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ARD ROBERTS.  
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Anne-Arundel county,  
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AM CHAPMAN.  
8, 1794.  
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eably to an ad, encou-  
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HENRY WARING.  
July 28, 1794.  
made by GABRIEL  
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property of BENJAMIN  
y Hall, who hath since  
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is or the next week.  
ARVEY HOWARD,  
Can.  
July 28, 1794.  
made by GABRIEL  
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ril last, of a house and  
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ARVEY HOWARD,  
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criber, living at the low  
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GEORGE, about twenty  
or nine inches high, and  
ond of strong drink, and  
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ICK and SAMUEL  
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(Lith. Year.)

T H R

(No. 184.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1794.

## STATE OF MARYLAND AN ACT FOR NATURALIZATION.

Enacted July Session, 1793.

W H E R E A S the welfare of people  
means to influence the wealth and  
prosperity of this State. And whereas  
many foreigners from the tenity of our  
government, the benefits afforded by  
our constitution and laws to a natural  
born citizen, the rights of suffrage and  
of the natural born subjects of  
this State.

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of this State, That every person who shall hereafter come into this State, from any nation, kingdom, or empire, and shall, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this State, repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and solemnly swear and subscribe, the following oath or affirmations, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a subject to the State of Maryland, and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the said State, and that I do not hold myself bound to yield any allegiance or obedience to any king or prince, or any other State or government, (which said oath or affirmations, said subscription and subscription, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, shall be empowered to administer and take) shall, hereupon and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born subject of this State, and shall be thenceforth entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born subject of this State; provided, that no person who shall become a natural born subject of this State, by virtue of this Act, shall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council or general assembly, or as a delegate to congress, unless such person shall have resided within this State seven years previous to such election or appointment, and shall have the property and estate required by the constitution and form of government, to execute any of the said offices respectively."

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council shall, before the session of every general court, return a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration respectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court; and any judge of the general court, administering and taking the said oath or affirmation, shall return, to the next general court, a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration respectively, before him, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council, or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any person's taking and subscribing the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the said court, entered among the minutes of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration; shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient testimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born subject of this State.

And to encourage such foreigners to come and settle in this State, he it enacted, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner coming into this State and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation, or on his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this State.

And to encourage such foreigners, tradesmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and settle in this State, he it enacted, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, being a tradesman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this State, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation respectively, for his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this State.

## ARREST OF NATURALIZATION, passed in the Session de Juillet, 1790.

D A N T A N T que l'augmentation du peuple tend  
naturellement les richesses et la force de cet état  
et d'autant que la modification de notre gouvernement,  
la réforme donnée par notre constitution et les lois  
pour la liberté civile et politique, la douceur de notre  
gouvernement, la fertilité de notre sol, et les avantages de nos  
commerces, peuvent attirer beaucoup d'étrangers à  
venir s'établir dans cet état, il on les-fait participer  
des avantages et des privilèges dont nos sujets naturels  
jouissent.

C'est pourquoi le Double-Congrès de Maryland a passé  
un Acte, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant  
dans ce pays, de quelque nation, royaume ou état,  
qu'il soit, et qui se sera, ou se sera, pardevant le

gouverneur et son conseil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de la croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répètera et signera, le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est Quaker, Mennonite ou Dunker) seroit: "Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai dorénavant fidèle sujet de l'état de Maryland, et que je ne me crois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obédience d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou gouvernement." (lequel serment, ou affirmation, et serment, ou affirmation, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le gouverneur et le conseil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera dorénavant estimé et considéré comme sujet natif de cet état, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des privilèges du dit état; pourvu que personne de ceux qui en feront devenus sujets, en vertu de cet acte, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conseil ou de l'assemblée générale, ou délégué au congrès, qu'il n'ait fait sa résidence dans cet état, sept ans précédentes à cette élection ou appointment, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds requises par la constitution et la forme du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil portera à la séance de chaque cour générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration respectivement, pardevant le gouverneur, et pardevant le conseil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au greffier de la cour générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite cour. Et tout juge de la cour générale, qui aura administré et pris le dit serment, ou affirmation, portera à la première cour générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, en greffier de la cour générale, pour être enregistré dans les mémoires de la dite cour.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil, ou quelque juge de la cour générale, ou le greffier de la dite cour, ou celui de quelque cour de comté, donnera à toute personne, qui aura pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il payoit, par la liste de quelque juge de la dite cour, enregistré dans les mémoires, que toute personne qui aura pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, sera estimé, dans toutes les cours de cet état, sujet natif.

Et, pour encourager les étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, Qu'il soit ordonné, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et signeront la déclaration, et le serment, ou affirmation, seront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute impôt, pendant deux ans après leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les gens de métiers, ou artisans, et les manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet état, Qu'il soit ordonné, Qu'il ne sera imposé aucun impôt sur eux ni sur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet état; pourvu qu'ils prennent et signent la déclaration et le serment, ou l'affirmation, susdit.

## STAAT MARYLAND. NATURALISIRUNG-GESZ, Gegeben in der November Sitzung, 1793.

D A die Vermehrung der Volksmenge ein Mittel ist  
den Reichtum und die Stärke dieses Staates  
zu befördern. Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die  
Geldigkeit unserer Regierung, die Sicherheit welche  
durch unsere Verfassung und Geseze gewährt wird,  
und die Fruchtbarkeit unserer Böden, und durch die  
Vorteile unserer Handelsverhältnisse, werden  
mehren in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen,  
wenn sie der Vortheile und Freyheit, welche die  
eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates genießen,  
theilhaftig gemacht werden würden.

Es sey deswegen durch die Allgemeine (gesetzliche)  
Versammlung von Maryland zum Geseze gemacht, Das jede  
Person, die hinfüro in diesen Staat kommt, von irgend  
einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouver-  
neur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte,  
oder vor irgend einem Richter derselben, oder vor ir-  
gend einem Grafschafts Gerichte dieses Staates eine  
Erklärung seines Glaubens an die Christliche Religion  
nachrichtig und unterschreibt, und den folgenden  
Eid, oder Besehrung wenn es ein Quaker, Mennonite  
oder Dunker wäre, leistet, nachrichtig und un-  
terschreibt: "Ich, A. B. schwöre, oder beheure,  
dass ich hinfüro ein Bürger des Staates Maryland  
werden will, und dem besagten Staate treu, und  
wahrhaftig ergeben seyn will, und dass ich mich  
nicht verbunden ansehe, irgend einem Könige oder  
Fürsten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder  
Regierung irgend eine Unterwerfung oder Gehor-  
sam zu leisten." (welch besagtes Eid oder Besehrung,  
oder Besehrung, oder Unterwerfung, respectiv, der  
Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gericht, oder  
irgend ein Richter derselben, oder irgend ein Grafs-  
chafts Gericht herbey bevollmächtigt, und sich selbst

zu leisten und zu unterschreiben) demselb und demselb ein  
eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates zu seyn geachtet,  
dieser gehalten und angesehen seyn soll; und von  
demselb zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien  
eines eingebornen Bürgers dieses Staates berechtigt  
seyn soll; mit der Bedingung, dass niemand der ein  
eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates in Kraft dieses Ge-  
sezes werden wird, zu irgend einem öffentlichen Amt  
bestellet, oder als Gouverneur, Oberrichter des Rathes, oder  
der Allgemeinen Verfassung oder als Abgeordneter  
zum Congresse erwählbar seyn soll, er habe denn vorher  
zwey Jahre vor solcher Erwählung oder Bestellung in diesem  
Staate gewohnt, und besitzes das Eigenthum und Ver-  
mögen, welches bey der Verfassung und Bestimmung  
form erforderlich wird, irgend eines besagten respectiven  
Amtes zu besetzen.

Und es sey zum Geseze gemacht, Das der Schreiber des  
Rathes, vor jeder Sitzung des Allgemeinen Gerichts,  
dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts ein Ver-  
zeichniß der Namen derjenigen Personen, welche  
vor dem Gouverneur und Rath besagten Eid oder  
Besehrung respectiv leisten und unterschreiben, und  
besagte Erklärung machen werden, und der Zeit wann  
geleistet und gemacht, einleifern solle; dass er es in  
besagtem Gerichts Protokoll einschreibe; Und irgend  
ein Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, der besagten  
Eid oder Besehrung vor sich leisten macht, soll bey  
dem nächsten Allgemeinen Gerichte ein Verzeichniß  
des Namens der Personen, welche vor ihm besagten Eid  
oder Besehrung respectiv geleistet und unterschrieben  
und besagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben  
habe—oder ein Beglaubigtes Schein von dem Schrei-  
ber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dass es an dem proto-  
kollirten Berichte irgend eines Richters besagten Ge-  
richts erhelle, irgend eine Person habe besagten Eid  
oder Besehrung geleistet und unterschrieben und be-  
sagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben—sich ein-  
zusendliches Zeugnis und Beweis lassen, und darvon,  
dass solche Person Bürger sey, geachtet und gehalten,  
und dass er in jedem Gerichtshofe dieses Staates aner-  
kannt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge aufzunehmen in diesen  
Staat zu können und sich darin niederzulassen, Sey es  
zum Geseze gemacht, Das, fuer einen Zeitraum von zwey  
Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate, irgend  
einem solchen Fremdlinge, der in diesen Staat kommt,  
und vorbestimmte Erklärung und Eid oder Besehrung  
thut und unterschreibt, ihm oder seinem Eigen-  
thume, keine Abgabe auferlegt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge, Gewerbetreibende, Hand-  
werker und Fabrikanten, aufzunehmen zu können  
und in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, Sey es zum  
Geseze gemacht, Das keine Abgabe irgend einem solchen  
Fremdlinge, der ein Gewerbetreibender, Handwerker  
oder Fabrikant ist, in diesem Staat kommt, und vorbe-  
sagte Erklärung und Eid oder Besehrung thut und  
unterschreibt, oder seinem Eigenthume, fuer einen  
Zeitraum von vier Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in die-  
sem Staate auferlegt werden solle.

## VALENCIENNES, May 31.

THE late insurrection at Liege, which by the  
well timed severity of the duke of Wurtem-  
burg, was fortunately crushed in its birth, had more  
ramifications, I fear, than as yet have been discovered.  
At Hal a small town between Liege and Namur, the  
flag of rebellion was likewise hoisted, a few days since,  
by a gang of villains, whose number so rapidly in-  
creased, that a detachment of 150 men sent thither  
from Liege, were not able to reduce them. On their  
return, count Blaugy, formerly a lieutenant-general in  
the French service, at the request of the duke of Wur-  
temberg, put himself at the head of a corps of 400  
Sardinian emigrants, and marched against the Hal Sans  
Culottes; but the result of Blaugy's expedition I do  
not yet know.

## GENOVA, May 17.

A column of 2000 French has penetrated to and  
taken possession of Fignanello; another column, of  
the same number, is at Mondovì; a third, consisting  
of 15,000 men, has attacked and carried Ceva. The  
city of Turin has been declared in a state of siege;  
nearly the whole garrison is composed of Austrian  
troops. The king of Sardinia has set out for Alex-  
andria, and it is believed he will from thence repair to  
Milan.

## BRUSSELS, June 6.

Charleroy was invested on the 17th ult. The  
enemy had assembled numerous forces to besiege it,  
besides a strong army of observation. The fire of the  
enemy continued without interruption till the 2d.  
On the 3d instant, our army was heard by their firing  
to approach to the relief of Charleroy, when the gar-  
rison made a vigorous sortie; and the enemy began to  
retire in great confusion.

On the 25th, the prince of Orange attacked the French camp at day break in all points. Our army was divided into five columns. The dispositions were made with so much skill and bravery that the enemy's army, consisting of 70,000 men, besides a numerous artillery, was completely routed, with considerable loss, and Chasteloy relieved.

#### PETHEIM, (Wol-Fländers) June 6.

Our position remains still the same, as well as that of the confederate troops in the environs of Tourney, continues as inactive as it has been ever since the 22d ult. One, perhaps the chief, cause of our inaction, is now removed by the retirement of major-general Mack, whose sudden evacuation above for many days ago, several generals of the Imperial army had spread through all the higher regions of our military system a gloom and discontent, that has not too much induced our own operations. His retreat, however, is by no means a disaster, and, I hope, his distinguished talents will be allowed to assist those military councils, which they can no longer direct.

#### OSTEND, June 7.

Ypres is now completely invested and surrounded by the Catholics, and they continue to bombard that town. A republican corps, consisting of about 6000 men, arrived thither before yesterday at Pachesdale and Sauterboche intended to re-enforce the troops before Ypres. The whole of their force, employed in the bombardment of this fortress, is yet, however, by no means strong enough to reduce it; and our troops are approaching from every side for its relief.

#### PARIS, May 23.

We learn by our advices from Nantes, dated the 27th, that 300 of the patriots, encamped at St. George, near Montaigne, were sent daily into the interior parts of the country, to collect corn and cattle, with instructions not to molest any of the inhabitants, by burning their houses, &c. In one of their incursions, on the 17th, they had sent forward a convoy, having charge of several waggons laden with corn, but had been attacked by the insurgents, and obliged to give up their booty. On the 18th they had attacked Montaigne, the garrison of which had made a sortie, and killed 500 of them. The republican general Ducour had defeated near Cholet, the column of insurgents commanded by Stoffet.

#### SOUTHAMPTON, June 7.

The army under the earl of Moira have begun to pitch their tents on Sholing-Down, near Titching ferry, about a mile from this town.—There are about six regiments on the ground, and many more from Ireland, Scotland, Guernsey and Jersey, are daily expected. It will, when complete, perhaps, be the largest camp ever formed in England, consisting of from 25 to 30 thousand men. It is expected they will cover all Sholing-Down and part of Barseledon common, an extent of near four miles, an excellent piece of ground and well supplied with water, in a most convenient situation for embarkation.

#### LONDON, May 28.

Government have received certain intelligence (probably by captain Douglas), that a short time ago, Mr. Hamilton Rowan landed near Brest. At first he was arrested as a spy, but on finding who he was, and what was the occasion of his flight, the municipality received him with the greatest honours, and he was drawn to the town house by horses, decorated with ribbons, &c.

June 13. Yesterday dispatches were received from admiral Montague, dated in Brest waters; he informs, that there were no ships of force therein; and on this account it is expected; he will not quit the station, and that some of the disabled ships, and some of the fleet from America, will fall into his hands.

Mr. Jay, the minister extraordinary from the United States, has arrived, to demand satisfaction for the American vessels taken, and there is no doubt that the business will be amicably adjusted.

June 26. Out of fifteen hundred prisoners at Portsmouth, when a proposal was made, that such should be released, as would serve on board the British fleet, only four excepted the offer.

By an American gentleman, just arrived from Dunkirk, we are enabled to lay before the public, the following interesting particulars:—Twenty thousand men are daily employed in the cleansing of this harbour for the reception of large vessels. During last week two frigates were launched, and many others now on the stocks, are nearly completed.

The exertions in the dock-yards are incredible, and on the part of the inhabitants, every thing is done to advance the republic.—Provisions are now, in that town, in the greatest abundance. They feel the loss of nothing but sugar and spice. The number of vessels which arrive at this port from Denmark, Sweden and Petersburg, freighted with corn, is incredible.

This gentleman assures us, that to his own knowledge a vessel from Hamburg has been five different times in that port with corn.—The vessels from Petersburg are confined in some houses in either Spain or Portugal; but the mode which they adopt to get into Dunkirk is very singular, and as follows: If they approach the harbour in the morning, they lie by till evening. When they come near the port, they put up lights in a particular part of the ship.—This signal being given, a privateer, which is always on the watch, immediately goes out, and carries the vessel in as a prize; when the cargo is discharged, the officers discover, that this vessel belongs to some neutral power; and after giving perfect compensation for her

cargo, she and the crew are dismissed with every mark of friendship and civility. On the return of these vessels to their different ports, should any inquiry be made as to the place where the cargo discharged their cargo, they declare they were taken by a French privateer, carried into Dunkirk, and discharged after unloading. Every encouragement is given to vessels engaged in this trade; and the punctuality with which the masters are paid, contributes in a great measure to the augmenting the number. Much provisions obtained in this manner are sent from Dunkirk to the armies, and to Lille; and the different fortified towns near it, are supplied by this kind of commerce.

In the conduct of the neutral powers, there is something manly and open; but indignation and disgust, must arise in the breasts of Englishmen, when they hear of such treachery being practised by subjects of an avowed ally.

We hope the next to lay, that a gentleman in town has received a letter from the commander of Ostend, dated Monday last, stating, that at that time the French were within seven miles of that place.

Dispatches have likewise been received from the duke of York, but the contents have not yet transpired. It is however reported, that our army has been obliged to fall back.

Yesterday government dispatches were received at the secretary of state's office, from Mr. Hammond, his majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that all differences between this country and America are now in a fair way of being amicably adjusted. An official letter was yesterday sent to a gentleman in the city, belonging to the committee of American merchants, stating, that all communication with America, both of a private and commercial nature, might be again renewed—without the least constraint.—Instructing him to say to Mr. Jay, as to insure a final, and it is hoped, a permanent adjustment of every misunderstanding that has taken place between the two countries.

This information has afforded no inconsiderable pleasure to the commercial world; but particularly to those gentlemen who compose the committee of merchants.

#### BOSTON, Aug 9.

We have been letters from Rotterdam, received by the way of Portland, dated as late as the 18th of June. They mention, that a report was in circulation there, of a proposition for a cessation of hostilities, but it was generally supposed to be a lie of the day: That "the posts of every day from Flanders, told the tales of battles fought, and fields covered with carnage; and that, on the whole, the balance of success was in favour of the French: That it was curiously told, that an English convoy, of two frigates and thirty sail of merchantmen; and a Dutch one, of forty sail, had fallen into the hands of the French; and that admiral M'Arde's squadron, which had been cruising in the Channel, had returned into Portsmouth.

This day arrived in town from Halifax, via Salem, in 5 days, captain Lewis, late commander of the ship Pigou, American Indiaman, carried into Halifax by the *Bianche* and *Huffer* frigates. The cargo of the Pigou had been wholly condemned before captain Lewis left Halifax; but decision had not been had on the ship, 25,000 dollars of this cargo had been insured in this town as *bona fide* American property, species of weighty evidence that was not known at her trial, and which might possibly have materially effected the sentence. Captain Lewis rather declines conversation on the affair; and makes but few observations on his treatment, the trial, &c. He was promised the relinquishment of his own adventure, but had not procured it when he left Halifax.

An embargo had taken place at Halifax, on all vessels bound to the United States, before captain Lewis left there; and he came to Salem in a small boat, with which he and others eluded the embargo.

#### ALBANY, Aug 4.

From a CORRESPONDENT at CATSKILL.

A son of Mr. Daniel Hayton, of this place, a lad of about seven years of age, a few weeks since, was attacked by six owls, a small distance from his father's house, in the woods; and although the lad was smart and active for his age, these voracious birds soon got the better of him, and had already torn his face very badly, when a negro girl came to his relief, and with no inconsiderable trouble beat off the owls and preserved his life.

The above circumstance appears to very extraordinary, that I have taken the liberty of sending it to your press.

#### PHILADELPHIA, Aug 14.

A person arrived in town from Pittsburg on Tuesday night last—the intelligence by him is substantially as follows:—That the meeting proposed to be held in Braddock's field last Friday week took place—between four and 5000 persons, in arms, were supposed to be present—that the whole body marched from thence to Pittsburg—that they sent a deputation to major Butler, commanding officer of the continental troops in the garrison there, informing him that the movement of the people towards Pittsburg was merely to see their friends, and that they had no hostile intentions respecting the garrison or the public stores.

That major Butler informed them he was under no apprehensions; but if they meant to keep out of danger, they must not come within reach of his cannon—that the whole body took a circuitous distant route by the fort—entered and marched through the town and dispersed.—We are further informed that major

Howe Craig, of Pittsburg, has been prohibited by orders—but is still within the fort, he further states that Messrs Finley, Smith and Gallatin are detestable in their exertions among the people to secure peace and good order.

The military notes sent on from this place some time ago, have arrived at Pittsburg.

There are no certain accounts in town of the success having interrupted the provisions, intended for general Wayne's army.

Captain Clifton of the *Neposine*, arrived at Fort, left Ostend the 15th of June. As his feet were exhausted that that place would fall into the hands of the French, who were in constant view about seven miles from it.

The *Neposine* and other circumstances, caused an intended operation. From the most head of vessels in the harbour the contending forces near Ostend could be distinguished. A body of 100 cavalry immediately arrived from England, were marched to the fort, and lost 100 in the last action.

Captain Clifton does not say what army of the French opposed the French in that quarter, but it is probably the body under Clairmont.

Aug 10. Mr. Jay arrived at Falmouth on the 10th of June, in the American ship *Ohio*, in company with Mr. Jay, appointed minister extraordinary, with full powers relative to all the points in dispute between Great-Britain and the United States on his arrival at Falmouth, found himself under the necessity of remaining there for a day or two, before he could cover from the fatigues of his voyage.

Journal of a Ship from London, June 17.

We understand that the conveyance from America to France is arrived safe at L'Orient. Notwithstanding the French loss, several ships of the line in the late engagement, they were in force sufficient to drive admiral Montague (who had nine sail of the line of ships) into port.

June 19.—The Oracle of yesterday (which is the best continental news) positively states, that the archduke and the emperor, are set out to Vienna; and that the Austrian forces are to be withdrawn from the scene of the utter impossibility of making head against the French. *Clairmont* is driven to Genoa, *Yves* is said to have surrendered with 7000 troops; and the whole of *Wol-Fländers*, it is expected, will be in the possession of the French.

#### WINCHESTER, Aug 4.

From the KNOXVILLE GAZETTE, July 2.

By information received from the frontiers of Georgia and the Cherokee, since the publication of Mr. M'Kee's letter of the 18th of June, to governor Blount, we have reason to believe, that there was not more than one Creek chief killed and three others wounded, near the Rock Landing, about the beginning of last May, and not the number as reported by the Creeks, and believed by the Cherokees as stated in that letter.

On the 25th ult. Stephen Jones was killed by Indians, on the East Ford of Little Pigeon.

By information received by express, from Mass. district, as late as the 23d ult. we learn, that on the 25th of May, the Indians stole major Wilson's and sundry other person's horses, in Sumner county.—On the 26th, they wounded one of the spies on *Beaver* creek—that on the same day, they killed a son of Mr. Strawder and wounded his wife, on *Stanton* Camp.—And on the 27th of June, killed Mrs. Gear, within four miles of Nash Hill.

About the 16th of June, Hugh Webb and Joseph M'Adam were fired upon by Indians near the *Delaware* Spring, on their way from the salt works, with salt. The former was killed and the latter badly wounded.

Parfait was given to the party who stole major Wilson's horses, and nine *retakras*, between the *Candy* Fork and the *Loone* Mountain.

Captain Gordon followed the Indians who murdered Mrs. Gear, upwards of ninety miles, killed one Indian, and lost one of his party, Robert M'Boty.

#### BALTIMORE, Aug 10.

The schooner *Calos*, captain Stanton Prentiss, arrived at George-town, in 52 days from Boudonville, bringing the following interesting intelligence.

Captain Prentiss was in the office of the consul of the United States, when the official news came that the two fleets had engaged, the English fleet was composed of 12 sail of the line, the French of 28; 10 English and seven French were disabled, and one English sunk, amongst which was a three masted vessel taken into Rochfort, among which were *Yves* and a sloop of war of twenty guns.

The foregoing intelligence was given to Prentiss by a clerk to the effect of the consul, he was there, for the purpose of clearing out.

Captain Prentiss adds, that one French ship, which afterwards blew up, continued to fight but was sunk while on fire below.

From the STAR (a London paper) of June 4, dated by the same vessel.

Of the number of British ships which, these last six months, have been taken by the French, it would not be easy to give an accurate list, but that period, it may be relied on as a fact, that our ships of admiral's have not been taken more than 100 French vessels.

By an arrival at New-York, and the ship *Admiral* the *Delaware* from Falmouth, interesting intelligence is received to the 20th inst. by the 20th of

By those arrivals it appears that the French have lately destroyed the Duke of York's fleet, and that the success of the British fleet, to the left of the Duke of York's fleet, is now a pleasing prospect in the action in which the French fleet was defeated, the French fleet into the field.

#### Annapolis

By the arrival of the ship *Admiral*, it is now a pleasing prospect in the action in which the French fleet was defeated, the French fleet into the field.

#### By the Command of the President

WHEREAS, by a Proclamation of the President of the United States, on the 7th day of August, 1793, it was declared that the laws of the United States should be executed in some of the States, which were in a state of insurrection, and that the President should have a power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the United States, and to suppress insurrections; and that the President should have a power to employ the means to enforce the laws of the United States, and to suppress insurrections; and that the President should have a power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the United States, and to suppress insurrections; and that the President should have a power to employ the means to enforce the laws of the United States, and to suppress insurrections; and that the President should have a power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the United States, and to suppress insurrections; and that the President should have a power to employ the means to enforce the laws of the United States, and to suppress insurrections; 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By those arrivals it appears the republican armies of France have totally defeated the combined forces of the Duke of York is taken prisoner—that the British fleet had arrived safe in France—in a word, that the success of the French, in the month of June, have been, to the last degree, wonderful. And that there is now a pleasing prospect of peace.

### Annapolis, August 21.

DEAR SIR,  
The ship Active, from Falmouth, is just arrived at the fort, and brings the glorious news—that the arrival of the United States at L'Orient—July. The taking of the Cape—July. During the voyage into Chesapeake Bay, the British fleet were in port, and having complete command of the Channel. The only thing against us, is the arrival of Howe's fleet.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE MILITIA OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. GENERAL ORDERS.

WHEREAS, by a Proclamation issued by the President of the United States, and dated at Philadelphia on the 7th day of August, 1794, it appears that combinations to defeat the execution of certain revenue laws of the United States, have, for some time past, existed in some of the Western parts of the State of Pennsylvania, which combinations, proceeding at length to open insurrection, have produced several acts of outrage and violence, not only against the officers charged with the execution of those laws, but also against such other persons as, under the dictates of conscience, or a sense of obligation, have either aided in the execution, or acquiesced in the operation, of the said laws: And whereas, by the second section of a law of Congress, recited in the aforesaid proclamation, the President of the United States is authorized, in certain cases, and under certain restrictions, to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, and suppress insurrections; and the President having, as it appears by the said proclamation, determined to employ the means so intrusted to him for enforcing obedience to the said laws, and having, through the Secretary for the department of war, issued his requisition for organizing and holding in readiness to march at a moment's warning, a corps of the militia of this State, amounting to two thousand three hundred and fifty non-commissioned officers and privates, with a due proportion of commissioned officers, which requisition, made to me in quality of commander in chief of the militia of Maryland, it is incumbent on me to comply with and to bring to effect; I have therefore thought proper to issue the following orders—

THE commanding officers of the several regiments, and those of the extra battalions, of militia, shall immediately, on receipt of these orders, proceed to enroll, from each regiment, two sergeants, two corporals and forty-one privates, and from each extra battalion, one sergeant, one corporal, and twenty privates, to be held in constant readiness for marching at a moment's warning, to the place of rendezvous hereafter to be prescribed; the said enrolments to be made in the best place of such as may voluntarily offer themselves, and completed (if any shall be still wanting) by a draught, to be made by lot from among the whole remaining number belonging to the regiment or battalion, in which are comprehended not only those persons who shall actually have attached themselves to particular companies, but likewise all men, by the prescriptions of the law for regulating and disciplining the militia of this State, are liable to be enrolled, and who, although enrolled in corps of cavalry or artillery, shall not voluntarily offer themselves as draughts or artificers for the present service. And whereas a certain proportion of the body of militia so required, is, by the direction of the President, signified as aforesaid through the Secretary of war, to be composed of cavalry and artillery, neither of which are necessarily attached to the regiments of infantry, the several brigadier generals of the militia shall, on the receipt of these orders, call on the persons commanding troops of cavalry, and companies of artillery, within their districts, to make return to them, within five days, of their respective commands, in point of number and equipment, distinguishing such as shall voluntarily desire to be enrolled for this service; and the commanders of such corps in the districts for which there are hitherto no brigadiers commissioned, shall make similar returns to the lieutenant-colonel commanding of infantry most convenient to them; and the several commanders of regiments, shall, under the direction of their brigadiers, be active in ascertaining the number and names of such persons as hitherto enrolled in cavalry or artillery, as may be directed to them in either of the said returns.

It shall be the duty of the said commanders, to see that the said returns may be of making so sudden a draught from a militia is necessary, and as yet so imperfectly organized, I expect from the zeal and protection of the gentlemen who have accepted of commissions in it, that the difficulties that may occur, will, in no instance, prevent this requisition from being substantially complied with. Copies of the enrollment of infantry by the field officers, and of cavalry and artillery by the brigadiers, or persons of rank or authority, are hereby strictly ordered to be made to me in the city of Annapolis, on or before the first day of September next.

Given at the city of Annapolis, this fourteenth day of August, 1794.  
THOMAS S. LEE.

SATURDAY the 30th instant, is appointed for a meeting of the ANNAPOLEIS DRAGOONS, in order to make the arrangements relative to their annual muster, to be held on the 10th of September next. The punctual attendance of the gentlemen belonging to the troop is expected, and they will be desired to bring with them, as usual, a list of their names, and a list of their horses, as usual, at five o'clock on Saturday next. It is proper on this occasion to observe, that in obedience to the general orders, lately issued, a separate return shall be prepared for those who shall be present as volunteers in the detachment required from this troop by the federal authorities. It is only as volunteers that they are to be considered in that manner, and in consequence of the aforesaid orders, the regulations of infantry to which they are not subject.

### JOHN KILTT, Captain.

On the second day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the STABLE HOUSE,

THE BRICK BUILDING belonging to ERIC WESTLAW SCHOOL, in which position will be given the second day of October next, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with security, as required, for paying the purchase money within three months from the day of sale; and for pulling down the said building and removing all the materials and rubbish thereof, by the first day of November next.  
JOHN H. STONE.

Annapolis, August 13, 1794.

In CHANCERY, August 15, 1794.  
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, complainant, against John Lacon Israel.

THE complainant prays a decree for recording a deed in date, executed on the 15th day of June, 1755, by John Lacon Israel for conveying unto Benjamin Taylor, for the use of said Taylor and company, all the residue and remainder of any or all the lands devised to the said Israel by his father John Israel, or which by any other way and means came to the said John Lacon Israel, as son of the said John Israel, after 150 acres theretofore conveyed to George Bachman; they state that their claim under the said deed and have been in possession of it many years, and that the said John Lacon Israel hath been absent from the State about thirty years. It is adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least four weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the first day of October next, to the intent that the said John Lacon Israel, or his heirs, or legal representatives, or any other person interested in the premises, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and may be wanted to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in November next, to show cause (if any there be) wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.  
Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

DRUMS MADE and SOLD by JOHN SHAW. Annapolis, August 20, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, at Choptico.  
MR. JOHN GOOLDSMITH, Mr. Peter Thompson, Refson Etepet, Esquire, Captain Doffert, Mr. Jacob Duckett. JOSIAH B. GRINDALL.

THE subscriber being desirous to settle the estate of EVAN GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, as speedily as possible, requests all those persons that are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, on or before the tenth of April, 1795.  
SAMUEL GAITHER, Executor.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Lyon's creek, on Monday the 18th instant, a negro lad named WILL, twenty years of age, about five feet seven inches high, a black complexion; had on when he went away an omissing shirt, striped cloth trousers, a felt hat, was all he took with him; it is likely he has got more cloaths since. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by  
LEWIS GRIFFITH.

August 20, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 26th of April, 1793, a negro man named DICK, about twenty-four years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; he was pretty well clothed. He is likely of a high complexion, and has a remarkable fine set of dark complexion, and has a remarkable fine set of teeth. He formerly belonged to Richard Bond, Esquire. I have been informed that he has worked as major Sellman's for near two years, and has gone by the name of Dick Bond, or Shower, and has passed as a free man; he was seen this day near South-street ferry.  
JAMES EDERTON, August 20, 1794.

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

In CHANCERY, July 28, 1794.  
ORDERED, That the sale made by GABRIEL DUVAL, trustee, as stated in his report, on the nineteenth of April last, of several tracts of land in Anne-Arundel county, the property of FRANCIS HOWARD, deceased, unto Henry Hall, who hath since assigned his purchase to Nicholas Harwood, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Tuesday in August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette in this or the next week.  
Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, July 28, 1794.  
ORDERED, That the sale made by GABRIEL DUVAL, trustee of the real estate of ALEXANDER TRUMAN, deceased, as stated in his report, on the twenty-second day of April last, of a house and lot in Annapolis to JOHN DAVIDSON, and of a lot in said city, and four lots of fifty acres each in Allegany county, to WILLIAM DENT BEALL, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Tuesday in August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette in this or the next week.  
Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Joseph Middleton, CABINET & CHAIR-MAKER, RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his friends, who have been so kind as to favour him with their custom, and hopes he shall continue to deserve their confidence. Said Middleton still continues to carry on his business in its several branches, at his shop, in Prince-George's-street, near house to that of Doctor James Harvey, and has now on hand different kinds of furniture, which may be had on reasonable terms. Commands from the country will be cheerfully attended to, and punctually executed.  
Annapolis, August 12, 1794.

NOTICE.  
ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN DODD, senior, late of Elk-Ridge, deceased, are requested to notify the same to Richard Bond, Esquire, of the city of Annapolis, attorney at law, for payment, on or before the first day of November next, as a distribution of the deceased's estate will then take place, pursuant to his last will.  
DEBORAH DORSEY, Executrix.  
August 6, 1794.

THE business carried on in this town by the subscriber is heretofore to be discontinued, all persons having claims are desired to bring them in, previous to the fifteenth day of September next, as the subscriber will then leave this State, all those indebted for dealings are requested to make immediate payment, or settle their accounts by bond or note, otherwise suit will be instituted against them.  
GABRIEL WOOD.  
Annapolis, August 21, 1794.

Take NOTICE.  
I SHALL apply to Baltimore county court, at West August next, for a commission to visit and bound a tract of land, lying in Baltimore county, called BARNWOOD, according to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands, passed at November last, 1790.  
WILLIAM LUM.  
July 28, 1794.

FOR SALE.  
ABOUT 3000 young PEACH TREES, which will be of a proper size to plant out, in the orchard, either the next fall or spring ensuing. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.  
JOHN BRICE, jun.  
August 5, 1794.

Patowmack Company.  
THE stockholders in the Patowmack Company, are requested to pay to William Harwood, treasurer, under some settling, on cash here, by them held, on or before the first day of September next.  
By order of the directors,  
WM. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.  
Alexandria, July 15th, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, By PRIVATE BARGAIN.  
ABOUT 157 acres of LAND, part of ANNE ARUNDEL MANOR, lying within half a mile of the Cross Roads. For terms apply to Mr. Harwood, at Dodon, near South-river church.

THE Vestry of St. Andrew's Parish, Kent county, and State of Maryland, give notice, that they intend presenting a petition to the next general assembly, for an act authorizing them to commence a scheme of a society for the purpose of building the chapel, in said parish.  
By order of the vestry,  
JOHN HURTT, Register.  
August 1, 1794.

In CHANCERY, July 28, 1794.  
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DEBORAH DORSEY, Executrix.  
August 6, 1794.

On the 4th, the prince of Orange attacked the French camp at day break in all points. Our army was divided into five columns. The dispositions were made with so much skill and bravery that the enemy's army, consisting of 70,000 men, besides a numerous artillery, was completely routed, with considerable loss, and Charleroy relieved.

#### PETHEIM, (West-Flanders) June 6.

Our position remains still the same, as well as that of the confederate troops in the environs of Tournay, continues as inactive as it has been ever since the 22d ult. One, perhaps the chief, cause of our inaction, is now removed by the retirement of major-general Meek, whose sudden exaltation above to many high born generals of the Imperial army had spread through all the higher regions of our military system a gloom and discontent, that has but too much influenced our late operations. His retreat, however, is by no means a disgrace; and, I hope, his distinguished talents will be allowed to assist those military councils, which they can no longer direct.

#### OSTEND, June 7.

Ypres is now completely invested and surrounded by the Carmagnols, and they continue to bombard that town. A republican corps, consisting of about 5000 men, arrived the day before yesterday at Paschendale and Sonnenbeche intended to re-enforce the troops before Ypres. The whole of their force, employed in the bombardment of this fortress, is yet, however, by no means strong enough to reduce it; and our troops are approaching from every side for its relief.

#### PARIS, May 28.

We learn by our advices from Nantes, dated the 25th, that 200 of the patriots, encamped at St. George, near Montaign, were sent daily into the interior parts of the country, to collect corn and cattle, with instructions not to molest any of the inhabitants, by burning their houses, &c. In one of these incursions, on the 17th, they had sent forward a convoy, having charge of several waggons laden with corn, but had been attacked by the insurgents, and obliged to give up their booty. On the 18th they had attacked Montaign, the garrison of which had made a sortie, and killed 300 of them. The republican general Ducras had defeated near Cholet, the column of insurgents commanded by Stoffet.

#### SOUTHAMPTON, June 7.

The army under the earl of Moira have begun to pitch their tents on Sholing-Down, near Itching ferry, about a mile from this town.—There are about six regiments on the ground, and many more from Ireland, Scotland, Guernsey and Jersey, are daily expected. It will, when complete, perhaps, be the largest camp ever formed in England, consisting of from 25 to 30 thousand men. It is expected they will cover all Sholing-Down and part of Barseledon common, an extent of near four miles, an excellent piece of ground and well supplied with water, in a most convenient situation for embarkation.

#### LONDON, May 28.

Government have received certain intelligence (probably by captain Douglas), that a short time ago, Mr. Hamilton Rowan landed near Brest. At first he was arrested as a spy, but on finding who he was, and what was the occasion of his flight, the municipality received him with the greatest honours, and he was drawn to the town house by horses, decorated with ribbons, &c.

June 13. Yesterday dispatches were received from admiral Montague, dated in Brest waters; he informs, that there were no ships of force therein; and on this account it is expected, he will not quit the station, and that some of the disabled ships, and some of the fleet from America, will fall into his hands.

Mr. Jay, the minister extraordinary from the United States, has arrived, to demand satisfaction for the American vessels taken, and there is no doubt that the business will be amicably adjusted.

June 26. Out of fifteen hundred prisoners at Portsmouth, when a proposal was made, that such should be released, as would serve on board the British fleet, only four excepted the offer.

By an American gentleman, just arrived from Dunkirk, we are enabled to lay before the public, the following interesting particulars:—Twenty thousand men are daily employed in the cleansing of this harbour for the reception of large vessels: During last week two frigates were launched, and many others now on the stocks, are nearly completed.

The exertions in the dock-yards are incredible, and on the part of the inhabitants, every thing is done to advance the republic.—Provisions are now, in that town, in the greatest abundance: They feel the loss of nothing but sugar and spice. The number of vessels which arrive at this port from Denmark, Sweden and Petersburg, freighted with corn, is incredible.

This gentleman assures us, that to his own knowledge a vessel from Hamburg has been five different times in that port with corn.—The vessels from Petersburg are confined to some houses in either Spain or Portugal; but the mode which they adopt to get into Dunkirk is very singular, and as follows: If they approach the harbour in the morning, they lie by till evening. When they come near the port, they put up lights in a particular part of the ship.—This signal being given, a privateer, which is always on the watch, immediately goes out, and carries the vessel in as a prize; when the cargo is discharged, the officers discover, that this vessel belongs to some neutral power; and after giving perfect compensation for her

cargo, she and the crew are dismissed with every mark of friendship and civility. On the return of these vessels to their different ports, should any inquiry be made as to the place where the crew discharged their cargo, they declare they were taken by a French privateer, carried into Dunkirk, and discharged after unloading. Every encouragement is given to vessels engaged in this trade; and the punctuality with which the masters are paid, contributes in a great measure to the augmenting the number. Much provisions obtained in this manner are sent from Dunkirk to the armies, and to Lille; and the different fortified towns near it, are supplied by this kind of commerce.

In the conduct of the neutral powers, there is something manly and open; but indignation and disgust, must arise in the breasts of Englishmen, when they hear of such treachery being practised by subjects of an avowed ally.

We stop the press to say, that a gentleman in town has received a letter from the commander of Ostend, dated Monday last, stating, that at that time the French were within seven miles of that place.

Dispatches have likewise been received from the duke of York, but the contents have not yet transpired. It is however reported, that our army has been obliged to fall back.

Yesterday government dispatches were received at the secretary of state's office, from Mr. Hammond, his majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that all differences between this country and America are now in a fair way of being amicably adjusted. An official letter was yesterday sent to a gentleman in the city, belonging to the committee of American merchants, stating, that all communication with America, both of a private and commercial nature, might be again renewed—without the least constraint—matters being so far settled with Mr. Jay, as to insure a final, and it is hoped, a permanent adjustment of every misunderstanding that has taken place between the two countries.

This information has afforded no inconsiderable pleasure to the commercial world; but particularly to those gentlemen who compose the committee of merchants.

#### BOSTON, August 9.

We have seen letters from Rotterdam, received by the way of Portland, dated as late as the 18th of June. They mention, that a report was in circulation there, of a proposition for a cessation of hostilities, but it was generally supposed to be a lie of the day: That "the posts of every day from Flanders, told the tales of battles fought, and fields covered with carnage;" and that, on the whole, the balance of success was in favour of the French: That it was currently told, that an English convoy, of two frigates and thirty sail of merchantmen; and a Dutch one, of forty sail, had fallen into the hands of the French; and that admiral M'Bride's Squadron, which had been cruising in the Channel, had returned into Portsmouth.

This day arrived in town from Halifax, via Salem, in 5 days, captain Lewis, late commander of the ship Pigou, American Indiaman, carried into Halifax by the *Bianche* and *Huffer* frigates. The cargo of the *Pigou* had been wholly condemned before captain Lewis left Halifax; but decision had not been had on the ship, 25,000 dollars of this cargo had been insured in this town as *bona fide* American property, species of weighty evidence that was not known at her trial, and which might possibly have materially effected the sentence. Captain Lewis rather declines conversation on the affair; and makes but few observations on his treatment, the trial, &c. He was promised the relinquishment of his own adventure, but had not procured it when he left Halifax.

An embargo had taken place at Halifax, on all vessels bound to the United States, before captain Lewis left there; and he came to Salem in a small boat, with which he and others eluded the embargo.

#### ALBANY, August 4.

From a CORRESPONDENT at CATSKILL.

A son of Mr. Daniel Hayton, of this place, a lad of about seven years of age, a few weeks since, was attacked by six owls, a small distance from his father's house, in the woods; and although the lad was smart and active for his age, these voracious birds soon got the better of him, and had already torn his face very badly, when a negro girl came to his relief, and with no inconsiderable trouble beat off the owls and preserved his life.

The above circumstance appears so very extraordinary, that I have taken the liberty of sending it to your press.

#### PHILADELPHIA, August 14.

A person arrived in town from Pittsburg, on Tuesday night last—the intelligence by him is substantially as follows:—That the meeting proposed to be held in Braddock's field last Friday week took place—that between four and 5000 persons, in arms, were supposed to be present—that the whole body marched from thence to Pittsburg—that they sent a deputation to major Butler, commanding officer of the continental troops in the garrison there, informing him that the movement of the people towards Pittsburg was merely to see their friends, and that they had no hostile intentions respecting the garrison or the public stores.

That major Butler informed them he was under no apprehensions, but if they meant to keep out of danger, they must not come within reach of his cannon—that the whole body took a circuitous distant route by the fort—entered and marched through the town and dispersed.—We are further informed that major

Isaac Craig, of Pittsburg, has been proscribed by the rioters—but is safe within the fort, we further learn that Messieurs Findley, Smilie and Gallatin are indefatigable in their exertions among the people to restore peace and good order.

The military stores sent on from this city some time ago, have arrived safe at Pittsburg. There are no certain accounts in town of the progress of the French having intercepted the provisions, &c. intended for general Wayne's army.

Captain Clifton of the *Neptune*, arrived at the Fort, left Ostend the 18th of June. At this time fears were entertained that that place would fall into the hands of the French, who were in considerable force about seven miles from it. The shipping in the harbour were preparing to fall at the first alarm, and other circumstances evinced an intended evacuation. From the mast head of vessels in the harbour the contending forces near Ostend could be distinguished. A body of 300 cavalry immediately on being arrived from England, were marched into the fort and lost 150 in the first action.

Captain Clifton does not say what army of the allies opposed the French in that quarter, but it was probably the body under Clairfayt.

August 16. Mr. Jay arrived at Falmouth on the 8th of June, in the American ship *Ohio*, in nineteen days from New-York. Mr. Jay (appointed envoy extraordinary, with full powers relative to all the points in dispute between Great-Britain and the United States) on his arrival at Falmouth, found himself under the necessity of remaining there for a day or two, to recover from the fatigues of his voyage.

Extract of a letter from London, June 17.

"We understand that the convoy from America to France is arrived safe at L'Orient. Notwithstanding the French lost seven ships of the line in the late engagement, they were in force sufficient to blockade admiral Montague (who had nine sail of the line of French ships) into port.

"June 19.—The Oracle of yesterday (which has the best continental news) positively states, that the archduke and the emperor, are set off to Vienna, and that the Austrian forces are to be withdrawn, from a sense of the utter impossibility of making head against the French. Clairfayt is driven to Ghent. Ypres is said to have surrendered with 7000 troops; and the whole of West-Flanders, it is expected, is by this time in possession of the French."

#### WINCHESTER, August 4.

From the KNOXVILLE GAZETTE, July 3.

By information received from the frontiers of Georgia and the Cherokees, since the publication of Mr. M'Kee's letter of the 18th of June, to governor Blount, we have reason to believe, that there was not more than one Creek chief killed and three other Creeks wounded, near the Creek Landing, about the beginning of last May, and not the number as reported by the Creeks, and believed by the Cherokees as stated in that letter.

On the 25th ult. Stephen Jones was killed by Indians, on the East Ford of Little Pigeon.

By information received by express, from Merri district, as late as the 23d ult. we learn, that on the 23th of May, the Indians stole major Wilson's and sundry other person's horses, in Sumner county—that on the 26th, they wounded one of the spies on Bledsoe's creek—that on the same day, they killed a son of Mr. Strawder and wounded his wife, on Station Camp—And on the 31th of June, killed Mrs. Gear, within four miles of Nashville.

About the 16th of June, Hugh Webb and Joseph M'Adam were fired upon by Indians near the Drapping Spring, on their way from the salt works, with salt. The former was killed and the latter badly wounded.

Pursuit was given to the party who stole major Wilson's horses, and nine retaken, between the Casey Fork and the Lone Mountain.

Captain Gordon followed the Indians who murdered Mrs. Gear, upwards of ninety miles, killed one Indian, and lost one of his party, Robert M'Rory.

#### BALTIMORE, August 10.

The schooner *Chloe*, captain Stanton Prentiss, arrived at George-town, in 52 days from Bourdeaux, bringing the following interesting intelligence.

Captain Prentiss was in the office of the consul of the United States, when the official news came that the two fleets had engaged, the English fleet was composed of 32 sail of the line, the French of 26; one English and seven French were disabled, and three English sunk, amongst which was a three decked vessel. The same courier brought the news of the arrival of the fleet from America consisting of 116 sail. Three days since, we heard of the arrival of eighteen Dutch vessels taken into Rochfort, among which were a frigate and a sloop of war of twenty guns.

The foregoing intelligence was given to captain Prentiss by a clerk in the office of the consul, when he was there, for the purpose of clearing out.

Captain Prentiss adds, that one French ship, which afterwards blew up, continued to fight her upper deck guns while on fire below.

From the STAR (a London paper) of June 4, recorded by the same vessel.

Of the number of British ships which, within these last six months, have been taken by the French, it would not be easy to give an accurate list, but in that period, it may be relied on as fact, that our country of admiralty have not condemned more than ten French vessels!!!

By an arrival at New-York, and the ship *Active* in the Delaware from Falmouth, interesting intelligence is received to the 20th some say the 20th of June.

By those arrivals it appears that the duke of York's fleet had arrived, and that the success of the late campaign, to the last of which there is now a pleasing prospect. In the action which was fought, the French were defeated, and the British were victorious.

#### Annapolis

Extract of a letter from dated August 15, to the DEAR SIR, The ship *Active*, at the fort, and bringing the arrival of the Chesapeake, taking of Ypres, with 7000 Spies—4thly, Dr. Chasing Montague complete command against us, is the arrival

#### BY THE COMMAND OF THE MILITIA OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

WHEREAS, by a resolution of the United States Congress, on the 7th day of August, 1791, to defeat the laws of the United States

in some of the Pennsylvania, which length to open inured of outrage and violence charged with the execution, or the said laws: And where a law of congress, relation, the president of in certain cases, and forth the militia to suppress insurrections

appears by the said pro- ploy the means to inter- dience to the said law cretary for the depart- tion for organizing an at a moment's warn- state, amounting to a fifty non-commissioned due proportion of con- gion, made to me in of the militia of Mar- comply with and to b- thought proper to issu-

THE commanding and those of the extra- mediately, on receipt- ry, from each regiment and forty-one private- one sergeant, one cor- held in constant readi- warning, to the plac- prescribed; the said first place of such as- vices, and completed by a draught, to b- whole remaining not- battalion, in which a- pations who shall ac- particular companies- prescriptions of the li- the militia of this st- those who, although- tillery, shall not vol- goons or artillery, whereas a certain pre- required, is, by the- sed as aforesaid the- composed of cavalry- are necessarily attac- the several brigadier- the receipt of these- manding troops of c- within their district- our delay, of their- number and equip- voluntarily desire to- the commanders o- which there are hi- shall make similar- commandant of inf- the several comman- direction of their b- the number and ha- rolled in cavalry o- serve in either.

Disseut as the t- draught from a mi- completely, organ- patriotism of the- commands in it, t- will, in no inst- being substantially- soldiers of infan- vally and artillery- sers of ordnance, made to me in the- 5th day of Septe- Given at the ci- of August, 1791

THE commanding and those of the extra- mediately, on receipt- ry, from each regiment and forty-one private- one sergeant, one cor- held in constant readi- warning, to the plac- prescribed; the said first place of such as- vices, and completed by a draught, to b- whole remaining not- battalion, in which a- pations who shall ac- particular companies- prescriptions of the li- the militia of this st- those who, although- tillery, shall not vol- goons or artillery, whereas a certain pre- required, is, by the- sed as aforesaid the- composed of cavalry- are necessarily attac- the several brigadier- the receipt of these- manding troops of c- within their district- our delay, of their- number and equip- voluntarily desire to- the commanders o- which there are hi- shall make similar- commandant of inf- the several comman- direction of their b- the number and ha- rolled in cavalry o- serve in either.

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en prohibited by the  
fort, we further  
and Gallatin are  
among the people  
Gen. U. S.  
from this city  
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is in town of the  
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and the United States  
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London, June 17.  
onvoy from America  
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f yesterday (which has  
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set off to Vienna, and  
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of making head again  
n to Ghent. Ypres is  
7000 troops; and the  
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R, August 4.  
AZETTE, July 3.  
n the frontiers of Ger  
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lieve, that there was  
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lieved by the Cherokee  
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in Summer county—that  
one of the spies on Bled  
day, they killed a son of  
his wife, on Station  
June, killed Mrs. Geary.  
Hugh Webb and Joseph  
y Indians near the Dito  
om the salt works, with  
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arty who stole major Wil  
en, between the Caney  
the Indians who murdered  
ty miles, killed one In  
y, Robert McRory.  
R E, August 10.  
Stanton Prentiss, arrived  
s from Bourdeaux, bring  
telligence.  
e office of the consul of  
official news came that  
the English fleet was com  
the French of 25; and  
ere dismantled, and three  
ch was a three decker  
e news of the arrival of  
ing of 116 sail. These  
arrival of eighteen Dutch  
among which were 15  
enty guns.  
e was given to examin  
office of the consul, when  
of clearing out.  
t one French ship, which  
ed to fight her upper  
paper) of June 4, receiv  
ne vessel.  
ish ships which, nich  
een taken by the French  
an accurate list, but  
on a fact, that our con  
idemed more than ten  
rk, and the ship Active in  
h, interesting intelligence  
ay the 29th of June.

By those arrivals it appears the republican armies of France have totally defeated the combined forces—that the duke of York is taken prisoner—that the Chesapeake fleet had arrived safe in France—in a word, that the successes of the French, in the month of June, have been, to the last degree, wonderful. And that there is now a pleasing prospect of peace.  
In the action in which the combined forces were defeated, the French brought four hundred thousand men into the field.

### Annapolis, August 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated August 15, to his correspondent in Baltimore.  
"DEAR SIR,  
The ship Active, from Falmouth, is just arrived at the fort, and brings the glorious news—1st. The arrival of the Chesapeake fleet at L'Orient—2dly. The taking of Ypres, with 7000 men—3dly. The taking of Spire—4thly. Driving Cobourg into Ghent—5thly. Chasing Montague's fleet into port, and having complete command of the Channel. The only thing against us, is the arrival of Howe's fleet."

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE MILITIA OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. GENERAL ORDERS.

WHEREAS, by a Proclamation issued by the President of the United States, and dated at Philadelphia on the 7th day of August, 1794, it appears, that combinations to defeat the execution of certain revenue laws of the United States, have, for some time past, existed in some of the Western parts of the State of Pennsylvania, which combinations, proceeding at length to open insurrection, have produced several acts of outrage and violence, not only against the officers charged with the execution of those laws, but also against such other persons as, under the dictates of conscience, or a sense of obligation, have either aided in the execution, or acquiesced in the operation, of the said laws: And whereas, by the second section of a law of congress, recited in the aforesaid proclamation, the president of the United States is authorized in certain cases, and under certain restrictions, to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, and suppress insurrections; and the president having, as it appears by the said proclamation, determined to employ the means so intrusted to him for enforcing obedience to the said laws, and having, through the secretary for the department of war, issued his requisition for organizing and holding in readiness to march at a moment's warning, a corps of the militia of this State, amounting to two thousand three hundred and fifty non-commissioned officers and privates, with a due proportion of commissioned officers, which requisition, made to me in quality of commander in chief of the militia of Maryland, it is incumbent on me to comply with and to bring to effect; I have therefore thought proper to issue the following orders—

THE commanding officers of the several regiments, and those of the extra battalions, of militia, shall immediately, on receipt of these orders, proceed to enroll, from each regiment, two sergeants, two corporals and forty-one privates, and from each extra battalion, one sergeant, one corporal, and twenty privates, to be held in constant readiness for marching at a moment's warning, to the places of rendezvous hereafter to be prescribed; the said enrolments to be made in the first place of such as may voluntarily offer their services, and completed (if any shall be still wanting) by a draught, to be made by lot from among the whole remaining number belonging to the regiment or battalion, in which are comprehended not only those persons who shall actually have attached themselves to particular companies, but likewise all who, by the prescriptions of the law for regulating and disciplining the militia of this State, are liable to be enrolled, and those who, although enrolled in corps of cavalry or artillery, shall not voluntarily offer themselves as dragoons or artillerymen for the present service. And whereas a certain proportion of the body of militia so required, is, by the direction of the president, signified as aforesaid through the secretary of war, to be composed of cavalry and artillery, neither of which are necessarily attached to the regiments of infantry, the several brigadier generals of the militia shall, on the receipt of these orders, call on the persons commanding troops of cavalry, and companies of artillery, within their districts, to make return to them, without delay, of their respective commands, in point of number and equipment, distinguishing such as shall voluntarily desire to be enrolled for this service; and the commanders of such corps in the districts for which there are hitherto no brigadiers commissioned, shall make similar returns to the lieutenant-colonel commanding of infantry most convenient to them; and the several commanders of regiments shall, under the direction of their brigadiers, be active in ascertaining the number and names of such persons not hitherto enrolled in cavalry or artillery, as may be disposed to serve in either.

Difficult as the task may be of making so sudden a draught from a militia so recently, and as yet so incompletely, organized, I expect, from the zeal and patriotism of the gentlemen who have accepted of commissions in it, that the difficulties that may occur, will, in no instance, prevent this requisition from being substantially complied with. Copies of the enrolments of infantry by the field officers, and of cavalry and artillery by the brigadiers, or superior officers of militia, are hereby strictly ordered to be made to me in the city of Annapolis, on or before the 5th day of September next.  
Given at the city of Annapolis, this fourteenth day of August, 1794.  
THOMAS S. LEE.

SATURDAY the 30th instant, is appointed for a meeting of the ANNAPOLIS DRAGOONS, in order to make the arrangements which too thin an attendance in the night prevented them from entering into. The punctual attendance of the gentlemen belonging to the troop is expected, and those who are desirous of joining it are invited as before to attend. The troop will, in the mean time, exercise, as usual, at four o'clock on Saturday next.  
It is proper on this occasion to observe, that in obedience to the general orders, lately issued, a separate enrolment will be prepared for those who choose to serve as volunteer horsemen in the detachment required from this State by the federal executive—Those who do not propose to give their services in that manner, will be included in, and stand a draught with, the regiments of infantry to which they are most convenient.  
JOHN KILTT, Captain.

On the second day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the STADT-HOUSE,

THE BRICK BUILDING belonging to KING WILLIAM SCHOOL, of which possession will be given the second day of October next, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with security, if required, for paying the purchase money within three months from the day of sale; and for pulling down the said building and removing all the materials and rubbish thereof, by the first day of November next.  
JOHN H. STONE.  
Annapolis, August 13, 1794.

IN CHANCERY, August 15, 1794.  
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, } THE complainants  
and others, against } pray a decree for  
John Lacon Israel. } recording a deed in  
intended, executed on the 15th day of June, 1750, by  
John Lacon Israel for conveying unto Benjamin Tasker,  
for the use of said Tasker and company, all the residue  
and remainder of any or all the lands devised to the  
said Israel by his father John Israel, or which by any  
other way and means came to the said John Lacon  
Israel, as son of the said John Israel, after 150 acres  
thereof conveyed to George Buchanan; they state  
that their claim under the said deed and have been in  
possession of it many years, and that the said John  
Lacon Israel hath been absent from the State about  
thirty years: It is adjudged and ordered, that the com-  
plainants cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at  
least four weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette,  
before the first day of October next, to the intent that  
the said John Lacon Israel, or his heirs, or legal re-  
presentatives, or any other person interested in the  
premises, may have notice of the complainants applica-  
tion to this court, and may be warned to appear  
here, on or before the first Tuesday in November  
next, to shew cause (if any there be) wherefore a de-  
creed should not pass as prayed.  
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

DRUMS  
MADE and SOLD by  
JOHN SHAW.  
Annapolis, August 20, 1794

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, at Choptico.  
MR. JOHN GOOLDSMITH,  
Mr. Peter Thompson,  
Reson Estept, Esquire,  
Captain Doffett,  
Mr. Jacob Duckett.  
E. Davis  
JOSIAH B. GRINDALL.

THE subscriber being desirous to settle the estate of EVAN GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, as speedily as possible, requests all those persons that are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, on or before the tenth of April, 1795.  
SAMUEL GAITHER, Executor.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Lyon's creek, on Monday the 18th instant, a negro lad named WILL, twenty years of age, about five feet seven inches high, a black complexion; had on when he went away an osnabrig shirt, striped cloth trousers, a felt hat, was all he took with him; it is likely he has got more cloaths since. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by  
LEWIS GRIFFITH.  
August 20, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 26th of April, 1792, a negro man named DICK, about twenty-four years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; he was pretty well clothed—He is likely, of a dark complexion, and has a remarkable fine set of teeth. He formerly belonged to Richard Bond, Esquire. I have been informed that he has worked at major Sellman's for near two years, and has gone by the name of DICK SHORT, or Shorter, and has passed as a free man; he was seen this day near South-river ferry.  
JAMES EGERTON.  
Choptico, St. Mary's county, August 20, 1794.

THE business carried on in this town by the subscriber is henceforward to be discontinued, all persons having claims are desired to bring them in, previous to the fifteenth day of September next, as the subscriber will then leave this State, all those indebted for dealings are requested to make immediate payment, or settle their accounts by bond or note, otherwise suits will be instituted against them.  
GABRIEL WOOD.  
Leonard-Town, August 14, 1794.

Take NOTICE,  
I SHALL apply to Baltimore county court, at next August term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in Baltimore county, called BARBADOS, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands, passed at November session, 1786.  
WILLIAM LUX.  
July 28, 1794.

For SALE,  
ABOUT 3000 young PEACH TREES, which will be of a proper size to plant out, in an orchard, either the next fall or spring ensuing. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.  
JOHN BRICE, jun.  
August 5, 1794.

Patowmack Company.  
THE stockholders in the PATOWMACK COMPANY, are required to pay to William Hartborne, treasurer, twelve pounds sterling, on each share, by them held, on or before the first day of September next.  
By order of the directors,  
WM. HARTBORNE, Treasurer.  
Alexandria, July 16th, 1794.

To be SOLD,  
By PRIVATE BARGAIN,  
ABOUT 167 acres of LAND, part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, lying within half a mile of the Cross-Roads. For terms apply to Mr. Steuart, at Doden, near South-river church.

THE VESTRY of SHERBURYS PARISH, Kent county, and State of Maryland, give notice, that they intend presenting a petition to the next general assembly, for an act authorizing them to commence a scheme of a lottery for the purpose of finishing the chapel, in said parish.  
By order of the vestry,  
JOHN HURTT, Register.  
August 1, 1794.

IN CHANCERY, July 28, 1794.  
ORDERED, That the sale made by GABRIEL DUVAL, trustee, as stated in his report, on the nineteenth of April last, of several tracts of land in Anne-Arundel county, the property of BENJAMIN HOWARD, deceased, unto Henry Hall, who hath since assigned his purchase to Nicholas Harwood, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette in this or the next week.  
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY, July 28, 1794.  
ORDERED, That the sale made by GABRIEL DUVAL, trustee of the real estate of ALEXANDER TRUEMAN, deceased, as stated in his report, on the twenty-second day of April last, of a house and lot in Annapolis to JOHN DAVIDSON, and of a lot in said city, and four lots of fifty acres each in Allegany county, to WILLIAM DENT BEALL, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette in this or the next week.  
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

Joseph Middleton,  
CABINET & CHAIR-MAKER,  
RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his friends, who have been so kind as to favour him with their custom, and hopes he shall continue to deserve their confidence.  
Said Middleton still continues to carry on his business, in its several branches, at his shop, in Prince-George's-street, next house to that of doctor James Murray, and has now on hand different kinds of furniture, which may be had on reasonable terms.  
Commands from the country will be cheerfully attended to, and punctually executed.  
Annapolis, August 12, 1794.

NOTICE.  
ALL persons having claims against the estate of ALBY DORSEY, senior, late of Elk-Ridge, deceased, are requested to notify the same to Richard Ridge, of the city of Annapolis, attorney at law, for payment, on or before the first day of November next, as a distribution of the deceased's estate will then take place, pursuant to his last will.  
DEBORAH DORSEY, Executrix.  
August 6, 1794.

**One Guinea Reward.**

**STEPHEN**, (who sometimes is by his connexions called **STEPHEN BRADLEY**) a black man about five feet seven inches high, and appears to be about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, a likely plausible fellow, rather of a flaming black, ran away from the subscriber, on the nineteenth June last, who has been informed that Stephen has a father, who is a preacher, and lives with Mr. **HUMPHREY BELL**, near Upper-Marlborough, and that Stephen, also, sometimes preaches. He was brought into Virginia by colonel **Merces**, who had him from Mr. **Richard Sprigg**, near Annapolis, where it is likely he may now be, unless he should be in the neighbourhood of Marlborough, amongst his relations. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber, to any person who secures said fellow, and gives immediate information, so that he may be got again, and all reasonable charges paid; if brought home.

**JOHN MANDEVILLE.**

Alexandria, July 2d. 1794.

**FISHER & COLE,**

BOOK-SELLERS, BOOK-BINDERS, and STATIONERS.

Three doors west of Yates and Campbell's Fashion Store, Market-street, Baltimore.

**RESPECTFULLY** inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a **BOOK and STATIONARY STORE**, in Baltimore, and humbly solicit the patronage of a generous public, whose favours they will endeavour to merit. They are now assisted with books on every subject in polite literature. Among the many valuable new publications, they have now on hand, are the following.

	Dols.	Cts.
Pain's works, complete, in 2 vols.	2	0
American Biography, 1st vol.—to be continued,	1	50
Moore's Tracts, 2 vols.—8vo.	3	50
Do. Journal in France, 2 vols.—12 mo.	1	75
Morie's Geography, elegant, 2 vols.—8vo.	4	50
Do. sheep bound,	3	50
Do. abridged, for use of schools,	1	
Fisher's works, 2 vols.—Complete Letter Writer, Love and Gibson's Surveying, Williams's Letters on the French Revolution.—Alto, Folio, Quarto, Royal, Octavo, and Duodecimo Bibles, School Books of all kinds, a new edition of the Common Prayer, for the Protestant Episcopal church, priced from 6/6 to 3/5. And a great variety of Histories, Divinity, Medicine, Philosophy, Chemistry, Novels, &c. &c. too numerous to be contained in a newspaper.		

Orders from gentlemen in the country, shall be carefully attended to. They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of *Steuben's Military Discipline*, &c. with copper plates.

**NOW in the PRESS, and speedily will be PUBLISHED,**

By **FISHER and COLE,**  
**A PAMPHLET, entitled,**  
**PROSPECTS on WAR**  
**AND**  
**PAPER CURRENCY,**

The FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,  
By **THOMAS PAINE,**  
Author of **RIGHTS of MAN, COMMON SENSE, &c.**  
Baltimore, July 13, 1794.

**THE** subscriber, intending to leave this part of the country in a short time, finds it necessary to remind those persons who are indebted to him on his private account, or as partner with his brother, **Dr. JAMES MURRAY**, that it is necessary their several accounts should be closed in a short time, for this 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.

Annapolis, May 7, 1794. **W. MURRAY.**

**This day is Published,**

And for **SALE** by the **PRINTERS** hereof, and at the different **Book-Stores** in Baltimore,

**A BOOK ENTITLED,**  
**A DIVINE CALL**

**TO THE**

**J. E. W. S.**

In which the most important truths, of Holy Scripture concerning that people are made manifest, and in the issue of which all mankind are interested; its reports being on the true grounds of a new scene which is now opening, for the general good of society, among all denominations of people, beginning with a new **EPOCH**, that appears to have been reserved in the womb of **PROVIDENCE**, for the present century to unfold.

Price only a **QUARTER DOLLAR.**

July 18.

**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.**

**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.

Notice 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.

**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.**

Just Published,

And for **SALE** by the **PRINTERS** hereof,

The **ACT** to regulate and discipline the **MILITIA** of this

**STATE,**

**WITH**

The **MANUAL EXERCISE, and DIRECTIONS** for forming a **COMPANY, BATTALION and REGIMENT.**

Price only a **QUARTER DOLLAR.**

Annapolis, August 7, 1794.

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 18th day of July, a negro lad named **LEVIN**, about eighteen or twenty years of age, five feet four or five inches high; had on when he went away a round osabrig jacket, with sleeves, shirt and trousers of the same, and had on an iron collar. The negro is the property of **Mr. De La Landelle**, and left with me to sell. Whoever takes up the said negro and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive **SIX DOLLARS** reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber.

**EDWARD ROBERTS.**

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid carrying off or in any manner entertaining or receiving him, at their peril.

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, near Benedict-town, on Patuxent river, on Wednesday the 25th ultimo, a negro man by the name of **SHADRACH**, of a yellow complexion, twenty-two years of age, about five feet three or four inches high, smooth face as well as back, he never had a stripe thereon by me who raised him; had on when he went away, as I am informed, a blue broad cloth coat with large metal buttons, a striped vest with metal buttons, a pair of olive coloured breeches, a white linen shirt ruffled at the bosom, white thread stockings, a pretty good high crowned hat, shoes and metal buckles; he had many other cloths not particularly enough known to describe. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, if out of the State of Maryland shall receive **FIVE POUNDS** current money, and if in the aforesaid State **THREE POUNDS**, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber.

**HENRY TUBMAN.**

July 2, 1794.

**LAND for SALE.**

**THE** subscriber would dispose of, upon moderate terms, for **READY CASH**, a small TRACT of **LAND**, in Charles county, and in the neighbourhood of Newport, and Chaptico, about six miles from each place, containing about one hundred and fifty-five acres, the greatest part of which is cleared and under good fence: The buildings and other improvements are good and convenient, and the water delicious and pleasant. He deems it unnecessary to be farther particular, as it is to be presumed that any person inclining to purchase would wish to view the premises, where they may be informed of the several and other interesting circumstances, by their ready and obedient servant,

**HATCH DENT,**

Charles county, July 5, 1794.

N. B. Should the above land be not sold privately before the first day of September next, it will then be offered to the highest bidder, at public sale, with some stock of various kinds, and a few articles of good household furniture.

**Fifteen Pounds Reward.**

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

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure the said negro lad and mare, or Tex Poursa for Dick, and Five Pounds for the mare, and pay all reasonable charges.

**WILLIAM PAUL.**

Baltimore town, April 9, 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, running two sets of stones, with about twenty acres of meadow before the door now in a mothy, 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.

**EDWARDS' BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER**

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

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

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

**RAN AWAY**, on Wednesday the 26th of March, from the subscriber, living at Allen's Fresh, a bright mulatto slave named **PHIL 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 house; had on and took with him a new parson's gray cloth coat with three buttons on each of the sleeves and pockets, a striped waistcoat, and satinet breeches, mixt stockings, new coarse shoes, and a round hat, also a striped 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 cow 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 CAWLEY**. Whoever apprehends this 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 to take off the above negro at their peril.

Allen's Fresh, Charles county, May 12, 1794.

**ANNAPOLIS.**

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

(Lth YEAR.)

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 28, 1794.

### FRANCFORT, June 14.

Y letters from Italy, we learn, that general count de St. Amour, who surrendered Saorgio to the French, has been condemned to lose his head; but that his Sardinian majesty had changed the sentence into that of imprisonment for life. A Capuchin, it is said, has also been taken up at Naples, who had a design against the king; a number of weapons were found upon him.

### BRUGES, June 23.

Three days ago we received an account of the capture of Ypres. Some doubted, others entirely disbelieved it. The report was next day contradicted, and we permitted ourselves to hope, that the brave garrison would be able to hold out till sufficient succours should be thrown into the town.

This morning our doubts have been dispelled, and intelligence, which it would be folly to disbelieve, has been received, by which we are informed, that Ypres is certainly in the possession of the French.

### G H E N T, June 22.

A general consternation still prevails here, and all our rich people have taken refuge in Holland.

It is reported that the French have forced some of the posts belonging to the allies on the Sambre; that they are actually on their march towards Brussels; and that every one who can afford it, has already emigrated from that capital; but on the other hand, some travellers from Brussels assure us, that general La Tour has beaten the French and forced them to fall back beyond Goffelies. The prince de Cobourg has set off, in order to drive them once more beyond the Sambre.

### BRUSSELS, June 22.

Yesterday the French carried several of the Austrian and Dutch posts; particularly those of Chappelle, Herlainmont, above Binch, and Fontaine L'Evêque. The latter was of the utmost importance, as it covered Nivelles and Brussels.

In consequence of its being forced, the allied troops are obliged to fall back on the forest of Soignes, within 2 leagues of this capital. This, of course, has occasioned the utmost consternation here.

The commander in chief has ordered the emigrants to fly to arms, and march against the enemy,—but every one is busied about his own personal affairs.

All the civil officers belonging to the government, are occupied in packing up their effects; the boats in the river are loaded with baggage; and the squares are crowded with waggons.

June 23. All is consternation here, and most people are packing off. The late battles we have had in Flanders on the river Sambre are most dreadful—no time to rest—every day and night the French are attacking us; our troops are exhausted—the sight of the wounded which have passed under my window these few days past, are most distressing. We imagine that Ypres has capitulated. In this town there are 100 pieces of cannon, and from 6000 to 7000 men. All the French are going off in great haste.

### M E N T Z, June 10.

[From the BRUSSELS GAZETTE.]

On the seventh of this month the Austrians attacked the lines at Queich. They were repulsed three times, but renewing the attack, they at length turned the town of Germerathem, and at the same time made themselves masters of the heights which command Rulheim. The French were consequently forced to abandon their intrenchments, with the loss of eighteen pieces of cannon.

June 14. For some days past a great number of recruits have arrived here from Antpach and others from Prussia, to complete the Prussian regiments. The garrison of Mentz is to be augmented to 4000 men. Our armed burghers still do duty every where in this city, and are regularly taught the manoeuvre.

The elector has requested a loan of 15,000 florins at four per cent, to relieve the inhabitants of Mentz, Weissenau, Kothheim, Cassel and Cerniglein, who were ruined by the invasion of the French.

Nothing of importance is now stirring respecting the Austrian and Prussian armies. A great quantity of provisions are constantly sent to the head quarters of general Mollendorff, who, it is thought will shortly strike some great blow.

### P A R I S, June 13.

Carpentier, representative of the people at St. Maloes, has apprehended twenty-one persons there, who are on their way to this capital, to be tried by revolutionary tribunal. At Bayeux all the suspected persons have been arrested.

Menou, sub lieutenant of Carabineers, having spoken in favour of the re-establishment of royalty, has been acquitted by the revolutionary tribunal of Chalons, on

the ground that he was inebriated at the time. On the motion of Cholier, the convention has ordered Menou to be brought before the Paris tribunal; and has enjoined the committee of public welfare to inquire into the conduct of the Chalons tribunal.

### L O N D O N, June 24.

CAMP OF ECLON near THIELT, June 21, four in the morning.

Ypres surrendered yesterday morning. The garrison, consisting of ten battalions, much reduced in number by the siege, are prisoners of war, and have been escorted to Lille.

The Hanoverians are at Bruges, where the British who were at Ostend, joined them last night.

General Clairfayt is at Thielt, and unless he receives reinforcements, must fall back upon Ghent tomorrow.

Never was seen such a break up as that of yesterday at Ostend!—Every body that could find the means were quitting the place. The magistrates and people of property are all gone. When the French come, they will find nothing but magazines empty, shops shut up, and houses deserted. General Stewart yesterday gave leave to all the inhabitants to depart. All the ships in the harbour were ordered out into the road, and all the baggage belonging to the staff, the 85th regiment of foot, and the 8th dragons, was embarked. The departure of prince Ernest was the signal of alarm and flight.

The French came yesterday with 20,000 men to Roufflaer. A piquet of thirty men, of the 8th dragons, sent out in the morning, was surrounded and taken before Gistell.

As far as we can judge from appearances, Nieuport and Ostend will be abandoned to them in the course of two days without striking a blow, for the inundations have not produced the expected effect.

The French have again passed the Sambre, and invested Charleroy with more numerous forces than before, so that we have no assistance to hope from that quarter, but much to fear.

June 27. The accounts from Barcelona, given by us yesterday, are considered by many as the prelude to a negotiation on the part of Spain for a separate peace. Nay, some assert that government are actually in possession of the intentions of that court to withdraw itself from what they emphatically term an unprofitable and destructive war.

Yesterday a general impress took place on the river, by which all the ships were stripped of their hands; a number of seamen by this are procured for the men of war, under orders for immediate sailing.

The report of the approach of the French now turns out to have originated in a mistake arising from the following circumstances.—About twenty of the inhabitants of Ypres, now in the hands of the enemy, having obtained permission to retire from the place, a patrol of the French were conducting them to our lines. These persons report that the garrison held out till their ammunition was nearly expended, and then surrendered on capitulation. They have been sent as prisoners of war, the major part to Douay, some to Dunkirk and St. Omers, and the commandant general Salis to Lille.

The principal attacks of the Carmagnols were from the small height of St. Sans Capelle, on the north side of the town, where they had established a strong battery and breast-work since the fourth day of the siege.

After obtaining possession of the Sluys at Boesinghe, they drew off the water which inundated the town on the side of Messines, and thereby facilitated their attack on that side, which unfortunately was the weakest.

Three batteries of ten or twelve guns each were placed on the Chaussee out of the Porte de Bailleul, and played incessantly on the town, which is almost a heap of ruins, upwards of 150 of the inhabitants having fallen during the siege.

### B O S T O N, August 16.

The British commanders in Nova-Scotia, have given orders for the entire destruction of the town of St. Pierre, Miquelon.—And a few days since a number of the distressed inhabitants of that place, arrived here in their fishing smacks.

### G R E E N F I E L D, August 7.

From WHITESTOWN, July 16.

We have information as late as the 4th of July, from general Wayne; this information comes by a vessel from Detroit to Fort Erie, and is brought to us by the Genesee post, who is direct from Canandagua. It states, that general Wayne was advancing towards the rapids of the Miami, with all possible expedition—with intention, it was supposed, of ousting the English from their establishment at that place.

The account adds, that the British are inviting and collecting the Indians from all quarters, at this rendezvous, many were already collected, and, in conjunction with the British, were anxiously waiting the ap-

proach of the Americans—to whom they were determined to give battle.

### N E W - Y O R K, August 20.

An account of the massacre which took place at Fort Dauphin, the 7th ult. at 11 o'clock, A. M. brought by Mr. Simon of Philadelphia, who was there in an American vessel at that time.

Monday the 7th July, at 11 o'clock in the morning, arrived at Fort Dauphin a Spanish Frigate escorted by six guides coming from Laxabon (a small borough at four miles distance from Fort Dauphin) several persons inquired what news he brought; he answered none, and said all was very safe. About an hour after Jean François (general of the banditti, who has always been upon good terms with the Spaniards) and Benjamin, his first captain, entered the city with 5 or 600 negroes, and 50 mounted on horse back, in that number there were about 400 armed with guns, the others had only swords and cudgels. When they arrived upon the market, Jean François ordered to kill without distinction all the French white people. No sooner was the order given, when the banditti separated in all the streets of the city, but the greatest part assembled upon the sea-side where a great number of white people had met together without arms to get on board the vessels that were in the bay; but in vain, they were all massacred without mercy; while the same scene was acted in the different quarters of the city. This horrid slaughter lasted till 6 or 7 o'clock at night. Though a great number was killed in their houses during the night. A few days after, the account of the dead was given to one Dupinois, who acts as secretary to Jean François amounting to 742.

Amongst whom were 3 women, not including a great number that have been drowned. There was at that time at Fort Dauphin 7 or 800 regular troops, some of them were even under arms upon the market place, beholding with indifference that horrible slaughter, and used to say loudly that is what the French deserve. A few of the unhappy victims fled to them, being pursued by the negroes, but the unfeeling Spaniards pointed their bayonets at them. The cry of those villains during the massacre was *Long live the king!!!* The unhappy La Ray Dumaine was killed by the Spaniards, and Mr. Carabas who swam to save himself, and relied on the cable of a Spanish sloop, was pursued by the crew with their oars.

Seven or eight Frenchmen who were settled at Laxabon for some years past, had their houses plundered of every thing by the inhabitants of the same place the 8th July.

The same gentleman brought with him a list of 120 names of the unfortunate victims.

By the brig Fox, captain —, just arrived, we have Antigua papers to the 29th of July, from which we have made sundry extracts. Mr. Dixon, who came in the brig, informs, that there was an action at Point-a-Petre on the 20th of July, in which there was a considerable slaughter—particulars not known—but the French remained masters of the place.

Extract from two letters from a very respectable mercantile house in London, dated June 19 and 25, to their correspondent in this city.

June 19.

"The moderation and wisdom of America in sending a man of Mr. Jay's known and high character, to settle the differences between us by fair representation and negotiation, and in sending a commissioner to the West-Indies to ascertain the real damages under the orders of 6th November, clear of exaggeration, is much to be commended.

"The merchants had conferences with ministry before Mr. Jay arrived, to smooth the way for his negotiation, which we have therefore reason to suppose will be completely successful.

"Indeed ministers have said as much, provided no new demands, that they are unacquainted with, are brought forward. We are persuaded that they are prepared to make all reasonable compensation for the damages sustained under the order of the 6th November, and we have reason to believe that all other points at issue between the two countries, will be put on such a footing as to secure harmony and a good understanding between us.

"Mr. Jay had yesterday a conference with our secretary for foreign affairs, Lord Grenville, and we understand that the opening of the negotiation was satisfactory to him, and that he saw no impediment in any thing that passed to an amicable arrangement."

June 25.

"We have now to inform you of the substance of a communication from Mr. Pitt, yesterday, to the committee of North-American merchants.

"He said, 'the communications with Mr. Jay had hitherto been general, but it was believed, if it was found that there existed the same disposition in

"Two American are missing and supposed to have shared the same fate."

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the government of the United States, (as it was thought would be the case) which there certainly was in this, to be on friendly terms, when the negotiation became more particular, there would be little doubt that the matters in dispute would be all amicably arranged; therefore there was no reason seen why the merchants and manufacturers should not execute the orders they now had or might receive."

"As this opinion was drawn from ministers by the pressing address of the merchants and manufacturers, ministers disclaim any responsibility for the error, should it unexpectedly hereafter happen that the better dispositions of her governments, and prevent the negotiation terminating as was expected."

*Extract of a letter from Martinique, to a gentleman at Philadelphia, received by yesterday's post.*

"On the tenth of July arrived at Barbadoes, a ship of sixty-four, and one with fifty guns, with two frigates, six transports, and 1200 troops from England. On the 13th they were dispatched to Point-a-Petre, Guadeloupe. The British commanders use every exertion to finish the business at that place. The principal motive to their hitherto declining to fire on the French frigates in the harbour, is, that the latter have embarked 300 royalists on board those ships; but now the admiral and general had come ultimately to a resolution for an attack on them, without any further delay—the success is said to be infallible."

### PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

*Extract of a letter from Falmouth, (England) June 25.*

"The war between the Portuguese and the Algerines was renewed on the 18th March, and the former expect to confine the latter within the Straits in future; though it is said their force is much greater than heretofore."

"We hope the arrival of your respectable ambassador will be the means of settling all disputes between your country and this to mutual satisfaction. We believe the conduct of our privateers in the West-Indies, is by no means approved of by our government, who disclaim any views inimical to you in the late treaty between Portugal and Algiers, having interfered as far as they did, at the request of the former, to enable them to give more ready aid to their allies."

*Extract of a letter from Falmouth (England) to a merchant in this city, dated June 27, 1794.*

"I sincerely hope that Mr. Jay's negotiation with our ministry will tend to the preferation of peace, and the re-establishment of harmony between the two countries—as yet, nothing has transpired on the subject, but if its termination is favourable, your vessels will be enabled to navigate to the different European markets with safety, as the Portuguese keep a strong squadron in the Straits to confine the Algerines at home."

P. S. Since writing the foregoing, advice has been received from London, that Mr. Jay's mission is likely to terminate very favourably."

By a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from the westward, we learn, that the insurgents have burnt the barn and other out-houses of Dr. McDowell, and plundered his dwelling-house.

General Gibson has arrived at Carlisle from Pittsburg, as he was coming over the Allegany mountains, he met a party of the insurgents, who were conducting under a guard, the excise officer of Bedford county.

The above intelligence, we are sorry to say, too strongly indicates that the information of a contrary complexion, published last evening appears to want bottom.

*Extract of a letter from London, dated June 16.*

"The coming of Mr. Jay has an astonishing effect here—it announces to all the island the cause of complaint, and every thing is as it were on a stand—and universal consideration strikes the mind of every sober man, of whatever party—I at first thought that the sending an envoy extraordinary was unnecessary, but I was mistaken, it was the best measure that could have been taken—I was on a visit in the country to a gentleman who was a considerable manufacturer, since the news of war arrived—While I was there, he dismissed one thousand poor women from employment—and I believe there are 100 such instances now in the island, taken place within a few weeks."

We announced in the last Centinel, that two convoys, containing seventy sail of vessels, belonging to the English and Dutch, had been captured by the French. The papers since received, confirm it; and add, that on board the two Dutch frigates taken was a great number of dollars.

An ambassador was to sail from London for the United States, the 20th June. From what nation we cannot say—conjecture from Portugal.

The Halifax papers to the 29th July, make no mention of the beginning, end, or intention of any embargo.

Aug. 21: On the 20th of June the forces under general Wayne, which had then been joined by 15 or 1600 mounted Kentucky volunteers, marched forward towards the Miami towns. A considerable body of British, under Simcoe, were believed at this time to be with the Indians on the route the army was to take, and yet we are at peace with that faithless nation.

By the last accounts from the Westward, we learn, that the insurgents in that quarter do not confine their views to an unlawful opposition to the excise; but aim at independence from the Atlantic shore. They will not be so mad, it is to be hoped, as to make an attempt to attain that object by the sword. A clear navigation of the Mississippi is another object with them.

It appears that our patriotic tars dare exhibit what the British minister will call their Jacobinical principles, even under the nose of his Britannic majesty.—

A London paper records, that all the flags in the port of London were hoisted in honour of Howe's victory, except the American stripes.

Aug. 22. By the post arrived yesterday from the westward, we learn, that the commissioners sent by the government had met some delegation of the insurgents, who agreed to appoint a committee of seventeen to meet the commissioners at Pittsburg, on the subject of their mission.

*Extract of a letter from Pittsburg.*

"Our country is still in considerable confusion.—The people are generally combined in their opposition to the excise law, and some of the most respectable people in the country are engaged in it—I hope government will adopt moderate measures to quiet the country. I cannot foresee the evil that will ensue if they do not—for God's sake represent to every person the bad effect, that will result from violent measures on the part of government. I think if government would appoint commissioners to come out, inquire into the state of the country, and make arrangements for settling it in a peaceable manner, the happiest consequences would follow to this country."

"The people engaged in the present opposition to government must not be considered as an inconsiderable mob, they are a respectable and powerful combination—this I remark to you, to shew you how dreadful violent measures on the part of government must appear, and what horrors every over-zeal of peace in this country must feel, and to what danger they will be reduced, should an armed force be sent to enforce the law; I still am not without hope that moderate measures will bring about good effects, and the sending commissioners would be the best mode."

### NORFOLK, August 16.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Atlantic, captain Holland, from New-York, informs, that on Wednesday evening last, about five leagues to the northward of Cape Charles, they fell in with the Blanche frigate, out eight days from Halifax, who told them the June packet arrived there; that the duke of York was wounded and gone home, and that lord Cornwallis has taken his place. The ship Perseverance is arrived in New-York, from the Isle of France.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Brest, to his brother in this port, dated the 23d of June, 1794.*

"I shall not at this moment dwell on politics; I shall only tell you that a convoy from North-America is just arrived at Brest; I shall also inform you that the Dutch troops refuse to fight, and the Spaniards are distracted—I cannot perfectly acquaint you as to the last, but I can assure you that Catalonia is taken, and that we advance daily, but cannot tell in what part of Spain our troops are. A great many foreign troops come to join us every day from every quarter—even whole regiments."

### BALTIMORE, August 25.

*Extract of a letter from the Mile, dated July 16.*

"I improve a moment to inform you that we fell to-morrow for Jamaica, with the most of our cargo; as we cannot dispose of it here for the prime cost. Three weeks before we arrived here, flour was sold at fifty dollars per barrel, and now it is no more than four.—American produce of all kinds is very low, live stock excepted, which is very high. We cannot get much meat for a dollar per pound, the English monopolize all the live stock that comes in, for the fleet and army."

By a handbill, dated New-Haven, August 15, it appears that a contagious putrid fever rages in that town.

*The Boston Chronicle of August 14, at the close of extracts from London papers to June 18, received by an arrival from Amsterdam, subjoins the following important paragraph:*

### VERBALLY.

We take the liberty of congratulating our republican readers on the above interesting and highly favourable news from our friends and allies the Sans Culottes of France; and the breath of every real republican in America must glow with joy on reading the additional information, that Ypres is actually taken, as well as Charleroy, places of great consequence in the Austrian Netherlands.

This intelligence we received from the passengers in the ship, who also inform that just before they left the Texel, which was the first of July, news was received of another great victory having been obtained by the French over the combined armies, in which Clairfaut was defeated and Beaulieu killed.—The Dutch were in consternation even to Amsterdam.

We have spared no pains to procure the most material information from the papers, from the captain, and from gentlemen passengers, whose veracity we believe may be depended on. The satisfaction we receive in being able to communicate so late and important information, is a full equivalent for the fatigue and trouble we have been at.

### Annapolis, August 28.

At a meeting of the committee (of twenty-one) of the town of Pittsburg on Monday morning 4th of August, 1794. Report was made to them by the committee of Battalions on Braddock's fields the 2d instant. That in committee on Braddock's fields, it was stated on the part of the committee of four, that the three preferred persons of the town of Pittsburg, viz. Abraham Kirkpatrick, James Briffon and Edward Day, were expelled the town and had disappeared.

It was then taken into view what other persons were obnoxious as being suspected of being friendly to

the excise law as might appear from letters written or otherwise, and on certain letters being read which had been intercepted in the mail from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, viz. one from Colonel P. Neville to his father, containing in a certain part words unfavourable to the opponents of the excise law, though no persons in particular were named, but being considered a sufficient evidence of his being in the cause, it was resolved that he should be expelled the country within ten days.

Also one letter from general John G. of the governor of Pennsylvania, which in certain passages evinced a like disposition by a minister in relation to him in information, which information was thought not to be exact, and which he had too highly esteemed, it was resolved, that he should be subject to the sentence, and that the committee of Pittsburg carry into effect these measures necessary for the safety.

Resolved, Therefore that notice of their respective sentences be forth with given to these persons, and that they depart accordingly, and that a guard be appointed for each of them to conduct them to a proper distance.

Resolved, also, that a copy of this minute be given to each of those persons, as a passport from the country.

For behalf of the committee.  
JAMES CLOW, Chairman.

### AUTHENTIC.

At a meeting of delegates duly elected by the respective counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Allegheny, Washington, and that part of Bedford county, west of the Allegany mountain in Pennsylvania, and by the county of Ohio in Virginia, convened at Parkinson's ferry on the Allegheny river, to take into consideration the situation of the western country.

Edward Cook was placed in the chair—Abert Galletin appointed secretary of the meeting.

THE transactions relative to the excise law that lately took place in the western country were read, whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

1. Resolved, That taxing citizens of the United States from their respective abodes or vicinages, is a violation of the rights of the citizens, is a forced and unconstitutional violation of the constitution, and ought not, under any pretence whatever, to be exercised by the federal authority.
2. That a standing committee, to consist of one member from each township, be appointed, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, viz. To draught a remonstrance to congress, praying a repeal of the excise law, at the same time requesting that a more equal and less odious tax may be laid, and giving assurance to the representatives of the people that such tax will be cheerfully paid by the people of these counties.

To make and publish a statement of the transactions which have lately taken place in this country relative to the excise law, and of the causes which gave rise thereto, and to make a representation to the greatest on the subject.

To have power to call together a meeting either of a new representation of the people, or of the deputies here convened, for the purpose of taking such measures as the future situation of affairs may require, and in case of any sudden emergency, to take such temporary measures as they think necessary.

3. That we will exert ourselves, and that it be earnestly recommended to our fellow citizens to do themselves in support of the municipal laws of the respective states, and especially in preventing any violence or outrage against the property and person of any individual.
4. That a committee, to consist of three members from each county, be appointed to meet any commissioners that have been, or may be appointed by the government, and report the result of this conference to the standing committees.

### COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

- Westmoreland county—John Kirkpatrick, Gery Smith, and John Powers.
- Allegheny county—Hugh H. Brackenridge, Thomas Moreton, and Mr. Lucas.
- Washington—David Bradford, James Meigs, James Edgar.
- Fayette—Alberg Galletin, Edward Cook, Jos Lang.
- Bedford—Herman Hofband.
- Polison county, Virginia—William Sutherland.
- Ohio and Bedford counties not fully represented at the meeting.

On seeing Miss H—A P—A.

HOW vain is ev'ry cautious art,  
The pow'r of love to shun,  
With all our care 't avoid the smart,  
How soon our hearts are won!  
When proper objects fire the breast,  
We need not check love's force;  
We need not labour to arrest  
Its swift impetuous course.  
A charming nymph I late beheld,  
Of sweet bewitching mien;  
Whose soft attractions soon compell'd  
My heart to own its queen.  
Her manners easy and polite,  
No flippant airs debal'd,  
Her mind display'd a native light,  
With no vain pride disgrac'd.  
Content I'll wear her pleasing chain,  
Her will with joy obey,  
And to her praise with plausive strain  
I dedicate my lay.

A GREEBLY to the government, an election of Annapolis, on Monday next, for the choice of Anne-Arundel county in the second district of the United States.

WILLIAM of An  
August 25, 1794.

THE JOCKEY C on the second members of the Annapolis pay up their arrears of next ensuing—There club, at Mr. Man's, nine o'clock.

Annapolis, August 2

THE CO-PARTN Company, has sent; all persons having are desired to bring the indeed are desired to Mr. Joseph Neale, who tie the same.

10/7/94  
Leonardtown, Au

NOTICE

THAT the subscribers of Mrs. M. George's county, deceased, of administration de Rogers, deceased, (th was are indebted to fired to make immediate

Upper-Marlborough

ALL persons having BRUCE THOMAS, deceased, are desired to cates, that they may bond, note or account date payment to JOHN WO August 25, 1794.

N C

ALL persons having Caroline ORRIS, deceased, are requested, to the 10th of the first Monday, in tends making a final distribution thereof, deceased, at the en

Elk-Ridge Land

Twenty

RAN AWAY a Head of Seven man named C, age, five feet nine, made fellow, except in proportion to his much forward; the plantation work, and had on when he r, shining shirt, and he took with him, hanging up the said, counting him in g, r, c, the above, if brought home.

August 26, 1794

Twenty

RAN AWAY a Port-Tobacco named JOHN, a feet seven or eight of his legs on it when he went a but may probably several changes for Baltimore or it secures the said may get him again, ty, TEN DOLL if brought home.

10/7/94

N

ALL persons having FLY DONCEASED, are requested, for payment, or next, as a disse, then take place,

August 6, 17

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

At the same time and place an election will be held for the purpose of choosing one member to represent the second district of this state in the congress of the United States.

**WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff**  
of Anne-Arundel county.

August 25, 1794.

**T**HE JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on the second Friday in October next. The members of the Annapolis jockey club are requested to pay up their arrears on or before the 24th of October next ensuing—There will be a meeting of the jockey club, at Mr. Mann's, the morning of the race, at nine o'clock.

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

Annapolis, August 26, 1794.

**T**HE CO-PARTNERSHIP of John Mattingly and Company, has this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against said partnership, are desired to bring them in, for settlement, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to Mr. Joseph Neale, who is authorized to receive and settle the same.

**JOHN MATTINGLY,**  
**EDWARD NEALE,**  
**JOSEPH NEALE.**

Leonard-Town, August 5, 1794.

**NOTICE** is hereby given,

**T**HAT the subscriber has administered on the estate of Mrs. Margaret Lee Rogers, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, and also taken out letters of administration de bonis non, on the estate of John Rogers, deceased, (the late chancellor.) All persons who are indebted to either of the said estates, are desired to make immediate payment.

**WILLIAM KILTY,**  
Upper-Milborough, August 25, 1794.

**A**LL persons having claims against the estate of BRUCE THOMAS BEALE WORTHINGTON, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid, and those indebted on bond, note or accounts, are requested to make immediate payment to

**JOHN WORTHINGTON, Administrator.**  
August 25, 1794.

**NOTICE.**

**A**LL persons having claims against the estate of Caroline Orrick, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, regularly proved, to the subscriber, for payment, on or before the first Monday in October next, as the executor intends making a final settlement of the estate, and a continuation thereof, according to the last will of the deceased, at the ensuing orphan's court.

**ROBERT DORSEY, Executor.**  
Elk-Ridge Landing, August 20, 1794.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber, living on the Head of Severn, about three weeks ago, a negro man named CESAR, 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 set to work with the whip-faw; he had on when he ran away a pair of cotton breeches, a striped shirt, and a leamought coat, and it is probable he took with him some other cloaths. Any person bringing up the said fellow and bringing him home, or catching 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.**  
August 26, 1794.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Port-Pobacco, in Charles county, a negro man named JOHN, about twenty-two years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high; he has a scar on one of his legs on the outside near the knee; Had on when he went away a brown linen shirt and trousers, but may probably change his cloaths, having taken several changes with him; it is supposed he will make for Baltimore or Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive, if taken in this county, TEN DOLLARS, and if taken out of the county TWENTY DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, if brought home.

**RICHARD R. REEDER.**  
August 26, 1794.

**NOTICE.**

**A**LL persons having claims against the estate of ELIZABETH DORSEY, senior, late of Elk-Ridge, deceased, are requested to notify the same to Richard Ridgely, of the city of Annapolis, attorney at law, for payment, on or before the first day of November next, as a distribution of the deceased's estate will then take place, pursuant to his last will.

**DEBORAH DORSEY, Executrix.**  
August 6, 1794.

**Twelve Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN AWAY, the 15th of June last, negro BOB, eighteen years of age, about five feet six or eight inches high, has a large scar on the calf of one of his legs, and is a strong well made lad; he had on a brown cloth coat, brown jacket, striped holland overalls, of nabrig shirt, and a white hat. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend, and secure, the said negro, and pay all reasonable charges if brought home.

**BENJAMIN MACKALL, 4th.**  
Calvert county, July 30, 1794.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapsco, some time in June past, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long bushy wool, he is very fond of strong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his cloathing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapsco these five or six years, and is known by a great number of people that have crossed that ferry. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

**ANNE MERCER, Administratrix of**  
**PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-**  
Arundel county, deceased.

July 15, 1794.

**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the night of the 21st instant, an apprentice lad, about sixteen years of age, named CHARLES JONES, but is better known by the name of MORGAN; he hath worked at the shoe-making business for some time, but formerly followed the water, and in all probability that will be his aim; he hath light brown hair, thick nose, pale countenance, and a furlly disposition; he was born in St. Mary's county; he had on and took with him a cloth coat of a gray colour, made in the fashion, a suitian over jacket, a striped under jacket, nankeen breeches, white cotton stockings, coarse shoes, and two pair of nabrig trousers, one of a calbur hat.

At the same time ran away negro GEORGE, a slave, a short well set fellow, about sixteen years of age, about five feet two or three inches high, he has a large scar on the left side of his neck occasioned by a burn; he had on and took with him his common working cloaths, and one striped waistcoat, which are much coloured with bark, as he hath worked in the tan-yard. Whoever takes up the said lads and secures them, so that their master may get them again, shall receive for the white boy TWO DOLLARS, and for the negro SIX DOLLARS, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

**JOHN HYDE.**  
N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying them off at their peril.

On the second day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the STADT HOUSE,

**T**HE BACK BUILDING belonging to KING WILLIAM SCHOOL, of which possession will be given the second day of October next, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with security, if required, for paying the purchase money within three months from the day of sale, and for pulling down the said building and removing all the materials and rubbish thereof, by the first day of November next.

**JOHN H. STONE.**  
Annapolis, August 13, 1794.

In CHANCERY, August 15, 1794.  
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and others, against John Lacon Israel. THE complainants pray a decree for recording a deed indented, executed on the 15th day of June, 1750, by John Lacon Israel for conveying unto Benjamin Tasker, for the use of said Tasker and company, all the residue and remainder of any or all the lands devised to the said Israel, by his father John Israel, or which by any other way and means came to the said John Lacon Israel, as son of the said John Israel, after 150 acres theretofore conveyed to George Buchanan; they state that their claim under the said deed and have been in possession of it many years, and that the said John Lacon Israel hath been absent from the state about thirty years: It is adjudged and ordered, that the complainants cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least four weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the first day of October next, to the intent that the said John Lacon Israel, or his heirs, or legal representatives, or any other person interested in the premises, may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in November next, to shew cause (if any there be) wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

**SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**  
Teit. Reg. Cur. Can.

**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Lyon's creek, on Monday the 18th instant, a negro lad named WILL, twenty years of age, about five feet seven inches high, a black complexion; had on when he went away an of nabrig shirt, striped cloth trousers, a felt hat, was all he took with him; it is likely he has got more cloaths since. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

**LEWIS GRIFFITH.**  
August 20, 1794.

**D R U M S**

**MADE and SOLD by**  
**JOHN SHAW.**

Annapolis, August 20, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, at Choptico.

**MR. JOHN GOOLDSMITH,**  
Mr. Peter Thompson,  
Rejon Eltept, Esquire,  
Captain Doffett,  
Mr. Jacob Duckett.

**JOSIAH B. GRINDALL.**

**T**HE subscriber being desirous to settle the estate of EVAN GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, as speedily as possible, requests all those persons that are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, on or before the tenth of April, 1795.

**SAMUEL GAITHER, Executor.**

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 26th of April, 1792, a negro man named DICK, about twenty-four years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; he was pretty well clothed—He is likely, of a dark complexion, and has a remarkable fine set of teeth. He formerly belonged to Richard Bond, Esquire. I have been informed that he has worked at major Sellman's for near two years, and has gone by the name of DICK SHORT, or Shorter, and has passed as a free man; he was seen this day near South-river ferry.

**JAMES EGERTON.**  
Choptico, St. Mary's county, August 20, 1794.

**T**HE business carried on in this town by the subscriber is henceforward to be discontinued, all persons having claims are desired to bring them in, previous to the fifteenth day of September next, as the subscriber will then leave this state, all those indebted for dealings are requested to make immediate payment, or settle their accounts by bond or note, otherwise suits will be instituted against them.

**GABRIEL WOOD.**  
Leonard-Town, August 14, 1794.

**To be SOLD,**

**By PRIVATE BARGAIN,**

**A**BOUT 167 acres of LAND, part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, lying within half a mile of the Cross Roads. For terms apply to Mr. Stuart, at Duden, near South-river church.

**T**HE VESTRY of SHREWSBURY PARISH, Kent county, and state of Maryland, give notice, that they intend preferring a petition to the next general assembly, for an act authorizing them to commence a scheme of a lottery for the purpose of finishing the chapel, in said parish.

By order of the vestry,  
**JOHN HURTT, Register.**  
August 1, 1794.

**To be SOLD,**

**At private Sale,**

**A**BOUT 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.

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

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

**CASH given for Clean**

**Linen and Cotton**

**R A G S,**  
**At the Printing-Office.**

One Guinea Reward.

STEPHEN, (who sometimes is by the name of called STEPHEN SHARPLEY) a black man about five feet seven inches high, and appears to be about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, a likely person in his countenance, rather of a dusky black, ran away from the subscriber, on the afternoon June last, who has been informed that Stephen was a fugitive, who is a member, and lives with Mr. HOWARD BAYLOR, near Upper-Market-street, and that Stephen had sometimes visited Mr. HOWARD BAYLOR, near Upper-Market-street, where it is likely he may be found, as he is in the neighborhood of Market-street, amongst his relations. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber, to any person who brings him to the subscriber, or gives immediate information, so that he may be got again, and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home.

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

Annapolis, July 23, 1794.

FISHER & COLE,

BOOK-SELLERS, BOOK-BINDERS, and STATIONERS, Three doors west of Yarn and Campbell's French Store, Market-street, Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately published a Book and STATIONARY STORE, in Baltimore, and humbly solicit the patronage of a generous public, whose favours they will endeavour to merit. They are now supplied with books on every subject in point literature. Among the many valuable new publications, they have now to hand, are the following—

- Plan's works, complete, in 2 vols. Dab. Co.
American Biography, 12 vols.—to be continued, 1 50
Morse's Travels, 2 vols.—\$50
Do. Journal in France, 2 vols.—12 mo. 1 00
Morse's Geography, elegant, 2 vols.—\$50
Do. three bound, 3 00
Do. abridged, for use of schools.
Plat's works, 2 vols.—Complete Letter-Writer, Law and Gilson's Surveying, Williams's Letters on the French Revolution—Astr.—Fossils, Quercus, Royal, Oliver, and Duxer's Boles, School Books of all kinds, a new edition of the Common Prayer, for the Protestant Episcopal church, price from 25 to 35¢.
And a great variety of History, Divinity, Medicine, Philosophy, Chemistry, Novels, &c. &c. too numerous to be contained in a newspaper.
Orders from gentlemen in the country, shall be carefully attended to. They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of Bowdler's Military Dictionary, &c. &c. more upper paper.

NOW in the PRESS, and speedily will be PUBLISHED,

By FISHER and COLE, A PAMPHLET, entitled, PROSPECTS on WAR AND PAPER CURRENCY,

The First American Edition, By THOMAS PAINE, Author of Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. Baltimore, July 23, 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 for their several accounts should be closed in a short time, for this purpose he has appointed Mr. JOHN STEWART, of Dr. James Murray's, to settle and receive the several accounts that are due, and he is also directed to use compulsory methods in every instance where it may be necessary.

19 W. MURRAY.

This day is Published,

And for SALE by the PATENTERS hereof, and at the different Book-Stores in Baltimore, A BOOK ENTITLED, A DIVINE CALL TO THE JEWS,

In which the most important truths of Holy Scripture concerning that people are made manifest, and in the light of which all mankind are interested: its reports being on the true grounds of a new issue which is now opening, for the general good of society, among all denominations of people, beginning with a new EPOCH, that appears to have been reserved in the womb of PROVIDENCE, for the present century to unfold. Price only a QUARTER DOLLAR.

July 18.

WANTED, 36

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 industry. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

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 smoother, 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 first discover and produce to the subscriber the several offenders, or any of them, on the following description:—

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 printer in the engraving hath not retained in regularity the above.

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.

Just Published,

And for SALE by the PRINTERS hereof,

The ACT to regulate and discipline the MILITIA of this STATE,

WITH THE MANUAL EXERCISE, and DIRECTIONS for forming a COMPANY, BATTALION and REGIMENT.

Price only a QUARTER DOLLAR.

Annapolis, August 7, 1794.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 18th day of July, a negro lad named LEVIN, about eighteen or twenty years of age, five feet four or five inches high; had on when he went away a round collar jacket with sleeves, first and trousers of the same, and had on an iron collar. The negro is the property of Mr. De La Landelle, and left with me to sell. Whoever takes up the said negro and returns him to my care, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber.

EDWARD ROBERTS.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are desired carrying off or in any manner entertaining or receiving him, at their peril.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, near Benedict-town, on Patterson's river, on Wednesday the 23rd ultimo, a negro man by the name of SHADRACH, of a yellow complexion, twenty-two years of age, about five feet three or four inches high, smooth face as well as back, he never had a stripe thereon by me who sold him; had on when he went away, as I am informed, a blue broad cloth coat with large metal buttons, a striped vest with metal buttons, a pair of olive coloured breeches, a waist linen shirt ruffled at the bottom, white thread stockings, a pretty good high crowned hat, shoes and metal buckles; he had many other clothes not particularly enough known to describe. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, if out of the State of Maryland shall receive FIVE POUNDS current money, and if in the aforesaid State THREE POUNDS, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber.

HENRY TUEMAN.

The Young Ladies Academy.

THE subscriber, having lately finished his education at an university in New England, begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened an ACADEMY, at the house of Mr. COCHRAN'S MILLS, now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM GILMAN, for the instruction of young ladies, in the various branches of useful literature, viz. in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, composition, geography, logic, natural and moral philosophy, and the Latin and Greek languages.—The superior advantages, which instructions of this kind have over those schools, where reasoning, writing, and arithmetic only are taught, whose regulations admit both sexes, are too apparent to need a comment. And the opportunity with which academies for the education of young ladies are increasing, in different parts of the world, and the encouragement which they derive from our enlightened fellow-citizens, are ample demonstrations of the utility of such institutions, and that the progress of the daughter in knowledge is as dear to the parent as that of the son. Academies, colleges, and universities, have been instituted for the improvement of the latter, while those doors to scientific knowledge have been too long fast against the refinements of the former. Proferring that the inhabitants of Annapolis will not be behind their fellow citizens, in other parts of the United States, in the necessary accomplishments, which concern the future happiness of their daughters, the subscriber offers himself that he shall receive the patronage of a candid public, as far as he may be entitled upon the ground of merit.

The price, to those who learn to read and write, will be four dollars per quarter, and four dollars entrance; to those whose studies are upon the other branches, the same entrance, and six dollars per quarter. As it is not the subscriber's intention to have a large circle of young ladies, that he may be able to do the greater justice to those who may come to the academy, he promises his prices will not be thought high.

PAUL GROUT.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or was stolen, out of pasture, on the seventh of May last, an iron grey HORSE, about fifteen hands high, long mane, and about four or five years old, a natural crook, and never shod, and is branded on the right shoulder with the letters P. B. Whoever takes up and secures him, so that I get him again, or delivers him to Mr. RICHARD ROSS, in Benedict-town, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN J. BRICE.

N. B. The above horse was very low in flesh.

August 7, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Market-street, on Tuesday the end of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has lost two of his upper front teeth, but he had with him a mixed coloured and white coat, a pair of green breeches, a pair of green breeches, a waist coat green, a waist linen shirt, and many other clothes not particularly known to be described. Whoever apprehends and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if he extends twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expenses, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, two negro men, JAMES HALL and JAMES GUY, their names we suppose they will alter. James Hall is a mulatto, about five feet nine inches high, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, with a florid cast of hair, a scar on the right cheek, a gap in the under fore teeth, and flutters much when intoxicated or lashed. James GUY, a brown mulatto, about five feet ten inches high, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, very stout and well framed, he likewise an impediment in speech, when lashed. They had both of them a variety of clothes. Whoever will secure, in any goal, the above fellows, so that we get them, shall receive the sum of TWENTY DOLLARS for each.

SAMUEL HARRISON, or WALTER HARRISON.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county, August 3, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harriot, and first of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Charlottesville, for terms apply to JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

Take NOTICE,

I SHALL apply to Baltimore county court, at the August term, for a commission to view and bound a tract of land, lying in Baltimore county, called BARBERSPOINT, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands, passed at November session, 1786.

July 28, 1794.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

MA

A L T T is re Holland the foll fayt w near B (the B letter t mentions nothing of t taken possession of the the French, the garriso ously withdrawn—19 H prisoners in the battle of surfuance of the decree The French took posses the garrison surrende prince of Cobourg has ennes, Conde, Quelin of emigrants, which scape disguised as wom ounded, and general Bruffels was occupied that Offend was likewit ers from Bruffels of t any thing of all this, i ther accounts, before these reports.)

M A D The duke de la Vang dor to this court, an rely on the generosity orders to withdraw ou his family. Like orde Havre, hitherto ager vant prices at this ce The sum of 20,000 e to the former minute immediate support, u his estate, which is a place. As the French threa dered that all inhabita ears 15 and 60 shall er in chief, the count very rich equipage, which all became a bo

LEG By the British frigate yesterday from before news that the united and vice-admiral Hot of the line and sev French fleet which fai of the Hierian islands a prior account confit were seven ships of th smaller vessels.) Sai number of transports troops on board, cou ment. They escape vice and the Hierian troops. The French by vice-admiral Ho there with 9 ships of Hood himself retur Calvi. In passing th ration, that unless t against France, the combined power What answer has not known yet—Th ries on the bay o fort, in order that able to defend them

B R U The city of Ypre want of ammunition was made prisoners to Winxbergen. and the Consequen that general Clair's retreat to Ghent, w Though the attack on the 25th, was a new attack, M have been lent to g the army of the du ere this.

From We hear from after the laid a Perthem, the Fre their position at neral Clairfayt at Ghent.

The army of th and on the 24th h From the I The alarming s such rapidity, th two days success treated from the head quarters th next afternoon at followed him clof corps of Hanover the canal of Bru