker, 1.
Geo. Clerk Tabbs, 1.
James Duffin, 1.
Thomas Reeder, jun. 1.
Philip Key, Esq; 1.

CLEMENT SEWELL, D. P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Allegany county, for a commission to mark and bound my tract of land, situate in said county, called GEORGE'S ADVENTURE, pursuant to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

ZACHARIAH MAGRUDER.

May 5, 1794.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Saturday the 21st of June, 1794, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A LOT of GROUND in Fig-Point, on Patuxent river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing about one acre, late the property of JOSEPH WALKER, deceased; on a part of this lot is a large store house, with four rooms below, to wit: a store room, two counting-rooms, and a lumber room; there is a large cellar underneath, and a room for grain, &c. above. There is likewise on this lot another convenient store house, and a small tenement which has been occasionally used as a store and as a dwelling. This property will be sold together, or separate, as may be determined on at the sale. A credit will be given on the following terms; the purchaser to give bond, with security, to the subscriber as trustee, for the payment of one half of the purchase money within one year, and the residue within two years from the day of sale, with legal interest to commence from that time. And, by virtue of the same decree, will be offered at public sale, at Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on Tuesday the 24th day of June, 1794, a parcel of ground in the said town, consisting of parts of several lots, on which is an old dwelling house, and some out houses; and in another part of the town a convenient brick store, with counting-rooms, a granary above, and a good cellar, late the property of the said Joseph Walker. These lots will be sold separate, on the same terms as are above mentioned. The sale of the first will commence at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the court-house, and of the latter at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises.

WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.

Upper Marlborough, March 20, 1794.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of June, 1794.

A TRACT of LAND, called Blue Plains, and a smaller one adjoining, called Addison's Green, lying in Prince-George's county, containing, together, upwards of 500 acres, late the property of GEORGE FRAZER HAWKINS, deceased, and now in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM BAYLEY. This land lies nearly opposite to Alexandria, about four miles from the federal city, and in a genteel and agreeable neighbourhood; the land is of good quality, a great part of it well adapted to farming, and has a sufficient quantity of timber for its support. The improvements are, a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, meat-house and dairy, a good tobacco house and barn. There is an another part of the land a tenement, consisting of a dwelling house (with suitable out houses), at present occupied as a tavern, at which a ferry to Alexandria is kept. These tracts, with the improvements, will be sold together, on the following terms: The purchaser to give bond, with security, to the subscriber as trustee, for the payment of one half of the purchase money, with legal interest, within one year, and the remainder with legal interest, within eighteen months from the day of sale.

A plot of the land will be shown, and further particulars respecting the conveyance and time of possession, will be made known at the sale, which will be at three o'clock, P. M. at the tavern above described.

WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.

Upper Marlborough, May 20th, 1794.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.