

Sir, 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 Mofs, 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.

1 X J. W. Long
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.

3 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 Moberly 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. I. 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. 1894/2

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 } Attorneys for Elizabeth K. Cartwright,
AND } the administratrix.
JAMES KILGOUR, }
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. 4 X

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. 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 Daffin, 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 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 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 sufficiency 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 on 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 residue within legal interest, within eighteen months from the day of sale.

A plot of the land will be shewn, 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.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1794.

COURTRAY, March 21.

W

are in expectation of leaving this in the course of a few days (it is said on Tuesday) next for Touray, from whence we shall proceed to join the prince of Cobourg. The French have withdrawn their troops in a great measure from this frontier, though they come every morning into the neighbourhood of Mentz in force to reconnoitre. This day they approached to Roncq, with three pieces of cannon, drove in the picquet of emigrants and York rangers, and seemed determined to remain there. Information having been dispatched from thence by general Abercrombie to his royal highness the duke of York, the flank battalion of guards was ordered to march by March from hence, and the emigrants, York rangers and Hulus, to attack it from front from Halum, while the guards turned their flank. On the appearance of this letter, the Caraguoles retreated with precipitation towards Linselles, and the village was again taken possession of by our troops.

FRANCFORT, March 20.

Dispatches were received here this day from Berlin, with a declaration of the Germanic body, of to late a date as the fourteenth instant. This declaration states, that his Prussian majesty, having fulfilled all his obligations as ally and co-member, and perceiving that the court of Vienna, and the diet of Ratisbon, had misinterpreted his intentions, and declined complying with his just demands, his royal highness, in the present state of things, under the necessity of withdrawing, and recalling into his own States, the surplus of the contingent of 20,000 men, which he was obligated, by virtue of his treaty of alliance, and as prince of the empire, to employ against the common enemy.

In consequence, this surplus has already received orders to march, and to return into the Prussian States, by way of Cologne. The Prussian troops remaining at Mentz, and in the environs of this place, are under the command of general Kalkreuth.

March 27. The sudden departure of the archduke Charles from Brussels for Vienna, was occasioned by the dispatches received at Valenciennes by the prince of Cobourg, from Berlin, containing the king of Prussia's letters to that general, in which his majesty declares his intention of now withdrawing the greater part of his troops.

The object of the archduke's journey is, to endeavour to conciliate if possible, the differences subsisting between the emperor, his brother, and the cabinet of Berlin. The prince will have arrived at Vienna yesterday or this day. He travelled with the utmost expedition, having been only forty hours on the road from Brussels to Franfort.

He stopped here about a couple of hours to hold a conference with general Kalkreuth, at the issue of which a courier was dispatched to Berlin, with the motives which induced the archduke to repair so unexpectedly, and with such speed to Vienna, in hopes of persuading the emperor, his brother, to overlook every other consideration for the moment, and to take into consideration the impending destruction of the empire, should his Prussian majesty persist in his present plan.

On the other hand, the diet alarmed at the dangers which threatened the empire, has acceded, in toto, to the king of Prussia's demands relative to the supplying his army with provisions. It remains for us now to learn (and that shortly will be known) whether the court of Vienna will lower its tone, whether the very pressing representations of marshall Mollendorff, for whom the king of Prussia has the highest regard, those of several of the greatest princes and circles of the empire, the negotiations of the ministers from London and the Hague, which latter cannot be indifferent to the alarming conduct of this monarch, whether all these united, will be sufficiently powerful and persuasive to effect a change of resolution in a monarch so firm and decided, that when he has once taken a determination, no power on earth can make him recede.

Should the king of Prussia persist in his plan, and withdraw the 25,000 men, the surplus of his contingent of 20,000 which remain here, the Germanic empire is threatened with inevitable ruin; the Austrians, with the army of the empire, will never be able to defend us efficiently, and we are in face the destruction which the duchy of Deux-Ponts, the principality of Saarbruck, that of La Lora, and the greater part of the luxuriant and fertile Palatinats, have experienced. The army of the empire, newly raised, cannot be on their march before the end of the summer, and even then cannot be well organized or of great utility.

However, for the present, notwithstanding our deficiencies, our danger is not great. The enemy are very weak, having only 20 or 30,000 men in their entrenchments behind the Qalech. Strong detach-

ments of cavalry and artillery have been sent to their army of the North, and to the army employed in the Vendee.

The French commissioners having complained the object of the mission have at length quitted Franconia, to return into their own country.

BRUSSELS, March 17.

The precipitate and unexpected departure of his royal highness, the archduke, for Vienna, has not passed into the common opinion. A thousand conjectures, and even ridiculous ones, have been assigned for it; but the case is believed to be simply this—That at the general council held at Adu, where the plans for the operations of the campaign, brought by the count de Haddick, from Vienna, were submitted to the generals, one of the settled parts of the plan was, that general Clairfayt should command the advanced army over the duke of York. To this his royal highness positively objected. A discussion of the most serious nature took place, and two meetings were held, at which prince Charles and lord Elgin assisted, in hopes of settling the affair, but without success. The duke of York persevered in demanding to have the chief command of the army in Flanders, under the direction of the prince de Cobourg. The debate was extremely warm, and a personal altercation arose, it is said, to a violent height, inasmuch that the duke of York, in consequence of some words between the prince of Saxe Cobourg and himself, declared that the British troops should not stir, until he had taken the direction of his court; and lord Elgin, after a long conference with his highness at Courtray, set out for England. Prince Charles had appointed nine o'clock in the morning of Friday last, for his departure, but it was retarded until midnight, on account of his chamberlain, the count de Westerlaw not having returned from Valenciennes, whither he was sent on a special mission to M. de Cobourg.

We have an unfortunate piece of news here—It is said that the king of Prussia is determined to make a separate peace with the French republic, and that his troops are retiring into the Margraviates of Anspach and Bareuth. This last event is confirmed by the letters received this morning from Franfort.

COWES, April 1.

By a neutral vessel which arrived here lately from Brest, we learn, that the French fleet there consisted of 28 sail of the line ready for sea, and all well manned; that part of the fleet, consisting of six ships, had a few days ago sailed on a cruise; that an invasion of England and the islands of Guernsey and Jersey was much talked of, as soon as their armaments were complete, and the transports, which were preparing, were ready to receive the troops.

By a gentleman just arrived from Guernsey, we hear all was safe and quiet there on Sunday last.

The master of the neutral vessel from Brest, reported, that several ships from Oporto, laden with wine, &c. bound to England, had lately been carried in there; also the Minerva, of Greenock, from Virginia.

From the LOWER RHINE, March 24.

By various accounts we learn, that the negotiations of the king of Prussia for the provisioning of his army by the six neighbouring circles, have not succeeded; the elector of Bavaria and the duke of Wurtemberg, particularly excited themselves, and were followed by various of the other circles; since which we have received certain accounts that all the Prussian army, except the contingent of 20,000 men, will shortly march back to Cologne, and last Thursday the stadtholder of Bonn arrived at Cologne, to give notice to the chapter of the approaching march of the Prussian troops, and a Prussian officer is arrived there to notify the same to the magistracy; but as some arrangements must be made to provide the troops with subsistence on their march to Cologne, they will not march from Mentz for some time.

The king of Prussia wrote a letter to the prince Cobourg, dated the 17th, acquainting him with the above resolution, adding, that the Prussian troops should not march all at once, but in divisions, that the general might have time to direct such measures as might prevent the enemy from taking advantage of their departure, and that he might secure the fortresses of Mentz and the empire from any incursion.

OSTEND, April 2.

We expect something very extraordinary within a few days. Our generals think it necessary to take precautions against any thing that may happen. Accordingly, not only the shores and the greatest part of the provisions, but all the heavy baggage of the army, is to be moved to Antwerp; and all the shipping of any value are ordered quickly to leave Ostend harbour. They already talk of evacuating the Flemish and Belgic country.

PLYMOUTH, March 22.

A letter was received here yesterday from a gentleman at Guernsey, which states, that a cutter belonging to that place, had slipped into St. Malo in the night of the 14th inst. and brought off three French officers (royalists) whom she landed at Southampton, and they immediately set off express for London, with intelligence for government, said to be of the highest importance to this country.

While the cutter lay at St. Malo, an embarkation of troops was then taking place, which continued day and night; the number to be embarked was said to be 10,000, for which purpose a sufficient number of transports were lying there for their reception, and it is generally supposed they are destined on an expedition against Jersey and Guernsey.

Several large frigates were lying in the harbour, who were to take the transports under their protection, and to sail immediately when the embarkation was completed.

FALMOUTH, March 27.

Yesterday was pregnant with rumours of great importance.

The circumstance of the archduke Charles, brother of the emperor, and governor of the Low Countries, having suddenly set off for Vienna, on the evening of the 19th, in consequence of an express which he received, has given rise to much conjecture and speculation at Brussels. We shall state all the circumstances, which have come to our knowledge, and leave the public to judge for themselves.

Yesterday Mr. Hankey received a letter from Brussels, dated Saturday last, stating that the archduke Charles, in consequence of an express, set off in the evening of the 19th for Conde. He there met with a boy to whom he paid particular respects. He brought him to Brussels the night of the 21st, and on the morning of the 22d, departed together for Vienna. This boy was supposed to be the young king of France. This letter, Mr. Hankey showed to the minister.

By an express from Brussels which left that city likewise on Saturday, very different accounts were received. The general belief, according to this account, of the archduke's sudden departure, was, that the emperor was dangerously ill, and, according to some, actually dead.

The earl of Elgin arrived in town yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, having made an uncommonly quick journey from Brussels to London.

It was generally believed at Brussels when the last accounts came away, that the king of Prussia had actually made a compact with the ruling power in France: in consequence of which, his forces, his contingent excepted, will be withdrawn from the frontiers. We state this as a mere report.

The Caraguole, French frigate, carries thirty 24 pounders, and is manned with the flower of the remnant of the French navy. She has hitherto proved successful, not having met with any thing near her proportion in metal. The Artois, lying at Deptford, under the command of lord Charles Fitzgerald, goes out under a roving commission, and means to fall into the track which this republican vessel has for some time occupied in the North Sea. The Artois carries 28 eighteen pounders, and 6 nine pounders on the same deck, 4 thirty two pounders (cannonades) on the quarter deck, and four nine pounders on the fore-castle. The Danish vessels are no small object of this enterprise.

The vice-roy Floger, aid-de-camp to the marquis de Drefnay, the French general who commands the emigrants, came to Weymouth in the packet, and we learn that the royalists on the banks of the Loire are 80,000 strong; but that only half that number are properly armed, the rest having only sticks, clubs, or any weapon they could get.

LONDON, March 25.

It may be depended upon as certain, that the king of Prussia, our great, faithful, humane, and good ally, will give no more assistance in the war against France. This country may even be thankful if that virtuous monarch avoids taking an active part in favour of the French republicans.

It is rumored that Prussia is not the only power that has shown symptoms of defection from the grand alliance. Spain too, it is said, begins to think that its best policy will be to take care of itself.

Monday, in the house of commons, Mr. Grey said, "There was one question which had been particularly put by some honourable friends of his, and which had not yet received any answer from ministers; it was respecting a rumour that prevailed every where for some days past, and was received with every appearance of truth; he meant this plain question, "Whether the king of Prussia had, or had not, withdrawn from the confederacy of the powers allied against France, and thus left us engaged in a destructive and expensive war, after taking from us so essential a part

given, Prince George's next, for a com. following tract of BACHELOR'S HAT. able to an ad. ded. R. PLATER, ARD SMITH.

in the Post-Office if not taken up by be sent to the G.

rn shore, 1.

X

WELL, D. P. M.

that I intend to apply for Allegany county, and my tract of land, DRAGE'S ADVENTURE, entitled, An ad. fr.

H MAGRUDER.

ourt of chancery, will E, on the premises, 1794, at 3 o'clock.

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M KILTY, Trustee.

h 20, 1794. L

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be shown, and further p- eyance and the ... known at the sale, which P. M. at the tavern above.

LIAM KILTY, Trustee.

av 20th, 1794.

POLIS:

BRICK and SAMUEL

FEEN.

of the support which he was bound to give. He considered the whole of this question as requiring, from its importance, a speedy decision; in hope, therefore, that it would soon come before the house, he would not now detain them longer. Mr. Fox remained silent.

April 5. A letter from an intelligent correspondent on the continent, received by the last mail, contains the following very agreeable communication, which, as friends to humanity, we earnestly wish to be realized: "You may depend upon it, that the desirable event of a peace will very soon take place. Negotiations for that purpose have been carrying on for some time between the belligerent powers; and the people of France entertain the most confident expectations of a speedy and amicable adjustment of all differences."

The French fleet, according to an account brought to Westbury by the master of an American vessel arrived from Brest, has failed in three divisions; the last division consisted of seven ships of the line, and one frigate. This division steered an easterly course on Friday last, when the master quitted it.

Ramus Saad arrived about the middle of last month at Copenhagen, for the very important purpose of negotiating a treaty between Sweden and Denmark, for the protection of the commerce of the two kingdoms, and for the maintenance of their neutrality, by a powerful naval armament.

Letters have been received in town, by the last mail and other postions, from Jersey and Guernsey, dated the 28th of March, which state, that the alarm in Jersey had considerably subsided. The force landed upon the island of Chaute, amounted only to 2000 men; the Carmagnole brigade, of 44 guns, had been wrecked upon that island, but the crew were saved. The circumstance of her firing a number of guns of distress had occasioned part of the alarm in Jersey.

April 5. Yesterday Mr. Sparrow, the king's messenger, arrived at the secretary of state's office, with dispatches from the British head quarters, dated

St. Amand, April 3, 1794. On Saturday last the enemy, in very great force, attacked the Austrians advanced posts near Cateau, and carried three villages; but as soon as two battalions in the rear moved forward with some cavalry, they were repulsed with the loss of 584 men, whose bodies were found.

On the 22d and 23d of March three Prussian regiments passed through Metz on their return home, and large detachments of horse and foot from the Austrian army under general Brown, have actually set out to replace them.

By the information of the captain of an American vessel, it appears, that the French fleet, to the number of 28 ships of the line, is at sea in different divisions.

Our Frankfurt correspondent's important letter is replete with accounts of the universal alarm in which the defection of the king of Prussia has involved all the German states.

In the house of commons, on the first inst. the chancellor of the exchequer said, he was sorry the house was not fuller, but he must now give notice of a subject of considerable importance. It might in the course of the next campaign become advisable for his majesty to avail himself on the continent, of the assistance of Frenchmen who are willing to be employed in his majesty's service there, and that this was likely to be to a very considerable extent; and he should move for leave to bring in a bill on Friday for that purpose.

Letter from the king of Prussia to the elector of Mainz, Berlin, January 21, 1794.

The extraordinary urgency of the present circumstances, induces me to write this letter to your highness, in full assurance of your highness's perfect knowledge of the situation of Germany, our country. The dangerous crisis in which this country is thrown, by a war without example, with a formidable, furious and destructive enemy, who already menace the six frontier circles to enter them with fire and sword; such a crisis is too well known to your excellency, not to see the necessity of concurring with me, and with every state animated with a patriotic zeal, in the most proper measure to ward off the danger.

Among all the measures which the empire can employ, which appears to me more inefficacious against an enemy, whose numbers diminish not, and who oppose a frantic fury in battle, to the resources of tactics and a numerous artillery; nothing, I say, is more insufficient than the general armament of the inhabitants of the circles which has been proposed. This measure, "so dangerous, and so singularly delicate in itself," is still more inadmissible, because it can in no wise accord with the defence of the empire by my troops, and their retreat most infallibly be the consequence.

As it is impossible for me to continue a war so far from the frontiers of my estates, and which is so expensive, I have, some months since, frankly opened myself on this head to the principal powers who take part in the war, and I have entered on negotiations with them, which cannot yet be terminated.

It is for this reason I now find myself obliged to demand of the empire, to charge itself with the provisioning of my army.

In reality, the necessary measures on this subject have been lately made at the diet; but your highness will consider, that it is impossible to wait its decision; so that the only thing which remains to be done is, for the six frontier circles, who have most need of defence, to assemble immediately, for the purpose of furnishing the said provisions provisionally, until the diet has made its conclusion.

In consequence, I beg of your highness, in the most pressing manner, that your highness, in virtue of your character as arch-chancellor and director of the circles, would immediately convocate the six circles.

The speedy evacuation of the six circles, and their furnishing my army with provisions, is the only means of saving Germany at this grand crisis. Without this, it will be impossible for me to make any longer mention the field any longer against the enemy. I shall not fail, through with regard, to order them back into my states, for their own defence, and to abandon the empire to itself and to its fate.

It is in the hands, therefore, of your highness that I put the safety of the empire; and confident of your wisdom and patriotism, I expect you will employ the means which the laws of the empire give you, in such a manner, that any success, directed to the good of the country, may be fulfilled, and that, by my troops being supplied with provisions, I may be able to assert the empire of the most efficacious protection and defence.

Letter from the elector of Mainz, February 11.

Your highness will see, by the copy of the letter I herewith send, the manner of thinking of his majesty, the king of Prussia, in the singularly dangerous crisis of the present war, the demand he makes of the empire, and of the six frontier circles provisionally. His majesty having solicited me, for this purpose to proceed to a speedy convocation of the diet of said circles, I cannot fail to pray to your serene highness, in conjunction with the other prince directors of the circles of the empire, to inform the high states of these circles of this matter as soon as possible, and at the same time to lead, by the first of March to Frankfurt on the Main, the colonial deputies, with full powers to deliberate, resolve, and decide upon what may be judged convenient, with the ministers to be appointed by his Prussian majesty.

DUBLIN, March 29.

The English newspapers of Monday and Tuesday are filled with a variety of reports.

Lord Elgin's arrival at London afforded matter for strange speculation; among which the illness or death of the emperor was one.

Others reported, that the archduke Charles was gone to Vienna, in consequence of the news received at Brussels from Francis; that the king of Prussia had withdrawn from the general alliance. It was also said, that the young king had escaped from Paris, and was arrived safe at Brussels.

It does not appear that any account whatever has been received in London of the emperor's sudden illness; any more than of the king of Prussia's having deserted the general alliance. The news of his Prussian majesty's final intentions in regard to the war, must come from lord Malmebury at Berlin, and not from Prussian agents at Frankfurt.—The report of the arrival of young Louis XVII. at Brussels, arises from a young German nobleman of about nine years of age, of great expectations, having arrived there from Frankfurt, from whence he travels in loose state.—The ruling demons of Paris have long held a malicious and obdurate silence, even as to the existence of the young monarch, and his injured relatives.

We cannot help thinking that the report, (for as yet it is only a report) of the secession of the king of Prussia from the grand alliance, must be totally unfounded. That an absolute monarch should degrade himself by a pecuniary capitulation with the very dregs of mankind, and should condescend to treat with those who have used towards all kings the most scandalous and verifying epithets, seems to us little less than impossible. Time will develope this mystery. But this much seems certain, that if it is possible for the French, by force, fraud, or bribery, to dissolve the alliance against them, every power in Europe will, in its turn, become a prey to the despotism of their savage and ferocious anarchy; and the only comfort the first seceder can have, will be:—"Thou shalt, good Nemo, be the last I'll eat."

The arrests and executions at Paris, continue in such degree, that the number of daily victims is incredible. The late reports of scarcity there, are attempted to be contradicted; but, by the measures taken to prevent a monopoly, and to watch over the sale of their eggs and cabbages, it does not appear that famine is very far from their doors.

April 3. We have authority upon which we can rely, to assert, in opposition to all the gullotine prints, that his Prussian majesty will not withdraw his power from the general alliance; but, on the contrary, that he will bring more troops into the field this campaign, than he did the last.

(Dublin Journal)

JEREMIE, (St. Domingo) April 20.

The brigand mulattoes and negroes made an attack upon Tiburon, in the beginning of April, but were vigorously repulsed and put to flight, leaving on the field twelve or fourteen hundred men. A number of them were made prisoners, whom Jean Kissa ordered to be decapitated, being unwilling to shew mercy to a single one of those villains.—This brave negro was slightly wounded in the action; he there behaved like a hero, and is every day acquiring new claims to the gratitude of the whites.

We learn that Polverel has joined Sonthonax at Port-au-Prince, and that that city is a prey to their cruelties: In a defeat, which the brigands made after the affair of Monthuron and Sonthonax, the women were all embarked on board a number of vessels, who attempted to leave the port precipitately. Two of them ran foul of one another in the pass, one of which sunk, and the others found themselves stopped; upon this the commissioners ordered the forts to fire, which shattered numbers of them, with their artillery. The men and women endeavoured to save themselves in the boats, a great number of whom perished. The dreadful event happened the beginning of April.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

Yesterday arrived here, in 42 days from London, the ship Aden, captain Bonker, by whom we have received Dublin papers to the 25th, and London papers to the 4th of April. Copies of the London papers shall be given to-morrow.—From a perusal of the last papers, we find that his majesty the king of Prussia has withdrawn his army.

Since the defection of the king of Prussia from the alliance, (says a Dublin paragraph) it is impossible to hear with what anxiety the most sanguine observers for this war of destruction now circulate the reports of an approaching peace.

It was reported, and believed, that Jersey was in possession of the French.

No action of consequence has happened—except many skirmishes.

Dr. Prichard preached his farewell sermon on the 30th March, at Hackney, to a very crowded audience, previous to his sailing for America—on the 20—31.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. John Baily and John Lister, March 20, to a merchant in this city.

"The wheat shipped from your part, if it comes near to be such in quality as the last cargo imported here from thence, it will get into high chance, and command a ready sale, and a better price than other foreign wheat, which should be recommended to your farmers, and to clear it of the rye."

P. S. March 21. We have just received advice from Algiers, via Carthage, down to the 6th inst. that all the Algerian cruizers, except one, were returned home tired of their unsuccessful cruise, for they could not find anything, which is a fortunate circumstance, and affords us the highest satisfaction.

May 28. Vis Latham and Bolton, and by private letters from London, dated April 8, Spain is said to have officially acknowledged the independence of France.

PITTSBURGH, May 17.

About two weeks since, a Munck Indian was killed at Fort Franklin by A. Robertson, jun. It appears that this unfortunate affair was accidental.

Extract of a letter from general William Daniel Fort Erie, to the 11th of May, 1794.

"The council of the Six Nations and Muncks that were here, respecting young Robertson, closed this day. The Indians are perfectly satisfied with what was offered to satisfy the relations of the dead Indian. They are to receive the wampum brought by Mr. Nicholson, and fifty dollars worth of goods, all of which are to remain in the hands of the commanding officer of this place, until the relations come to receive it; and Robertson is to remain in confinement here until that time.

I left the troops that came with me in good spirits in the neighbourhood of Le Beraf, to which place I expect to return in a few days."

The Indians have lately been troublesome on the Ohio; a man going down in a boat of the contractors was killed, and a family of four persons were killed a short distance below Malsinguan, about three weeks ago.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

A gentleman in this city has received, from Rhode Island, a short account of a most dreadful transaction, which lately took place on board a ship belonging to Gardner and Clark, of Newport, employed in the African slave trade. This vessel was sent to Madagascar, for a cargo of human beings. On their passage to the West Indies, the poor wretches endeavoured to recover that liberty of which they were to be robbed—an awful conflict ensued, in which the cooper, and three or four of the seamen were killed before the poor unfortunate blacks were subdued, 17 of them were put to death, and sixty mortally wounded, so that the total loss was one hundred and thirty. As this information may be depended upon, the public may expect to be painfully gratified in a short time with the circumstances of this horrid and tragical scene, more particularly detailed.

May 28. The orders which were issued by the governor of this state for raising a thousand militia, have been countermanded. This bears a more pacific appearance than the intelligence from that quarter would seem to warrant. But no judgment can be formed by the people, of the measures proper to be pursued from what they are suffered to know. Enough, however, out to disquiet the people, and faith in their representatives alone, can make them hope that all will yet be for the best.

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) May 17.

Captain Arnold informs, that as soon as certain information was received in the West-Indies, of the embargo in America, an embargo was also laid on all American vessels in the ports of Jamaica and St. Nicholas Mole.

From the AUGUSTA CHRONICLE, of May 10. James Seagrave, Esq; superintendent of Indian Affairs for the southern department of the United States, arrived here on the 3d instant, accompanied with several Creek chiefs. He has been five months in that nation on the mission of peace.

In the same paper is contained, a talk from the Convention to the governor of New-Orleans—a talk from the whole or the chiefs of the upper and lower Creek nation assembled at the Cussetaw, on the 18th of April, 1794. A talk from the White Lieutenant, Mad Dog of Tuckabatchies, and Alexander Cornell, who were authorized by the Creek nation to send the same to William Panton, merchant in Pensicola.

By these talks, it appeared that they are well pleased with Mr. Seagrave's peace and tranquillity; they reject the talk, fear nor, inviting them to join with and Americans, who wish to hear any such thing. They inform Mr. Panton, that they are determined that they are determined to give advice—they also advise trouble himself with their Nineteen Cherokee chieftains the way of Columbi. suffrages of the nation at large, to conclude a lasting treaty for which purpose, the Philadelphia, to treat with States on that important

BALTIMORE

From good authority of the senate was nominated Gouverneur Morris as France. The real friends doubt rejoice that in the ties which unite placed, in hands, so wo

ANNAPOLIS

Extract of a letter from his friend in Baltimore

"The Pigou arrived which left the 8th has certainly withdrawn as a member of the assembly, has acted—England, it is towards this country; and There have been no shot is at sea, in three

Third Congress

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES

The following motion is presented. Its importance does us to give a list

Gentlemen of the Senate

THE commissioner communicated to the certificate, without w States cannot be admitted it proper to lay

(Signed)

Form of a certificate the produce of the into the ports of Spain Before me personally sworn according to the ship bound from this port to wit:

of the growth of America (which I understand) and that no France, or her colonies thereof received in France, or any manner contributed

Sworn as above whereof, and that the manufacture of the and that I am well bonded side intended Kingdom of Spain, have heretofore seal, the day and year

Quod attestor.

THE member LIONEL DRACON eleven o'clock on the same place—necessary arrangements inclined to join the above mentioned, writing, directed

F O

A TRACT of the county within a few miles terms apply to Annapolis, De

By these talks, it appears, that there was a general meeting of the chiefs of the Creek nation, about the middle of March last, at which Mr. Seagrave and thirty-seven principal chiefs of the Cherokee attended, for the purpose of settling all disputes and misunderstandings between their nations and the Americans. That they are well pleased with the talk delivered to them by Mr. Seagrave, and are determined to live in peace and friendship with the United States. That they reject the talk, sent them by the Spanish governor, inviting them to join in a war against the French, and to attack the Spanish territories; and do not wish to hear any such talk in future; as they distrust their people, and disturb their peace and hunting. They inform Mr. Panton that his talks have always been injurious to their peace and true interests, and that they are determined to have no more of his wicked advice—they also advise him to mind his trade and not trouble himself with their public concerns.

Nineteen Cherokee chiefs arrived here, yesterday, by the way of Columbia. They were chosen by the free suffrages of the nation assembled, and are delegated by it, to conclude a lasting peace with the United States; for which purpose, they will sail in a few days for Philadelphia, to treat with the president of the United States on that important mission.

BALTIMORE, June 2.

From good authority we can state that Mr. Monroe of the senate was nominated on Tuesday last to succeed Gouverneur Morris as minister to the republic of France. The real friends of their country will no doubt rejoice that the important trust of drawing closer the ties which unite the sister republics should be placed in hands so worthy the confidence of republicans.

ANNAPOLIS, June 5.

Retrall of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in Baltimore, dated May 30. "The Pigou arrived here yesterday from London, which she left the 8th of April—The king of Prussia has certainly withdrawn his army, except his contingent as a member of the empire—Spain, it is confidently asserted, has acknowledged the French republic—England, it is said, is favourably disposed towards this country; and a general peace is talked of—There has been no late engagements—The French fleet is at sea, in three divisions."

Third Congress of the United States. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, May 26.

The following message was received from the president. Its importance to the mercantile interest induces us to give a literal copy of it.

Unit d States, May 26, 1794.
Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

THE commissioners of his catholic majesty having communicated to the secretary of state, the form of a certificate, without which the vessels of the United States cannot be admitted into the ports of Spain; I think it proper to lay it before congress.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

Form of a certificate which is required in order that the produce of the United States may be admitted into the ports of Spain, to wit: Before me personally came _____ of the city of _____ merchant and citizen, who being duly sworn according to law, on his solemn oath doth depose and say, that the cargo here shipped by him in the ship _____ whereof _____ is master, now bound from this port of _____ for _____ in Spain, to wit:

_____ of the growth or produce of the United States of America (which I the said notary or magistrate also attest) and that no part thereof is of the produce of France, or her colonies, nor have the same or any part thereof received any advantage or improvement in France, or any of its dependencies, nor in any manner contributed to its revenues; and the said deponent further says, that the cargo so shipped is the sole property of him the deponent, and that they are citizens of the United States of America and resident merchants of the said city of _____ Sworn as above before me _____ In testimony whereof, and that the said goods are of the produce or manufacture of the said United States of America, and that I am well informed that the said shipment is bona fide intended for the port of _____ in the kingdom of Spain, I the said magistrate and notary have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, the day and year above written.

Quod attestor.

* * * THE members of the ANNAPOLIS TROOP of LIGHT DRAGOONS will meet at Mr. Mann's, at eleven o'clock on Saturday next, and will meet at the same place and time of day weekly, until all necessary arrangements are completed. Those who are inclined to join this corps are requested to attend at above mentioned, or to signify their inclination in writing, directed to captain Killy.

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 Clarkburg. For terms apply to JESSE DEWERS. Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

FOR SALE,

THE late dwelling plantation of HEZEKIAH DENT, of Charles county, deceased, containing between 300 and 400 acres, lying on GILBERT SWAMP, about 10 miles below Port-Tobacco, 33 from Alexandria, and 45 from the federal city; this plantation is well furnished with comfortable and convenient buildings of all kinds, and all other necessary improvements, in pretty good repair, with large and thriving orchards of the different kinds of fruit. There are about 150 acres of this place woodland, of pretty rail timber and good fire-wood, the soil well adapted to the produce of grain, and particularly to that of wheat and rye. Any person inclining to purchase may view the land, and obtain any further information respecting it, by applying to the subscriber, living upon the said plantation.

MARTHA DENT.

Charles county, May 26, 1794.

To be SOLD,

On reasonable terms,

A BEAUTIFUL thorough bred MARE, and FILLIEY at her foot. The above mare is this season covered by HIGH-FLYER. For particulars apply to

JOHN CRAGGS.

N. B. She was got by Mr. Galloway's Old Selim, and dam of Mr. Ogle's Badger. London-town, May 30, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS HOPEWELL, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to hand them in, properly authenticated, for payment, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

CLARE G. HOPEWELL, Executrix.

May 26, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Antifer Arundel county, near Samuel Rawlings's tavern, on the morning of the 26th instant, a negro man named WILL, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, square made, of a dark complexion, and shews his teeth when speaking; had on when he absconded, a green durant coat and osnabrig overalls, the other part of his dress unknown; he took with him a violin, upon which he plays; he was seen to cross South river ferry, and it is supposed he may be harboured in Annapolis, as his mother lives there. Whoever apprehends said runaway, and secures him so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable expences, if brought home, paid by

ANNE HARWOOD.

May 31, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Padsworth Farm, on the 20th of April last, a mulatto girl named JENNY, about nineteen years of age, remarkably stout and handsome, with straight black hair; had on when she went away, a fine white muslin jacket and petticoat, a high crowned black beaver hat, with a narrow ribband round it, blue sash, cotton stockings, and leather shoes, with high heels; she took with her sundry articles of apparel, among others a red moreens petticoat, and a red and white calico jacket. I am informed she said, after she left home, that she had leave from her mistress to hire herself, and that she was then looking for a place, and it seems she crossed Patapico river a few days afterwards and went to Baltimore-town in the flag. As she was raised in that place and has relations there, it is probable she is harboured among them. She is entirely unacquainted with all kinds of house work, and is subject to a hoarse cough, and has some scars on her back and shoulders, occasioned by her being scalded when a child. Whoever will apprehend said girl, and bring her to the subscriber, living about one mile from Queen-Anne, or secure her so that she may be had again, shall receive the above reward, if taken in this State, if out of it THIRTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges.

ABRAHAM CLARK, Manager.

Prince-George's county, June 2, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Tuesday the 20th ult. from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near the Governor's Bridge, negro HARRY, a likely well made fellow, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 26 years of age; had on and took with him, a blue frize of duffel coat, an over jacket and breeches of white plains, new ticklenburg shirt, felt hat, and country made shoes and stockings; he will probably endeavour to pass for a free man, by the name of Boston, as he hath for some time past said he descended from a free woman of that name, and hath attended the general court several terms to petition for his freedom, but could never produce any evidence to induce any gentleman of the bar to file a petition for him. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS if taken up within twenty miles of home, and if at a greater distance the above reward; and all reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL TYLER.

June 2, 1794.

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 furrour, 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 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.

BEING extremely anxious to fulfil the purposes 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 their 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.

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

7 RAGS;

At the Printing-Office.

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.

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 MARRS 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.

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, at Dr. James Murray's, 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.

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 Mofs, 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 *Elijah Robbison*, on Magothy, or the subscriber.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

May 20, 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.

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-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 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 sufficiency 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 on 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 shewn, and further particulars 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.

In CHANCERY, May 6, 1794.

ORDERED, That the report of *THOMAS CROMWELL*, 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 Palms*, 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 Gazette, before the sixteenth instant.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

IN THE LAND-OFFICE.

By the CHANCELLOR, May 27, 1794.

The reverend Leonard Neale, }
against }
Michael Jenifer Stone, guar- }
dian 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 *MOUSTRE 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 *fifty shillings*, if fifty thirty shillings, and if one hundred the above reward, and reasonable charges, otherwise, if taken ten miles and secured in a goal, 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 Winifred'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. FLOWDEN,
THOMAS ALLSTAN,
WILLIAM GOODRUM,
RICHARD MASON.

May 19th, 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 on the above manufactory.

Annapolis, May 14, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Zerahiah Turner*, late of Charles county, deceased, 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 forehead, a round face, full of pimples, his ankles cross 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 pair of gray cloth breeches with three buttons on each of the sleeves and pockets, a striped waistcoat, and fatinet breeches, mix stockings, new coarse shoes, and a round hat, also a striped coat, buff calmer 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, 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 Baltimore, 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 matters of vessels are forewarned taking off the above negro at their peril.

Allen's Fresh, Charles county, May 12, 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 *Dobbin*, 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 1/6 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.

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 Virginia 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.

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 contents 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.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLIXth Year)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 1 2, 1 7 9 4.

POPERINGHEN, March 30.

STRONG detachment of republicans proceeding from the camp of Cassel, which is no more than two leagues distant from our place, came the day before yesterday to attack us. Our garrison consisted of no more than 150 Austrian foot and some hussars, but these troops were so well supported by our brave Flemish volunteers, viz. the armed inhabitants of this town and the neighbouring villages, that the Carmagnoles were obliged to retire with considerable loss.

TOURNAY, March 30.

The combined army seems now on the point of striking some important blow. The head quarters of the prince of Cobourg have been transferred to Angle Fontaine. General Clairfayt has left us; and all the troops under his orders, as well as a considerable corps of British and Hanoverian troops, are advancing in the environs of Valenciennes. For these last five days a very considerable train of English and Hanoverian artillery has passed through our town, and taken the road of St. Amand.

We learn, that the prince of Hohenlohe, and general count Kollowrat are, in a few days, to leave the imperial army in the Netherlands, and join that on the Rhine.

LEYDEN, March 17.

A Prussian journal contains the following paragraph: "Notwithstanding the great preparations making every where for the opening of the next campaign, private intelligence has been received, which holds forth some hopes of a reconciliation, or at least, of a truce."

RATISBON, March 20.

Notwithstanding any difficulties which may be encountered, it is determined, that the Germanic bodies shall provide solely for their own defence. It has been already agitated in the diet to supersede the permission granted to several members of the empire to furnish their contingent in money. They are, on the other hand, it is said, to supply them in effective troops. The wish of the court of Berlin, that the contrary measure should be pursued, has not had all the effect on the princes of the empire that was expected.

FRANCFORT, March 23.

The imperial court, and the principal circles of the empire, whose conduct hitherto has been influenced by a supposition, that the king of Prussia dared not withdraw from the combination, have been so alarmed by the determined tone of that monarch's declaration, that they have hastily expressed their willingness to accede to all the demands which have been made for furnishing supplies of provisions and forage to the Prussian army.

But, it is feared, that their compliance will now be ineffectual.

March 24. The Prussian ambassador, the count de Gortz, before his departure from Ratisbon to Munich, declared that the king his master hoped, in consequence of certain negotiations, which he had entered into with several powers, to be enabled to moderate his demands to the circles of the empire for the subsistence of his army on the Rhine. It is, of consequence, supposed that the king of Prussia will not confine himself merely to furnish his simple contingent and the auxiliary troops to which he is bound by treaty, but that another part of his army will be taken into pay by some of the allies.

UPPER RHINE, March 24.

The Prussian regiments, de Kleist and de Knobelsdorff, accompanied by 500 Chasseurs, have already passed through Schwabach, on their way to Cologne. We are still ignorant when the head-quarters will be removed. The Prussian corps under the command of general de Koehler, has orders to march on the 30th. We are still, however, assured that the departure of all the Prussian army towards the Lower Rhine depends on the issue of certain negotiations, and letters are even produced from Vienna, which state that the army is to receive counter orders.

March 25. It now appears certain, that the part of the Prussian army which begins to quit the Upper Rhine, will only march through the territory of Cologne, on its way to the Low Countries. This body of troops, to the number of between twenty-five and twenty-six thousand men, enters into the pay of England, and will be commanded by general de Mollendorff. The remainder of the Prussian troops on the Upper Rhine, will be under the command of general de Kalkreuth; they will form at the same time, both the contingent of Prussia, and the subsidy stipulated by the treaties with Austria. These troops will act in concert with the body of the Austrian army

on the Upper Rhine, which will amount to about 30,000 men; and with the army of the empire, which will amount to about 80,000. This triple reunion of force will cover all Germany in the direction of the Rhine, and will act offensively, and defensively, as circumstances may require.

Letters from Treves contain intelligence, that on the 23d, the Austrian troops in that city set out on their march, in consequence of intelligence that the French were advancing in force, and had taken Post a Perl, where they began to erect batteries, and to raise entrenchments.

H A G U E, April 2.

For some days the French have made several movements on the side of St. Quentin and Campary. Every thing announces that they are ready to open the campaign. The Dutch army, commanded by the hereditary prince of Orange, has advanced to Philipville; and already the place is so closely surrounded, that the garrison have only one pass open, which is but of small use to them, as it leads to a village three quarters of a league distant from the city—a post at present occupied by a Dutch detachment, and defended by two cannon. The inhabitants and garrison of Philipville are reduced to the necessity of using rain water collected in a large cistern. On the 26th of March, at break of day, the French endeavoured to convey into the place a considerable convoy of provisions, with an escort of 200 men; but the Dutch troops attacked them with so much vigour, that the convoy and escort fell into their hands. Thirteen of the enemy were killed during the attack. The loss of the Dutch was only one soldier killed, and three wounded.

L O N D O N, April 5.

Letters from Madrid inform us, that the hatred of the Spaniards against the French nation, was without example. At Valencia three French emigrant priests, who advertised as teachers of the French language, had been assailed by the mob, and with great difficulty saved their lives by flight. The archbishop of Valencia had written to Madrid for two emigrated French nuns, whom he wanted to introduce into a female convent under his diocese, instituted for the instruction of young ladies; but the Spanish nuns would not admit them, and upon interfering in their favour, the archbishop made himself so many enemies among the inhabitants of the town, that he was forced to resign his place.

April 10. Accounts from Madrid, of the 17th of February, state, that on the fifth of that month an important engagement had taken place between the allied troops and the French, in the vicinity of Andaire, in Biscay. The Spanish general, Carb, having attacked the French, in order to dislodge them from an important battery they had erected not far from Fontarabia, the latter resisted with such vigour, that the Spaniards were forced to retreat, with the loss of seven hundred killed, wounded and prisoners.

M O R N I N G P O S T.

By the important declaration of the king of Prussia in this day's Morning Post, the secession of the monarch from the continental alliance, is no longer doubtful. We claim the praise of being the first to announce this important intelligence to the public, and leave to the Times, and the subordinate ministerial papers, the triumph they have obtained, in repeatedly contradicting our assertions on this subject. The same source of intelligence, that has given us this priority, enables us now to present to the country the declaration of the Prussian monarch, and we leave to the ministerial writers, the mortifying task of apologizing to an ill used public for the delusion which they have practised, and continue to practise, on their credulity.

Declaration of the King of Prussia, to the German Empire, on his secession from the present Continental Confederacy.

The period being arrived in which his Prussian majesty is forced to discontinue taking that active part in the present war, which hitherto has been the effect of his generosity and pure patriotism; on account, and in consideration of what is owing by his majesty, to the preservation of his own estates, and to the welfare of his subjects, his majesty thinks it particularly his duty to lay before their highnesses the co-states of the German empire, the real causes and true motives by which he was induced to take such a resolution.

At the time when the French nation, in the unfortunate delusion of imaginary liberty, had not only dissolved every tie of civic order amongst themselves, but also meditated the subversion of the repose and welfare of other nations, by the introduction of their anarchic horrors, and in fact, had already fallen in an hostile manner on such territories of his imperial majesty, and of the German empire, as were nearest to them; his majesty thought proper to unite his just arms with those of his imperial majesty, and alter-

wards with those of the whole German empire, and those of his other allies, in order to set bounds to the destructive enterprises of a delirious nation, and to restore peace and happiness to those as guiltless as highly endangered states. This object was ever the guide of the arms of his majesty down to this present moment, and more impressive on his mind, in proportion as the madness of the French augmented, and the danger of all Germany became more imminent. The efforts of his majesty to set a boundary against this mighty torrent of ill fortune on the German territories, were, it is true, at first but proportioned to the danger, but soon exceeded the utmost of his ability.—The war, was not a war with a civilized nation, and well disciplined armies, but a war with a delirious and never diminishing swarm of men, with a highly populous nation, provided with every resource for war to back them—a set of men who did not fight merely for victory, but who fought, by fire, sword, and the poison of their pernicious doctrines, to subvert the whole social edifice of Germany.

To oppose this almost unconquerable enemy, the king on his part, brought into the field 70,000 men, and those his choicest troops; with these has his majesty combated, even until this third campaign, under every imaginable obstacle, far from the Prussian dominions, amidst already exhausted lands, excess of dearth of the necessaries of life, and almost insupportable expence.

Besides these unparalleled efforts, his majesty has made to the common cause every possible sacrifice which the national strength of Prussia would permit; nor has he hesitated to expose even his sacred person, and the princes of his family, to every danger by which the repose and safety of Germany could be conquered from the enemy. For this object alone has so much Prussian blood been spilt—for this, such immense treasures drained from his dominions. Such a war must necessarily have more exhausted his resources than those of such powers whose dominions lay more contiguous to the scene of hostility; and thus his majesty fell into an absolute impossibility of taking any longer that active part from his own means, without utterly ruining his own dominions, and entirely exhausting the property of his subjects.

His majesty, however, still remained deeply impressed with a patriotic hope of being able still to lend help and protection, and that with increased force, to the German empire; and to be enabled to do this, he entered into a negotiation with the confederate powers, proposing certain arrangements to them, the principal points of which were, besides the payment of a subsidy to him, a stipulation that the subsistence of the greatest part of the Prussian army should be provided for by the empire in general; and that, until the final plan should be concluded to this effect, that the Six Anterior Circles of the empire, who lay most exposed to danger, and who reaped immediate benefit from the defence, should be charged provisionally with the furnishing of the same; and it was also declared to the diet of the empire, and the circles above mentioned, that in case these frank and free proposals were not acceded to by the emperor, his majesty would be compelled to withdraw the greatest part of his troops, and to leave the empire to its fate.

Several states have made declarations suitable to the pressing circumstances in which they, and the whole empire, were placed; in particular his electoral highness of Mentz, full of exalted and patriotic sentiments towards the empire, complied with every requisition relative to the subsistence of the Prussian troops which depended upon him, and summoned an immediate congress of the Six Circles. His majesty entertained a just expectation, that similar good consequences would every where have flowed from his patriotic intentions, and his hard earned merits in his former defence of the whole empire. Every retrospect seemed to confirm these hopes; on one side, the past afforded the admonishing picture of the dreadful torrent of an allsubverting enemy; on the other, the noble and heroic stand of the Prussian army, and the immense sacrifices of the blood of his warriors, and the treasures of his dominions, made by the magnanimity of his Prussian majesty. Even then that army was standing on the banks of the Rhine, the bulwark of the whole empire, and to which the enemy did not dare to penetrate; but the subsistence of that army, undertaken by the whole empire, was the sole condition under which it no longer could be effective, and which the physical impossibility of Prussia alone bearing the burthen, did absolutely oblige Prussia to insist upon. Was it acceded to, so as the future afforded the consolatory prospect of his majesty acting with that known alacrity—that well proved fidelity, in the defence of the empire, and the protection of its constitution, to the utmost of his power? But every impartial observer might have easily anticipated the consequences of the refusal of the required subsistence, and the return of the Prussian troops into his majesty's own states. Then might the over powerful and delirious enemy savage, uncontrolled, throughout the empire,

of Zern... county, do... diate payment... laid deceased... enticated, th... Execution... ward... 26th of March... Allen's Field... ARTER, about... age, five feet... fear on his horse... his allies... been accustomed... out a house, had... a gray cloth coat... shoes and stockings... mixt stockings... also a striped coat... the stole before he... and on the 17th of... stole a small form... her left thigh than... m informed he has... fold goods, and... George-town, and... is gone to Balc... on Howard's Hill... JAMES CARTER... and mare, so that... the above reward... given for the negro... le charges paid... ARD MASON... forewarned taking... May 12, 1794... TE... is upon at the fib... two days, viz. Mon... k, and at Mr. Tho... of South river, last... Fridays and Satur... handomely mark... this spring, and near... handomely form... and action, to m... not by the noted el... by captain Dobbin... out of a remarkab... unknown... Mr. Thomas Bick... will cover mares at... gs to the groom, if... e person sends two... and if four or more... two shillings and fix... the money is paid by... ht dollars each mare... e, under good fencing... Bicknell at 26. per... ay be had on reason... e liable for escapes of... MES WILLIAMS... ER... this season at the Hay... CARROLL, on Rhode... rty shillings each... rrel, fifteen hands two... bony, lengthy, strong... spring; he was got by... erty of Charles Carroll... is in the highest estim... Maryland for carriage and... aluable Virginia mare... week, but no warmth... a or before the first day... to be paid for each... barrels of corn, at the... horse... WILLIAM JOHNSON... 1794... MORE DAILY AD... ven considerably enlarg... and is now little inf... continent. The vend... on, both foreign and de... paper, and from its v... out the union, it is p... ehicle for advertisement... above at Six Dollars... paid on (subscribing)... of P. and S. Green, is... r, Philip Edwards, is... exceeding a square, is... lar, and for every co... cents... OLIS:... TACK and SAMUEL... EN.

and with plundering and unmercifully, pillaged and burnt down the Germans, their husbandry, all law, order and property, subject with unmerciful punishments, the continuance of more insupportable taxes, and drove from the hearts of Germans their natural love of virtue and order, by the aid of the seductive allurements of licentiousness, and the prospect of an unending anarchy.

All these and similar observations, so simple and so obvious as they were, did, nevertheless not succeed in bringing the arrangement for the subsistence of the army to a just conclusion. This proposal was, besides that, insufficiently connected with another arrangement, which his majesty had designed to offer the confederate powers, but which it did not seem good to his imperial majesty to comply with, and which other states did also not approve.

Moreover, this proposal gave rise to an exception, which, after so many and meritorious actions, such unparalleled sacrifices, which his majesty had already made, he, in truth, had no reason to expect, and to which his majesty, not without much sorrow, finds it his duty to make some remarks.

The furnishing of the Six Carles, by the elector of Mainz, has been represented as irregular, though in fact it is strictly constitutional. Moreover there were proposed precisely contradictory to the negotiations for the subsistence, and the universal arming of the militia was resolved on, though it is plain, that such a measure is as inefficient as dangerous, and completely adverse to the object proposed—Inefficient as it is, an enemy who presses forward in a mass with the intensity of fury, approved tactics, and a numerous artillery—Dangerous, because, when the peasant is armed, and brought away from his ordinary mode of life, the enemy may easily become his most dangerous seducer, and finally adverse to the object proposed, because such an armament is wholly incompatible with the operations and subsistence of disciplined armies. These reasons, which flowed from the most sincere conviction of his majesty, have been represented in the most odious colours; and the most false and scandalous motives have been attributed to him, for his dissent to this measure; and, in order to prevent the arrangement of the subsistence, projects of extending his dominions, of secularizing ecclesiastical territories, and of oppressing the empire, have been rumoured to have been in contemplation; and of which his majesty's known patriotism, and acknowledged virtues, will form the best contradiction.

After what is said, every hope of the subsistence being acceded to, being now vanished. His majesty has, therefore, taken the resolution no longer to grant his petition to the German empire. But to order his army (excepting twenty thousand auxiliaries, according to a former treaty) instantly to return to his own dominions. At the same time that his majesty finds himself compelled to withdraw a portion of his troops from the defence of those states, for which they have already combated with so much glory, he expresses the most earnest wishes, that those consequences he has above alluded to may not take place, but that the exertions of his imperial majesty, and of the empire, may eventually insure to both a full indemnity, and a general and honourable peace. To his majesty remains the just consolation, and permanent glory of having, on his part, made such sacrifices to the defence and safety of the emperor in the present awful crisis, as certainly few states in Europe, or members of the Germanic body, could without hesitation, have resolved upon.

BERLIN, March 13, 1794.
April 12. There is rumour here, that the emperor of Morocco, gained over by French money, means to attack the Spanish settlements on the coast of Africa. This will be a very troublesome diversion, although at this moment the marine of Spain is in good condition, and able to repress the piracies of the Moors.

April 13. Government dispatches were received on Tuesday, at Mr. Dundas's office, Whitehall, from Sir Robert Boyd, governor-general of Gibraltar, which mention, that all the inhabitants were well, and that they were plentifully supplied with provisions of every kind daily, from Spain and Algiers. Several letters from Flanders state the loss of the French on the 20th ult. at Le Cateau, as nearly double of that which was stated in the Gazette. They are said to have left 900 dead on the field, besides the prisoners, the greater part of whom were severely wounded. The Prussian general, Schweron, is said to have advanced in the environs of Warsaw, with two columns of 20,000 men. Letters from Vienna, of the 22d ult. state, that the emperor will certainly set out to the Netherlands, to go through the ceremonies of inauguration at Brussels, and to put himself afterwards at the head of his troops. His majesty's field equipage was preparing when the accounts came away. During the emperor's absence, a regency will be established, under the guidance of the archduke Leopold, Palatine of Hungary; princes Kausitz and Stahrenberg, and field-marshal Lasoy, will be members of this regency. The prince of Saxe Cobourg, as major Maitland stated in the house of commons on Thursday, is to be superseded. The emperor is to take the command of the combined armies in person, and to be assisted by a military council, at the head of which is general Mack. Such is the progress of a war against a people who, twelve months ago, were represented as incapable of finding troops, arms, ammunition, or provisions! All the great generals hitherto employed to subdue them, the king of Prussia, the duke of Brunswick,

general Wurmser, the prince of Saxe Cobourg, have either failed or been dismissed. The emperor of Germany, as if contracting for his last stake, is brought from his amusements at Vienna, to assist, in appearance, the command of the army, that men of abilities, not men of rank, may be enabled to direct its operations.

WHITES-TOWN, May 14.
The following may be depended on as fact: Some boatmen were proceeding with a boat load of fat and other articles, valued at 60l. from the Onondago salt spring to Niagara. While passing Fort Oswego, a detachment of British forces, stationed at that place, seized the boat and cargo, and considered them as a legal prize. The owner of the property seized obtained information that a boat was dispatched from Niagara, some time since, to Schenectady, on the Mohawk river, by the subjects of his Britannic majesty, for articles to a considerable amount. Expecting at his stop at Fort Oswego he raised a party of men, and proceeded to the Three River Point, where they came across the boat belonging to Niagara, on its return, with a cargo valued at upwards of three hundred pounds which they seized upon as a reprisal of the property taken from them at Fort Oswego.

We hear further, that the banks of the rivers to the westward are lined with privations, in wait for boats bound to Niagara, and other British settlements, which they are determined to detain, not only as reprisals, but as violations of the embargo laid upon all vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States.

May 21. By a gentleman of undoubted veracity, from Ontario county, we are informed, that governor Simcoe, immediately on receiving the talk delivered by lord Dorchester to the Indians, went to Niagara and ordered four companies of the British troops to proceed to the rapids of the Miami river, and there erect a fort, which is now building: he likewise used every persuasive measure to induce the Indians to continue at war with the United States—in which it is said, he is likely to succeed. This information is confirmed by a soldier who lately arrived in Ontario county from among the Indians; he was taken a prisoner at the defeat of St. Clair, and remained with the Indians till a short time since, when he was purchased of them by governor Simcoe, and set at liberty. He further adds, that the militia of Pennsylvania, to the number of 400, were busily employed in erecting a fort at Presque Isle. Both forts are said to be in great forwardness.

WOPCESTER, May 22.
On Saturday night last, we were visited, in this and the neighbouring towns, with a very heavy frost; by which fruit trees, grain, flax and other articles of produce, were exceedingly injured. In addition to this, the present severe drought wears a very threatening aspect with respect to the labours of the husbandman. While judgments are abroad in the land, let the inhabitants thereof learn righteousness.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.
Copy of a letter from general Wilkins, to colonel C. Bidle, dated Pittsburgh, 23d May, 1794.

"I this moment received yours of the 17th instant. I arrived about fifteen minutes ago from Le Boers, and left the detachment there well covered, and in good spirits. They have built, under my directions, two small block-houses picketed in, which I think will render them sufficiently strong until the reinforcement goes under captain Denny.

"The Indians I have conversed with still continue of the opinion that the British will make an opposition to the establishment at Presque Isle. There arrived at Cuffawago, while I was there, an Indian from Sandusky, where he had been left by the Senecas last fall, sick;—he says the lieutenant governor of Upper Canada, M'Kee, and Elliot, the Indian agent, (the two last refugees from this country) were visiting all the Indian towns in that quarter, and exciting them there to continue their opposition to the Americans, and assuring them of support from their father, the British monarch. He further adds, that they were prepared for fighting general Wayne the moment he moved;

A LIST of APPOINTMENTS in the MILITIA.
MAJOR-GENERALS. John E. Howard, John H. Stone, Levin Winder.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS:
Calvert and Anne-Arundel counties, John Davidson.
St. Mary's and Charles, John H. Briscoe.
P. George's and part of Montgomery, Uriah Forrest.
Part of Montgomery and Frederick, Jeremiah Crabb.
Frederick, Mountjoy Bailey.
Washington and Allegany, Moses Rawlings.

COUNTIES. LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.
Washington. Thomas Sprigg.
Rezin Davis.
William Van Lear.
Thomas Yates.
Aquila Hall.
Elias Dorsey.
Charles Carnan.
Edward Norwood.
Baltimore.

and that the British were crossing gardens at the Miami river. He confirms the accounts of the other Indians, that they were determined to oppose the establishment at Presque Isle."

Extract of a letter dated London, March 27th, brought by the Pigeon.

"The ministry have informed the American merchants that they may have a conveyance for outward bound vessels which they please. This is intended to prevent the Algerians from capturing American vessels. Should you not hear this from other quarters, you may depend it is fact."

Extract of a letter from Cadix, to a merchant in this city, dated April 8.

"By a letter of the third instant, from Gibraltar, I have advice that the Algerines have objected to the terms proposed to them by the Portuguese for continuing the truce, and have again declared war against them. In consequence of which the Portuguese squadron then in Gibraltar consisting of one line of battle ship, three frigates, and two brigs, were preparing for a cruise, which will keep their rovers at least within the Straits. In their late cruise they did not take one vessel, though they were seventeen in number."

ANNAPOLIS, June 12.
Extract of a letter from a very respectable mercantile bank in London, dated April 12, to their correspondents in Philadelphia.

"We observe that Mr. Madison's first proposition had been adopted, but that the attempt of discriminating duties will be fruitless. We trust that that prudence which has hitherto conducted the American councils will not be departed from, and that you may long continue to enjoy the blessings of peace.

"We hope the instructions issued by this government on the 8th of January, will have quieted men's minds in America, and, we flatter ourselves, ministers will act from such principles as will prevent any future misunderstandings.

"The conduct of the West-India admiralty courts have ever reflected discredit on this country, but we cannot for a moment conceive their measures will be justified by this government; on the contrary, we do not doubt, by lodging appeals here, those who have been aggrieved by the decisions of those courts will have ample satisfaction afforded them. Be assured the people of this country are equally anxious with you to maintain the most friendly intercourse with you, and that ministry dare not adopt any measure which would be so opposite to the general sentiments of the nation, as embroiling us in an American war.

"Danton, Chabot, Fabre D'Eglantine, &c. were guillotined on the 6th instant; the two former behaved with great fortitude, but the latter showed great signs of weakness."

To be sold, on Wednesday next, the 18th instant, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. WILLIAM FOXCROFT, in this city.

A PARCEL of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE, for CASH.
RICHARD BREWER.
Annapolis, June 9, 1794. *et. l. lora*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the honourable justices of Calvert county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the said county, on the waters of the Chesapeake bay, and in all Saint's Parish, called and known by the name of PARKER'S CLIFFS (part whereof is in his possession) or so much of the said tract of land as may be necessary to ascertain his part of the same, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.
JEREMIAH BADEN.
Calvert county, June 6, 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.

- COUNTIES.
- Baltimore-towns.
 - Harford.
 - Allegany.
 - Frederick.
 - Montgomery.
 - Charles.
 - Calvert.
 - Prince-George's.
 - Somerset.
 - Anne-Arundel.
 - Saint-Mary's.
 - Worcester.
 - Caroline.
 - Queen-Anne's.
 - Dorchester.
 - Talbot.
 - Cecil.
 - Kent.

Letters have been sent, &c. and them, to have the following resolution to the remaining solution are to be him, and that moderate intention v. Whereas the d ments under the pension should is hereby authori paid by the pers

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

MY white man, negro DICK, ran away from me on 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 turtout, 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 woolly 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.

BEING extremely anxious to fulfil the purposes 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.

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.

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 tentments, 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 expense. 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.

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.

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, at Dr. James Murray's, 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.

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.

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 20, 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, } Executors.
RICHARD WELCH, }

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 re-publish the above.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Montgomery 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 country kersey black yarn full 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 likely 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. Whoever 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.

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 remarkably long large feet; had on and took with him, a country cloth over jacket of strong black and white yarn, twilled and folded, pretty much worn, and broke about the button-holes and seams, a white cotton under jacket, olivabing 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 consequence 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.

THIS is to give public notice, that I shall leave America for the West-Indies in all May, 1794, and 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 Woodcock, my attorney, in fact, until I return from the West Indies.

RICHARD TOOTELL,
Annapolis, May 8, 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 to be earnestly wished that this notice may be made known, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

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

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Wednesday the 25th 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 forehead, a round face, full of pimples, his smiles exceedingly much when he walks, he has been accustomed to attend on horses, and waiting about a barbery had on and took with him a new parson's gray cloth coat with three buttons on each of the sleeves and pocket, a striped waistcoat, and satinet breeches, mixed buckram new coarse shoes, and a round hat, also a striped 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 female mare, big with foal, branded on her left thigh with 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 Baltimore, 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.

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, two days, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, in each week.

FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white, five years old this spring, and ten 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 Dobbin, 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 25. per week, and superior pasturage may be had on reasonable terms, but he will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

April 25, 1794. JAMES WILLIAMS.

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.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ZEPHANIAH TURNER, late of Charles county, deceased, 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 17th, 1794.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 1 9, 1 7 9 4.

ARLON, March 29.

ESTERDAY we had a severe encounter with the imperialists near to this city. At first we were driven back by a very vigorous attack; but soon we rallied and advancing in a mass compelled the enemy to fly before us. Arlon opened its gates; we entered the city, drums beating, colours flying, and we have got possession of eight pieces of cannon, and a variety of other valuable articles have fallen into our hands.

FRANCFORT, March 31.

Hardly had the court of Vienna and the circles received intelligence that the king of Prussia had ordered his troops to quit the Upper Rhine, when deputations were instantly sent from all parts to general Mollendorff, to engage him to suspend the march of his troops, until the return of a courier who set out to carry to Berlin the assent of the emperor and the circles, to all the demands of the king of Prussia. General Mollendorff thought proper to pay some deference to this request, and the march was suspended. We learn, that the French republicans are receiving reinforcements on the side of Spire and Neustadt, and that they are forming bridges across the Gueich and the Spierbach. Their reputation for valour and discipline seems to promise them brilliant success. The spirit of hubbub and confusion prevails of late in the councils of the allies. The plans of Mr. Mack for the present campaign, which were boasted of as master pieces in tactics, are at present useless, so that they must set about planning anew.

We learn from Liege, that the republican army has established from Dunkirk to Philippeville, six camps which are in excellent positions, and capable of mutually supporting one another. A division of that army is actually in the ci-devant dutchy of Bouillon, the inhabitants whereof desire to be united to the French republic.

BRUSSELS, April 13.

Our generals, as well as those of the enemy, appear to have waited the presence of the emperor, to commence their operations.

The French, under the command of general Pichegru, continue to form a vast camp near Cambray. All their forces are collected in that point with the utmost activity, and they have taken the greater part of the garrisons, excepting only those which are most strongly threatened by the allies. Reinforcements are hourly arriving at Cambray, from every part of France, amongst the latter has been a body of cavalry, to the amount of 200 men, consisting of a regiment of carabiniers, of the hussars of Chambrant, and a corps of chasseurs.

As to the grand combined army, under the prince of Cobourg, it is still concentrated beyond Valenciennes and Quesnoy. The greater part of the forces in the province of Tournay are marching with the utmost diligence to that quarter; these circumstances cause it to be believed, that a general and decisive action may daily be expected.

On the 6th instant, a large body of the conventional troops advanced from Lisle, to reconnoitre our positions between that town and Tournay. They advanced to Baißennâ, within two leagues of the latter place, and a conflict ensued, in which the dragoons of Latour greatly distinguished themselves. The French, however, accomplished their object, and retired in good order.

VALENCIENNES, April 14.

This day arrived here his imperial majesty the emperor, and was received with the most unequivocal demonstrations of loyalty and love. The whole town is to be illuminated to-night, and rebounds every where with the loudest acclamations of "Long live Francis II. our dearly beloved sovereign." To-morrow, if the weather permits, the emperor is to review that part of the army which is already encamped; and next Thursday or Friday our operations will begin.

The Carnagnoles are encamped between Landrecy and Guise, between 80 and 100,000 men strong. As our grand army is superior to theirs, not only in every military accomplishment, but also, (which has never yet been the case) in numbers, we entertain the most confident hopes, that unless the republicans should think proper to avoid a battle, one of the completest victories must crown the attack, which in all probability before the end of this week will be made against them.

TOURNAY, April 15.

The wet weather still prevents those active operations which the season might have been expected to produce; the heavy artillery is now moving from Macklin to the army; and from the march and disposition of the troops, we expect that the campaign will commence with the investment of Bouchem.

A few French deserters, and but very few, occasionally come into our advanced posts. They report that the republican armies have taken the field. It is said, that they have a great number of cavalry; not less along the whole frontier than 45,000.

Several Hessian and Hanoverian regiments, and some British cavalry, have, within this last week, passed through here to join the prince of Cobourg's army near Valenciennes.

PARIS, April 13.

Letters from Strasburg, read in the Jacobin club, speak of an advantage gained over the enemy in the territory of Deux Ponts, by which the republic had acquired cattle, warlike stores, and 800 gold medals with the effigy of Capet. The vigorous measures of general Dieche, made the aristocrats and banditti on the other side of the Rhine tremble. There was every prospect of a fruitful harvest.

The letters from Lyons to the same club, state the disturbance which prevails in that city, where new riots and treasons are on foot. In a report on this subject, Dumas maintained that every idea of humanity and sensibility should be laid aside; and the more especially, as in several parts of the French territory, the patriots were imprisoned, and the aristocrats at large.

Fouche confirmed this statement, and observed, that the blood of traitors ought to fatten the soil of liberty, and to establish its power on the most solid basis. A member attempting to inculpate this speaker, Robespierre paid the highest compliments to his patriotism. The accuser quitted the hall, observing that the truth of the facts on which his charge rested, would soon come out.

LONDON, April 3.

INFORMERS AND SEDITION.

The mayor of a very loyal corporation in Warwickshire, was lately visited by some London informers, who were sent down to the place by the Crown and Anchor Society to watch for sedition. The information given was, that a strange masculine woman, who it was suspected, belonged to some of the corresponding societies, appeared in the disguise of a ballad singer, roaring out a song which had one line, they were certain, that had a disloyal tendency: the treasonable line was,

"As tall and as straight as the poplar tree."

This he thought, must certainly allude to the TREE OF LIBERTY, and ordered his clerk to make out a mittimus, which was with some difficulty set aside by a by-stander desiring to look at the printed song, in which the line was,

"As tall and as straight as the poplar tree."

Nothing can be more audacious than the contempt with which the French treat the sublime science of generalship. To beat marshal Freytag, and raise the siege of Dunkirk, they sent Houchard, a horse dealer; to beat the prince of Saxe Cobourg, and raise the siege of Maubeuge, they sent Jourdan, a haberdasher; to retake Toulon, they sent Dugomier, a stationer; to beat the duke of Brunswick and drive general Wurmser out of Alsace, they sent Hoche, a postilion—and more insulting than all the rest, every one of these low fellows succeeded in his mission.

April 19. According to letters from Malaga, two new ships of war, La Balguire, of 70 guns, and El Palche, of 50 guns, were launched the last month, both which were commissioned and fitted for sea. The Spanish squadron in the Mediterranean will be considerably augmented this summer, on account of the exertions that the French are making, at Toulon, &c. to have a fleet, if possible in that sea.

The convention about to be entered into between Great-Britain, Prussia and Holland, will not be ready to lay before parliament, until after the recess.

Agreeably to the negotiation concluded between Great-Britain and Prussia, Prussia is to send into the field against France, 90,000 men. Of this number, 32,000 men will join the army of his royal highness the duke of York in the Netherlands, and 20,000 are to be in the pay of the emperor, to begin the first day of April. The latter are to act with the rest of the Prussians on the Upper Rhine. Those regiments which quit the environs of Mentz, will immediately be replaced by others.

The accounts brought by yesterday's mails are not decisive respecting the operations of the Prussian troops, but only confirm their having received orders from Berlin to halt until further notice.

All the troops of the other combined powers are in motion, having quitted their winter cantonments, and there can be no doubt but we shall soon receive some important news.

There is not the least appearance of any negotiation on the tapis for a peace at present.

Since the Polish general, Kosinc's entrance into Cracow, he has taken an inventory of all the gold and silver in the churches and royal castles; his revolutionary tribunal consists of 14 members; since then the

constitution of the 1st of May, 1791, has been solemnly acknowledged by oath, in the church of Marienhorn; the procession went there attended by military music.

The Universal, published from this quarter, enjoins the highest respect for the Austrian territory; and although the Polish reformers have seized some Imperial magazines, they have sent a very civil message to the Austrian commandants, assuring them of an ample indemnification; they are said to be furnished with money from France.

The revolutionary spirit has spread into several other parts of the republic; where many of the disbanded regiments have risen in arms. The Castellan Rimielwysky was tried by the revolutionary tribunal at Cracow, and hanged in the market-place on the same day.

Bodies of Russians and Prussians, to the amount of 25,000 men, being on their march to Cracow, where the malcontents have not above 6 or 7000 men, badly provided with artillery, their dispersion was daily expected. Several notes have passed between the permanent council and the Prussian minister, on the subject of disturbances, and a court is open to try offenders as fast as they are apprehended.

There is a gentleman in town, who was formerly secretary to general Washington, and left Paris no longer ago than the 11th instant. He was witness to the execution of Danton and the other conspirators, and says, there was no kind of tumult during the ceremony. Paris is now tolerably well supplied with provisions; and it appears, that the fleet of vessels which lately caused an alarm for the safety of Jersey, was only a very large fleet of coasting vessels, carrying provisions for the supply of Paris. About 10,000 cavalry set out on their march from Paris on the 9th instant, to reinforce the northern army.

The king of Prussia, to save himself from the further censure of every ingenious mind has transferred M. de Fayette and M. de Maubourg, to an Austrian dungeon; and for this act he justifies himself by saying, that they were originally the prisoners of the emperor. M. de Lameth and M. de Puy, are still in Prussia, but whether closely confined, or remaining on account of their health being demolished, we cannot say.

Resistance has, at length, commenced to the empire of Russia and the king of Prussia, in Poland. Many large parties of the dismissed Polish troops are in arms against both these sovereigns, and some entire regiments, although not dismissed, have gone over to their comrades. General Koscincsko signed, at Cracow, on the 24th, a manifesto, in which he states the motives of one insurrection. General Madalinski, who is at the head of another, has entered the country lately transferred from Poland to Prussia; and eighty Polish noblemen have confederated at Siradin for the support of both.

A congress of all the Italian states is opened at Milan, to concert measures for the common defence; all the deputies had arrived except the Neapolitan minister; their object is the raising an army of 40,000 men; Venice refuses to join the coalition, and Parma will not grant any contribution towards the war.

Letters from Genoa of the 22d ult. state, that the French minister in that city had received an express, with dispatches from Bastia, from Lacombe St. Michael, the commandant. Lord Hood, after having collected his naval and land forces before Bastia, had given orders to his troops, united with the Corsicans under the command of general Paoli, to attack that place at once by sea and land; but that the enterprise had failed of success.

The French and Corsican garrison of Bastia, not only stood the attack, but, in a sortie which they made, obliged the united British and Corsican forces to abandon their design, with the loss of some pieces of cannon. The republicans also took several prisoners, among whom they number the nephew of general Paoli, who is said to have been wounded.

It is said that the red-hot balls fired from Bastia, destroyed two British men of war; and general Paoli is stated to have embarked on board the English fleet.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 28.

The ship from Calabar, touched at Dominick, which she left on the 19th ultimo. At that time, Guadeloupe was not completely in our possession; Point Petre had been taken, and Basseterre attacked; one third of it was burnt in consequence of the French having set fire to it.

A letter from a respectable merchant, an inhabitant of St. Mark, dated the 26th ultimo, and addressed to his partner here, mentions, that one ship of the line, two frigates, and 1500 troops, were actually arrived at Cape Nicholz-Mole.

We feel concern, in informing the public, from authority, that an attempt made on Bombard, from the Mole, has proved unsuccessful. As a surprise was intended, the attack was in the night; but notwithstanding every precaution, the enemy were apprized

of our intention, and fully prepared to receive us. The darkness of the night caused confusion, which obliged the troops to retire with some loss, as per annexed list of killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Prisoners, 1 subaltern, 16 rank and file.—Killed, 1 subaltern, 6 rank and file.—Wounded, 1 serjeant, 6 rank file.

Lieutenant Ravencroft, of the 20th, killed.
Lieutenant Urquart, Royal, taken prisoner.

PORTSMOUTH, May 31.

FROM CADIZ.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Maurice and John Roberts, merchants, Cadiz, to a merchant in this town, dated April 8, 1794.

"SIR,

"We have just received advice from Gibraltar, that the Portuguese and Algerines have broke up the truce—an event which took place on the 25th ult. The terms proposed by the former were indigestible. We consider it a fortunate event, as the trade from the United States to this quarter will again revive. There is not a single Algerine now out the Straits, nor will they be permitted in future. The Portuguese have already a squadron in their environs to prevent it."

WARREN, May 31.

Extract of a letter from the mate of a vessel at Havre-de-Grace, to his friend in Newport, dated March 20, 1794.

"Yesterday was brought in here a brig from England, the captain of which informs, that a revolution is daily expected in that kingdom.—American vessels bound to any other port are brought in here by the frigates, the Channel being full of them, upwards of 50 sail are now in this harbour; some having been brought in, and others detained by the embargo.—Last week arrived in this town, the first division of troops from the south of France, where their enemies are entirely defeated, and the troops all returning.—In this place there are seven new frigates just launched, several bomb-ships and 90 transports fitting to sail in 15 days, supped for England.—It is said 50,000 troops are to embark from this port, and 150,000 at Brest, &c.—The armies in France are well supplied, but the inhabitants are much in want, provisions being at a very high price; but upon the whole, the affairs of France go on very prosperously."

FROM RUTLAND, (Vermont) May 27.

By a gentleman from St. John's we are informed, that the British have just completed a brig, at that place, mounting twelve guns; the brig is every way completed and well manned, and is now stationed at Point-a-Fair, on lake Champlain; that a very large row galley is now building at St. John's; and that the garrison at Montreal was immediately to be strengthened by the addition of a regiment of his majesty's troops from Quebec!

NEW-YORK, June 9.

The brig George, captain Prowse, of Portsmouth, N. H. arrived here on Saturday, from Bourdeaux, which place she failed from on the 18th of April.

We understand from captain Prowse, that the convention had sent to Bourdeaux, 800,000 livres, in part for an indemnity for the American ships detained there; to all whom permission had been granted for sailing; which they were preparing to do, as soon as they could get a supply of provisions.

We further learn, that great exertions were making to fit out a very large number of transport ships, on board of which a large army was to be embarked.

The day captain Prowse sailed, a letter was received from Paris, by the representatives of the people, informing that the king of Prussia had acknowledged the independence of the republic.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, dated April 3, to their correspondent in this city, by the April packet.

"Every thing here is dark and gloomy, all business is at a stand, and that useful order of men, the middle class, are next a kin to starving; it is expected there will be an order of council, prohibiting emigration; the ministry have had recourse to private subscriptions for raising troops, so that we shall be soon over-run with camps and armies—and we see no immediate prospect of the calamitous war in which we are engaged put an end to—God grant you may be preferred in a state of peace."

Extract from the record of the committee of public safety of the national convention, dated 7th day Germinal, the second year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

On the report made by the minister of foreign affairs, relative to the representations made by the United States, Denmark, Sweden, Genoa and the Hanse-Towns, to obtain the raising of the embargo laid on all foreign vessels actually detained at Bourdeaux.

Considering that the motives which gave room for this embargo, no longer exist; and that it becomes the dignity and justice of the republic to grant sufficient indemnities to the foreign proprietors of ships, whose interests have suffered by the embargo, and to facilitate the departure of their vessels.

The committee of public safety, by virtue of the powers delegated to them by the decree of the 14th Frimaire, 4th December.

Resolved as follows:—

1. The embargo laid upon all foreign ships at Bourdeaux, shall be raised without delay; and the captains are at full liberty to depart, conforming them-

selves nevertheless to the laws and decrees relative to the exportation of goods.

2. No foreign ship that arrived at Bourdeaux before the 12th of Nivose, the 1st of January, and detained in consequence of the embargo, shall pay any other duties than those that were exacted from foreign vessels before that epoch.

3. The captains or proprietors shall produce accounts of their expenses, and of the indemnities they claim, to the administrators of the navy, who are to forward them with their observations to the executive.

The executive council shall fix the indemnity to be granted to the captain or proprietors which shall be paid them, or to their attorneys, upon the approved decision of the committee of public safety.

4. The captains shall be at liberty to get an export, on account of this indemnity, and without waiting for its fixation, the necessary provisions for their return voyages.

5. The committee of public safety, leave at the disposal of the minister of the navy the sum of 800,000 livres, to be advanced to the captains, on account of their indemnities, according to their respective wants, to be verified by the consuls of their nations.

6. The minister of the navy, as soon as he has ships of war which he can dispose of, is directed to escort beyond the Cape, such of the neutral vessels which are exposed to the depredations of the Barbary privateers.

7. The minister of foreign affairs, is to acquaint the different governments it concerns with this resolution, and the minister of the navy is to put it into execution in the most speedy manner possible.

Signed in the registers,

B. BARRERE,

B. LINDET,

CARNOT,

BILLAUD VARENNES,

By extract,

Signed,

For copy,

For copy,

COLLOT D'HERBOIS,

SAINTE-JUST,

ROBERSPIERRE,

C. A. PRIEUR,

BILLAUD VARENNES,

B. LINDET.

DEFOURQUE,

JOSEPH FEWICK.

June 11. Captain Welsh informs, that there were nineteen privateers under French commissions in the harbour of Charleston, on the 31st ult. and five fitting out.

The Sanpareil had just arrived with a Spanish ship of fourteen guns, from the Havana bound to Cadiz, and laden with 1700 boxes of sugar; and a brig from Curacao bound to Amsterdam. A large English ship, with 300 hogheads of sugar and 200 puncheons of rum, bound from Jamaica to London, was captured and sent into Savanna by the Point-Petre, captain Talbot, who engaged in company with another privateer, a large Dutch ship from Curacao, bound to Amsterdam—She struck after a severe action of two hours, having six men killed, and her ammunition expended. Captain Talbot was obliged to abandon the prize, soon after he took her, to a Dutch frigate. She had seventeen shot through her cabin.

The St. Joseph, a French privateer, lately taken by the Flying-Fish, was retaken by the Sanpareil, and sent into Charleston.

June 12. An English brig arrived this day from Bristol, which place she left the 24th of April—It is reported that an account was received at Bristol, the day she failed, of a battle between the French and the allies, in which the latter had the advantage.

June 13. The accounts received by the last mail, from the western counties, contain very painful information, relatively to the hostile proceedings and disposition of the Indians in that quarter. The boats in passing with provisions to Fort de Bruf, have been attacked, and a few persons killed and wounded. It appears, likewise, that the trails of several parties have been discovered in the country contiguous to the Kiskemenetas and Allegany; the settlement at Pine-Run has broken up, and apprehensions of an attack are expected at every station on the frontier.—Great dissatisfaction is publicly declared at the suspension of the Presque Isle establishment; and an explanation upon that subject seems indispensable. We hope in tomorrow's paper to lay the particulars on these various topics before the public.

GREENSBURGH, June 6, 1794.

SIR,

I beg leave to lay before you a statement of the information I have received, of the hostile disposition manifested by the Indians on our frontiers:

On Friday last, in the morning of the same day, a canoe was fired on above the mouth of Kiskemenetas, in the Allegany river, by which one man was killed and two wounded; on the same day, in the evening, captain Sharp's boat was attacked in the Kiskemenetas river, near to Chamber's station, having just set off for Kentucky, by a party of Indians supposed to be twelve in number; there were but three men and one boy with the boat when attacked, and the savages kept up a constant fire on the boat while she kept drifting down the river.

It appears that one man and a boy were killed, one made his escape, and captain Sharp, supposed to be mortally wounded; the boat with some women and a number of children, miraculously got to Pittsburg. By a letter just received from colonel Charles Campbell, he informs me, that the spies had made a discovery of a large trail of Indians on Pine creek, above the Kettaming, who appeared by the track, to make for the settlement.

By another discovery of the spies, it appears, that three canoes, with six or seven Indians in each, had crossed the Allegany river at the mouth of Puchoty, in consequence of which, the settlement of Pine-Run

is broken up, and a very general alarm excited on the frontiers.

Several parties have turned out voluntarily to intercept the enemy, if possible, and for the security of the frontiers, but as these are not regular draughts, it is not to be expected they will remain out more than a few days—there is great reason to believe these Indians are of the Six Nations, and that the frontiers will of course continue to be constantly harassed. By the best information, it appears, that many even of the frontier inhabitants are destitute both of arms and ammunition; and that a supply at this place would prove extremely useful for the use of such as turn out on occasional scouts.

Waiting your pleasure and directions in the premises, I remain your excellency's very humble servant,

WILLIAM JACK,

His excellency Thomas Mifflin, Esquire.

EXTRAORDINARY APPEARANCE OF THE MOON.

The following advertisement, copied from the Daily Advertiser, we consider as a curiosity worth communicating to our readers:—

A lady in passing over London bridge, on Monday the third of February, was accosted by a boy under seeming agitation of spirits, who pulling her by the gown, earnestly requested her to look at the moon, which he was inclined to believe, from its alarming appearance, was not the moon; the lady looked up, and to her great surprize perceived the moon rock for a considerable space, and when it ceased she saw the appearance of great armies of soldiers, both horse and foot, pass over the orb. This lady, as well as the boy, saw repeated three times between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. If the boy, or any one to whom he may have mentioned the circumstances, should see this advertisement, and will call at Mr. Clarson's, china-man, Market-street, St. James's-market, or send a line to A. B. to be left there, mentioning when and where he may be spoken to, he will be handsomely rewarded. [London paper.]

WINCHESTER, June 9.

Indian depredations still continue on the S. W. frontier, but, in some instances the savages have been made to pay for their temerity—a party of them having lately stolen horses, &c. from a settlement on Beaver creek, they were pursued by a party of militia; headed by captain John Beard, who recovered the horses and other articles taken, killed two Indians and wounded four.

Captain Beard also took three guns, ten shot bags, and fourteen blankets. One of the fellows killed was richly dressed and wore a medal engraved with the arms of the United States—from the date, it was presented in 1789.

We are informed from good authority (via the Creek nation) that between the 20th and 28th ult. a large body of Creeks passed the lower towns for war against the Cumberland settlements.

On the 30th lieutenant-colonel Kelly, with a party of the Knox county militia, went in pursuit of the Indians who murdered Castee's family, as mentioned in our last, and on the day following, about day-break, an advanced party of his command, forsook the Tennessee, near the Tellasse, where they found the Indians, fired on them, killed one fellow and wounded another; one squaw was killed, contrary to the wishes or intentions of the party; the Indians betook themselves to the almost inaccessible spurs of the mountains, but by the exertions of the men, who ascended it, in the face of a very heavy fire, they were routed, five warriors killed, and several squaws, and children taken prisoners, who were set at liberty. Colonel Kelly brought off three horses, lately taken from the frontiers.—He left undisturbed, his corn, horses, and other property, which he found in Tellasse. [Knoxville Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, June 17.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated May 11.

"There is a most malignant fever raging here at present, and it is highly necessary, as you tender the safety of your families and the community, that the condition of the crews of every vessel from this place should be strictly inspected before they are suffered to mix with society. The hot weather is now coming on in America, and by seasonable precaution you may prevent a similar catastrophe to what has already happened to the first town in the United States."

Translation of the declaration of the court of Portugal. Having certified with all certainty, in the presence of the prince our lord, that the truce between this court and the regency of Algiers, was broken, our said lord has pleased to ordain, that the war with the said regency should be continued as formerly, for that purpose taking all possible precautions that the Algerine corsairs should not pass into the ocean, which the royal board of commerce, agriculture, manufactures and navigation, commands to be made public by this present edict.

(Signed) THEO. GOMES DE CARVALHO.

Lisbon, April 10.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA to the PRINCE DE Saxe-Cobourg.

"I am eager to inform you that it is my intention to give orders to my field-marshal Mollendorff, to leave behind a corps of 20,000 men under the command of lieutenant-general Kalkreuth, to withdraw with the rest of my army from the environs of Mentz, and to march towards Cologne. I request you, for that purpose, to take the necessary measures, that the retreat of the most considerable part of my troops do not turn out advantageous to the enemy, but that the fortresses of Mentz, and the empire in general remain

* Cologne is about eighty miles N. W. of Mentz.

covered against hostile incursions necessary to make the troops who put them necessary provisions on the departure will not follow. I shall not file off at once, therefore have time sufficient positions. I hope, at the have the goodness to take marshal Mollendorff's instructions, and when, by your shall have informed you, troops shall depart, the e not suffer any obstruction (Signed) "W. Poldam, March 11,

ANNAPOLIS

Extract of a letter from merchant in Philadelphia

"It is with the highest you, that this day was newing hostilities, as he Algiers—and a strong to join a squadron in covers, and prevent their

* The first VOLU are requested to meet lay evening next, preo form the battalion, co with six cartridges each By order of the ARCHIBA

To be SOLD, to the town, in Charles c day of July next, F FOUR valuable N likely boys, late WRIGHT, deceased. St. Mary's county, J

To be DISPOSED of CASH, or BAR LIKELY health twenty-three yo come to all kinds of h man language well, her matter has more for. For further par hereof. June 12, 1794

In virtue of a decree passed the seventh will, after the twer that time and the his house in Calver VATE SALE,

THE REAL P CHEW, late o seized, altogether or i owing terms: The with approved secur money, and interest the time of sale, the the sale shall be con purchase money and Any person desirous will apply to major F del county, to whose iguous.

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Calvert county, J

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covered against hostile invasion. It being in other respects necessary to make arrangements to procure the troops who put themselves on the march, the necessary provisions on the road to Cologne, their departure will not follow so rapidly; and those troops shall not file off at once, but by divisions. You will therefore have time sufficient to make the necessary dispositions. I hope, at the same time, that you will have the goodness to take measures, that when field-marshal Mollendorff shall have finished his preparations, and when, by virtue of the orders received, he shall have informed you of the days on which the troops shall depart, the execution of this resolution do not suffer any obstruction.
(Signed) "WILLIAM FREDERICK."
Potfdam, March 11, 1794.

ANNAPOLIS, June 19.
Extra of a letter from John Bulkley and Sons, to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated Lisbon, April 10.

"It is with the highest satisfaction we acquaint you, that this day was published here, an edict renewing hostilities, as heretofore, with the regency of Algiers—and a strong reinforcement sails to-morrow to join a squadron in the Straits, to block up the coasts, and prevent their coming into the Atlantic."
* The first VOLUNTEER COMPANY of this city, are requested to meet the other companies, on Saturday evening next, precisely at four o'clock, in order to form the battalion, completely armed, and provided with six cartridges each.
By order of the captain,
ARCHIBALD VAN-HORN, Sec'y.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at Benedict-town, in Charles county, on Thursday the third day of July next, for READY MONEY,
FOUR valuable NEGROES, one man and three likely boys, late the property of JOHN CARTWRIGHT, deceased.
HENRY TUBMAN.
St. Mary's county, June 3, 1794.

To be DISPOSED of, at PRIVATE SALE, for CASH, or BARTERED for TOBACCO,
A LIKELY healthy negro WOMAN, about twenty-three years of age, she is well accustomed to all kinds of house-work, and speaks the German language well, has no fault, but is sold because her master has more of the sex than he has occasion for. For further particulars inquire of the printers hereof.
June 12, 1794. Matthew Beard

In virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor, passed the seventh of February last, the subscriber will, after the twentieth of July next, and between that time and the first day of August following, at his house in Calvert county, DISPOSE of at PRIVATE SALE,
THE REAL PROPERTY of which LOCK CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel county, died seized, altogether or in convenient parcels, on the following terms: The purchaser or purchasers to bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, and interest thereon, within two years from the time of sale, the land not to be conveyed until the sale shall be confirmed by the chancellor, and the purchase money and interest shall be fully discharged. Any person desirous of viewing the lands alluded to, will apply to major RICHARD CHEW, of Anne-Arundel county, to whose dwelling plantation they lie contiguous.
The creditors of the said LOCK CHEW are requested to exhibit their several claims to the chancellor, within six months from the first day of August next, in conformity with the directions of the said decree.
JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee,
Calvert county, June 12, 1794. 10/19/94

THE subscriber intends to apply to the auditor of the treasury, for the renewal of the following destroyed certificates:—
No. 82687, on interest from January, 1782, for 2500 dollars, final settlements, issued to John C. Jones, lost on the twenty-fourth July, 1788, at Cedar Point, washed away by the overflowing of the river in my house.
No. 8176 and 8181, on interest from the eighth of May, 1779, for 500 dollars each, Pennsylvania loan-office, issued to Margaret Murray, and 444 2/3 final settlements, issued to cornet William Murdock, Amond's corps, lost the twenty-ninth January, 1793, near Baltimore, in the mail going to Philadelphia.
JOHN C. JONES.
Cedar Point, 4th June, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the court for Anne-Arundel county, at the ensuing September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in said county, called THE LEVEL, and also to mark and bound that part of the LEVEL belonging to him, according to the provisions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.
ABSALOM RIDGELY.
Annapolis, June, 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. 24 F. GREEN.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on the Head of Severn, on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1794; a negro man named CÆSAR, about forty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, a stout well made fellow, except his legs, which are rather small in proportion to his body, and in walking bend very much forward; the said fellow has been brought up to plantation work, and can saw with the whip-saw; he had on when he ran away a pair of cotton breeches, of snabrig shirt, and fearnought coat, and it is probable he took with him some other cloaths. Any person taking up the said fellow and bringing him home, or confining him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by LANCELOT WARFIELD.
June 12, 1794. 10/17/94

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the honourable justices of Calvert county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the said county, on the waters of the Chesapeake bay, and in all Saint's Parish, called and known by the name of PARKER'S CLIFFETS, (part whereof is in his possession) or so much of the said tract of land as may be necessary to ascertain his part of the same, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.
JEREMIAH BADEN.
Calvert county, June 6, 1794. 2

To be SOLD;

At private Sale,

ABOUT two thousand acres of LAND, lying on a 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. 5

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, at Dr. James Murray's, 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. 5

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. 8

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 desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
HATCH DENT, of Jno.
Charles county, May 10, 1794. 3 X

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 requested to attend at MILTON HILTS, in said county, on the eighth day of July next, with their claims properly authenticated.
BETSEY COURTS, administratrix.
Charles county, May 10, 1794. 2

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late ROBERT BRENT, of Charles county, are requested once more to exhibit them properly attested, 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. 2

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.
May 16, 1794. 3 X

THE co-partnership of ALEXANDER and LOWE 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.

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 20, 1794. 5

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, }

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 bill.
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. 6

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Montgomery 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 country kersey black yarn filled 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 likely 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. Whoever 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 faking off the above negro at their peril.
Montgomery county, May 12, 1794. 3 X

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 fullod, pretty much worn, and broke about the button-holes and seams, a white cotton under jacket, of snabrig 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 consequence 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. 3 X

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 Mois, 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 Elijah Rebsffen, on Magothy, or the subscriber.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

May 20, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS HOPEWELL, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to hand them in, properly authenticated, for payment, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

CLARE G. HOPEWELL, Executrix.

May 26, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Padworth Farm, on the 20th of April last, a mulatto girl named JENNY, about nineteen years of age, remarkably stout and handsome, with straight black hair; had on when she went away, a fine white muslin jacket and petticoat, a high crowned black beaver hat, with a narrow riband round it, blue sash, cotton stockings, and leather shoes, with high heels; she took with her sundry articles of apparel, among others a red moreens petticoat, and a red and white calico jacket. I am informed she fled, after she left home, that she had leave from her mistress to hire herself, and that she was then looking for a place, and it seems she crossed Patapiscus river a few days afterwards and went to Baltimore-town in the stage. As she was raised in that place and has relations there, it is probable she is harboured among them. She is entirely unacquainted with all kinds of house work, and is subject to a hoarse cough, and has some scars on her back and shoulders, occasioned by her being scalded when a child. Whoever will apprehend said girl, and bring her to the subscriber, living about one mile from Queen-Anne, or secure her so that she may be had again, shall receive the above reward, if taken in this state, if out of it THIRTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges.

ABRAHAM CLARK, Manager.

Prince-George's county, June 2, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Tuesday the 20th ult. from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near the Governor's Bridge, negro HARRY, a likely well made fellow, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 20 years of age; had on and took with him, a blue frize or duffel coat, an over jacket and breeches of white plains, new ticklenburg shirt, felt hat, and country made shoes and stockings; he will probably endeavour to pass for a free man, by the name of Boston, as he hath for some time past said he descended from a free woman of that name, and hath attended the general court several terms to petition for his freedom, but could never produce any evidence to induce any gentleman of the bar to file a petition for him. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS if taken up within twenty miles of home, and if at a greater distance the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL TYLER.

June 2, 1794.

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.

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.

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, 1785, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

E. PLOWDEN, THOMAS ALLSTAN, WILLIAM GOODRUM, RICHARD MASON.

May 19th, 1794.

FOR SALE,

THE late dwelling plantation of HEZEKIAH DENT, of Charles county, deceased, containing between 300 and 400 acres, lying on GILBERT SWAMP, about 10 miles below Port-Tobacco, 33 from Alexandria, and 45 from the federal city; this plantation is well furnished with comfortable and convenient buildings of all kinds, and all other necessary improvements, in pretty good repair, with large and thriving orchards of the different kinds of fruit. There are about 130 acres of this place woodland, of pretty rail timber and good fire-wood, the soil well adapted to the produce of grain, and particularly to that of wheat and rye. Any person inclining to purchase may view the land, and obtain any farther information respecting it, by applying to the subscriber, living upon the said plantation.

MARTHA DENT.

Charles county, May 26, 1794.

To be SOLD,

On reasonable terms,

A BEAUTIFULL thorough bred MARE, and A FILLY at her foot. The above mare is this season covered by HIGH-FLYER. For particulars apply to

JOHN CRAGGS.

N. B. She was got by Mr. Galloway's Old Selim, and dam of Mr. Ogle's Badger.

London-town, May 30, 1794.

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 furcoat, 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 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.

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 Clarksburch. 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.

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.

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.

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 forehead, 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 hearse; had on and took with him a new peacock's gray cloth coat, with three buttons on each of the sleeves and patch of striped waistcoat, and fustian breeches, mist stockings, new coarse shoes, and a round hat, with a striped coat, buff casimer jacket and breeches; he stole before he went off a large sum of money, and on the 10th of April he came to my plantation and stole a small level mare, big with foal, branded on her left thigh then, 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 Baltimore, 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.

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, sing, 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 25s. 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.

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 in 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 E. 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.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ZEPHANIAH TURNER, late of Charles county, deceased, 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.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

COPENH

OTWIT inquiry cattle of which nothing elucidat

lead us to suppose that t pned from fire lurking faves) which were used ments, which pipes floors. This id's seem full of smoke long before the flames appeared, th at once. The violence people, and prevented inhabited the upper p any of their goods.—T the height of the build dged the best engines not burst through the r per; but as soon as th thing fell in.

The alacrity of all lancholy event was gr rious acts of courage among the rest the fo be particularly notice Handevad, a mercha long to save people a burnt down by whi nothing was left bu gether, and let them when they came ther to get any further; an they were in immioer intrepid sailor found r cony and, swarming men under his right with his teeth by th down safely to the g with his left hand.

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From his first i stone-cutter by t Switzerland, in or but as he is an or fession in that tow other in some ve been released.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 26, 1794.

COPENHAGEN, March 4.

NOTWITHSTANDING all possible inquiry has been made to discover the cause of the dreadful conflagration by which the royal palace was consumed, nothing has appeared that tends to elucidate the matter further than to lead us to suppose that the catastrophe in question happened from fire lurking in the pipes of the kachells (or stoves) which were used for heating the different apartments, which pipes were conducted between the floors. This idea seems confirmed by the palace being full of smoke long before the fire burst out; and when the flames appeared, they broke out in different parts at once. The violence of the smoke suffocated fifty people, and prevented many (particularly those who inhabited the upper parts of the palace) from saving any of their goods.—The high wind which blew, and the height of the building, which was 114 feet, rendered the best engines of no use. The flames could not burst through the roof, it being covered with copper; but as soon as the beams were consumed, every thing fell in.

The alacrity of all degrees of people upon the melancholy event was great beyond description, and various acts of courage were shewn upon the occasion—among the rest the following is too remarkable not to be particularly noticed: Captain-Eberlin and Mr. Handevad, a merchant, had exerted themselves so long to save people and goods, that the stairs were burnt down by which they were to escape, and nothing was left but to tie some window curtains together, and let themselves down to the balcony; but when they came there, it seemed impossible for them to get any further; and from the progress of the flames they were in imminent danger of perishing, when an intrepid sailor found means to fasten a rope to the balcony and, swarming up it, he took one of the gentlemen under his right arm, and holding the other fast with his teeth by the cloaths, he brought them both down safely to the ground by letting himself down with his left hand.

It was thought that the calamity of the fire at the palace would for a time have stopped the equipment of the fleet, for the protection of our neutrality, but the zeal of the citizens in contributing to repair the loss will rather accelerate than delay the fitting out of that fleet.

The number of people who lost their lives at the fire is greater than was at first said, and amounts to 130. The ruins of the conflagration have been fenced in, that the workmen may not be hindered, and they have already dug many valuables from the rubbish.

J. A N D A U, April 1.

The troops of the republic have taken a position near Pearl, where they have raised batteries and entrenchments. These movements have forced the Austrian troops on the side of Treves to advance.

Great preparations are making in the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle to approach Treves and Mannheim. The latter place is to be bombarded.

L E G H O R N, April 6.

The British forces have not yet made any attack upon Bastia, but they are making the necessary preparations to invest the place by sea and land, with apparent success. Two frigates have been stationed off the place with mortars on board to bombard it.

V A L E N C I E N N E S, April 16.

The greatest part of our grand army is now encamped near Engle Fontaine, where it has been this day reviewed by the emperor, who has fixed for his return to Brussels the day after to-morrow.—His solemn inauguration as duke of Brabant, will take place on the 23d instant, and on the 26th he will go to the chateau of Marlemont.

Last Sunday, as the emperor was walking in the park at Brussels, a foreigner of a very suspicious appearance seemed extremely anxious to approach his majesty. He was observed and arrested by one of the officers on duty, who, on his being unable to assign any probable reason for his pressing near the emperor, took him into custody.

From his first interrogatory it appears, that he is a stone-cutter by trade, and arrived two days ago from Switzerland, in order to follow his business at Brussels; but as he is an utter stranger to all the people of his profession in that town and his depositions contradict each other in some very material points, he has not yet been released.

B R E S T, April 14.

A fight of our harbour might induce some to think they were on the banks of the Thames, so great is the quantity of English ships taken by the ships of the republic. Within these few days a large number has arrived with cargoes of very valuable articles.

An English privateer of 20 guns, has this day been brought into port, together with a large merchantman richly laden. If a violent storm had not come on, which obliged several of our frigates to return to port, the captures would have been more numerous.

P A R I S, March 31.

The municipality has resolved to let out all the pleasure ground and national fields for cultivation. Every citizen is to subscribe a small sum for as much ground as he can cultivate, and the committee of agriculture will supply every one with seeds and grain, at a low price.

The society of Jacobins, fearing that the ease with which persons confined in the houses of arrest are permitted to hold communication with those abroad, may become dangerous to the public cause, has demanded that they be denied ink and paper.

G E N E R A L O R D E R S, March 11.

“Brothers,
“Let us watch the prisons—a plot is going forward against liberty in those asylums. The guilty prisoners want to force open the gates at any rate—let them tremble—if one of them dares to lift his criminal hand upon the guard, the law shall be terrible; slow in punishing when it endeavours to reclaim the guilty, it shall then be speedy and inexorable. The judges in such circumstances, will know how to apply it judiciously.

“Villains, disturbers, agents of Pitt, enemies to liberty, calumniators of the republic—they report them to be in a ferment. You ought to arrest those calumniators—bring them before the magistrates—take down their names, surnames, age, residence, and profession—then shall their means be known, with that invincible power which keeps them in pay to agitate the peaceful republican, who wants no other fortune but justice and reason.

(Signed) “HENRIOT, Commandant
“general.”

L I M E R I C K, February 19.

Mr. Kearsborough, who was sentenced some time ago to death in Carlow, and was afterwards transported, found means to effect his escape, and is at present an officer in the French service. He wrote a letter to his principal professor, near Dublin—we have been favoured with a copy—it is as follows:

“YOU INFERNAL SCOUNDREL,
“I am now in France, colonel of a regiment of brave SANS CULOTTES. I remember your friendly office, and by the eternal G—I will reward you accordingly. We intend immediately for Ireland; and I shall most assuredly have the honour of introducing you to the GUILLOTINE.
I am, &c.”

D U B L I N, April 28.

It is now reported and that with confidence, in the first circles here, that the true motive for the emperor of Germany's visit to Flanders and Valenciennes, is for the purpose of negotiating a peace with the republic of France—nay further—that the emperor has positively offered to acknowledge the independence of the French republic—provided they guarantee the possession of the Netherlands to the house of Austria.

Farther, that this proposal was made with the knowledge of the cabinet of Britain—who hold out on the sole condition of monarchy being registered in France—and without that, and the abolition of the Jacobin club, Britain would never treat—here, for the present, rests all negotiation.

It is however thought that the emperor will conclude a peace, and that the entire burthen of the war will devolve solely on Britain and Ireland.

This report in a great measure accounts for the late inaction of the great armies of the north.

By the vessels lately arrived from New-York, &c. we have American papers down to the 10th of last month.—Public affairs there are becoming highly interesting.

The general sentiment is running gradually into a hatred of English measures, if we are to believe their public resolutions, and the toasts given at public meetings; which we think rather a better criterion to judge of the sentiments of any people, than by anonymous publications. The president's birth day has been celebrated with unusual applause, throughout the whole continent. In the toasts given on this occasion, we do not find one solitary instance of any thing favourable to England, or the cause in which she is embarked.

S A L E M, June 10.

Yesterday captain Rust, of this port, arrived from Bourdeaux, whence he sailed in company with 22 other American vessels, on the 2d of April. We find by him, that the following principles are established there:—That all vessels which carry provisions are allowed to sell for hard money or assignats; if the for-

mer, they are not permitted to bring away any French produce; if the latter, they have that liberty:—That if a vessel arrives there with any other cargo than provisions, or (having disposed of her cargo in Spain, Britain, &c.) with money, they are allowed to depart in ballast only.—We further learn, that the French cruisers were greatly successful, their prizes arriving in different ports every day; above 100 sail had been sent into Brest, a short time previous to his sailing. The people were in high spirits, and set all their enemies at defiance; and innumerable multitudes were ready to march to the armies, whenever called for.

Captain Tittle arrived yesterday from Jamaica, after a long passage. He was carried in there by a cruiser, but had the good luck to get away without being libelled; while others are neither tried nor permitted to depart. Two packets are due there; and they say they wait orders by them how to act.

B O S T O N, June 13.

From Halifax, June 5.
On Sunday last arrived here from Virginia, his majesty's ships Dædalus, commanded by Sir Charles Knowles, and Terpsichore, captain Bowen.

The Dædalus sailed from England last fall bound for this place, but meeting with a course of severe storms, and having received great damages, besides having sprung her main-mast and fore-mast, so as not to be able to carry sail on them, she was obliged to put into Norfolk; at which time two French frigates were in the Chesapeake. On her arrival there, she got in two new masts, and having completed the other necessary repairs, Sir Charles Knowles intended immediately to proceed to this place; but just as the ship was ready for sea, a French fleet, consisting of two ships of the line, four frigates and two corvettes, arrived from France, to convey home a fleet of French merchantmen which had been lying in the Chesapeake. Those ships were immediately so stationed as to block up the Dædalus, and to render her departure impossible. In this mortifying situation, the officers and crew of the Dædalus have been exposed to every mean insult, both from the French and Americans, that it is possible to conceive of.

But great merit is due to Sir Charles Knowles, his officers, and ship's company, for the steady contempt with which they have uniformly repelled a conduct so unmanly and ungenerous. To insult an enemy so very inferior in force, while it betrays every mark of cowardly little minds, in the breast of the brave man, of any nation who hears it, will excite a generous abhorrence and indignation. One great object intended by these insults, was, if possible, to provoke the people of the Dædalus to some seeming impropriety of conduct, that might form a pretence for them to take advantage of, to proceed to greater outrages. Sir Charles Knowles saw into their designs, and by the steady discipline maintained in the Dædalus, rendered their insidious intentions abortive.

The 20th of April, the French fleet, consisting of about 150 sail, convoyed by two ships of the line and six frigates, sailed for France. After the departure of the fleet, the Concorde frigate, and a corvette of 17 guns, moved up to Craney island.

About the beginning of May, three musket balls were discharged into the Dædalus, from an American fort erected nearly opposite to where she was anchored. On Sir Charles Knowles's remonstrating to the governor on this shameful proceeding, some inquiry was made, and the persons who had discharged the muskets, it was supposed, would be punished.

On the 14th of May, despairing of the arrival of any British ship to their relief, Sir Charles Knowles ordered the Dædalus to unmoor, with a determination to proceed to sea early the next morning. The ship was unmoored accordingly, and every arrangement made for her departure, when the most pleasing sensations were suddenly excited throughout the ship, by the joyful and unexpected arrival of a small boat along side, in which was a midshipman belonging to his majesty's ship Terpsichore, dispatched by captain Bowen, to acquaint Sir Charles Knowles, that that ship was at anchor in Lynhaven bay, and that he was ready to cooperate with him. On a return being sent to this message by Sir Charles Knowles, the Terpsichore proceeded up the river to Hampton Road, where both ships joined and saluted each other by three cordial cheers.

The 15th and 16th of May, the weather was stormy and disagreeable; but the wind becoming fair on the 17th, in the morning, the Dædalus and Terpsichore got under way, and proceeded to the Lower Road, where the Concorde and corvette were lying, and passing them, proceeded down the bay. About three quarters of an hour afterwards, after having taken all the men out of the corvette, and increasing thereby her ship's company to above 500 men, the Concorde got under way and followed the ships down the bay. To increase this gaudy appearance, she made a great display of grappling irons, and other arrangements for boarding. At ten o'clock his majesty's ships reached Cape Henry, and proceeded four or five

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Reward.

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that he is gone to Blith
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is JAMES CARTER,
egro and mare, so that
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be given for the negro,
able charges paid.
HARD MASON.
are forwarded taking
May 12, 1794.

T E,

this season at the fol
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JAMES WILLIAMS.

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the estate of ZEPH-
of Charles county, de-
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against the said decedent,
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URNER, Executrix.
1794-

O L I S:
CK and SAMUEL
RN.

miles to sea, then hove to, to wait for the Concorde. At 11 o'clock the Concorde reached Cape Henry, where citizen Van Dogen saw fit prudently to come to anchor. The Dædalus and Terpsichore stood off and on, under an easy sail, till the next morning, when they stood in to Cape Henry; but could see nothing of the Concorde. They passed the whole day of the 18th at a little distance from the Cape, and on the morning of the 19th stood in again; when finding it in vain to wait any longer, they proceeded for this port, leaving the *Sans Culottes* quietly to return and sing "The Carmagnole," and citizen Van Dogen, if possible, to make out a tale for the convention, that will save his head from the guillotine.

It appears by the statements under Halifax head, that captain Van Dogen did not look sharp after the Dædalus and Terpsichore. It was said, when he returned to Norfolk, he was unable to come up with them. Slow sailing vessels indeed, that could not overtake others that were lying to! But then this is a Halifax account, and is not to be credited!

In contradiction of the Halifax news, it is said several arrivals from Norfolk mention the Concorde's chasing the British frigates 48 hours.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

We hear the British government of Canada feel such apprehension of an attack from the justly exasperated Americans, that a body of troops is ordered from Quebec to Montreal. What part of the frontiers they are destined for is not known.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in St. Domingo, to a respectable house in this city.

Mole St. Nicholas, 26th May, 1794.

"The reinforcements which have lately arrived from the Windward Islands, are already gone against Port-au-Prince—that small fleet consists of four men of war, six frigates and twelve transports, with four or 5000 men. We wait with much impatience the result of that expedition, the success of which will hasten and determine the reduction of the whole island—one thing only creates uneasiness, and it is the embargo laid on in your ports; its duration would prove very prejudicial to us—but we hope that all causes of grievances between you and the English will soon (if they are not already) be removed to the entire satisfaction of the United States, for the glory and prosperity of which we form the most sincere wishes."

June 18. The letter of *Major Frederick* (duke of York) to his papa, mentioned in our last, is so puerile, and its contents of so little consequence, that we do not conceive that the sacrifice of a column for its deposit would be acceptable to our readers: It does not appear by it, that any thing more had taken place, than a brave attack, by eight columns, upon a few outposts of the republican army, which outposts they bravely repulsed, after fighting like *British Lions* ("especially those under MY immediate command") and losing three killed and six wounded! It further appears, that there was an intention of beginning the siege of LANDRIECES, which is probably the headquarters of the republican army!

BRITISH SQUADRON.

Yesterday morning captain Rogers, of the British frigate *Quebec*, came up to this city, and waited on the governor, at his seat at Greenwich. The business of this interview has not yet transpired, and the public curiosity is greatly excited on account of it. In the afternoon the *Quebec*, Rogers, of thirty-six, and the *Alarm*, Carpenter, of thirty-two guns, came up, and moored at the southward of Governor's Island, agreeably to the late orders.

These frigates, with seven others which sailed with them, are part of admiral Jervis's squadron, which was destined for the reduction of the French West-Indies. Captain Rogers commands this squadron of nine frigates.

Various are the conjectures with respect to the business of these vessels, but we are led to suppose that it is conciliatory; perhaps on the spoilation subject; perhaps to pass the hurricane months only; perhaps they are destined to intercept provision vessels bound to France. The field of conjecture is wide, and we hope the public will be relieved from it by our next publication, as it is probable that the cabinet secret will leak out before that time.

June 20. A gentleman in this city has this day received a letter from Albany, which states that a report prevails there of a gentleman's arriving from Vermont, informing that the British, in attempting to erect a fort twenty miles within the territory of the United States, were resisted by force; that eleven British and seven Americans were slain. We give this as a mere report, and there is reason to doubt the truth of it, as other letters from Albany do not mention it.

LANSINGBURGH, June 10.

We have just been informed by a gentleman who left Montreal on the 29th ult. that great preparations were making under pretence of defending the Canadians from being plundered by the Vermonters, which they have been led to believe, from reports industriously circulated, no doubt for the purpose of calling out the militia, and uniting the Canadians against the States. The forts are putting in the best state of defence, and many boats are building, one of 70 oars was launched last week, alleged to be for carrying provisions. No account of col. Simcoe having taken a new position was known when he left that place.—Ten thousand troops were expected to arrive from Europe, as provisions were so cheap, that soldiers could subsist much more comfortably than in England, and be ready for an expedition at any moment. Lord Dorchester was daily looked for from Quebec, to review the troops, militia, forts, &c. &c.

BALTIMORE, June 21.

Copy of a letter from the attorney employed by the captains of American vessels captured at St. Pierre's in Martinique.

The court of admiralty having required that each claimant in the American causes, should give by way of security for double costs, pursuant to act, the joint and several bonds of himself and some reputable citizen, to pay sixty joes to the captors in case of condemnation; it being deemed impossible for you to obtain, and it being therefore the unanimous resolution of you all, not to give the security demanded; I this day made a motion to the court, to hear argument of counsel in the American claims, one for all, without security, before the time for giving security should expire—that motion by the court was rejected. As you continue to persist in your resolution, and as all that could be done by me whilst that resolution was fixed on your part, has been attempted without success, the immediate consequence will be the adjudication of your vessels. I cannot but consider the law as a hard one, which deters a claimant from urging a just right, by interposing a security operating in the nature of a penalty, to be certainly forfeited upon failure of success, whatever might have been the probable grounds of the claim; as that claim can only be received on oath, and stands opposed to the unsupported charges of the libel; it would seem more consonant to the law of nations and general justice, that upon filing a claim on oath, libellant and claimant should mutually give security to each other to pay costs of suit, and costs only, and this after all, at the discretion of the judge. Whatever have been your motives that produced your resolution not to give security, whether the general impossibility of doing it, or other circumstances of your particular situation and information, it certainly may be defended on the following principles. I have told you, and it is a point not to be doubted, that the judge is bound to give sentence of acquittal or condemnation upon the ships papers, and upon the preparatory examination, whether a claim be filed or not. I do not see after a claim is filed on oath, though no security be given, how the judge can, in giving sentence exclude such testimony from the causes.

Your preparatory examination contains however, nearly all that is in your claim, and certainly no grounds of condemnation. The judgment, therefore, will, in either case, be upon the same proofs, and the only use of security will be to obtain argument of counsel. That argument will be allowed in three cases to determine all you may not hope after the declaration of the judge to-day, and security given in three cases, would not suspend or save the condemnation of all others. By only giving security on all, could any one or three be allowed to be argued? In forty libels, the security amounts to two thousand four hundred joes; equal to four thousand three hundred and twenty pounds sterling. Before therefore, you can have the opportunity of defence, you must add that sum to the capture. That additional sum is to be put together with the value seized, and the whole is to wait the same adjudication—so much more of American property is to be annexed, and it is to be taken from your friends with all the distress that such a contribution drawn from them must afford. The only probable benefit to be expected, after all, from this security, is what may be obtained from the argument of counsel; and confident, indeed, must he be, who would recommend such a risk at such a price. The resolution therefore, which you have taken without me, although I cannot legally recommend, I cannot entirely disapprove of, and as there is a remedy ever given by the act to the persons concerned in interest, by way of appeal, as I am also of opinion, that the not giving security is not a default, in consequence of which judgment will be upon the default, but there must still be an adjudication upon the merits, as they appear upon the ship's papers, and preparatory examinations: I recommend to you, if you do nothing further here, to give immediate notice at your respective times of arrival in America, to all persons concerned, that they may take such measures as seem good to them under the circumstances of the act.

G. W. JORDAN.

St. Pierre's, Martinique, April 25, 1794.

To the captains of American vessels, seized at Martinique.

ST. PIERRE'S.

GENTLEMEN,

Copy.

According to what my former letters had taught you to expect, the judge of admiralty proceeded yesterday to the adjudication of your vessels, and by one undistinguishing sentence condemned all. The grounds of the sentence as reduced into writing with all the expedition of which I was capable during the short time that cause given to the business—were

"The violations of the first and second instructions:

"The assistance given to bad men in a bad cause:

"And because you were, and were to be considered as the enemies of Great Britain."

I do not know that these distinct reasons were then distinctly given, but they were expressed as the motives of a judgment declared in very few words, and in scarcely as many sentences.

We the American citizens, masters and supercargoes of the vessels illegally detained at this island, having met together (and being about to depart) for the purpose of collecting materials to form an address to the representatives of our country, in congress assembled, state the following circumstances:

THAT having sailed from America between the months of November and February, and arrived at this port within the period aforementioned, were

here transacting our lawful business as we had usually done.—That on or about the 3d of February, the British fleet and army commenced the blockade of said island. That on the 17th of February aforesaid this town surrendered to British forces, and on the following day officers and boats from the ships of war were sent on board our respective vessels, our colours torn down, our sails unbent, ourselves and seamen ordered into their boats, without being permitted to take a change of cloaths, or secure our cabins and trunks; were carried on board a ship of war, and after undergoing an insulting examination and treated with the utmost contempt, were carried on board a prison ship; here we were crowded together to the amount of 250 persons, in a small ship with a single deck, without any kind of provisions, except what we received from our friends on shore, and even that with great difficulty, as they forbade any boat coming along side. We remained in this situation three days; during which time we made applications to the commodore, captain Nugent, of the ship *Veteran*, for something to keep us from starving, were answered by the said Nugent, to starve and be damned, or procure victuals for ourselves; previous to this he threatened to cut off the ears of a captain Garland, provided he found any thing deficient on board his sloop, whom he called a prize, said Garland being an American owner and master from Philadelphia.

A captain Salisbury, of the ship *Beaulieu*, treated us also on a certain occasion, as bad—accusing us of robbing our vessels, when, many days previous to this, we were on board of a prison ship with our families, and our boats taken from us. This was done merely as a cover to the plunder daily made use of on our vessels by his officers and seamen.

That we remained in the prison ship some time before the matters were permitted to go on shore; and that a number of our officers and seamen have died in consequence of their confinement; and others, although citizens of the United States, were forcibly dragged on board their ships of war, particularly the mate of the ship *Betty*, captain George, of Philadelphia, was whipped at the gun on board the *Beaulieu* frigate, and sent to serve on board the *Sans Culottes*, as a seaman, after he was taken at St. Pierre's. That if it had not been by the interposition of some of our friends on shore, we should have undoubtedly suffered for the want of the necessaries of life. That a number of us have had our cloathing and money stolen out of our vessels, and when we requested to be informed the reason why we were thus treated, we were informed that we had disobeyed the king's instructions of the 6th of November, forbidding us to afford any supplies to the enemies of Great Britain, when it was impossible we could have had any knowledge of that event.—That from the time we were dispossessed of our vessels, they were abandoned to the most disgraceful plunder and depredation. That we were several times ordered to embark, or be considered as prisoners; but that justice due to our employers hardened us to their threats, with a determination on our side to seek for further satisfaction; and in short, we have been treated with more cruelty and inhumanity than nations at war usually treat their prisoners.

After a tedious suspense of more than a month, we were informed that a court of vice-admiralty was established; we were then libelled, and another month had nearly elapsed before we had seen even the shadow of a trial, (previous to our condemnation, our vessels were sold without the smallest information given us, but on the contrary they denied that the sales of any American vessels were to take place that day) and when it did commence, our attorney was denied the privilege of argument, after being at the expense of one hundred and fifty joes to invite him down to plead our cause; however, as we understood (the judge by the name of Robertson, who was appointed for the purpose of condemning us) a machine or tool of our — who had granted several certificates of the condemnation of our vessels previous to the day of trial; such like reasons taught us to believe that his avarice and loyalty would overbalance his justice, we declined adding to their plunder, as it was not in our power to give what he demanded as security. He therefore condemned us as good and lawful prizes to the captors.

FORM of PRAYER,

Offered at Saint Fargeau, in the department of Jona, by GERMAIN RUBIGNI, at the close of the meeting of the popular society of that place.

[Translated from a late French Gazette.]

OH Supreme Intelligence!—Thou who createdst upon the earth Man and Liberty—Thou whose works were insulted when man was degraded, who is one of thy works—Thou whose worship and sacred doctrines were also profaned during the deplorable ignorance of so many barbarous ages—Thou whose goodness didst suffer, during so long a time, altars to be erected to lies, and to seduce man, by a vicious pomp, from the real object of his devotion, which was only Thee—God of nations—listen to our patriotic songs—to that accent of liberty—to those of our society—and be witnesses to the triumphs of freedom which thou dost occasion us to enjoy—Eternal Being—be for ever celebrated—the days of imposture have vanished like a shadow—the prophecy of Hosea is accomplished—the people are at length delivered from the ferocious tyranny of princes and of kings, those priests and idols of legendary story—the worship of man is become pure, and of course will become devoted only to Thee and to the country.

Supreme Being! Cause every where wisdom and order, justice and happiness, to revive. Spread torrents of light on the paths of liberty, so that all the nations of the world may be thereby enlightened.—

Let a patriotic flame for every storm, purifying it from corruption, and leaving it to Let the tables of the Rig the Holy Mountain, be tions, that they may never and his duty towards The

Supreme Intelligence! Only Thee—who ruler is thy temple—therein thy power—our hearts are nary in which thy just of crimes, a love for vif

—Finish, O finish triumphs of Liberty, and which in honour of Thee (sufficit: Being! Auth forms which decorate the —Let the earth be cover vests, and new instance providence, and thereby of brothers, who only fpirations are only toward

ANNAP

Rule as to the sailing of ligious nations,

WHEN any vessel, dize, public or private nation, shall depart from the jurisdictional line of ocean; and a vessel of belonging to another o

adverse, shall at the t mentioned vessel, be w the last mentioned vess

such jurisdiction line, four hours after the de

vessel. If any vessel of nation, shall fail, con

shall be deemed to hav and the government o

measures for causing t by her, and brought u States.

This rule shall com notified to all the fore United States.

True copy.

June 18th, 1794.

An ACT further exten the domestic d

BE it enacted by the ties of the United States

That the term for re domestic debt of the have been subscribed i

"An act for extendi that part of the dom which may not have

day of March, one th three," be and the f from and after the la

last day of Decembe terms and conditions titled, "An act mak

United States. Pro ceiving the said subs the treasury of the U

And be it further en of the United States

not subscribe to the ceive during the year

ninety-four, a rate p of their demands, as

be registered, at the rections in the act,

sion for the debt of interest which would creditors.

Approved, May 3

An ACT to authoris lay, regul

BE it enacted by r ties of the United Sta

That the president hereby is authorized

his opinion the pub an embargo on all sh

United States, or U

United States, or th nation, under such

the case may requir fame, whenever he

ident is hereby full to the officers of t

cessary to carry th The authority afor

the congress of the And any embargo

dent, as aforesaid, days from the act laying the same.

And be it furth due and be in for

ment of the longer.

Approved, June

F

THAT comm the occupa this city. For tid Annapolis.

Let a patriotic flame for ever brighten the revolution-
ary storm, purifying it from all traces of vice or cor-
ruption, and leaving it the essence of every virtue.—
Let the tables of the Rights of Man, descended from
the Holy Mountain, be presented to future genera-
tions, that they may never forget the dignity of man,
and his duty towards Thee and his country.

Supreme Intelligence!—There is but one God—it
is only Thee—who ruleth in all worlds—the universe
is thy temple—therein is discharged thy morals and
thy power—our hearts are thy altars—this is the sanc-
tuary in which thy justice must create an abhorrence
of crimes, a love for virtue, and a respect for the laws
—Finish, O finish then, tutelary Deity, the tri-
umphs of Liberty, and we will bear the glorious tro-
phies in honour of Thee, to the Temple of Reason.

Infinite Being! Author of Nature! Let the blo-
soms which decorate the Spring, speedily become fruits
—Let the earth be covered with grain, and with har-
vests, and new instances of the beneficence of Thy
providence, and thereby second the efforts of a people
of brothers, who only fight for liberty, and whose as-
pirations are only towards Thee!

ANNAPOLIS, June 26.

RULE as to the sailing of the vessels of war of the bel-
ligerent nations, from the United States.

WHEN any vessel, whether of war or merchant-
size, public or private, belonging to any belligerent
nation, shall depart from the United States, beyond
the jurisdictional line of the United States, on the
ocean; and a vessel of war whether public or private,
belonging to another of the belligerent nations being
adverse, shall at the time of the departure of the first
mentioned vessel, be within such jurisdictional line,
the last mentioned vessel of war shall not sail beyond
such jurisdictional line, until the expiration of twenty-
four hours after the departure of the first mentioned
vessel. If any vessel of war belonging to a belligerent
nation, shall sail, contrary to the foregoing rule, the
shall be deemed to have violated the law of nations,
and the government of the United States will take
measures for causing to be restored any prize taken
by her, and brought within the power of the United
States.

This rule shall commence forthwith, and shall be
notified to all the foreign ministers, residing near the
United States.

True copy. GEO. TAYLOR, jun. ch. clk.
June 18th 1794.

An ACT further extending the time for receiving on loan
the domestic debt of 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 term for receiving on loan that part of the
domestic debt of the United States which shall not
have been subscribed in pursuance of the act, entitled,
"An act for extending the time for receiving on loan
that part of the domestic debt of the United States,
which may not have been subscribed prior to the first
day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-
three," be and the same is hereby further extended
from and after the last day of June ensuing, until the
last day of December next inclusively on the same
terms and conditions as are contained in the act, en-
titled, "An act making provision for the debt of the
United States." Provided, That the books for re-
ceiving the said subscriptions shall be opened only at
the treasury of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That such of the creditors
of the United States as have not subscribed and shall
not subscribe to the said loan, shall nevertheless re-
ceive during the year one thousand seven hundred and
ninety-four, a rate per centum on the amount of such
of their demands, as have been registered, or as shall
be registered, at the treasury conformable to the di-
rections in the act, entitled, "An act making provi-
sion for the debt of the United States," equal to the
interest which would be payable to them as subscribing
creditors.

Approved, May 30th 1794.

An ACT to authorize the president of the United States to
lay, regulate and revoke embargoes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,
That the president of the United States be, and he
hereby is authorized and empowered, whenever in
his opinion the public safety shall so require, to lay
an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports of the
United States, or upon the ships and vessels of the
United States, or the ships and vessels of any foreign
nation, under such regulations as the circumstances of
the case may require, and to continue or revoke the
same, whenever he shall think proper. And the presi-
dent is hereby fully authorized to give all such orders
to the officers of the United States, as may be ne-
cessary to carry the same into full effect: Provided,
The authority aforesaid shall not be exercised, while
the congress of the United States shall be in session:
And any embargo which may be laid by the presi-
dent, as aforesaid, shall cease and determine in fifteen
days from the actual meeting of congress, next after
laying the same.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall conti-
nue and be in force until fifteen days after the com-
mencement of the next session of congress, and no
longer.

Approved, June the fourth, 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.

35 F. GREEN.

To be SOLD,

FIVE hundred and ninety-four acres of LAND,
lying in Harford county, within three miles of
navigable water, well situated with respect to places of
public worship, mills and markets, has a great quan-
tity of valuable timber, such as white oak, black oak,
chestnut and poplar growing on it, and has a stream of
water running through it, upon which a saw mill may
be erected at a small expence, to run seven or eight
months in the year. The title is indisputable. For
terms apply to THOMAS HALL, Esquire, on the pre-
mises, or to the subscriber living near Warwick, in
Cecil county.

RICHARD K. HEATH.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the post-office,
Upper-Marlbrough, if not taken up before the
first July, will be sent to the general post-office as
dead letters.

CAPTAIN HENRY TRIBLE,

John Miffin, jun.
Edward Nicholls,
Doctor William Baker,
Tobias Belt,
Richard Stonefreat,
Major William Brogden,
Joseph Smith,
Thomas Egan, Esquire,
Allen Davis,
Badfon Naylor,
George Arnot Barber,
Thomas Farmer,
Zadock Duvall,
Edward L. Wailes,
John Scott,
Mrs. Oden.

S. HAMILTON, D. P. M.

THE subscriber having been appointed executor
on the estate of JAMES SWANN, in the year
seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, and being de-
termined on a settlement of said estate, desires such
persons as may have claims against said estate, if any
there be, to exhibit such claims on or before the first
day of September next, at this place, as any claim
appearing thereafter will be for ever precluded.

WILLIAM SWANN.
Allen's Fresh, 11th June, 1794.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, this day, a
mulatto man, native of Hispaniola, called BEN-
JAMIN, and sometimes JOHN, (which last name
was given him in this city) about thirty-six years of
age, strong made, six feet high, black eyed, tall and
brown faced, marked with the small-pox, large nose,
black hair queued, speaks bad English, carried with
him a trunk containing a great many cloaths. The
subscriber had stolen from him, last week, a hundred
and fifty dollars, and strongly suspects the said mulat-
to of having taken them. Such a person cannot but
be very dangerous in this state. Whoever will appre-
hend him, and have him confined in prison, here or
in Baltimore-town, will receive the above reward of
SIX POUNDS, from Mr. PARIER, a French gentle-
man, residing in this city, next door to the post-
office.

GIRARD.

N. B. Any person who apprehends him shall be en-
titled to receive, in addition to the above reward, one
half of the stolen money which he may have in pos-
session when taken.

Annapolis, June 22, 1794.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at Benedic-
town, in Charles county, on Thursday the third
day of July next, for READY MONEY,

FOUR valuable NEGROES, one man and three
likely boys, late the property of JOHN CART-
WRIGHT, deceased.

HENRY TUBMAN.

St. Mary's county, June 3, 1794.

To be DISPOSED of, at PRIVATE SALE, for
CASH, or BARTERED for TOBACCO,

A LIKELY healthy negro WOMAN, about
twenty-three years of age, she is well accu-
tomed to all kinds of house-work, and speaks the Ger-
man language well, has no fault, but is sold because
her master has more of the sex than he has occasion
for. For further particulars inquire of the printers
hereof.

June 12, 1794.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the auditor of
the treasury, for the renewal of the following
destroyed certificates:—

No. 82687, on interest from January, 1782, for
525³/₈ dollars, final settlements, issued to John C.
Jones, lost the twenty-fourth July, 1788, at Cedar
Point, washed away by the overflowing of the river
in my house.

No. 8176 and 8181, on interest from the eighth of
May, 1779, for 500 dollars each, Pennsylvania loan-
office, issued to Margaret Murray, and 44³/₈ final set-
tlements, issued to corner William Murdock, Amond's
corps, lost the twenty-ninth January, 1793, near
Baltimore, in the mail going to Philadelphia.

JOHN C. JONES.

Cedar Point, 6th June, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ZEPHA-
RIAH 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.

In virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor,
passed the seventh of February last, the subscriber
will, after the twentieth of July next, and between
that time and the first day of August following, at
his house in Calvert county, DISPOSE of at PRI-
VATE SALE,

THE REAL PROPERTY of which Lock
CHAW, late of Anne-Arundel county, died
seized, altogether or in convenient parcels, on the fol-
lowing terms: The purchaser or purchasers to bond,
with approved security, for payment of the purchase
money, and interest thereon, within two years from
the time of sale, the land not to be conveyed until
the sale shall be confirmed by the chancellor, and the
purchase money and interest shall be fully discharged.
Any person desirous of viewing the lands alluded to,
will apply to major RICHARD CHAW, of Anne-Arun-
del county, to whose dwelling plantation they lie con-
tiguous.

The creditors of the said Lock CHAW are re-
quested to exhibit their several claims to the chancel-
lor, within six months from the first day of August
next, in conformity with the directions of the said
decree.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee.

Calvert county, June 12, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-
tends to apply to the court for Anne-Arundel
county, at the ensuing September term, for a commis-
sion to mark and bound a tract of land in said county,
called The LEVEL, and also to mark and bound that
part of the LEVEL belonging to him, according to the
provisions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and
bounding lands.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

Annapolis, June, 1794.

THE subscriber, intending to leave this part o
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, at Dr.
James Murray's, to settle and receive the several ba-
lances that are due, and he is also directed to use com-
pulsory methods in every instance where it may be
necessary.

W. MURRAY.

Annapolis, May 7, 1794.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

SOME few COUNTERFEIT POST NOTES of
the Bank of Maryland, having been lately dis-
covered 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 DOL-
LARS will be paid to the person or persons who shall
discover and prosecute to conviction the several of-
fenders, 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 re-
quested to republish the above.

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 20, 1794.

To be SOLD,

On reasonable terms,

A BEAUTIFULL thorough bred MARE, and
A FILLEY at her foot. The above mare is this
season covered by High-Flyer. For particulars ap-
ply to

JOHN CRAGGS.

N. B. She was got by Mr. Galloway's Old Selim,
and dam of Mr. Ogle's Badger.
London-town, May 30, 1794.

To be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for PROPERTY
in BALTIMORE-TOWN.

A VALUABLE FARM, situate on Cheapeake 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 Seocher's creek, which 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 Mott, living adjoining the premises, will show 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 **Elijah Robbison**, on Magothy, or the subscriber.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

May 20, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **THOMAS HOPEWELL**, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to send them in, properly authenticated, for payment, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

CLARE G. HOPEWELL, Executor.

May 26, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Padworth Farm, on the 20th of April last, a mulatto girl named **JENNY**, about nineteen years of age, remarkably stout and handsome, with straight black hair; had on when she went away, a fine white muslin jacket and petticoat, a high crowned black beaver hat, with a narrow riband round it, blue fish, cotton stockings, and leather shoes, with high heels; she took with her sundry articles of apparel, among others a red morocco petticoat, and a red and white calico jacket. I am informed she fled, after the 1st home, that she had leave from her mistress to hire herself, and that she was then looking for a place, and it seems she crossed Patuxent river a few days afterwards and went to Baltimore town in the stage. As she was raised in that place and has relations there, it is probable she is harboured among them. She is entirely unacquainted with all kinds of house work, and is subject to a hoarse cough, and has some scars on her back and shoulders, occasioned by her being flogged when a child. Whoever will apprehend said girl, and bring her to the subscriber, living about one mile from Queen-Anne, or secure her so that she may be had again, shall receive the above reward, if taken in this state, it out fit **THIRTY DOLLARS**, and all reasonable charges.

ABRAHAM CLARK, Manager.
Prince-George's county, June 2, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Tuesday the 20th ult. from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near the Governor's Bridge, negro **HARRY**, a likely well made fellow, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 26 years of age; had on and took with him, a blue frize or duffel coat, an over jacket and breeches of white plains, new ticklenburg shirt, felt hat, and country made shoes and stockings; he will probably endeavour to pass for a free man, by the name of Bolton, as he hath for some time past said he descended from a free woman of that name, and hath attended the general court several terms to petition for his freedom, but could never produce any evidence to induce any gentleman of the bar to file a petition for him. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive **FOUR DOLLARS** if taken up within twenty miles of home, and if at a greater distance the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

June 2, 1794. **SAMUEL TYLER.**

Richard Tootell and Co.

Respectfully inform the citizens of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel counties

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.

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.

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 **SAINTE 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.

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 especially 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.

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 five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, has a small scar on his forehead, 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 pocket; a striped waistcoat, and fainet 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 fine mare, big with foal, branded on her left thigh, thus without twelve hands high. I am informed he has passed as a free man, and his sold goods, and that he traded to Alexandria, George-town, and Annapolis; it is very possible that he is gone to Baltimore, 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.

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 grey mare. He wore a green cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, and boots, a round hat, and blue turtur, 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 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, April 9, 1794.

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.

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 Clarksburch. 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.**

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on the Head of Severn, on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1794, a negro man named **CÆSAR**, about forty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, a stout well made fellow, except his legs, which are rather small in proportion to his body, and his walking bend very much forward; the said fellow has been brought up to plantation work, and can use with the whip saw; he had on when he ran away a pair of cotton breeches, of nabrig shirt, and a feathered coat, and it is probable he took with him some cloaths. Any person taking up the said fellow, and bringing him home, or confining him in goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

June 12, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the honourable justices of Calvert county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract or parcels of land, lying and being in the said county, on the waters of the Chesapeake bay, and in all Saint's Parish called and known by the name of **PARKER'S CLIFF** (part whereof is in his possession) or so much of the said tract of land as may be necessary to ascertain the part of the same, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JEREMIAH BADEN,

Calvert county, June 6, 1794.

To be SOLD,
At private Sale,

ABOUT two thousand acres of LAND, lying on the 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, turning two pair of stones, with about twenty acres of meadow before the door now in a moiety, and much more may be made with very little expense. The above land will be sold altogether, or in lots from two to three hundred acres, as may be suit the purchasers. Persons inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Barth's creek, Anne-Arundel county,
May 10, 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.

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

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 of 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.

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 requested to attend at **MILTON HILL**, in said county, on the eighth day of July next, with their claims properly authenticated.

BETSEY COURTS, administratrix.
Charles county, May 10, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late **ROBERT BRENT**, of Charles county, are requested once more to exhibit them properly attested, 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.

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

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

XLIXth Year
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