

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1794.

MAESTRICHT, July 9.

On Sunday morning, at two o'clock, the French attacked the whole line of the combined army from Gembloux to Waterloo. The cannonade was tremendous. According to a preliminary account from the prince of Saxe Cobourg's head quarters, which I neither believe myself nor with you to believe, the French, after a most bloody battle, which lasted till nine at night, were obliged to retreat. Our left wing, commanded by general Beaulieu, drove the enemy back three leagues; our centre, commanded by the prince of Orange, maintained its ground; our right wing, commanded by the prince of Cobourg in person, was obliged to retreat, but resumed its position in the evening. Of the enemy near 8000 were killed, as many wounded, and 5000 taken prisoners by general Beaulieu. Our loss is computed at 9000 killed and wounded; but we maintained all our posts before Brussels yesterday morning, and were sending off only baggage, sick and wounded. Such are the exaggerations with which we are constantly amused with after every action, while the consequences as constantly are retreating from post to post, with haste and confusion, only merit of absolute flight.

It was, we are told, by the emperor's express orders communicated to the prince of Cobourg, by count Matternich, that the combined armies were to evacuate the Netherlands, as soon as Ypres and Charleroy, were taken by the enemy. Every body says, and there are strong grounds for believing, that it was a thing agreed upon between the emperor and the French committee of public safety. Count Matternich does not seem to deny that it was; but how can such an arrangement be reconciled with the bloody battle of Sambre last?

It is rumoured that the emperor, disgusted by the conduct of some of the allies, and provoked by the obstinacy of the states of Brabant and Flanders, offered to the republicans the evacuation of the Austrian Netherlands as the price of a separate peace, which they accepted.

July 11. Since the fatal repulse on the Sambre, nothing is more difficult than to obtain correct information from the prince of Saxe Cobourg's army. In my last I wrote to you, according to the accounts received here, but which I did not believe, that the French had been repulsed with great loss on the 6th. What follows I now write with equal indifference.

"Our success on the 6th was much less than was at first imagined, and was followed by a complete reverse next day. On the 7th, the French returned to the charge, and carried our formidable posts in the forest of Soignes, by the bayonet. The prince of Cobourg, after losing 7000 men, and finding it impossible to repel the enemy, ordered a retreat, which was executed in good order through Brussels and its environs, in the night between the 7th and 8th. He had previously directed the inhabitants, under pain of death, to confine themselves to their houses, within doors and windows shut, during this retreat. The citizen volunteers maintained a strict guard to prevent discord or plunder, till the arrival of the French, who entered at one gate as the rear of the Austrians were going out at the opposite.

"The main body of the prince of Cobourg's army is near Tillemont. Yesterday morning part of his baggage and artillery arrived here; and this evening we expect 14,000 men to cover Maestricht on the side towards Liege.

"Since yesterday morning, more than fifteen boats and 200 wagons, have come in laden with fugitives and their effects from the city of Namur. These fugitives concur in assuring us, that general Beaulieu has evacuated, not only the city, but the citadel, after all the expense bestowed in fortifying it; and that the French will certainly enter both to-morrow. They say, moreover, that more than 30,000 persons, attempting to make their escape from the county of Namur, are detained in Liege for want of means of conveyance; and that the French are expected at Liege this very evening.

"Yesterday morning count de Mercy de Argenteau, passed through this place in great haste for the prince of Cobourg's head quarters. It is supposed that he will not have to travel so far as Louvain. The greater part of the archduke Charles's court is still here, but in hourly expectation of orders to depart. Count Matternich's baggage is sent to Aix la Chapelle.

"This evening the prince of Hesse expects orders from the Hague to declare Maestricht in a state of siege. In the mean time the streets are full of emigrants, both French and Belgian, there being no room in the houses to receive them.

"We are informed that the French have pillaged none of the places they have entered, but behaved every where much better than was expected.

"The states of Brabant, with M. Limpens their chancellor at their head, have remained at Brussels, and protested against the seizure by the allied troops of the treasure which they were sending to Holland. This treasure which, as I formerly mentioned, was stopped at Antwerp, is estimated at more than twenty millions of florins.

"Valenciennes, Conde, Quesnoy and Landrecy, are all surrounded by the enemy, and must probably surrender before the end of the month. We are told here that Landrecy is already taken."

HAAGUE, July 9.

On Sunday last an extraordinary meeting of the council of state was called. The stadholder attended

both this and another held on Monday; on which day he went also to the meeting of the states general.

The approach of the French army to our frontier calls for extraordinary measures, and orders were given in consequence. The environs of Bois le Duc are to be inundated; the inhabitants have been directed to get in their harvest and provide themselves with provisions as soon as possible; as have also the inhabitants of Bergen op Zoom and Maestricht, from which all strangers are ordered to withdraw.

According to advice from Zealand, Sluys in Flanders is besieged, and a body of the enemy has advanced to the sea de Grand.

With respect to the action near Brussels on the 6th, in which the Dutch troops had a principal share, we are informed that the French were twice repelled; but that they returned to the charge a third time; and that the allies were under the necessity of retreating.

LONDON, July 8.

The French are demolishing the fortifications of several places of which they have possessed themselves in the dominions of the king of Sardinia; imposing heavy contributions and carrying off hostages to secure the payment of them. All their operations, since the discovery of the conspiracy, tend to prove that their plan of carrying on the war in Italy is entirely changed; and that they now mean to confine themselves to defensive measures on that side.

The national convention decree, that no captain of a ship shall suffer the line to be broken. If the enemy manoeuvre in order to break it either before or behind, he must manoeuvre to prevent them, and allow himself to be boarded rather than suffer it to be broken. The captain who shall suffer the line to be broken shall be punished with death.

July 15. By the Paris Gazettes, down to the 1st inst. it would seem that the French are very busy in fitting out another grand fleet; and they affirm that they will speedily risk another general engagement.

We understand that Mr. Malon, the messenger, who arrived on Friday night from before Nieuport, brings word, that the French have erected batteries on both sides of the arm of the sea which runs up to the town, in consequence of which he could not reach it. Three transports, with part of the garrison on board, had made their escape; the remainder of the troops were making vigorous defence. We should think that our gun boats could destroy the French batteries near the sea, and by that means enable the remainder of the garrison of Nieuport to escape.

REMEDY FOR PUTRID FEVER.—Yeast, or barm, to the quantity of three or four spoonfuls hath been exhibited, in putrid cases, with the most singular efficacy and success: so that patients, in the extremity of this very contagious and most fatal disease, have been seen almost instantly to have recovered from a dying state to perfect safety.

Probably it will be expedient to use a little warm water to wash the yeast down the patient's throat, and to administer, at the intermediate hours, as useful auxiliaries, a few of the most customary and most efficacious antiseptic cordials and draughts.

July 17. By a cutter which is arrived at Plymouth from a cruise we are informed, that they looked into Brest, and that the French fleet was taking in a fresh supply of provisions; several of them had their sails beat, and the whole fleet appeared to be in such forwardness as to be ready to put to sea in the course of a few days.

Private letters from Naples mention, that upwards of 18,000 persons lost their lives by the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

July 19. The earl of Moira has applied for his recall from the continent and obtained it.

The partisans of the ministers tell us, that it was at first right to attempt penetrating into the heart of France, and that it was impossible to foresee that the resistance would be too strong. But foresight is a quality essential to a minister, and the want of it in Mr. Pitt, has cost the country fifty millions of money.

If the prince of Saxe Cobourg and his army should not be heard of in the course of a few days, we understand they will be advertised as stolen or betrayed.

The king of Prussia says he has strictly fulfilled the stipulations of the subsidiary treaty. He has now on foot a greater number of troops than were bargained for; and as to how those troops are to be employed, it was not nominated in the bond.

The blue riband which was generally supposed to be intended for earl Howe, was given to the duke of Portland, and on very solid grounds of preference. To accept of a subordinate place in the cabinet, under the existing circumstances, required a greater exertion of courage than to beat the French fleet.

If it be true, as has been reported, that the French have prepared a number of gun boats at Cherbourg and St. Malors, there can be little doubt of their destination. They must be intended to co-operate with the army in an attack upon Holland.

Couhon and Roberpierre have complained in the Jacobin club, that some of the Paris Journals bedaub them with fulsome panegyric. The taste of our ministers is not so squeamish. Their stomachs can digest any degree of adulation.

July 25. By dispatches from the duke of York, which were yesterday brought to Mr. Dundas's office by the honourable captain Hope, who left the army on Sunday last, it appears, that, on the day preceding, the French had attacked the earl of Moira's army, and the British army was preparing to retreat to Breda at the time captain Hope came away.

Yesterday advice was received at the admiralty's office of the safe arrival, at Liverpool and Lancaster, of the whole of the merchant ships from Jamaica, belonging to those ports.

The whole force of the British squadron on the other side of the Atlantic, amounts to 19 sail of the line, one of 50 guns, four of 44 guns, and twenty three frigates from 40 to 38 guns, besides sloops, cutters, &c. about three fourths of which are with admiral sir John Jervis.

A court-martial is certainly to be held at Portsmouth on captain Molloy.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 18.

"Mechlin has surrendered to the French, and from the preparations making at Antwerp there is little doubt but it is intended to evacuate that city.

"The hospital of the English army is transported from hence to Flushing, to be sent to England. The commanders of the British army will establish themselves at Dordt or Rotterdam.

"The 1200 men from England are arrived at Antwerp.

"The Dutch fought bravely in defence of Malines.

"I am sorry to have to inform you that general Clairfayt, with his handful of brave fellows, who have always fought most courageously against a constant superiority of numbers, has been severely beaten at Montagne de Fer, and, according to some accounts, has lost half his troops, the whole of which amounted only to 15,000 men.

"We hear no more of the French before Sluys; the governor's spirited answer to the summons of the enemy is much admired here.

"The well-directed fire of the garrison of Nieuport, and the sudden encresed inundation, destroyed a great number of the French.

"The prince of Orange has, in a very sensible and spirited letter recommended the most vigorous measures of defence. A levy of one man in ten throughout the Seven Provinces is talked of, which will be a good measure."

BOSTON, September 19.

On Monday last arrived at Marblehead, captain Knot Pendrick, in a schooner, in 40 odd days from Madeira. Just before he left Madeira a vessel arrived there in 8 days from Gibraltar, and brought papers which contain particulars of an engagement between an English frigate and four Algerine cruisers—the substance of which was, that the Algerines hailed the Englishman, and ordered him to bring his papers on board, which the English captain refused; the order was then repeated, with a threat, that it was not complied with, the Turkish vessels would fire upon the frigate; the answer was, "Fire and be d—d," an engagement instantly ensued, which terminated in the sinking of two of the Algerine corsairs, and the capture of the other two, which were conducted to Gibraltar.

Sept. 22. Captain Joseph Chase arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last, in 26 days from Grenada, and informs, that the day before he left that place a packet arrived there from England, which brought accounts that the French had taken Guernsey and Jersey—that several places in Holland had surrendered to them; and that they were fast advancing towards Amsterdam.

ALBANY, September 18.

On Monday last arrived in this city from Michelmaconoch, via Detroit and Niagara, James Nel, an inhabitant of Beardstown, Nielson county, Kentucky; and one of the packhorse men employed by the contractors to general Wayne's army: He says he was taken by the Indians at the attack on Fort Recovery, stripped of his cloathing and carried a journey of three weeks west into the interior of their country; that during the march he was twice tied up to be burnt, but that some casualty happened each time which prevented it.

On his arrival at Michelmaconoch he was ransomed by captain Boyle, commanding at that post, from whom he obtained a pass to Detroit, where he obtained another pass to Niagara from colonel England; at Niagara governor Simcoe renewed his pass, and gave him liberty to return home, and eleven dollars to bear his expences. He confirms the account in our paper of Thursday last of the defeat of the Indians at the Miami, and says several white people were with the Indians, as he saw many of them who were wounded brought into Detroit while he was there. He also says Simon Girty, and a son of colonel Magee, who lives at the Rapids of the Miami, commanded the Indians; that Girty publicly declared that he took off captain Gibson's scalp.

PITTSBURGH, September 20.

On the 6th inst. about 11 miles up Wheaten creek, in Ohio county, the Indians killed three children and scalped two, wounded a man in the breast, and took his wife prisoner—and a few days after killed a man a short distance on this side the mouth of Little Beaver.

From all accounts received it appears evident that the six nations intend going to war against us.

It gives us pleasure to mention, that a large majority of the citizens in the four western counties have acquiesced in the proposition made by the commissioners on the part of the United States and the state of Pennsylvania, and there is every prospect that, if subscription papers were opened in the different county towns, the submission would be unanimous.

We are informed by the post rider from Philadelphia, that governor Mifflin, at the head of 6000 volunteers, is on his march to the rendezvous at Carlisle.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.

We are informed that an express arrived in town yesterday morning from the westward, and brought with him some dispatches for the secretary of state. It is reported that Mr. Ross will be in town in a few days, in order to meet the commissioners, when it is probable a particular account of the issue of their mission will be given. At present all that we can learn is, that part of the returns expected from the different townships had been received—and that it appears from them that the terms required by the commissioners have not been generally complied with. The general returns which were to be made from each county by those who superintended the meeting, do not give the assurances required, that the submission in the country is so general that an office of inspection may be safely opened therein; and one of them it is said expressly states an opinion, such a measure would not be safe. It is with pleasure however that we can assure the public, that most of the men of property and influence have determined to support the authority of government, and the violent and seduced people who are bent on further resistance are left without any leaders of consequence.

We hear that most of the leaders in the insurrection have subscribed to the test of allegiance to the laws of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, September 23.

"This morning about 700 men (part of general Bloomfield's command) took up the line of march, and crossed the Delaware, on their route westward. They are really a fine body of militia, and if it should unfortunately be necessary to direct their arms against the insurgents, they are determined to consider them as the worst of enemies, and convince them that Jersey militia will not easily part with their arms to foreign or domestic foes."

LEXINGTON, September 8.

An express arrived here on Saturday evening about 8 o'clock, with letters from the army, from which we have collected the following particulars:—

On the 20th ult. about 146 miles advanced of Greenville, the advance guard, consisting of two companies, were attacked by about 1100 Indians and Canadian militia; the attack being sudden and unexpected, the advance guard fell back on the main army and threw them into confusion, which occasioned a retreat of about one hundred paces before they formed again; after forming, not more than two heavy fires were exchanged before they were ordered to charge the enemy, which was instantly done; upon which the enemy immediately gave ground, and our men rushing forward with such impetuosity, the enemy were dislodged from their cover, and the cavalry taking advantage of that event, pursued them about two miles, when they dispersed. The action continued about an hour and a quarter; we had about 30 men killed, and 80 wounded; among the former are captain Campbell of the cavalry, and lieutenant Towles of the infantry. Among the latter are captain Slough, captain Vanranflear, captain Prior and lieutenant Campbell Smith, of the federal army;—Seven of the volunteers were killed, and fourteen wounded. One hundred and twenty seven scalps were taken, and a number killed in the river that were not scalped. The army remained three days on the ground, and returned to Fort Defiance, at the mouth of the Auglaize, where they were on the 24th ultimo.

The action happened within sight of a strong British fort, regularly built, and garrisoned with three hundred men, between forty and fifty miles below Fort Defiance, on the Maumee of the Lakes. The commander in chief, sent a flag to major Campbell, commander of the British garrison, to march his men out to the nearest British post, and give up the fort, both of which he positively refused. The Indians had 5000 acres of land in corn, all in excellent order on the bottoms of the Maumee river, a considerable quantity of which the army has destroyed.

The following list of the names of the killed and wounded of the Kentucky volunteers, was received this day.

KILLED. John Jackson, Alexander Innes, William Mitchell, Thomas Moore, William Steel, Benjamin Bell, and James Wiley.

WOUNDED. Captain Rawlings, lieutenant M'Kinney, ensign Duncan. Privates, George McCullock, John Howard, Robert Scott, John Hinkton, Isaac Rankins, James Cott, James Stewart, Benjamin Bantle, John Montgomery, and William Woodrow.

RICHMOND, September 24.

On Thursday the 11th instant, his excellency Henry Lee, commander in chief of the troops ordered out against the insurgents to the westward, set out for the place of general rendezvous. He was escorted 7 miles from the city by the company of light dragoons, commanded by captain Hicks. The artillery, which was drawn up at a small distance from the road at the end of the town, saluted him as he passed. He then took an affectionate farewell of the troops by addressing them in a short but eloquent and pathetic manner.

Extract of a letter from Harrison county, dated 9th September.

A gentleman directly from Limestone, in Kentucky, says, that general Scott had besieged and taken Graftontown, a noted harbour of the Indians, killed and taken 300, with the loss of about 70 of his men.—That general Wayne was within about four miles of general Scott's army.

Annapolis, October 2.

At a meeting of the committee of townships for the county of Fayette, held in Union-town, on the 27th September, 1794, the following resolutions were taken into consideration and adopted.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of this county have, by a large majority, determined to submit to the laws of the United States and of the state of Pennsylvania; and whereas the general committees of the western counties, held at Parkinson's ferry, entered into resolutions for the purpose of protecting the persons and properties of every individual; and whereas it is necessary to shew to our fellow-citizens throughout the United States, that the character of the inhabitants of the western country is not such as may have been represented to them, but that, on the contrary, they are disposed to

behave in a peaceable manner, and can preserve good order among themselves without the assistance of a military force.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of the several townships to take such measures as in their opinion will be best calculated to preserve peace and order among themselves; and that the members of this committee be requested to promote such associations among the body of the people as may be necessary for the protection of persons and property of all citizens, and for the support of civil authority.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the neighbouring counties, and that they be invited to take similar measures.

Signed by order of the committee,

EDWARD COOK, Chairman.

Attest. ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary.

At a meeting of inhabitants of the town of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of considering the proscriptions of certain citizens, during the late disturbances, in which necessity and policy led to a temporary acquiescence on the part of the town,

I was unanimously resolved, That the said citizens were unjustly exiled, and the said proscriptions are no longer regarded by the inhabitants of the town of Pittsburgh, and that this resolution be published for the purpose of communicating these sentiments to those who were the subjects of the proscriptions.

By order,

A. TANSEHILL, Chairman.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS from a hope, that the combinations against the constitution and laws of the United States, in certain of the western counties of Pennsylvania, would yield to time and reflection, I thought it sufficient, in the first instance, rather to take measures for calling forth the militia, than immediately to embody them;—but the moment is now come, when the overtures of forgiveness with no other condition, than a submission to law, have been only partially accepted—when every form of conciliation, not inconsistent with the being of government, has been adopted without effect;—when the well disposed, in those counties, are unable by their influence, and example to reclaim the wicked from their fury, and are compelled to associate in their own defence;—when the proffered lenity has been perniciously misinterpreted into an apprehension, that the citizens will march with reluctance;—when the opportunity of examining the serious consequences of a treasonable opposition has been employed in propagating principles of anarchy, endeavouring through emissaries to alienate the friends of order from its support, and inviting its enemies to perpetrate similar acts of insurrection;—when it is manifest, that violence would continue to be exercised upon every attempt to enforce the laws;—when therefore government is let at defiance, the contest being whether a small portion of the United States shall dictate to the whole union, and at the expence of those, who desire peace, indulge a desperate ambition.

Now therefore, I George Washington, President of the United States, in obedience to that high and irresistible duty confided to me by the constitution "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;"—desiring that the American name should be upheld by the outrages of citizens on their own government;—communicating such, as remain obstinate from delusion;—but relieved in perfect reliance on that gracious providence which so signalily displays its goodness towards this country, to reduce the refractory to a due subordination to the law;—do hereby declare and make known, that with a satisfaction, which can be equalled only by the merits of the militia, summoned into service from the states of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, I have received intelligence of their patriotic alacrity, in obeying the call of the present, though painful, yet commanding necessity; that a force, which according to every reasonable expectation is adequate to the exigency, is already in motion to the scene of disaffection;—that those who have confided, or shall confide in the protection of government, shall meet full succour under the standard, and from the arms of the United States;—that those who having offended against the law, have since entitled themselves to indemnity, will be treated with the most liberal good faith, if they shall not have forfeited their claim by any subsequent conduct;—and that instructions are given accordingly.

And I do moreover exhort all individuals, officers, and bodies of men, to contemplate with abhorrence the measures, leading directly or indirectly to those crimes, which produce this resort to military coercion;—to check, in their respective spheres, the efforts of misguided or designing men, to subvert their misrepresentations in the place of truth, and their discontents in the place of stable government;—and to call to mind, that as the people of the United States have been permitted under the divine favour, in perfect freedom, after solemn deliberation, and in an enlightened age, to elect their own government; so will their gratitude for this inestimable blessing be best distinguished by firm exertions to maintain the constitution and the laws.

And lastly, I again warn all persons whomsoever and whereverver, not to abet, aid or comfort the insurgents aforesaid, as they will answer the contrary at their peril; and I do also require all officers and other citizens according to their several duties, as far as may be in their power, to bring under the cognizance of the law all offenders in the premises.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America, to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Philadelphia the twenty-fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the nineteenth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the President,

EDM. RANDOLPH.

I SHALL petition the next general assembly of Maryland, in November, for an act of insolvency to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS BOND.

Saint Mary's county, September 1, 1794.

To be RENTED,

For the ensuing year,

A FARM, situated on Magothy river, with a number of hands, and stock of all kinds. Terms apply to

RUTH DAVIS.

Annapolis, September 30, 1794.

John and David Carruthers,

Have just imported in the CHARLOTTE, CARRIAGE, CARRIERS, from HULL.

A GENERAL assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which they will dispose of by the piece or package, on the most reasonable terms, in CASH, or PRODUCE, at their store lately occupied by Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

The Baltimore prices will be allowed for produce.

N. B. They are in daily expectation of the arrival of the NANCY and CAMILLA, by whom their stores will be very complete.

Annapolis, September 30, 1794.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a MEDICINAL SHOP in the lower end of Church-street, near to the main, where he will dispose of the following medicines, at the most reasonable terms, in small quantities, by the dose or otherwise, Peruvian bark, glauber salts, camphor, rhubarb, lenna, manna, cinnamon, Spanish emetic tartar, ipicacuanha, magnesia, cream of tartar, flour of sulphur, farfaparilla, siccotone aloes, hepatic aloes, gamboge, jalap, alicantida, myrrh, gentian, guaiacum, calomel, turpentine mineral, golden sulphur of antimony, crude antimony, corrosive, mercury sublimate, red precipitate, white precipitate, quicksilver, essential oil of aniseed, oil of peppermint, oil of spearmint, castor oil, verdigrase, blue vitriol, white vitriol, borax, nitre, spirit of hartshorn, spirit of ammoniac, laudanum, antimonial wine, paragon elixir, dulcified spirit of nitre, pennyroyal oil, dulcified spirit of vitriol, Godfrey's cordial, Daffy's elixir, Bateman's peftoral drops, essence of peppermint, with a variety of other medicines too tedious to mention.

The subscriber also will give directions, gratis, to those that are unacquainted with the use of medicine, if required, having studied surgery and physic in Edinburgh and Glasgow universities.

T. EDGAR.

Annapolis, September 30, 1794.

THE citizens of Annapolis, anxious to prevent the introduction of the malignant fever in Baltimore-town to this place, having this day entered into certain regulations to prevent the same, which is most likely to ensue from large assemblies of people, and having agreed to postpone the RACE for the CITY PURSE to a future day, and having expressed a desire that the RACE for the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE should also be postponed, we, the subscribers to the Jockey Club purse, in consideration of the circumstances, have thought proper to postpone the same, and do accordingly resolve the same be postponed until the first Tuesday in November next.

By order,
JESSE DEWEES, Secretary.

Annapolis, Tuesday, September 30, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of SOLOMON JOHNSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to present their claims, properly authenticated, by the first day of August next, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

MARY JOHNSON, } Executrix.
JOSHUA JOHNSON, }

September 29, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law, similar to a law of the state of Virginia, for the purpose of giving a more speedy remedy against delinquent subscribers to the Patowmack Company, and for altering the place of receiving tolls on the upper part of the river Patowmack, also for regulating the boats employed on the inland navigation of the said river.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly, for an act to record a deed from Valentine Murray, late a soldier in the Maryland line, to Philip Ford, for lot number four hundred and four, in Allegany county.

September 15, 1794.

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FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for SALE the following property in the city of Annapolis, to wit:

THE HOUSE and LOT where he now lives, in School-street, and three houses fronting on Church-street; a lot of 44 acres of land on the outside of the city, on which is a wind-mill, stable, coach-house, hen-house, and a small dwelling house, with a large garden paled in; the whole of the improvements almost new, and the whole of the lot enclosed with a post and rail fence. For terms apply to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

Annapolis, September 25, 1794.

To be SOLD,

By PRIVATE BARGAIN,

ABOUT 167 acres of LAND, part of AXON'S ARUNDEL MANOR, lying within half a mile of the Croft-Road. For terms apply to Mr. STEWART, at DODEN, near South-river church.

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ance. For terms apply

BALL CHISHOLM.

1794.

OLD,

BARGAIN,

LAND, part of An-

ning within half a mile

terms apply to Mr. Stearns,

church.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VEN-
DUE, on the premises, on the 31st day of October next, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

THE reversion of JONATHAN HUDSON, infant heir of JONATHAN HUDSON, deceased, to the lot of ground, and all the improvements thereon, lying in Baltimore-town, at the intersection of Baltimore and Charles streets, being that part of the real estate of the said Hudson which was assigned to his widow for her dower.

The purchaser of the above property is to give bonds, with two approved securities, for the amount of the same, payable in equal payments in one, two, and three years from the day of sale, with legal interest on each bond till paid.

MARGARET HUDSON, Trustee.

Baltimore, September 18, 1794.

To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, for READY MONEY, on the fourth of October next, at ten o'clock, if fair, or the Monday following.

THE subscriber's HOUSE and LOT in London-town, near South river ferry, with a good new stable, garden and apple orchard, all the enclosures in good repair; the house has a chimney at each end with five fire places in them, a good kitchen and cellar underneath the house, with plank floors to both, laid upon locust sleepers, and large glais windows, which render the lower part of the house as agreeable as the upper; there is a way through the house into the kitchen and one outside. Possession will be given on the last of October, or before if required, with a deed.

WILLIAM SEFTON.

September 24, 1794.

On Monday the 27th day of October next, if fair, or not the first fair day, will be EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

ONE hundred and fifteen and three quarter acres of LAND, bounding on a creek leading into Magoghy river, lying about half way between the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town; this land is well wooded and watered, and has some rail timber. Any person wishing to view said land before the day of sale will be pleased to apply to the subscriber, at his farm on South river. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

RICHARD BEARD.

South river, September 24, 1794.

THE subscribers forewarn all persons from hunting on their lands, on West river, with either dog or gun, as they are determined to put the law in force against all who do not pay due respect to this notice.

PETER PARRISH,

JOHN TUCKER.

West river, September 15, 1794.

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

AN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, about the 19th of August, an apprentice lad to the tailoring business, named GEORGE M'NEIR. Whoever apprehends the said lad and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive a REWARD of ONE DOLLAR, and if brought home, all reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS M'NEIR.

Annapolis, September 9, 1794.

NOTICE.

I AM under the disagreeable necessity, from the many depredations and robberies that have been committed on Strawberry-Hill, to forbid all persons whatsoever from hunting with dog or gun, or otherwise trespassing on the said farm, as after this notice the first offender will be prosecuted, by

RICHARD SPRIGG.

Strawberry-Hill, September 11, 1794.

THE subscriber is under the painful necessity of thus giving public notice, that he intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act of insolvency in his favour, on his surrendering all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

JACOB DUVALL, of John.

Prince-George's county, September 7, 1794.

COMMITTED to my custody, a few days ago, as a runaway, a negro man named DICK SHORTER, who says he belongs to JAMES EGERTON, near Chaptico, in St. Mary's county. His master is hereby requested to pay his fees and take him away, or he will be sold, according to law, in two months from this date, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff

of Anne-Arundel county.

August 28, 1794.

THE 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 HURT, Register.

August 1, 1794.

THE sale of the property of VACHEL STEVENS, as mentioned in the Maryland Gazette on the fourth of this month, is postponed to the third day of January next.

BARUCK FOWLER, Trustee.

Annapolis, September 25, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, to correct the second course of a tract of land granted by patent to William Middleton, on the twentieth day of July, seventeen hundred and forty-three, containing one hundred acres, called MIDDLETON'S RICH THICKETTS; this course, as mentioned in the patent, is said to run north eighty degrees east fifty perches, whereas by the certificate of survey on the 4th of May, 1742, made by William Hanson, the then deputy surveyor of this county, the said course runs north only eight degrees east fifty perches; this land I purchased of the said William Middleton on the 30th day of August, 1758, according to the courses mentioned in the patent, (not having at that time seen the certificate) which contain only seventy odd acres instead of one hundred for which I paid.

SAM. HANSON.

Charles county, September 18, 1794.

Dancing School.

CITIZEN ROBARDET respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, that his Dancing School will be opened on Thursday the 25th inst. He solicits the patronage of the citizens in general. Hours of tuition will be agreeable to the parents of his pupils. An evening school will be opened for the young gentlemen of the college who will favour the school, which will not interfere with their instruction at college, and will begin at five o'clock. A practising ball will be given every other four weeks, and the parents of his pupils, and the ladies of the city, are gratefully invited without the ceremony of cards. Notice will be given to them by his pupils.

WILLIAM BRAUNER, jun.

September 1, 1794.

NOTICE, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

HENRY HILL, jun.

September 8, 1794.

THE subscriber, being appointed a trustee by the high court of chancery for the purpose of selling and conveying certain tracts of land, mortgaged by Benjamin Reeder, formerly of Charles county, to Mellicure Uriah Forrest and Benjamin Stoddert, hereby gives notice, that in pursuance of a decree of the said court, the said land, consisting of 621 acres, lying in Charles county, will be SOLD, on the PREMISES, on Saturday the fourth day of October next, for READY MONEY; this land is situated in a good neighbourhood, about eleven miles from Port-Tobacco, eight from Chaptico, and two from Pile's warehouse, on navigable water, and is considered to be well adapted to the produce of corn, wheat and tobacco; about sixty acres thereof may be converted with little expence, into very good meadow, which, with the advantage of its sufficiency of wood, excellent water, and convenient situation to market, renders it but little inferior to any land in the county; the buildings thereon are two tolerable good dwelling houses, with other convenient houses suitable to the purposes of a planter or farmer.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee.

Charles county, August 31, 1794.

To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Monday the third of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THAT valuable FARM adjacent SAMUEL RAWLING'S, containing three hundred acres of land, more or less, one third of which is timbered; it is needless to say anything about the quality of the soil, as it is expected every gentleman that means to buy will view the land before they bid. The terms of sale are, that one half of the purchase money be paid on the day of sale, the other half to be paid in two annual payments, the purchaser giving bond upon interest with approved security, upon failure of the payment November, 1795, the bond will be put in suit immediately for the whole sum. Possession will be given the first day of January, 1795.

Also, a parcel of NEGROES will be sold for cash

only, on the same day, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, by

NICHOLAS WATKINS, of Stephen.

N. B. The sale will begin at eleven o'clock.

September 12, 1794.

To be SOLD, on the first Monday in October next, in Port-Tobacco-town,

ABOUT one hundred acres of LAND, lying within two miles of the town, lately the property of colonel FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff. The terms of sale will be made known, and a plot of the land shewn, on the day of sale, by

THOMAS A. DYSON, Agent from the

trustees of Francis Ware.

September 11, 1794.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

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

They have the letter D for their alphabetical mark, at the left hand side of the note.

The paper on which they are printed is more soft and tender, the strokes of the letters in the engraving are in general stronger, and have a darker appearance than in the true bills.

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

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

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

The above reward of ONE THOUSAND DOL- LARS 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.</p

M A I

To be SOLD, at the late dwelling plantation of THOMAS HOPEWELL, deceased, on Port-Tobacco creek, on Monday the thirteenth day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

A QUANTITY of likely young horses, mares, and cattle, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. The above to be sold for ready money only.

CLARE GREEN HOPEWELL, Executrix of Thomas Hopewell, sen.

N. B. There will also be exposed to sale, at same time, a likely negro man, a woman, and two male children.

Charles county, September 11, 1794. 3 X

NOTICE.

Pursuant to the last will of ELY DORSET, senior, deceased, will be SOLD, by the subscriber, on the premises, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the thirty-first day of October next,

THE following valuable LANDS, situate on Elk-Ridge, near Ellicott's lower mills, where the late Ely Dorsey kept a quarter, DORSEY'S SEARCH, containing by patent four hundred and seventy-nine acres of land; Part of FREEBORN'S PROGRESS, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; these two tracts adjoin each other, and abound with a large quantity of excellent timothy meadow, have improvements thereon fit for the accommodation of an overseer and slaves, with a barn and some other necessary out-houses; these two parcels of land will be laid off into lots for the convenience of purchasers. Also a tract of land called TIMBER NECK, within half a mile of Ellicott's lower mills, containing by patent fifty acres, on which is a small tenement, under lease that will not expire for several years.

At the same time and place will be sold, sundry personal property belonging to the said estate, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and plantation utensils of all kinds, also a large quantity of Indian corn, hay, fodder and straw.

The lands will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest and one third of the principal payable yearly. The purchaser to give bond with approved security. The terms of sale for the personal property will be cash.

DEBORAH DORSEY, Executrix.

Elk-Ridge, September 12, 1794. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will lease his FARM, lying on the bay, and within four miles of Annapolis, called BELLE MONT, with or without the stock and farming utensils, for the term of three years, to commence from the first day of January next, when possession will be given. This farm contains about 700 acres, 300 of which are cleared, laid off in fields, and under a good fence of chestnut rails; the soil is mixed and well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, rye, and tobacco; and small fields may be selected for wheat, which will produce, if the year is seasonable, from ten to twenty bushels for one seeded. There are on it several springs of good water, an apple orchard of 3 or 400 trees, a peach orchard of not less than 1000 trees, and upwards of 300 cherry trees, a good farm house and garden, a negro quarter, a barn 40 by 20, with sheds, two corn houses, three stables, a dairy, pigeon house, and poultry houses, and a good landing within 200 yards of the farm house. Bond with good security will be required for payment of the rent and performing the covenants in the lease.

J. T. CHASE.

September 15, 1794. 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to release him from debts he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT.

Annapolis, September 15, 1794. 1

HIS is to forewarn all persons whatsoever from dealing with my wife ANNE LETTELL, as I am determined to stand to no contracts of hers nor pay any of her debts after this 13th of September, 1794.

3 X JESSE LETTELL.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of A. Carolin Orwick, 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 distribution thereof, according to the last will of the deceased, at the ensuing orphan's court.

ROBERT DORSEY, Executor.

Elk-Ridge Landing, August 20, 1794. 6 X

WANTED, 41

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

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 600 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to JESSE DEWREES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday the 7th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Messieurs YATES and CAMPBELL's vendue store, in Baltimore-town, I shall EXPOSE to SALE the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND lying in Baltimore county, called CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, said to contain five hundred and seventy-six acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPAL COMPANY, purchased of the State of Maryland by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchase he hath been released; the whole of this land will be sold together or in small quantities, so as to accommodate those who may be desirous of becoming purchasers, and the following terms, viz. a credit of three years from the first day of December last, one third of the principal, and interest on the whole, to be paid on or before the first day of December next, and so on annually until the whole principal and interest is discharged. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the State of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States, one third in the deferred stock of the United States, and the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchasers immediately, and should they refuse or neglect to bond when required, they subject themselves to all costs, if any, on a second sale, and all expenses attending the first. Information respecting this property may be had of major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-town.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, September 1, 1794. 4 X

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 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 PEGREGINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

July 15, 1794. 11

Twelve Dollars Reward.

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, ofnabrig 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. 6

Twenty Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tuesday the 22d 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 fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trouvers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

To be SOLD,

At private Sale,

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

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

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Beard's creek, Anne-Arundel county,

May 10, 1794. 19

To be RENTED,

A PLANTATION opposite to the city of Annapolis, known by the name of BEAMAN'S FORT; there will be fifty bushels of wheat sown on the same this fall; there are three negroes, one man and two women, to be rented with the farm. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber.

DAVID KERR.

Easton, 27th August, 1794. 4

* * ALMANAC's, for the year 1795, for SALE at the OFFICE.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY, on Wednesday the 26th of March, from the subscriber, living at Allen's Fresh, a bright mulatto slave named PHILL CARTER, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, five or 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 coat, buff cassimer jacket and breeches; he rode before he went off a large sum of money, and on the 18th of April he came to my plantation and stole a small foal mare, big with foal, branded on her left thigh thus W. about twelve hands high. I am informed he was passed as a free man, and has sold goods, and said that he traded to Alexandria, George-towm, and Annapolis; it is very possible that he is gone to Baltimore, as his father is living there on Howard's Hill, and is a drayman, his name is JAMES CARTER. Whoever apprehends the said negro and mare, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, SIXTEEN DOLLARS will be given for the negro, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges paid.

RICHARD MASON.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking off the above negro at their peril.

Allen's Fresh, Charles county, May 12, 1794. 4 X

NOTICE is hereby given, that petitions will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland from Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince George's counties, praying a law for establishing some one place on Patuxent river, which to the legislature shall appear most fit and proper, for the reception, inspection, and exportation of tobacco, in lieu of the several warehouses now established by the justices of said counties for that purpose, when there shall be built and erected at such place houses sufficient to contain the tobaccoes, and wharfs to admit ships to lay along side thereof and receive their cargoes.

August 4, 1794. 4

NOTICE, that I intend petitioning the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which am unable to pay.

BENJ. HARRISON.

September 1, 1794. 4

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.

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 advertisement, &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.

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

W. MURRAY.

Annapolis, May 7, 1794. 4

A GREEABLY to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fifth day of October next, for the 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. 4 X

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 9, 1794.

COPENHAGEN, June 28.

THE seven ships of the line which our admiralty have ordered to be equipped, in addition to the other squadron, consist of one ship of 80 guns, one of 74, one of 64, and one of 60, with one frigate of 40, one of 36, and a brigantine of 18 guns.

A corps of 11,000 men, assembled in the environs of this capital, had a general review on the 25th before the king. Baron de Stael, having fulfilled his mission to our court, is gone to Sweden again.

CLEVE S, July 5.

Accounts received here from Brussels state, that in consequence of the unexpected progress of the French armies during the present campaign, it was expected that a cessation of hostilities will soon be concluded between the generals of the belligerent powers. A congress for a treaty of peace to be entered into, will be held at Maastricht. The preliminary articles of this treaty will be, that each power at war return to the other all the conquests made during the present hostilities.

Letters have been received at Frankfurt from Leghorn, mentioning the resolution of the court of Madrid, to secede from the league of the combined powers, and to acknowledge the French republic.

C O L O G N E, July 8.

On the 5th, a train of 136 wagons, loaded with powder and balls, passed through this place on their way to the army in the Netherlands. They came from Bohemia, and were destined for Mechlin, but they received orders to Maastricht.

BERGEN-O-P-ZOÖM, July 7.

The magistrates have ordered all strangers to quit this place in four days, and the citizens are enjoined to provide themselves, and prepare quarters for a strong garrison; and that, in case of need, all useless mouths may be prepared to quit the place.

P A R I S, July 1.

A plan has been discovered at L'Orient to destroy the arsenals there.

At St. Malo two merchants have presented the republic with two armed vessels, one of 24 guns; and a third merchant has given canvas, &c. to the amount of 100,000 livres.

A number of persons have been guillotined at Boulogne, amongst whom were several Englishmen.

In the sitting of the convention of the 28th of June a motion was made, and referred to the committee of public welfare, respecting the propriety of adopting the word clergymen instead of that of priests.

A letter from Toulon stated the arrival of the French fleet in the gulph of Juan, between Canues and Antibes, where it was at anchor; it had taken a brig of 18 guns, and four other prizes.

In the sitting of the 29th, Barrere announced to the convention, that he had received a letter from St. Jut, stating that the enemy, to the number of 120,000 men, Austrians, English and Prussians, had, subsequent to the surrender of Charleroy, which they were ignorant of, made an attempt to relieve that place, and that the French forces had been thrice driven under the guns of their entrenchments, but at length rallied, and routed the enemy with great slaughter; not one Englishman was spared on the occasion.

The convention decreed, that the armies of the Sambre and the Raas merited the applause of their country; and that their victories should be celebrated in the gardens of the Tuilleries.

L O N D O N, July 16.

A very extraordinary circumstance occurred, a few days since, which occasions no little conversation in the army, and serves in some measure, to confirm a report that has been some time in circulation, that the emperor either has concluded, or is now negotiating a separate treaty with the French. An Austrian officer of Latour's regiment, who had part of his baggage in Tournay, not knowing that the place had been evacuated, rode in there to bring it away. Finding himself unexpectedly in the midst of the French, he was preparing to make all the speed away, that he was able, when some French officers came up with him, and defied him not to be alarmed, as they were all friends now, the emperor having acknowledged the French republic. After this, they kept him to dinner, and then allowed him to depart with his baggage, telling him at the same time, that any other Austrian officers, who had left their effects there, were extremely welcome to go and take them away.

It was reported this day that part of the French fleet, consisting of four ships of the line, and six frigates, had sailed out of Brest on Wednesday last, to meet their homeward bound East-Indiamen, in order to convoy them safe into harbour.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, July 1.

" Though we live here in the shade of peace, and hope much longer to enjoy that blest condition, yet our government have deemed it proper, at a period when all Europe is in arms, and preparations by land and sea are the general topic, to put itself likewise in a formidable state.

" Our fleet will in a short time consist of 15 sail of the line, and four frigates, besides smaller vessels. By land every thing is also putting in a proper state of defence, and Kronenburgh is provided with every thing.

All the toll-house officers have received orders to press seamen from all the outward or homeward bound shipping.

" The admiral's ship in our fleet will be the Magnificent, of 80 guns; and we believe that either admiral Schindelior or admiral Fontenay will command the whole fleet. A rear-admiral is also to be added.

" Yesterday the attorney-general delivered the accusation against M. Heyberg and professor Rahbek; it is supposed that both will lose their charges and be punished with imprisonment."

July 21. A domiciliary visit was lately made at different houses in the suburbs of Vienna, and many emblems of Jacobinism, such as cockades, red caps, devices of liberty and equality, &c. were found secreted in boxes. A milk-man with his wife and daughter have been taken into custody.

July 22. A merchant arrived on Saturday from Amsterdam, which he left on Thursday last. By him we have a positive confirmation, that the states general had held an extraordinary sitting two days; the avowed object of their deliberations were to enter into a treaty of peace with France, which, if impeded by England, would be negotiated separately.

Letters from Cologne state, that accounts had been received there, that Namur had been evacuated by the Austrians on the 8th, and that the French had entered that town on the 9th instant. The head quarters of the Austrians were transferred on that day to Tirlemont and St. Tron.

July 25. The French name may now be said to be politically extinct in the Welt as well as the East-Indies; and hence it is we are again induced to observe, that through every period of this eventful war, whenever Great Britain has acted by and for herself, she has uniformly been successful.

By private letters which arrived yesterday we learn, that the earl of Moira is shortly expected in town, in consequence of a point of etiquette, which must be determined before his lordship can join the duke of York. It will be recollect that the earl of Moira accepted the rank which he now holds, viz. that of lieutenant-general, that a promotion by brevet immediately took place in the officers under his command: majors were raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonels, lieutenant-colonels were made colonels, and colonels brigadier-generals. These officers thus raised, in case of a junction with his highness, (which was not foreseen at the time) would command these in the duke's service, who claim by seniority, as always has been the case in the army. As this is a matter of great delicacy, we shall not presume to advance any opinion on the result of it.

The French agent at the court of Copenhagen arrived at Paris. He is said to have accomplished the object of his mission.

S A L E M, (Massachusetts) September 23.

By a letter from a very respectable house in London, of the 25th of July, we are told, that Mr. Jay's demand of indemnification for vessels actually laden with produce of the French islands, and bound direct from thence to Europe, has not the least appearance of being an obstacle to a favourable issue of his mission, as lately reported by way of Copenhagen. The letter adds, that Mr. Jay's character stands high, both with the people and government of England.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.

Yesterday the President of the United States left the city for the rendezvous of the militia of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey at Carlisle. We learn from good authority, that after his arrival at Carlisle, he will determine upon a nearer view of things, whether he will return in time for the meeting of congress, or will take the command of the troops which are destined to act against the insurgents in the western counties of this state. In the latter event, he will proceed at the head of the combined forces, either with the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey line, or the Virginia and Maryland line. The president is accompanied by colonel Hamilton.

A gentleman who came through the woods with the express from Kentucky, that brings an account of Wayne's victory over the savages and the British, mentions a fact, learned as it seems from some of the prisoners, which explains the motives for this attack. General Wayne had sent a Mr. Wells, to reconnoitre. This gentleman was seized and brought before major Campbell, and condemned to be hanged as a spy. Before he was turned off, he informed the British that Wayne had only five hundred men along with him. His execution is not certain, but he is supposed to have been hung.

An express arrived at the war office yesterday afternoon, with dispatches from major-general Wayne, which were immediately forwarded to the president of the United States. The account of the action of the 20th of August, in the general's letters, we hear, are in substance nearly the same as contained under the Lexington head. Captain Campbell and lieutenant Towles, are the only officers of the army killed, and our loss, in killed and wounded, amounts to 115. The following letter, from an officer in the army, dated three days later than the general's dispatches, was received by the express.

Camp, junction of the Maumee and Au Glaize, 31st Augt,

1794.

" So far our operations have succeeded beyond our expectations. The troops, on the 20th instant, behaved remarkably well; the enemy did not stand one moment before us. I suppose there were about 1000 against us, and no more. We have not seen or heard

any thing of them since. These people appear to live in the greatest plenty; the vast quantity of corn and vegetables you can form no idea of; but I think they must be greatly distressed the ensuing winter, as we are burning and destroying every thing before us. You will have the particulars in the general's letters. Our future operations I can give no account of."

General Scott is not killed, as reported. Captain Slough is slightly wounded, and captain Van Renflear dangerously.

October 2.

War Office, October 2, 1794. Yesterday afternoon an express arrived at this office with dispatches from major-general Wayne to the secretary at war, of which the following are copies.

JOHN STAGG, jun. chief clerk.

Head Quarters, Grand-Glaize, August 14.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the army under my command took possession of this very important post on the morning of the 8th instant, the enemy on the preceding evening having abandoned all their settlements, towns, and villages, with such apparent marks of surprise and precipitation, as to amount to a positive proof that our approach was not discovered by them until a few days previous to our arrival.

I had made such demonstrations for a length of time previously to taking up our line of march, as to induce the savages to expect our advance by the route of the Miami villages to the left, or towards Roche de Bout by the right, which feints appear to have produced the desired effect, by drawing the attention of the enemy to those points, and gave an opening for the army to approach undiscovered by a devious route, i. e. in a central direction and which would be impracticable for an army, except in a dry season, such as then presented.

Thus, Sir, we have gained possession of the grand emporium of the hostile Indians of the west, without loss of blood—the very extensive and highly cultivated fields and gardens, shew the work of many hands. The margins of those beautiful rivers, the Miami of the lake and Au Glaize, appear like one continued village for a number of miles both above and below this place, nor have I ever beheld such immense fields of corn in America, from Canada to Florida.

We are now employed in completing a strong stockade fort, with four good block-houses by way of bastions, at the confluence of Au Glaize and the Miami, which I have called DIFIANCE, and another fort was also erected on the bank of St. Mary's, twenty four miles advanced of Recovery, which was named ADAMS, and endowed with provisions and a proper garrison.

Every thing is now prepared for a forward move tomorrow morning towards Roche de Bout, or fort of the Rapids, where the British have a regular fortification, well supplied with artillery, and strongly garrisoned, in the vicinity of which, the fate of the campaign will probably be decided, as from the best and most recent intelligence, the enemy are there collected in force, and joined by the militia of Detroit, &c. &c. possessed of ground very unfavourable for cavalry to act in; yet notwithstanding this unfavourable intelligence, and unpleasant circumstance of ground, I do not despair of success, from the spirit and ardour of the troops, from the generals down to the privates, both of the legion and mounted volunteers.

Yet I have thought proper to offer the enemy a last overture of peace, and as they have every thing that is dear and interesting now at stake, I have reason to expect that they will listen to the proposition mentioned in the enclosed copy of an address, dispatched yesterday by a special flag, who I sent under circumstances that will ensure his safe return, and which may eventually spare the effusion of much human blood.

But should war be their choice, that blood be upon their own heads! America shall no longer be insulted with impunity. To an all powerful and just God, I therefore commit myself and gallant army, and have the honour to be, with every consideration of respect and esteem, your most obedient, and very humble servant.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

The Hon. major-general H. Knox, Secretary of War. To the Delawares, Shawanees, Miamis and Wyandots, and to each and every of them, and to all other nations of Indians north-west of the Ohio, whom it may concern:

I, Anthony Wayne, major-general and commander in chief of the federal army now at Grand Glaize, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for settling the terms upon which a permanent and lasting peace shall be made with each and every of the hostile tribes or nations of Indians north-west of the Ohio, and of the said United States—actuated by the purest principles of humanity, and urged by pity for the errors into which bad and designing men have led you, from the head of the army now in possession of your abandoned villages and settlements, do hereby once more extend the friendly hand of peace towards you, and invite each and every of the hostile tribes of Indians, to appoint deputies to meet me and my army without delay, between this place and Roche de Bout, in order to settle the preliminaries of a lasting peace, which may eventually and soon restore to you, the Delawares, Miamis, Shawanees, and all other tribes and nations lately settled at this place, and on the margins of the Miami and Augaize rivers to your late grounds and possessions; and to preserve you and your distressed and helpless women and children from danger and famine, during the present fall, and ensuing winter.

Reward.

the 26th of March,

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May 12, 1794.

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of F. and S. Green, in

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W. MURRAY,

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will be held, in the city

the fifth day of October

our delegates to repre-

the next general assembly,

an election will be held

one member to represent

state in the congress of the

GOLDSMITH, Sheriff

Arundel county.

POLIS:

RICK and SAMUEL

EEN.

The arms of the United States is strong and powerful, but they love mercy and kindness more than war and desolation; and to remove any doubts, or apprehensions of danger, to the persons of the deputies whom you may appoint to meet this army, I hereby pledge my sacred honour for their safety and return; and send Christopher Miller, an adopted Shawnee, and a Shawnee warrior, whom I took prisoner two days ago, as a flag who will advance in their front to meet me.

Mr. Miller was taken prisoner by a party of my warriors six months since, and I can testify to you the kindness I have shewn to your people, my prisoners, that is, five warriors and two women, who are now all safe and well at Greenville.

But should this invitation be disregarded, and my flag, Mr. Miller, be detained or injured, I will immediately order all those prisoners to be put to death, without distinction, and some of them are known to belong to the first families of your nation.

Brothers, be no longer deceived or led astray, by the false promises and language of the bad white men at the foot of the Rapids; they have neither the power nor inclination to protect you. No longer shut your eyes to your true interest and happiness, nor your ears to this last overture of peace; but in pity to your innocent women and children, come and prevent the further effusion of your blood—let them experience the kindness and friendship of the United States of America, and the invaluable blessings of peace and tranquillity.

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE.
Grand Glaize, 13th August, 1794.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize, 28 Aug. 1794.

SIR,

IT is with infinite pleasure that I now announce to you the brilliant success of the federal army under my command, in a general action with the combined force of the hostile Indian, and a considerable number of the volunteers and militia of Detroit, on the 20th instant, on the banks of the Miami, in the vicinity of the British post and garrison at the foot of the Rapids.

The army advanced from this place on the 15th, and arrived at Roche de Bout on the 16th, and the 17th we were employed in making a temporary post for the reception of our stores and baggage, and in reconnoitring the position of the enemy, who were encamped behind a thick tulip wood and the British fort.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the army again advanced in columns agreeably to the standing order of march, the legion on the right, its right flank covered by the Miami—one brigade of mounted volunteers on the left under brigadier-general Todd, and the other in the rear under brigadier-general Barbee. A select battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the legion, commanded by major Price, who was directed to keep sufficiently advanced, and to give timely notice for the troops to form in case of action, it being yet undetermined whether the Indians would decide for peace or war.

After advancing about five miles, major Price's corps received so severe a fire from the enemy who were entrenched in the woods and high grounds as to compel them to retreat.

The legion was immediately formed in two lines, principally in a close thick wood, which extended for miles on our left, and for a very considerable distance in front, the ground being covered with old fallen timber, probably occasioned by a tornado, which rendered it impracticable for the cavalry to act with effect, and afforded the enemy the most favourable covert for their mode of warfare: the savages were formed in these lines within supporting distance of each other, and extending for near two miles at right angles with the river. I soon discovered, from the weight of the fire and extent of their lines, that the enemy were in full force in front, in possession of their favourite ground, and endeavouring to turn our left flank; I therefore gave orders for the second line to advance to support the first, and directed major-general Scott to gain and turn the right flank of the savages, with the whole of the mounted volunteers by a circuitous route; at the same time I ordered the front line to advance and charge with trailed arms, and rouse the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonet, and when up to deliver a close and well directed fire, on their backs, followed by a brisk charge so as not to give them time to load again.

I also ordered capt. Mis Campbell, who commanded the legionary cavalry, to turn the left flank of the enemy next the river, and which afforded a favourable field for that corps to act in—all those orders were obeyed with spirit and promptitude; but such was the impetuosity of the charge by the first line of infantry, that the Indians and Canadian militia and volunteers were drove from all their coverts, in so short a time, that although every possible exertion was used by the officers of the second line of the legion, and by generals Scott, Todd and Barbee, of the mounted volunteers, to gain their proper positions, but part of each could get up in season to participate in the action, the enemy being drove in the course of one hour more than two miles, through the thick woods already mentioned, by less than one half their number.

From every account the enemy amounted to two thousand combatants, the troops actually engaged against them were short of nine hundred. This horde of savages, with their allies, abandoned themselves to flight, and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving our victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field of battle, which terminated under the influence of the guns of the British garrison, as you will observe by the enclosed correspondence between major Campbell, the commandant, and myself upon the occasion.

The bravery and conduct of every officer belonging to the army, from the generals down to the ensigns, merit my approbation.

There were, however, some whose rank and situation placed their conduct in a very conspicuous point of view, and which I have observed with pleasure and the most lively gratitude; among whom I must beg leave to mention brigadier-general Wilkinson and col. Hamtramck, the commandants of the right and left wings of the legion, whose brave example inspired the troops. To those I must add the names of my faithful and gallant aids de-camp captains De Butts and Thomas Lewis and lieut. Harrison, who, with the adjutant-general major Mills, rendered the most essential service, by communicating my orders in every direction, and

by their conduct and bravery exciting the troops to press for victory.

Lieut. Covington, upon whom the command of the cavalry now devolved, cut down two savages with his own hand, lieut. Webb one in turning the enemy's left flank.

The wounds received by captains Slough and Prior, and lieut. Campbell Smith (an extra aid de-camp to general Wilkinson of the legionary infantry) and capt. Van Renfriar of the dragoons, capt. Rawlins, lieut. McKenney, and ensign Duncan, of the mounted volunteers, bear honourable testimony of their bravery and conduct.

Captains Howell Lewis and Brock, with their companies of light infantry, had to sustain an unequal fire for some time, which they supported with fortitude; in fact, every officer and soldier who had an opportunity to come into action displayed that true bravery which will always insure success; and here permit me to declare that I have never discovered more true spirit and anxiety for action than appeared to pervade the whole of the mounted volunteers, and I am well persuaded, that had the enemy maintained their favourite ground for one half hour longer they would have most severely tested the prowess of that corps.

But whilst I pay this just tribute to the living I must not neglect the gallant dead, among whom we have to lament the early death of those worthy and brave officers capt. Mis Campbell of the dragoons, and lieut. Towles of the light infantry of the legion, who fell in the first charge.

Enclosed is a particular return of the killed and wounded—the loss of the enemy was more than double to that of the federal army—the woods were strewn for a considerable distance with dead bodies of Indians and their white auxiliaries, the latter armed with British muskets and bayonets.

We remained three days and nights on the banks of the Miami, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and corn fields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance above and below Fort Miami, as well as within pistol shot of that garrison, who were compelled to remain tacit spectators to this general desolation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property, of col. McKee, the British Indian agent and principal stimulator of the war now existing between the United States and the savages.

The army returned to this place on the 27th by easy marches, laying waste the villages and corn fields for about fifty miles on each side of the Miami: there remains yet a number of villages and a great quantity of corn to be consumed or destroyed upon the Au Glaize and the Miami above this place, which will be effected in the course of a few days.

In the interim we shall improve Fort Defiance, and as soon as the escort returns with the necessary supplies fr. m Greenville and Fort Recovery, the army will proceed to the Miami villages, in order to accomplish the object of the campaign.

It is, however, not improbable that the enemy may make one desperate effort against the army, as it is said a reinforcement was hourly expected at Fort Miami from Niagara, as well as numerous tribes of Indians living on the margins and islands of the lakes.

This is a business rather to be wished for than dreaded whilst the army remains in force, their numbers will only tend to confuse the savages, and the victory will be the more complete and decisive, and which may eventually insure a permanent and happy peace.

Under these impressions, I have the honour to be, your most obedient and very humble servant,

ANTH. WAYNE.

N. B. I had forgot to mention that I met my flag on the 16th, who was returning with an evasive answer, in order to gain time for the arrival of the reinforcement mentioned by the Shawnee Indians, and which actually did arrive two days before the action.

The Hon. major-general H. Knox, Secretary of war.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the federal army, commanded by major-general Wayne, in the action of the 20th August, 1794.

Squadron of dragoons; Killed, 1 captain, 2 sergeants, 1 private—wounded, 1 captain, 3 privates.

Artillery; wounded, 1 private.

First Sub-Legion; Killed, 1 private—wounded, 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 9 privates.

Second Sub-Legion; Killed, 2 privates—wounded, 2 privates.

Third Sub-Legion; Killed, 1 sergeant, 6 privates—wounded, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 2 corporals, 2 musicians, 27 privates.

Fourth Sub-Legion; Killed, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 11 privates—wounded, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 23 privates.

Kentucky Volunteers; Killed, 7 privates—wounded 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 10 privates.

TOTAL KILLED—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 28 privates—wounded, 4 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 4 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 musicians, 84 privates.

Names of officers killed—Captain Robert Mis Campbell, of dragoons; lieutenant Henry B. Towles, 4th sub-legion.

Names of officers wounded—Captain Solomon Van Renfriar, dragoons; captain Almer Prior, 1st sub-legion; captain Jacob Clough, 4th sub-legion; lieutenant Campbell Smith, 4th sub-legion, acting as an extra aid to brigadier general Wilkinson.

Captain Rawlins, lieutenant M'Kenny, and ensign Duncan, of the Kentucky volunteers.

(Signed) JOHN MILLS, major of infantry, and adjutant general.

CORRESPONDENCE between major-general WAYNE and major WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

No. 1.

SIR,

An army of the United States of America, said to be under your command, having taken post on the banks of the Miami, for upwards of the last twenty-four hours, almost within the reach of the guns of this fort, being a post belonging to his majesty the king of Great-Britain, occupied by his majesty's troops, and which I have the honour to command, it becomes me to inform myself, as speedily as possible, in what light I am to view your making such near approaches to this garrison.

I have no hesitation on my part to say, that I know of no war existing between Great-Britain and America. I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, major 24th regiment, commanding a British post on the banks of the Miami.

Miamis river, August 21, 1794.

To major-general WAYNE, &c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

SIR,

I have received your letter of this date, requiring from me the motives which have moved the army under my command to the position they at present occupy, far within the acknowledged jurisdiction of the United States of America.

Without questioning the authority, or the propriety, Sir, of your interrogatory, I think I may without breach of decorum observe to you, that were you entitled to an answer, the most full and satisfactory one was announced to you from the muzzles of the small arms yesterday morning, in the action against the hordes of savages in the vicinity of your post, which terminated gloriously to the American arms; but, had it continued until the Indians, &c. were drove under the influence of the post and guns you mention, they would not have much impeded the progress of the victorious army, under my command; as no such post was established at the commencement of the present war between the Indians and the United States. I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE, major-general, and commander in chief of the federal army.

Camp on the bank of the Miami,

21st August, 1794.

To major WILLIAM CAMPBELL, &c. &c.

No. 3.

SIR,

Although your letter of yesterday's date fully authorizes me to any act of hostility against the army of the United States of America, in this neighbourhood, under your command; yet, still anxious to prevent that dreadful decision, which perhaps is not intended to be appealed to by either of our countries, I have forbore for these two days past to resent those insults which you have offered to the British flag flying in this fort, by approaching it within pistol shot of my works, not only singly, but in numbers with arms in their hands.

Neither is it my wish to wage war with individuals; but should you after this continue to approach my post in the threatening manner you are at this moment doing, my indispensable duty to my king and country, and the honour of my profession, will oblige me to have recourse to those measures, which thousands of either nation may hereafter have cause to regret, and which I solemnly appeal to God I have used my utmost endeavours to arrest. I have the honour to be, Sir, with much respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM CAMPBELL, major 24th regiment, commanding at Fort Miami.

Fort Miami, August 22, 1794.

Major-general WAYNE, &c. &c. &c.

[No other notice was taken of this letter than what is expressed in the following letter. The fort and works were however reconnoitred in every direction, at some points possibly within pistol shot. It was found to be a regular strong work, the front covered by a wide river, with four guns mounted in that face. The rear which was the most susceptible of approach, had two regular bastions furnished with eight pieces of artillery, the whole surrounded with a wide deep ditch, with horizontal pickets projecting from the berme of the parapet over the ditch; from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet, was about twenty feet perpendicular, the works were also surrounded by an abatis, and furnished with a strong garrison.]

No. 4.

Camp, Banks of the Miami, 22d Aug. 1794.

SIR,

In your letter of the 21st instant, you declare, "I have no hesitation on my part to say that I know of no war existing between Great-Britain and America."

I, on my part, declare the same; and that the only cause I have to entertain a contrary idea at present is, the hostile acts you are now in commission of; that is, recently taking post, far within the well known and acknowledged limits of the United States, and erecting a fortification in the heart of the settlements of the Indian tribes now at war with the United States.

This Sir, appears to be an act of the highest aggression and destructive to the peace and interest of the union—Hence, it becomes my duty to desire, and I do hereby desire and demand in the name of the president of the United States, that you immediately desist from any further act of hostility or aggression by forbearing to fortify, and by withdrawing the troops, artillery and stores, under your orders and directions forthwith, and removing to the nearest post occupied by his Britannic majesty's troops at the peace of 1783, and which you will be permitted to do unmolested by the troops under my command. I am, with very great respect, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE.

Major WILLIAM CAMPBELL, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

No. 5.

SIR,

I have this moment the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date—in answer to

which, I have only to say, that I know of no war existing between Great-Britain and America. I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

regiment, commanding a British post

on the banks of the Miami.

Miamis river, August 21, 1794.

To major-general WAYNE, &c. &c. &c.

No. 6.

SIR,

I have received your letter of this date, requiring

from me the motives which have moved the army

under your command to the position they at present occupy, far within the acknowledged jurisdiction of the United States of America.

Without questioning the authority, or the propriety,

Sir, of your interrogatory, I think I may without

breach of decorum observe to you, that were you

entitled to an answer, the most full and satisfactory

one was announced to you from the muzzles of the

small arms yesterday morning, in the action against

the hordes of savages in the vicinity of your post,

which terminated gloriously to the American arms;

but, had it continued until the Indians, &c. were

driven under the influence of the post and guns you

mention, they would not have much impeded the

progress of the victorious army, under my command;

as no such post was established at the commencement

of the present war between the Indians and the

United States. I have the honour to be, Sir, with

great respect, your most obedient and very humble

servant,

(Signed)

ANTHONY WAYNE.

general, and commander in chief

to say, that I know
with great respect,
the servant,
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Miami.

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very humble servant,
AYNE, major-g-
mander in chief of
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&c. &c.

which, I have only to say, that being placed here in the command of a British post, and acting in a military capacity only, I cannot enter into any discussion either on the right or impropriety of my occupying my present position; those are matters that I conceive will be best left to the ambassadors of our different nations.

Having said this much, permit me to inform you, that I certainly will not abandon this post at the summons of any power whatever, until I receive orders to that purpose from those I have the honour to serve under, or the fortune of war should oblige me.

I must still adhere, Sir, to the purport of my letter this morning, to desire that your army, or individuals belonging to it, will not approach within reach of my cannon, without expecting the consequences attending it.

Although I have said in the former part of my letter, that my situation here is totally military, yet let me add, Sir, that I am much deceived if his majesty the king of Great-Britain had not a post on this river, at, and prior to the period you mention. I have the honour to be, Sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient and very humble servant.

(Signed) WILLIAM CAMPBELL, major
24th regiment, commanding at
Fort Miami.

Fort Miami, August 22d, 1794.

To major-general WAYNE, &c. &c.

[The only notice taken of this letter was by immediately setting fire to and destroying every thing within view of the fort, and even under the muzzles of the guns—Had Mr. Campbell carried his threats into execution, it is more than probable he would have experienced a storm.]

Examination of a Shawanee prisoner, taken by captain Wells, on the evening of August 11, 1794, near the foot of the Rapids.

Question. Where did the Indians receive information of the advance of the army?

Answer. The first information was from a white man, who came in of his own accord about ten days since.

Q. Where are the Indians at this time?

A. At colonel M'Kee's.

Q. Where are the British, and what are their numbers?

A. In a fort about one mile below colonel M'Kee's, on the north side of the river, situate on a hill or bank close by the margin, where there are about 200 men; they are now at work at the fort.

Q. What number of great guns have they in the fort?

A. Four or five.

Q. What number of warriors are at M'Kee's, and what nations do they belong to?

A. There are six hundred, who abandoned this place on the approach of the army: Shawanees, about 200, but not more; Delawares, 300; Miami, 100; warriors of other tribes, 100; total, 700.

Q. What number are expected to assemble, in addition to those now at the foot of the Rapids?

A. In all about 400 men: Wyandots, 300; Tawas, 240; total, 540.

Q. What number of white men are to join them, and when?

A. Mr. or captain Elliott, set out for Detroit 6 days since, and was to be back yesterday with all the militia, and an additional number of regular troops, which, with those already there, would amount to 1000 men; this is the general conversation among the Indians, and captain Elliott promised to bring that number—colonel M'Kee's son went with Elliott, as also the man who deserted from the army on its march.

Q. When and where do the Indians mean to fight this army?

A. At the foot of the Rapids; the white man who came in, told the Indians and colonel M'Kee, that the army was destined for that place.

August 28, 1794.

Examination of Antoine Laffell, a native of Canada, and a volunteer in captain Caldwell's company of refugees, friends and allies of the hostile Indians, captured in the action of the 20th instant:

Who says, That he has resided for 29 years in Upper Canada, 21 of which he has passed at Detroit and on this river, and that he has constantly traded with the Indians all that time: That he resided at the Miami villages for 19 years before Harmar's expedition when he kept a store at that place, and used to supply other traders with goods: That he has since lived chiefly at Beau creek or Little Glaize, at the Little Turtle's town; that having lived so long among the hostile Indians he is perfectly acquainted with the tribes and numbers; that the Delawares have about 200 men, including those who live on both rivers, the White river and Bean creek; that the Miami's are about 200 warriors, part of them live on the St. Joseph's, eight leagues from this place; that the men were all in the action, but that the women are yet at that place or Picquet's village; that a road from this place leads directly to it; that the number of warriors belonging to that place, when all together, amounts to about 40; that the Shawanees have about 300 warriors; that the Tawas on this river are 250; that the Wyandots are about 300; that these Indians were generally in the action of the 20th instant, except some hunting parties; that a reinforcement of regular troops and 200 militia arrived at Fort Miami a few days before the army appeared; that the regular troops in the fort amounted to 250; exclusive of the militia; that about 90 of the militia, including captain Caldwell's corps, were in the action; that colonel M'Kee, captain Elliott, and Simon Girty, were in the field, but at a respectable distance and near the river.

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That colonel M'Kee's existence now depends upon the exertions he can make to retrieve the loss and disgrace of the Indians—that he will use every influence and means in his power to raise the distant nations to come forward immediately and assist in the war.

That should they not be able to collect in force sufficient to fight this army—their intention is to move on the Spanish side of the Mississippi where part of their nations now live; that Blue Jacket told him, (Laffell) that he intended to move immediately to Chicago, on the Illinois. That the Indians have wished for peace some time; but that colonel M'Kee always dissuaded them from it, and stimulated them to continue the war.

Examination of John Bevin, a drummer in the 24th British regiment, commanded by col. England—

Who says that there are now four companies of the 24th, at Fort Miami, averaging about 50 men, non-commissioned officers and privates included, that there were part of governor Simcoe's corps in the garrison, together with about sixty Canadians, that the whole number of men actually in the garrison, including officers, &c. exceeded 400.—That the number of Indians, Canadians, &c. in the action were at least 2000, according to the report made by col. M'Kee and capt. Elliott to major Campbell after the action, who declared in his presence that there were actually that number engaged i—that there were four nine-pounders, two large howitzers, and six six pounders mounted in the fort, and two swivel, and well supplied with ammunition.—That the Indians were regularly supplied with provision drawn from the British magazine in the garrison by col. M'Kee. That a deserter from the American army arrived at the fort about eight days before the army made its appearance, who gave information to major Campbell that the object of the Americans was to take that post and garrison, that general Wayne told the troops not to be uneasy about provision that there were plenty in the British garrison.—That governor Simcoe was expected at that place every hour, in consequence of an express sent to Niagara after the arrival of the deserter, but had not arrived when he came away; that the distance from Fort Miami to Detroit is sixty miles, which is generally performed in two days.

That the militia of Detroit and its vicinity amounts to near 2000, that a col. Baubee commands them, that M'Kee is also a colonel of militia, that a lieut. Silve of the 5th British regiment is in the Indian department, and acts as secretary to col. M'Kee. That a captain Bumbury of the same regiment is also in the Indian department. That he saw a great number of wounded Indians pass the fort, but did not learn what number was killed; that the retiring Indians appeared much dejected, and much altered to what they were in the morning before the action; that he knew of one company of volunteers commanded by a capt. Caldwell, all white men, and armed with British muskets and bayonets, who were in the action.

Annapolis, October 9.

Allen Quynn and Philip Barton Key, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent this city in the ensuing general assembly.

Henry Carberry, Esquire, is appointed adjutant-general for this state.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the LANDS, advertised by me, to commence on the 7th instant, in Baltimore town, is postponed to a future day, of which due notice will be given in this paper.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, October 4th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mr. PHILIP THOMAS, late of Charles county, deceased, to produce their accounts, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the fifth November next, that the same may be adjusted; and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

On the said fifth November, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling house of the said deceased, if fair, if not the first fair day, and to continue from day to day till a sufficiency be sold to discharge the claims against the said estate.

SUNDRY likely young NEGROES, HORSES, black CATTLE, and HOGS; also, different kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and plantation utensils. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HUNGERFORD, Adm'r.
Pickawaxon, Charles county, October 6, 1794.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the sale of BENJAMIN REEDER'S LAND, for the use of Messieurs FORREST and STODDERT, advertised in this paper of the 18th instant to take place on the 4th of October next, is unavoidably put off until Friday the 31st thereof, when it will be made on the terms hitherto made known.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee.
Charles county, September 30, 1794.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers intend again to petition the general assembly, to make them compensation for tobacco lost during the late war from Patowmack inspection house, which they have been obliged to make good to the holders of the notes.

ANNE DENT, Executrix,
THEODORE DENT, Executor,
of PETER DENT.
Charles county, September 30, 1794.

To be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE, and on an extensive credit, on Monday the 10th day of November next,

THAT VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, the residence of the subscriber, containing about 94 acres, three rods and eight perches, situate on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, and state of Maryland, and binding on a fine cove equal to any in the United States for fish, oysters and wild fowl; distant twenty-one miles from the city of Annapolis, and within five hours run by water of Baltimore-town. This estate is hilly, but being of a rich quality does not wash, is equal to any in the state, and produces the most luxuriant crops, it abounds with good meadow ground, and affords excellent pasturage for nine months of the year. Any person inclined to purchase may view said estate and know the terms of sale, by applying to

100/1/3 S. L. CHEW.

To be RENTED,

For the ensuing year,

A FARM, situated on Magothy river, with a number of hands, and flock of all kinds. For terms apply to

2 RUTH DAVIS.

Annapolis, September 30, 1794.

John and David Carruthers,

Have just imported in the CHARLOTTE, captain CERVING, from HULL.

A GENERAL assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which they will dispose of by the piece or package, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH, or PRODUCE, at their store lately occupied by Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

The Baltimore prices will be allowed for produce.

N. B. They are in daily expectation of the arrival of the NANCY and CAMILLA, by whom their assortment will be very complete.

Annapolis, September 30, 1794.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a MEDICINAL SHOP, in the lower end of Church-street, near to the market, where he will dispose of the following medicines, on the most reasonable terms, in small quantities, by the dose or otherwise, Peruvian bark, Glauber salts, camphor, rhubarb, lenna, manna, cinnamon, Spanish flies, emetic tartar, ipecacuanha, magnesia, cream of tartar, flours of sulphur, farfaparilla, siccotina aloes, hepatic aloes, gamboge, jalap, assafetida, myrrh, gentian, guaiacum, calomel, turpentine mineral, golden sulphur of antimony, crude antimony, corrosive mercury sublimate, red precipitate, white precipitate, quicksilver, essential oil of aniseed, oil of peppermint, oil of spearmint, castor oil, verdigrease, blue vitriol, white vitriol, borax, nitre, spirit of hartshorn, spirit of sal ammoniac, laudanum, antimonial wine, paregoric elixir, dulcified spirit of nitre, pennyroyal oil, dulcified spirit of vitriol, Godfrey's cordial, Daffy's elixir, Bateman's pectoral drops, essence of peppermint, with a variety of other medicines too tedious to mention.

The subscriber also will give directions, gratis, to those that are unacquainted with the use of medicines, if requested, having studied surgery and physic in Edinburgh and Glasgow universities.

T. EDGAR.

Annapolis, September 30, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law, similar to a law of the state of Virginia, for the purpose of giving a more speedy remedy against delinquent subscribers to the Patowmack Company, and for altering the place of receiving tolls on the upper part of the river Patowmack, also for regulating the boats employed on the inland navigation of the said river.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly, for an act to record a deed from Valentine Murray, late a soldier in the Maryland line, to Philip Ford, for lot number four hundred and four, in Allegany county.

September 15, 1794.

I SHALL petition the next general assembly of Maryland, in November, for an act of insolvency to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS BOND.

Saint Mary's county, September 1, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to release him from debts he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT.

Annapolis, September 15, 1794.

THE citizens of Annapolis, anxious to prevent the introduction of the malignant fever in Baltimore-town to this place, having this day entered into certain regulations to prevent the same, which is most likely to ensue from large assemblages of people, and having agreed to postpone the RACE for the CITY PURSE to a future day, and having expressed a desire that the RACE for the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE should also be postponed, we, the subscribers to the Jockey Club purse, in consideration of the circumstances, have thought proper to postpone the same, and do accordingly resolve the same be postponed until the first Tuesday in November next.

By order,
JESSE DEWEES, Secretary.
Annapolis, Tuesday, September 30, 1794.

(Lth YEAR.)

MA

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VEN-DUE, on the premises, on the 31st day of October next, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

THE reversion of JONATHAN HUDSON, instant heir of JONATHAN HUDSON, deceased, to the lot of ground, and all the improvements thereon, lying in Baltimore-town, at the intersection of Baltimore and Charles-streets, being that part of the real estate of the said Hudson which was assigned to his widow for her dower.

The purchaser of the above property is to give bonds, with two approved securities, for the amount of the same, payable in equal payments in one, two, and three years from the day of sale, with legal interest on each bond till paid.

MARGARET HUDSON, Trustee.
Baltimore, September 18, 1794. 3

On Monday the 27th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

ONE hundred and fifteen and three quarter acres of LAND, bounding on a creek leading into Magothy river, lying about half way between the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town; this land is well wooded and watered, and has some rail timber. Any person wishing to view said land before the day of sale will be pleased to apply to the subscriber, at his farm on South river. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

RICHARD BEARD.
South river, September 23, 1794. 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, to correct the second course of a tract of land granted by patent to William Middleton, on the twentieth day of July, seventeen hundred and forty-three, containing one hundred acres, called MIDDLETON'S RICH THICKETS; this course, as mentioned in the patent, is said to run north eighty degrees east fifty perches, whereas by the certificate of survey on the 4th of May, 1742, made by William Hanson, the then deputy surveyor of this county, the said course runs north only eight degrees east fifty perches; this land I purchased of the said William Middleton on the 30th day of August, 1758, according to the courses mentioned in the patent, (not having at that time seen the certificate) which contain only seventy odd acres instead of one hundred for which I paid.

SAM. HANSON.
Charles county, September 18, 1794. 3

RAN 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
FERGUS MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

July 15, 1794. 12

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN 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, osnabrig 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. 9 X

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Maribrough, on Tuesday the 22^d 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 fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trousers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

To BE RENTED,
A PLANTATION opposite to the city of Annapolis, known by the name of BEAMAN'S FORT; there will be fifty bushels of wheat seeded on the same this fall; there are three negroes, one man and two women, to be rented with the farm. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber.

DAVID KERR.
Easton, 27th August, 1794.

* * ALMANAC's, for the year 1795, for SALE at this OFFICE.

To be SOLD,

At private Sale,

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

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

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Beard's creek, Anne-Arundel county,
May 10, 1794. 20 X

NOTICE.

Pursuant to the last will of ELY DORSEY, senior, deceased, will be SOLD, by the subscriber, on the premises, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the thirty-first day of October next,

THE following valuable LANDS, situate on Elk-Ridge, near Ellicott's lower mills, where the late Ely Dorsey kept a quarter, DORSEY'S SEARCH, containing by patent four hundred and seventy-nine acres of land; Part of FREEBORN'S PROGRESS, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; these two tracts adjoin each other, and abound with a large quantity of excellent timothy meadow, have improvements thereon fit for the accommodation of an overseer and slaves, with a barn and some other necessary out-houses; these two parcels of land will be laid off into lots for the convenience of purchasers. Also a tract of land called TIMBER NACK, within half a mile of Ellicott's lower mills, containing by patent fifty acres, on which is a small tenement, under lease that will not expire for several years.

At the same time and place will be sold, sundry personal property belonging to the said estate, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and plantation utensils of all kinds; also a large quantity of Indian corn, hay, fodder and straw.

The lands will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest and one third of the principal payable yearly. The purchaser to give bond with approved security. The terms of sale for the personal property will be cash.

DEBORAH DORSEY, Executrix.

Elk-Ridge, September 12, 1794. 4 X

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will lease his FARM, lying on the bay, and within four miles of Annapolis, called BELLE MONT, with or without the stock and farming utensils, for the term of three years, to commence from the first day of January next, when possession will be given. This farm contains about 700 acres, 300 of which are cleared, laid off in fields, and under a good fence of chestnut rails; the soil is mixed and well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, rye, and tobacco; and small fields may be selected for wheat, which will produce, if the year is seasonable, from ten to twenty bushels for one sown. There are on it several springs of good water, an apple orchard of 3 or 400 trees, a peach orchard of not less than 1000 trees, and upwards of 300 cherry trees, a good farm house and garden, a negro quarter, barn 40 by 20, with sheds, two corn houses, three stables, a dairy, pigeon house, and poultry houses, and a good landing within 200 yards of the farm house. Bond with good security will be required for payment of the rent and performing the covenants in the lease.

J. T. CHASE.

September 15, 1794. 4 X

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act may pass to liberate my body from confinement, and to exclude me from further arrest, on giving up all my property in trust for the use of my creditors.

WILLIAM BRAUNER, jun.

September 1, 1794. 5

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

R A G S, 21

At the Printing-Office.

THE subscriber is under the painful necessity of thus giving public notice, that he intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act of insolvency in his favour, on his surrendering all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

JACOB DUVAL, of John.

Prince-George's county, September 7, 1794. 5

FOR SALE,

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

37 JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Wednesday the 26th of March, from the subscriber, living at Allen's Fresh, a bright mulatto slave named PHILL CARTER, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, has a small scar on his forehead, a round face, full of pimples, his ankles crack very much when he walks, he has been accustomed to attend on horses, and waiting about a house; bid on and took with him a new parson's gray cloth coat, with three buttons on each of the sleeves and pockets, a striped waistcoat, and satinet breeches, mixt stockings, new coarse shoes, and a round hat, also a striped coat, buff cashmere jacket and breeches; he stole before he went off a large sum of money, and on the 8th of April he came to my plantation and stole a small foal mare, big with foal, branded on her left thigh thus, W. about twelve hands high. I am informed he 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, living there on Howard's Hill, and is a drayman, his name is JAMES CARTER. Whoever apprehends the said negro and mare, to the 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 take off the above negro at their peril.

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

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(Lth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2493)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 23, 1794.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

(Concluded from our last.)

X T R E M E S in all measures, prove not only defective in the means, but in their operations, produce effects highly dangerous to the ends. In physic, that which may prove remedial when applied in a certain degree, seldom fails of counteracting the virtues, and producing the contrary effect, when administered to an excess. To all human affairs there are certain bounds prescribed by the power of reason, beyond which there is no medium. The human mind, when clouded with affections, and agitated with passions, seldom observes any medium in its operations; in such a situation it loses sight of the object, transcends the mark, and is left without a guide to wander in the wilderness of extremes. This rule having a general application to human affairs, may in a particular manner be referred to the state of a free government, the evils flowing from which generally operate in a twofold manner, namely, an encroachment of power by the government, and an abuse of it by the people. An encroachment of power by government, in infringing upon the rights of the people, in exercising authority unwarranted by the constitution; an abuse of liberty by the people, in assuming more than sanctioned by the law, or by rejecting all law and order, and falling into a state of licentiousness. These two extremes are uniformly opposed to genuine liberty, and however different in their operation, seldom fail of producing, in the end, the sad effects of tyranny and oppression; and unbounded apprehensions of the former have indirectly been the cause of the latter. The people being very tenacious of their liberties, are ever watchful of the measures of government, and from their fears receiving wrong impressions, are often carried by passion beyond the bounds of reason, and hurried into the most violent excesses; without duly considering the reason, or weighing, in a cool and dispassionate manner, the nature of the proceedings, they content themselves with the first view, skim the surface, and form improper conclusions; on such occasions, in avoiding one extreme they imperceptibly fall into another, by an unbounded fear of the contemplated danger they lose sight of a medium, by being too watchful of Scylla, they are dashed against Charybdis. An undue suspicion of government encroaching on their rights, with the odious name of monarchy, have not only produced unmerited opposition to their measures, but hurried the mind to the opposite extreme of anarchy and licentiousness, in resisting all law and order.

Whoever values liberty and would support it, no doubt will think it his duty and interest to protect that constitution by which it is secured. Whoever values the privileges of a citizen, no doubt will grant the same to that body who protects them; consequently no man will deny government the presumption of her innocence, as a *prima facie* evidence, till the contrary is proved. If a rule of conduct prescribed to each citizen is marked out by the laws of his country, no doubt he should be judged by the same. If that of government is marked by the constitution, they certainly may claim the same privileges. If a conformity to these laws justify the conduct of the former, certainly that of the constitution will the measures of the latter.

The boundaries laid down in the fundamentals of the constitution, which circumscribe the power of government. The bar which secures the rights of the people from infringement, the line which marks the extent of their authority, will shew to every man, whether his rights have been violated, whether government have transcended the bounds prescribed to them by the constitution, whether they have unduly extended the limits of their authority, whether the law complained of is unconstitutional, impolitical or inexpedient; if either or all; whether the constitution has made any provision for having it repealed in a peaceable manner, whether the people can reform any abuse in a regular and constitutional manner, without tumult or sedition, or whether the resistance of a minority is consistent with the security of our rights, the defence of our liberty, or the genius of the constitution.

If a law is unconstitutional it is a grievance, because it operates against the will of the people; if it is impolitic it is odious, because it operates against the interest of the same; if it is inexpedient it is a hardship, because it draws money from the pockets of the people to answer no real advantage; if the law is constitutional it is no grievance, because sanctioned by the people; if it is politic it is commendable, because for the public good; if expedient it ought to be continued, because the exigencies of the people require it.

The power vested in congress, of taxing in a discretionary manner all real and personal property in the union, laying imposts, &c. as the exigencies of government may require, being sanctioned by the eighth section of the second article of the constitution, con-

ssequently their exercising the authority upon any reasonable ground can meet with no exception. The constitution being a representation of the will of the people, the quantum of power ceded and warranted by it to government, being ceded and warranted by the people, therefore all measures adopted by congress, consistent with the spirit of the constitution, within the limits of this power, is sanctioned by the concurrence of the people; to presume the contrary, would be a presumption of a premises which would prove ruinous in the extreme; it would destroy all uniformity in the administration of affairs, subvert all the principles of government, and invalidate every security of private property. If equal weight, sanction and authority, extend to every law of congress, providing within the limits of the constitution, if the power ceded to government must be regulated and co-extensive with the same, consequently their exercising all or any part of this power is unquestionable, and if the people are justified in violating one of these laws, the same justification extends to a violation of every other law within the pale of the constitution, because the constitution being the common support of all, because its sanction, protection and authority, extending alike to each and all, therefore if her right is questionable in any, it must in all, if her authority fails in any, it must in all.

When we contemplate this law on the ground of expediency, and animadversit to that period in which it was past; when we consider the state of resources, the increase of expenditures, and the insufficiency of the revenue to support the exigencies of government, all charges against congress immediately vanish, they become no longer censorable in the sacred discharge of a duty due to their constituents, by the adoption of measures both sanctified by necessity and warranted by the constitution. The interruption of our trade abroad, occasioned by the fermented state of Europe, the protection of our frontiers at home, with other fortuitous circumstances, must necessarily have swelled our expenditures, and rendered our revenue inadequate to the calls of government. These considerations incontrovertibly shewing the expediency of adopting some constitutional measures for raising of money to answer the exigencies of government, to accomplish which there remained these two alternatives, either of levying a general tax upon all real and personal property, or of taxing articles of a foreign and domestic manufacture.

However satisfactory, legal and equitable, a tax laid upon real and personal property, however reasonable and impartial in thought, however just in calculation, its obstacles in practice are much to be feared. On one hand the difficulty of ascertaining the quantum of property of each man, and its neat produce, in a young country, where property is so unstable in its value, and the current of interest so fluctuating, appears to admit of a considerable degree of exception, and afford almost an irresistible object of temptation for the commission of fraud and deception. To tax private property, valued at the discretion of any body of men, would not only be an innovation upon liberty, repugnant to the true spirit of republicanism, but dangerous in the extreme. On the other hand, whether it would not interfere with the states legislatures, or whether it would meet with the concurrence of the people at large, is very questionable. On the ground of equity, this mode of taxation certainly appears very reasonable, because each man being interested in a certain degree in government, in proportion to his property, is bound in an equal ratio to contribute to the support of the same. In Europe, where the value of property is in a manner fixed and unchangeable, this mode of taxation may answer, but that it would in this country be both defective in the ends, and partial in the operations, is much to be feared. These considerations, when annexed to that sacred regard paid to private property in every free country, which secures it from injury and violation, appears to afford an insurmountable obstacle to its adoption.

As to foreign articles, the duties are as great as policy will admit. The practicability of laying a general tax upon real and personal property, with the policy of increasing the imposts of imported articles, affording too many obstacles to their admission, the only and last resource, consistent with the constitution, was to tax home produce, which, however unpopular in a republican government, must be submitted to when the exigency of affairs require it, and it is for the public good. To lay a tax upon that article which will be less oppressive to individuals, and useful to the commonwealth, is an infallible proof of the wisdom and policy of congress. A tax upon linen, woollen, and other manufactorys of that kind, would be impolitic in the extreme, because it would dampen the spirit of manufactures, calculated not only to promote industry at home, by encouraging our own citizens, but render our situation more dependent to Europe for articles purchased at an advanced price.

If there is any solid ground of complaint from the operation of the excise law, if it is attended with any

real grievance or oppression, this must certainly affect the consumer of whiskey and not the distiller, because the former, by raising the price of whiskey in proportion to the tax to the consumer, consequently it is not he who distills the spirit who pays the tax, but he who consumes the spirit. In the tide of the latter, the excise law in its operation can afford little or no cause of complaint, because all imposts and taxes laid upon spirits, whether of a foreign or domestic manufacture, indirectly extend to the consumer, because taxation on all other liquors generally affecting the consumer. I cannot see upon what equitable mode of reasoning the consumer of whiskey can claim an exemption, nor on a political one, saving its being a home manufac-

ture. If the excise law at all affects the distiller, it must be in retarding the sale of his liquor, and that in a very inconsiderable degree; and it is highly probable, it has in its operations produced effects more than sufficient to compensate for any disadvantage sustained on that head. Could a calculation be made, perhaps the sale of whiskey to the Indian army, which expediency required for the defence of our frontiers, but more particularly of the insurgents, (the expences of which might in a great measure have been introductory to the excise, in order to raise money for the support of the same,) would have been more than sufficient to compensate for any disadvantage sustained by the imposition of the law. It is true, the consumer of whiskey pays a tax. It is probable from his distance from ports, and the difficulty of procuring imported liquors to advantage, whiskey is the only liquor he makes use of; but surely if he consumes none of these imported liquors he pays no tax for them. Who then pays the tax of imported liquors? Certainly the consumer. Who drinks spirit of any kind without being taxed? There is none. If all liquors then consumed in the union were taxed, and if this tax is to extend to the consumers, it is but reasonable that the drinker of whiskey should pay a tax, as he who drinks wine, rum or brandy. As to the plea of the insurgents on this ground, it appears not less unreasonable than inconsistent; they lay they cannot procure imported liquors to the same advantage as those living adjacent to ports. It is true they cannot, nor can the people alluded to procure land, and the necessities of life, on the same terms they can. Advantages and disadvantages are inseparable in human affairs, and every man living in, and participating of, the conveniences of society, must not claim an exemption from its inconveniences, but share them with his neighbour. It is said, that the excise law contemplates oppression, because it qualifies excise officers to enter and examine your house; that your house is your castle of defence, and should suffer no violation. That a man's house is his castle of defence, I grant, but that the excise law countenances any irremediable grievance or oppression on that ground, I fully deny. By taking out a licence to pay an annual duty in proportion to the size of your still, you entirely remove any inconvenience which might flow from that channel; by the adoption of this mode, your house is inviolable, and no longer subject to the abuse of excise officers.

The manifold opinion of modern politicians, respecting the excise, is fanciful indeed. They tell you, it is unjust, oppressive and unpopular. Unjust, because it does not bear alike upon all, which common reason and experience have shewn to be highly unreasonable, and morally impossible. It is oppressive and unpopular, because report says it produces those effects in Europe. I must beg leave to differ with them on this head, and consider them as unfounded as the latter; and I can never believe that the excise law, in its operation, can produce, in this country, the grievances contemplated, as long as liberty remains the solid basis of our constitution, virtue the polar star of our government, and obedience to the laws the will of the people. In Europe, the revenue flowing from the excise law is collected by men of the lowest order, by men whose fortunes are as limited as their consciences are unbounded; this, with an avaricious desire in the distiller to defraud the government, by distilling whiskey without a licence or permit, and concealing the same in their dwellings, afford the officer a most ample field, either of cheating government, by compounding for a bribe, or of practising on the distillers themselves unbounded fraud and extortion. It is almost impossible to conceive what an influence government and education have in the formation of the human mind. What a contrast in the minds of those whom fate has placed in the same country under a partial government, subject to its appendages, a distinction of orders, with a partial diffusion of science. When we behold this mottled picture, the alloy which distorts the features and destroys the symmetry, are very offensive—under such a government a love of gain is too common, and indulged whenever an opportunity serves. Science and politics, (which not only expand the understanding and fill the mind with ideas of rectitude and honour, with a sovereign contempt of meanness, lying beyond their reach,) am-

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THOMAS BOND.
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DEWEES, Secretary.
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O L I S:
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sition, and every spring to action, is clogged, emulation dies away, and the mind shrinks back in its own barrenness in the contemplation of gain.

The constitution and laws of this country admit of no such exception. Her civil and religious liberty are founded on a broader basis and liberal scale. She knows no rank, order or distinction. She points out no road to preferment but through the avenue of merit; and as long as her favoured children remain obedient to her salutary laws, they shall have no solid ground to apprehend such contemplated grievances. As to popularity, it is at most but a bubble, and unworthy the attention of a thinking mind; it is in this, as in most occasions, without just ground or foundation. Popularity, that noted daughter of fame*, without flexibility, firmness or strength, than whom no friend more swift; by exerting her agility she grows more active, and acquires strength in her progressive motion, and as obstinately bent on falsehood and iniquity as reporting of truth. Whether you take the excise law in a constitutional, in a political, or in an equitable view, it is irreproachable; but let us suppose it was defective in either or all, does the constitution make no provision for its redress? Do the measures adopted exculpate the insurgents? Could the contemplated cause of complaint justify the violence of their conduct? Or can the ends sanctify the means? By no means. The words of Vattel on this head are, "if any nation is dissatisfied with the public administration, it may reduce and reform the government." But here is meant at least the majority of the nation, and no minority of malecontents shall cause disturbance to the government, if they do, it must be at their peril; and to attack the laws and government is a capital crime against society. Sad experience has shewn insurrections to be the bane of ancient republics; by it the rational faculties are suspended, the passions are armed with blind madness and enthusiasm, and by it the mind, like a raging torrent, becomes ungovernable, and hurried into the most violent excesses. The melancholy effects of an insurrection are general and confined to men of no order or denomination; by it the spirit of industry is damped, the fines of commerce relaxed, the spring to enterprise clogged, and the energetic powers of government weakened. In viewing these melancholy consequences, what man, in cool deliberation, can contemplate it and not be alarmed? What man can countenance it and call himself a virtuous citizen? What man can promote it but the assassin of his country? But once establish it as a principle, that a few malecontents, too many of which are in every government, under an impression that a law was grievous, were justified to resist it by the assumption of arms, and adieu to all security of private property. Once establish it as a principle, that governments are to be influenced *et armis*, and adieu to all stability in administration. Once establish it as a principle, that a minority of any kind can counteract the measures of a majority, and adieu to all liberty—In such a situation, how ruinous the consequences, how insecure the government, how wretched the country—Such a doctrine would leave the stability of government to the caprice of a few, suffer every man to judge in his own cause, and destroy every vital principle of government.

No doubt but all men should be jealous of their rights, and when actually invaded, are justified in making use of every laudable effort in opposition to the invaders; but nothing less than the clearest proof of the invasion will justify this opposition, subject to the direction of the constitution. Not the caprice of a few, nor the opinion of a minority, nor the unfounded allegations of licentious anarchists, can impeach the purity of government, or sanction this opposition. Men in the discharge of so sacred and important a trust as the liberties and properties of their fellow-citizens, are supported upon a more firm basis. Men chosen to watch our immunities and unalienable rights, justly claim a more exalted tribunal. Men delegated to guard and protect the commonwealth, are entitled to a more firm ground than the flimsy current of popular opinion. It is true the people are the physical strength of every government; all power is immediately or immediately derived from them, and are justified in guarding it from the encroachments of government. But how? Is it by a few individuals raising the people to sedition and insurrection? Is it by the rage of enthusiasm? Is it in the blind chaos of licentious anarchy and confusion? Is it in the destruction of all law and political order, and, like our uncivilized ancestors in the infancy of civil society, determine all common affairs in scenes of rage, fury and violence? Such measures as these would be truly preposterous, and so far from securing the rights of a free and independent people, they strike at the root of all government; they are not only unfounded in reason, ruinous to the peace and order of society, but subversive of all rational liberty. The affairs of a nation are of too much importance to be tampered with, the commonwealth too sacred to be insulted, and the lives and properties too dear to be spurned with by any such unbounded excesses. Who then are to judge of our common affairs? The people at large, subject to the constitution in a representative capacity. Each question being coolly and dispassionately canvassed and determined by a majority, by men delegated from amongst and by ourselves, by men who are presumed to know our real interest, and with a sufficient degree of zeal to support them.

Should any real grievance exist, either from abuse or neglect, our constitution not only gives a sufficient remedy, but points out in what manner it is to be applied. It is a leading principle in political discussions, that a majority will decide each question, and no num-

ber less than a majority can give the existence of a law to any measure, no number less than a majority can destroy the same, consequently no minority can, either in an aggregate or representative capacity, upon any constitutional ground, create a law, or destroy one already created. If any part of the people think themselves oppressed by the operation of a partial law, they may petition for a repeal of the same; if their representatives abuse their trust, they may have them superseded in every two years. If sufficient reason is shewn for the repeal of a law, the presumption is much stronger that due attention will be paid to their prayer, and the cause of complaint removed, than that a majority of our government can be either so corrupted or biased as to prostitute all virtue, principle and honour, in the continuance of a law both grievous and oppressive. What man of candour, who can take an impartial view of all these considerations, and not see that the grievance of excise law must exist in name, and not in fact? Who will deny that it can have any existence, unless in the imagination of the unthinking, the licentious or depraved? Who can take a view of the state of government at the time this law was past, her resources, her expenditures, her imposts, her situation at home and abroad, and impeach her congress for the adoption of measures absolutely required by expediency, unquestionably justified by equity and policy, and solemnly sanctioned by the laws and constitution? and there is no doubt when these causes, which required the adoption of the excise law, will cease, but the effects will also, and that coolness in deliberation, virtue and wisdom, which characterised our government hitherto, will remove this complaint when it is expedient, and for the public good.

Before I drop my pen, permit me to annex a word more. Let us revere the laws and government; let us not listen to those kind of admonitions which alienate our minds from government; let us cultivate unanimity and philanthropy amongst ourselves; let us avoid discord +, faction and licentiousness, which have been the bane of ancient commonwealths; let us revere statesmen and patriots, whose time is devoted to the improvement of their country; let us practice industry, frugality, temperance, moderation, and other republican virtues; but above all, let us revere religion, and respect her faithful followers. Let us remember that there can be no political happiness without liberty, that there can be no liberty without morality, and that there can be no morality without religion; and may the Almighty Ruler of the universe, who has raised you and me to independence, continue to bestow his blessings upon us, and augment our felicity in a progressive degree of human happiness.

A FRIEND TO GOVERNMENT.

+ *Nam concordia parva crescunt,
Discordia maxima delabuntur.*

FROM THE LOWER ELBE, August 5.

IT is generally understood, that the money which, as a part of a subsidy intended for Berlin, has been on board an English frigate for some days, was on Wednesday last transmitted into the hands of the Prussian consul.

BRUSSELS, August 12.

Laurent, the French representative with the army of the North, has imposed a contribution upon this town of five millions of specie; but it is to be paid only by the nobles, the ecclesiastics, the religious houses, and the privileged orders of this town and its bailiwicks. This contribution has not yet been paid, as the higher orders have quitted the country, but hostages have been taken from amongst the magistrates, and sent into France. Louvain is to pay two millions, 800,000 livres, ten thousand pair of boots, and an indefinite quantity of beer.

Malines is to pay a million and a half, 10,000 hats, and 10,000 pair of breeches.

Antwerp is to pay ten millions, and all the revenues of the country are to be sent to France.

The prince of Cobourg's army still remains at Furon-le-Compte, and he is determined to defend the Maec.

On the 4th instant, he had a skirmish with the French, which he obliged to fall back to Tongres, with the loss of eighty killed and ninety prisoners.

On the side of Holland the enemy have made no advances, and the English army remains in its former situation.

On the 7th, the French were successful at Yessendike; they routed the post of the allies there, and took all their baggage. The remainder escaped to Axel, where they are now in garrison.

On the 2d, early in the morning, the French attacked and carried by assault Fort Isabella, half a league from Fort Phillipine, in Dutch Flanders. Sluys still holds out.

F L U S H I N G, August 15.

By a gentleman, on whose veracity we may rely, and who left Bruges on Monday last, we are informed, that the French army in Cadzand and before Sluys, amounts to 27,000 men, all well clothed, and most plentifully provided with every article; but, notwithstanding these advantages, nearly one half of them are sick and unfit for service.

The hospitals at Ghent, Bruges, and Oostend, contain 9000 men, who were all well and in good health before the commencement of the siege.

Saturday, August 16.

The disorder is epidemical in the army, and is a virulent purid dysentery, and carries off great numbers daily.

The French generals, sensible of the havock it will make in their armies, if the siege continues much up.

longer, seem resolved to use the greatest efforts to take the town immediately.

For this purpose, they on Saturday last brought from Bruges 38 brass 24 pounders, and began the same evening to push on the second parallel.

This formidable ordnance began playing on the town on Wednesday night, and still continues. The town, however, holds out; and the brave commander, general Van der Duyn, and the handful of men which compose the garrison, seem determined to defend it to the last extremity.

Sunday, August 17.

Some few days ago the Carmagnols were completely ensnared. General Van der Duyn, in the evening, ordered a large quantity of faggots and other firewood to be heaped together in three different parts of the town, not far from the warehouses and magazines, which he set fire to; at the same time keeping up a brisk cannonade from the ramparts.

At nine in the evening, the whole horizon seemed in a blaze, and the fire from the town flackened, every one imagined it was in flames, and looked on its fall as inevitable. During the night, the fires at intervals seemed to burn with less vehemence, and one was entirely extinguished. The French kept up a heavy fire all night, and towards morning fired entirely with red hot shot; and threw bombs and shells into the town from every side.

As day-light approached, the commandant ordered two more fires to be lighted, the gates opened, and the draw-bridges let down; ceasing, at the same time, to fire from the ramparts.

The French on this advanced in great numbers to take possession of the town, before it should be reduced to a heap of ashes; and in a most confused and disorderly manner, crossed the inundations where the water was fordable.

When they had advanced as near as the commandant wished them to come, they were, to their unspeakable astonishment, saluted with a shower of grape-shot from all the guns on the ramparts, and gallied in the severest manner during their retreat. They lost on this occasion near 1800 men, who were either killed or drowned; and near 300 wounded were next morning brought into Bruges.

The French did not fire a single shot during the three following days, and now proceed with the greatest circumspection; being pretty well convinced they will not obtain Sluys so easily as they obtained Breda last year.

LONDON, August 7.

Letters received yesterday from Holland, mention, that M. Fagel, the greffier, or secretary to the State General, after paying a visit to the prince of Cobourg, had passed into Brussels, for the purpose of negotiating a very particular piece of business with the French national commissioners at that place; that the commissioners told him the business was of such magnitude as greatly to exceed their powers, therefore, all they could do, was to grant him a safe passport to Paris; and that Mr. Fagel has, in consequence, proceeded to that capital to negotiate with the ruling powers of France. [Star.]

That there is some foundation for the statement given in these letters, there can be little reason to doubt; we pretend not, however, even to guess what can be the nature of the intended negotiation—time will tell that. We cannot imagine that the Dutch will prefer a separate peace to the protection of such a glorious and successful war as they are at present engaged in, even when we recollect how speedily they manned the fleet, which fought the British off the Dogger-Bank, though in many months they have not been able to equip their ships against the French.

Aug. 22. The mode of recruiting, or rather kidnapping, now practised in various parts of the metropolis, calls most particularly for the intervention of the civil power.

On Friday a young man, who had been taken into a house in Johnson's-court, Charing-cross, and confined, threw himself with his hands tied behind him, from the upper part of the house, and was dashed to pieces on the pavement. A mob assembled, and, finding the doors of the house shut, was with great difficulty prevented from pulling down the premises, in order to do summary justice on the authors of this shocking scene.

A magistrate at length arrived, the doors were opened, and nobody was found in the house, but an old woman, the crimp and his associates having made their escape, to commence the same business in some other neighbourhood.

Soon after dark the mob assembled again, and observing a man get out on the roof of the house, insisted on searching some of the adjoining houses, in which they suspected he had been allowed to conceal himself. Fire-arms were discharged from the windows of one of these houses. A party of the horse guards was sent for, and paraded the streets all night. The concourse of people were not entirely dispersed at twelve o'clock.

The mob again assembled on Saturday and yesterday, but were not particularly riotous.

The unfortunate man is said to have been a clerk in the excise office, to have been decoyed into the house, when in liquor, by a woman, robbed, and put into the hands of the crimps.

In addition to the above account we have to add, that from marks in the shirt of this unfortunate young man, for a shirt was the only garment left him, his name is found to have been W. Howe. He had been previously heard from the opposite houses repeatedly to beg for mercy, and when attempting his escape, had been warned by their inhabitants of extreme danger.

The old wretch who kept the house has been taken up.

Five boys and a man, char in the above river, on Friday taken into custody by some on Saturday morning conducted to a house, under a guard of ho office, Bow-street, where the nation before Mr. Justice A admitted to Torhill fields, B may be adduced against the seclusions.

PITTSBURG

A correspondent observes it in his power, from period to his fellow-citizens, that the terms proposed by the government, requiring peace and obedience to the laws.

The drubbing general V Indians, has entirely changed planter—he now wilfully did war.

PHILADELPHIA

Extract of a letter from London,

"It is impossible to say but, from what I can just inclined to be friendly, America; as such, no do From what I have seen, and here, I am of opinion by no means likely to appear so determined, that continues seven years, or

Oct. 16. The following account of captain Fitzpatrick contains all the intelligence of his failing from Ambt.

"The prince of Cob between Liege and Treves, the latter, or oppose the

The duke of York, with Antwerp and Breda, and in different bodies to Bop-Zoom. The French had taken the forts of P by which they have rentry usefuls.

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Extract of a letter

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Extract of a letter

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Five boys and a man, charged with being concerned in the above riot, on Friday afternoon, and who were taken into custody by some of the constables attending on Saturday morning, conducted from Martin's watch-house, under a guard of horse soldiers, to the public office, Bow-street, where they underwent an examination before Mr. Justice Addington, and were committed to Tothill fields, Bridewell, to answer what may be adduced against them at the next Westminster sessions.

PITTSBURGH, October 14.

A correspondent observes, that he is happy in having it in his power, from personal knowledge, to announce to his fellow-citizens, that all the inhabitants of Canonsburgh and its vicinity have signed their names to the terms proposed by the commissioners from the government, requiring peaceable conduct in the people, and obedience to the laws.

The drubbing general Wayne has given the western Indians, has entirely changed the tune of the Corn-planter—he now wishes peace, as much as he lately did war.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated London, 20th August.

"It is impossible to say what is doing by Mr. Jay, but, from what I can judge, this country is perfectly inclined to be friendly, and to do ample justice to America; as such, no doubt every thing will go right. From what I have seen, both in France, Germany, and here, I am of opinion the present unhappy war is by no means likely to be put an end to. All parties appear so determined, that I shall not be surprised if it continues seven years, or even much longer."

OCT. 16. The following is the copy of a memorandum of captain Fitzpatrick, of the ship Adriana, and contains all the intelligence in circulation at the time of his sailing from Amsterdam.

"The prince of Cobourg, with his army, lay between Liege and Treves, with an intention to retake the latter, or oppose the progress of the French army. The duke of York, with the British army, lay between Antwerp and Breda, and the Dutch army were moving in different bodies to Bois le Duc, Breda and Bergen op-Zoom. The French were besieging Sluys, and had taken the fort of Philipine and Esse, near Sluys, by which they have rendered the inundating the country useless. A Dutch officer who arrived at the Hague, brought an account, that the garrison of Sluys were provided with all sorts of supplies in plenty, but that the number of men was insufficient to make a very great defence. This officer came to demand a reinforcement of men, which if not granted, the Dutch general, Van der Duyn, would be obliged to give up the place.—The French, with the assistance of some of the inhabitants of Liege, had taken the suburbs of the city, but general Latour erected a battery on the hill of Chartreute, which obliged them to withdraw, after which there was an engagement between the French and the Austrian general Krag, the former lost a considerable number of men. This action was fought between Liege, Maestricht and Tongres, and the French were forced back to Tongres.—The French after some attempts on Marzib, obliged the Austrian army to leave that post, and then advanced to Treves, which they took without resistance the 7th August. The loss of this place obliged the prince of Cobourg, and the Prussian general Mollendorff, to send a large body of their troops to defend the neighbouring country of Juijars and Berg.—A dragoon of the regiment of Austrian Latour, who made his escape from Valenciennes, informed that this garrison, and that of Conde, were well supplied. The communication between the two towns was open. That the Austrian cavalry made frequent excursions to Mons and Ath, in possession of the French, which occasioned skirmishes.—La Quesnoy, near Valenciennes, is besieged by the French under general Jourdan, but not yet taken.—The French army, it is said, are under good discipline. The different towns they have taken were obliged to pay large sums as contributions—Antwerp paid five millions of dollars in specie.—No engagement lately, as the combined armies were not in sufficient force to meet the French.—Six French frigates were cruising in the North Sea, which obliged the Dutch to order three frigates to moor in the narrowest entrance to the Texel, to protect the passage."

The mate of the bark Neptune, which sailed from hence a few days ago, in a letter dated New-York, October 13, says,

"Off the high lands of Neversink, we had the misfortune of meeting with two British ships, and 64, who pressed all our hands, which I may say left us at the mercy of the sea. One of our people gave them information of the French frigate lying in the stream at Philadelphia, upon which the admiral ordered one of the 74's to cruise off the Delaware, and wait her coming out."

Extract of a letter from Shippensburg, dated October 13.

"We marched from Carlisle on Friday, and arrived here yesterday at noon. We are in the advance, which consists of the three Philadelphia troops, Macpherson's and Taylor's corps, with two field pieces, followed by about 600 Jersey troops, and colonel Gurney's battalion. We shall march immediately for Bedford, and from thence to Fort Pitt. Mr. Findley came to Carlisle with the olive branch, but the president told him that the army would be marched to the Western country, to protect the innocent, and punish the guilty.—So we are informed."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated August 22.

"The progress of J. Jay, Esquire's, negotiation is yet certainly unknown, although much is furnished.

Our other official characters say, that every thing will depend upon the extent of his claims, which he also does not choose to communicate. If he confines his demand to an indemnification for the injuries sustained in consequence of the late order of council, it will probably be granted, particularly if the French should continue their successes on the continent. The replies of the British ministry to the different committees of merchants and manufacturers who have waited on them, have induced them to think a war with us very improbable; and I believe, that in the present situation of affairs abroad, we may remain easy at this time, whatever might have been the intentions of England when more successful. We have nothing to hope from either the justice or honour of the nation; the frequent mention of which in America, is considered here as a mark of our simplicity and ignorance of European politics. A misguided sense of interest actuates their conduct, and as we can have no confidence in their virtue or clemency, we must teach that we do not dread them; and without going into a war, we might, I think, convince this country, that her greatest interest, and absolutely, at present, her domestic tranquility, depends on her preserving a good understanding with a country she has so basely injured.

"The probability, therefore, of the continuance of the blessings of peace, has induced the merchants and manufacturers to ship goods in nearly the usual quantities."

Annapolis, October 23.

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

For Kent county, Matthew Tilghman, Charles Hynson, William Spencer and John Lambert Wimer, Esquires.

For Somerset county, Henry J. Carroll, Robert Gale, Charles Nutter and George Wagaman, Esquires.

For Cecil county, Henry Hollingsworth, Esq; 722, Richard Bond, Esq; 708, Samuel Miller, Esq; 677, William Ward, Esq; 654, and John Carnan, Esq; 654.

For Queen-Anne's county, James O'Bryon, James Kent, Richard Tilghman Earle and James Brown, Esquires.

For Frederick county, George Bare, jun. Benedict Jameson, William Beatty and David Shriner, Esquires.

Annapolis Races.

WILL be run for, over a fine course, near this city, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, belonging to any member of the club; heats four miles.

And, on the next day, the CITY PURSE of FORTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, except the horse winning the first day.

The horses to be entered the day preceding the race with Mr. GEORGE MANN, and to pay one shilling in the pound for all horses entered for the city purse.

Three horses to start or no race, and to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club; heats 4 miles.

JESSE DEWEES, Secretary,
Jockey Club.

Annapolis, October 22, 1794.

NOTICE,

THAT the commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on the fourth Tuesday of November next, at the city of Annapolis, to hear appeals from such persons as may think themselves overruled by the assessors of said county.

By order,

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clerk. Com.

THE inhabitants of Charles-town, in Charles county, intend to apply to the next general assembly to pass a law for instituting and regulating a market in said town, and to prevent all persons from suffering swine, geese and goats going at large in said town.

m.j.t

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called SHIPLEY'S DISCOVERY, lying and being in said county, agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

ANDREW MERCER.

October 15, 1794.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, some time in June last, three likely young NEGRO MEN, about twenty one years of age, two of them black and pretty luffy, the other of a yellow complexion, and not so large as the others; they were seen in and about the city of Annapolis on Sunday last, and pass for free men; they all have passes, and it is supposed wrote by one of the black men, as he writes a pretty good hand. THREE POUNDS current money will be paid for each, on being committed to gaol, so that the owners get them again.

HENRY TUBMAN,
JOHN R. ADAMS,
WILLIAM WHEATLY.

October 22, 1794.

• ALMANAC for the year 1795, for
SALE at this OFFICE.

HERE is at the plantation of JOHN LEE, living near South river church, in Anne Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a small sorrel HORSE, about 12¹/₂ hands high, appears to be about 15 years old, branded on the near buttock T H, joined together, has a small star in his forehead, some saddle spots, a switch tail, and hanning mane. The owner may have him again on proving poverty and paying charges.

To be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE, on six months credit, on Tuesday 25th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, the following property,

ABOUT TWENTY NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, also, a number of work HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS. PLANTATION UTENSILS, and some KITCHEN FURNITURE.

THOMAS KING, { Executors,
RICHARD WELSH, }
of HENRY O. WELSH, deceased.

October 14, 1794.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber gives this public notice, that the tract of land, called Head Quarters, advertised for sale by William Goldsmith, Esquire, on the 23d instant, hath been heretofore purchased by the subscriber, at public sale, the terms of which, on his part, have been fulfilled, and that he intends to pursue legal steps to obtain a title, of which future purchasers will take due notice.

JOHN W. DORSEY.

Elk-ridge, October 15, 1794.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, on the 31st day of October next, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

THE reversal of JONATHAN HUDSON, infant heir of JONATHAS HUDSON, deceased, to the lot of ground, and all the improvements thereon, lying in Baltimore-town, at the intersection of Baltimore and Charles streets, being that part of the real estate of the said Hudson which was assigned to his widow for her dower.

The purchaser of the above property is to give bonds, with two approved securities, for the amount of the same, payable in equal payments in one, two, and three years from the day of sale, with legal interest on each bond till paid.

MARGARET HUDSON, Trustee.

Baltimore, September 18, 1794.

On Monday the 27th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

ONE hundred and fifteen and three quarter acres of LAND, bounding on a creek leading into Magothy river, lying about half way between the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town; this land is well wooded and watered, and has some rail timber. Any person wishing to view said land before the day of sale will be pleased to apply to the subscriber, at his farm on South river. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

RICHARD BEARD.

South river, September 23, 1794.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for SALE the following property in the city of Annapolis, to wit:

THE HOUSE and LOT where he now lives, in School street, and three houses fronting on Church-street; a lot of 4¹/₂ acres of land on the hill outside of the city, on which is a wind-mill, stable, coach-house, hen-house, and a small dwelling house, with a large garden paled in; the whole of the improvements almost new, and the whole of the lot enclosed with a post and rail fence. For terms apply to ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

Annapolis, September 25, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of SOLOMON JOHNSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to present their claims, properly authenticated, by the first day of August next, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

MARY JOHNSON, { Executors.

JOSHUA JOHNSON, }

September 29, 1794.

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 clothing 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, to that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by ANNE MERCER, Administratrix of PERORINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

July 15, 1794.

WANTED,

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.

MAR

P. FITZHUGH takes the liberty of informing their friends who adventured in his lottery, that he is now engaged in the business of collection, and begs the favour of their being prepared for his call or order; he has, in several instances, felt himself much disappointed and mortified at the ill treatment which he has received from some gentlemen, who had been so obliging as to exchange them directly with the disposal of a few of his tickets, disappointed in his calculations on their friendship, and mortified at the injustice of their conduct; they have, notwithstanding repeated requests through the public papers to the contrary, kept over the tickets till the lottery was drawn, taking the chance of prizes and returning the blanks, thereby subjecting him to the unprofitable game, "Heads they win, Crowns he loses." He submits, however, to such gentlemen, the task of recovering their conduct to the strict principles of honest & ready, and flatters himself he shall, in no future instance, experience a similar injustice.

October 1, 1794.

Teachers of Music.

A NY person well qualified to teach the HARP-SICORD and FORTE PIANO, will meet with encouragement in this city.
Annapolis, October 12th, 1794.

WHEREAS the honourable A. C. HANSON, Esquire, chancellor, having appointed me, the subscriber, trustee for SAMUEL CHEW, of John, an insolvent debtor, this is to give notice to all those indebted to said Chew, to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against him are requested to send in their accounts, that they may receive their equal dividend.

JOHN GROVES.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,
S T U E B E N ' S
MILITARY EXERCISE.
To WHICH IS ADDED,
THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

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

THOMAS BOYD, care of Thomas Graham, Julian Bradley, care of William Coe, Basil Browne, Wye river, care of Simon Wilmer, Annapolis.

Mr. Chaife, John Callahan (2), Annapolis; Samuel Church, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Gabriel Duvall (4), Robert Duvall, Dawson and Co. Annapolis.

Mr. Edgerly, or the reverend Mr. Vellete, Annapolis; Peter Emerson, Hunting-town.

Richard Frazer, Benjamin Fairbairn, Annapolis; John Fitzhugh, Calvert county.

Citizen Ward, John Gwinn (4), Frederick Green, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), Annapolis; reverend Nathaniel Greaves, Severn; Thomas Gibson, care of William Gray, Annapolis Royal.

Maria S. Heermane, care of George Mann, Mary Hessellus, William Hanson, Alexander Harrison, Samuel Harvey Howard, John Howard, Hurst and Conway, Annapolis; James Hutchings, Kent Island; Robert Hay, Maryland.

Thomas Jennings, Ruth Johnson, Annapolis; William Johnson (2), Head of South river; Mary Jones, Lower Marlborough.

James Lloyd, Annapolis.

Allen B. Magruder, Hannah Moore, John Macmillan, Blak Moore, Annapolis; Thomas McPherson, care of Joseph Court, Herring Bay; Mrs. Moylan, Queen-Anne.

Samuel Peso (2), Annapolis; James Pattison, Calvert county.

Mary Ringgold, Thomas Ringgold, Simon Retalack, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Elizabeth Stiff, Cyrus Sharpe, James Sears, Godie Stanback, Jude Simon, Annapolis; Joseph Sprigg, near Lower Marlborough.

Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, West river.

John Weems, Thomas Walley, Stephen Winchester, Charles Warfield, Annapolis; Charles Alexander Warfield, Anne-Arundel county; Thomas Wiley, New-London, care of William M'Creery, Wilmington.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN DAVIDSON, late of the city of Annapolis, merchant, deceased, are requested to bring in their respective claims to Thomas Harwood and John Muir; and all persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to either of said gentlemen, who are respectively authorised by the subscriber to receive the amount and give acquittance. And all the creditors of said John Davidson, are requested to appear with their claims, properly authenticated, at the Counting-house of Messieurs Wallace and Muir, on the last Monday in October, 1794, to receive their proportionate division of assets, then on hand.

ELEANOR DAVIDSON, Administratrix,
of JOHN DAVIDSON.

A CAMEL,

Of a MONSTROUS SIZE,
TWENTY-ONE HANDS HIGH, imported from

A S I A,

And highly deserving the attention of the curious, and all admirers of the wonderful productions of nature, may be seen opposite Mr. JAMES WEST's, in Church-street, from the 15th October until the 20th instant.

WHEN the Camel lies down, five or six grown persons may get on him, and he will raise himself up with the greatest ease, to the astonishment of the spectator. He smiles for ladies, and laughs for gentlemen.

[These animals are very common in Arabia, Judes, and the neighbouring countries, and are remarkable for carrying large burthens, (which it is said they will do, to the amount of half a ton) and for travelling a long time (some writers say a fortnight) without water.]

Grown persons to pay one quarter of a dollar. Children one eighth of a dollar.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition to the next general assembly of Maryland for a support, as I am rendered, by pain and other sickness, unable to support myself.

ANNE WALKER.

St. Mary's county, October 6, 1794.

To be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE, and on an extensive credit, on Monday the 10th day of November next,

THAT VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, the residence of the subscriber, containing about 948 acres, three rods and eight perches, situate on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, and state of Maryland, and binding on a fine cove equal to any in the United States for fish, oysters and wild fowl; distant twenty-one miles from the city of Annapolis, and within five hours run by water of Baltimore-town. This estate is hilly, but being of a rich quality does not wash, is equal to any in the state, and produces the most luxuriant crops, it abounds with good meadow ground, and affords excellent pasturage for nine months of the year. Any person inclined to purchase may view said estate and know the terms of sale, by applying to

S. L. CHEW.

To be RENTED,

For the ensuing year,

A FARM, situated on Magothy river, with a number of hands, and flock of all kinds. For terms apply to

RUTH DAVIS.

Annapolis, September 30, 1794.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the LANDS, advertised by me, to commence on the 7th instant, in Baltimore-town, is postponed to a future day, of which due notice will be given in this paper.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, October 4th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mr. PHILIP THOMAS, late of Charles county, deceased, to produce their accounts, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the fifth November next, that the same may be adjusted; and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

On the said fifth November, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling house of the said deceased, if fair, if not the first fair day, and to continue from day to day till a sufficiency be told to discharge the claims against the said estate,

SUNDY likely young NEGROES, HORSES, black CATTLE, and HOGS; also, different kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and plantation utensils. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HUNGERFORD, Adm'r.
Pickawaxon, Charles county, October 6, 1794.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the sale of BENJAMIN REEDER's LAND, for the use of Messieurs FOREST and STODDERT, advertised in this paper of the 18th instant to take place on the 4th of October next, is unavoidably put off until Friday the 31st thereof, when it will be made on the terms hitherto made known.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee,
Charles county, September 30, 1794.

To be RENTED,

A PLANTATION opposite to the city of Annapolis, known by the name of BEAMAN'S FORT; there will be fifty bushels of wheat feeded on the same this fall; there are three negroes, one man and two women, to be rented with the farm. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber.

Kenton, 27th August, 1794.

DAVID KERR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that petitions will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland from Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince-George's counties, praying a law for establishing one place on Patuxent river, which to the legislature shall appear most fit and proper, for the reception, inspection, and exportation of tobacco, in lieu of the several warehouses now established by the justices of said counties for that purpose, when there shall be built and erected at such place houses sufficient to contain the tobaccoes, and wharfs to admit ships to lay along side thereof and receive their cargoes.

August 4, 1794.

NOTICE, that I intend petitioning the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

BENJ. HARRISON.

September 1, 1794.

NOTICE, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

HENRY HILL, jun.

September 8, 1794.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers intend again to petition the general assembly, to make them compensation for tobacco lost during the late war from Patowmack in-spectors house, which they have been obliged to make good to the holders of the notes.

ANNE DENT, Executrix,
THEODORE DENT, Executor,
of PETER DENT.

Charles county, September 20, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, to correct the second course of a tract of land granted by patent to William Middleton, on the twentieth day of July, seventeen hundred and forty-three, containing one hundred acres, called MIDDLETON'S RIVER THICKETTS; this course, as mentioned in the patent, is said to run north eighty degrees east fifty perches, whereas by the certificate of survey on the 4th of May, 1742, made by William Hanson, the then deputy surveyor of this county, the said course runs north only eight degrees east fifty perches; this land I purchased of the said William Middleton on the 20th day of August, 1753, according to the courses mentioned in the patent, (not having at that time seen the certificate) which contain only seventy odd acres instead of one hundred for which I paid.

SAM. HANSON.

Charles county, September 18, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act may pass to liberate my body from confinement, and to exclude me from further arrest, on giving up all my property in trust for the use of my creditors.

WILLIAM BRAUNER, jun.

September 1, 1794.

THE subscriber is under the painful necessity of thus giving public notice, that he intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act of insolvency in his favour, on his surrendering all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

JACOB DUVALL, of John.

Prince-George's county, September 7, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law, similar to a law of the state of Virginia, for the purpose of giving a most speedy remedy against delinquent subscribers to the Patowmack Company, and for altering the place of receiving tolls on the upper part of the river Patowmack, also for regulating the boats employed on the inland navigation of the said river.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly, for a act to record a deed from Valentine Murray, late soldier in the Maryland line, to Philip Ford, for lot number four hundred and four, in Allegany county.

September 15, 1794.

I SHALL petition the next general assembly of Maryland, in November, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS BOND.

Saint Mary's county, September 1, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to release him from debts he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT.

Annapolis, September 15, 1794.

FOR SALE.

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

terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

ANNAPOULIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1794.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.
 ALL the reports which have been spread respecting the drawing together of the Turkish forces are not confirmed by a single fact; and the negotiations with the Russian minister concerning the rates of imposts have been settled in an amicable manner. They remain on the old footing, and the Russian subjects are obliged to pay the impost duties as they were fixed before.

The grand seignior has prohibited all kind of public solemnities and entertainments of the French, of which the following is the cause. Two merchantmen lay a considerable time in this port with their national colours concealed. Descreches gained the officers of the port with gold and gave a feast in the midst of the Channel, opposite the metropolis, and caused the colours of the French republic to be hoisted with great solemnity, both vessels at the same time firing a salute, which was answered from the Turkish vessels. There was a great entertainment on board, where two Polish noblemen were present as agents from Kociusko. The feast being over and the company returning through Pera, they met the first interpreter of the Austrian embassy. A French merchant's clerk insulted him, but the people came to the assistance of the innocent interpreter. Strong patrols maintained order in the night, the Porte demanded satisfaction and prohibited all new feasts.

LIEBAU, August 8.

[A sea port in the duchy of Courland.]

A corps of 12,000 Poles, most regulars, with 30 pieces of cannon and two mortars, entered this town on the 6th instant. The Russians were drawn up in order of battle before this place, and tried to dispute the passage, but they were soon overpowered, and pursued with such spirit by the Polish troops, that very few of them escaped by the road to Grublin.

The very moment the Poles took possession of Liebau, a Russian ship arrived; the crew seeing Liebau occupied by the Poles, was hardly able to escape, as the Poles kept up a heavy fire of artillery on them.

Another report mentions, that Polangen (on the Baltic sea) is occupied by a corps of 10,000 Poles, which exposes in some degree East-Prussia, and particularly Memel, a Prussian fortress and harbour.

HAGUE, August 12.

The states of Holland, who must contribute more than two thirds towards the whole expences of the war, and the exigencies of the republic in general, have declared anew, on the 5th inst. that they will sacrifice life and property in the defence of the republic, and therefore have adopted two new means of finances, having opened (besides the loans of last year, and this year, which remain open) a new voluntary and unlimited loan, at five per cent. interest, where bullion and manufactured silver and gold will be accepted. The states moreover declare their full expectation that every inhabitant will richly contribute towards it, it being much better to lend one part of one's property to the country in order to save it, than to leave the whole property, yea life itself, to the mercy of the enemy, by rendering the means of defence of the republic impudicible. The second means of finance is, that every one who holds an office shall pay towards the said loan, within six weeks, a sum equal to what their respective offices were rated in the list of officer revenues in the year 1727. These contributions, which are known by the name of recognitions, may easily produce 10,000,000 of guilders. The contribution of the great penitentiary, being the first officer of state of the republic, may amount to 20,000, and that of the first member of the college of nobles 11,000.

BERLIN, August 19.

Nothing of consequence has happened in the camp before Warsaw. The bombarding of that city has been suspended for a while, because another train of artillery is first expected from Crandec and Breslaw.

General Gunther, who commands the regiment of Bosniacs, which has distinguished itself by its bravery, took on the 15th inst. from the confederates, six pieces of cannon and one howitz, and made 100 men with 8 officers prisoners; and the day following he drowned upwards of 100 men who attempted to pass the river Narew on a bridge of boats.

According to private accounts, the head money has been augmented throughout the whole Russian empire, and a tax upon windows has likewise been introduced, according to which they have to pay for each window in Peterburgh and Moscow, one rouble or Spanish dollar; but the other cities pay only one half of this.

VIEENNA, August 13.

The British lord keeper of the seal, lord Spencer, and his companion Mr. Grenville, who arrived here lately, are treated with uncommon distinction. After having had a conference with baron Thugut and field-

marshal Lefay, they were presented to the emperor on the tenth instant, at Luxemburg, and yesterday they attended a grand conference of the ministers of state. It is reported that the object of their mission is to induce the Imperial court that they should, jointly with Great-Britain, try the utmost efforts to recover the Netherlands, they having orders to offer subsidies for 100,000 men. The generals Clairfayt and Ferzy, the counsellor of state Reul, and some other persons of distinction from the Netherlands, have lately arrived. It is said likewise that prince Cobourg is to come hither for some time, in order to fix the plan for the further operations. There is likewise a great talk of a journey of the emperor to Hungary, and of putting the nobility of that country in a state of requisition.

FRANC FORT, August 16.

On the 12th instant, the French had a general reconnoitering in the neighbourhood of Worms, from the river Rhine quite to the mountains. They were again for a short time in Frankenthal, and surprised a Prussian out post at Klimkate-Sach, where they took a lieutenant and some privates prisoners.—They lately sent 100 wagon loads of salt from the Palatine salt-works at Durkheim to Landau, and have given orders to continue with the utmost expedition in the manufacturing thereof.

The baggage of the corps of Blaikenstein, which had retreated into the neighbourhood of Coblenz, has received orders to advance again as far as Wittich.

According to an official account from the Prussian head quarters at Flonheim, count Kalkreuth was on the eighth advanced as far as Gommersfoeville, but would not come up faster on account of the continual rains and exceeding bad road. General Kohler, whom he had pushed forward as far as Mitternich, took six officers and about 100 privates prisoners; but the enemy having in the mean time forced the redoubt at Pellingen, he marched on the ninth towards Hermetzel, and Kalkreuth towards Stumpfenthal, in order not to be cut off from gaining the road from Treves to Birkenfeldt. In this position the Prussian troops remain between the Rhine and the Moselle, from Trarbach to Worms, in order partly to cover the Hundsruck, and partly to observe the further motions of the enemy.

The French are advancing from Treves towards Coblenz. They stormed the redoubt of Pellingen four times before they got possession of it, and private accounts say that this has cost them 8000 men.

The prince bishop of Liege informed the diet at Regensburg that he had been forced, by the most urgent danger for his personal safety, to quit his country on the 20th July, in the evening, under a strong escort of the military, a number of bold and seditious adventurers having formed the design of seizing on his person as soon as the French should approach.

LONDON, September 1.

The mails due on Friday arrived this day. There is still one mail due.

The French army of the north is on the point of commencing its active operations, and a few days must bring us news of the most important and decisive events.

One letter from Amsterdam, mentions, that the French were marching in seven columns to attack Breda.

The French seem once more to have adopted that plan in which they have already so often succeeded, of making a general attack upon the whole armies of the combined powers. The army of the Moselle is in possession of Treves, and is now marching towards Coblenz. In the different actions upon the Rhine the French have been every where successful. The Austrian and Prussian troops upon that frontier have been so unable to oppose the enemy with effect, that the prince of Cobourg has been forced to detach a part of his army to their support.

At Leyden, on the 25th of August, it was said, that an action had taken place near Tongres, in which 7000 Austrians had defeated 15,000 of the enemy.

General Pichegru has demanded from the new administration of the French republic two hundred thousand men, with whom he has pledged himself to conquer Holland. One hundred thousand have been granted.

BOSTON, October 15.

The mission of Mr. Jay, first ought to arrest attention. On this subject we are happy in laying before our readers the following extracts derived from sources of the first respectability.

London, August 22, 1794.

"I am happy to inform you, that the prospect of accommodation with America, more than dawns, it has appearance of day-light. Restoration or compensation for captures on the November order, will be made, and you should press all your friends, as early

as possible to send over their appeals. A proclamation is now out to prolong the time of appeal for American ships, even though beyond the limited time. This I before advised, and now confirm. Your friend C. is now sanguine, and on good grounds of accommodation. There is now a good understanding, and the new ministry getting more seated to business. The two great leading points, the revocation of the January order, and Mr. Jay's appointment, were two pillars of peace, though delay only was created to give time to operations, when they were felt, I was persuaded moderation and justice would prevail."

[From another source.]

"To Messieurs Harrifon, Anley, and Co.

"Gentlemen,

"An order has just been received at the admiralty-office, of which a printed copy shall be sent you as soon as obtained, revoking the articles of instructions of eighth of June, 1793, which made it lawful to detain all vessels, laden with corn, flour or meal, bound to France, but otherwise continuing the same in force. I am gentlemen, yours, &c.

R. PARKER.

"Doctors Commons, August 23."

"To the editor of the Columbian Centinel.

"Tobago, August 23, 1794.

"Sir,

"We beg leave to inform you, that the ports in this island were opened for the importation of all such articles as can be imported in British bottoms, as also all kind of salt provisions and live stock, and continue open for six months, at the expiration of which term we imagine they will be again opened for a further time. We will be much obliged to you to publish this notice in your paper, and we remain, Sir, your very humble servants,

THO. RUDDACH, and Co."

[From another source.]

"The hall of the Jacobins in Paris having been equally inimical to the liberty of the people as the Bastile, their assembly hath been dispersed, and the key deposited with the convention. This trophy of a new conquest over tyranny, will be sent to the celebrated Washington, accompanied by a request to place it beside that of the Bastile, and from thence to learn that the despotism of Jacobin clubs, wherever instituted, is not excelled by the despotism of absolute monarchy."

The sudden return of general Wayne, from before the British fort on the Miami, to the Grand-Glaize, was occasioned, we learn, by a dispatch from government, acquainting him of the flatu quo agreed on between the United States and Great-Britain, during the pending negotiations.

CATSKILL, (New York) October 2.

An obliging correspondent at New-town, has favoured us with the following extract of a letter from Mr. Robert Newman, who passed through that town on his return from captivity, to Kentucky, where he belonged.

"Sir,

"BEING informed that you wished an extract of what occurred to me, since my capture by the Indians from general Wayne's army, in order that you might transmit it to Catskill pres.—Pursuant thereto, I give you the following account:

"I was captured returning from the river St. Mary's to Beaver-Creek, about eleven miles in advance of Fort Recovery, the first day of August. My then position with respect to the army was favourable for me, by exercising a little art, and telling a story, to mitigate the barbarity, and avert the cruelty which prisoners generally experience when taken by the savages. But it will be unnecessary to trouble the community with those things, which only concern me and the Indians.

"They asked me a number of questions, to which I replied in a manner I supposed most likely to secure my own ease and safety amongst them. They themselves made but very little inquiry concerning general Wayne's army, or his intentions. I was from thence hurried to the Delaware towns, a little examined, and generally believed to be their friend. From thence to the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake, where colonel M'Kee lives. He made every inquiry concerning myself, general Wayne, and the state of his army—and as he seemed to want to gain of me a great deal of information, or intelligence, I was very liberal in gratifying him in his desires. But the character of colonel M'Kee, being so notorious, I shall pass it over, only mentioning that he doubted my friendship to the Indians, and suspected me as a spy; and that he is one of the most eminent merchants in the scalping trade, and a kind of quartermaster-general to the Indian army, in the service of the British.

From thence I was conducted by ensign Thomas M'Kee (who is a British officer, and was in the battle fought the last day of June at Fort Recovery) to Detroit. The commanding officer at Detroit, particularly

ly inquired whether general Wayne intended to march to the foot of the Rapids, and attack the British post at that place? I told him I knew nothing of general Wayne's design (particularly) but if that there should be a British post, in his road, no doubt he would treat it as he would an Indian village. He seemed very much surprised that general Wayne should alter his course of march, and thought it indicated some design against that fort, saying his former intended route, was to the old Miami village.

" The people of Detroit seemed very much exasperated against the people of Kentucky, and made no secret of their prayers for the destruction of general Wayne's army. Colonel Babcock marched about the 14th of August from Detroit, with 200 men under his command, to the British fort at the foot of the Rapids, in order to oppose general Wayne and strengthen that garrison.

" When the Indians and white people returned from the battle at Recovery, to Detroit, with the scalps taken in that battle extended on a pole, according to their custom, they were saluted from the garrison, with the fire of three guns and huzzas from the citizens.

" From Detroit I was sent to Niagara, to governor Simcoe, where similar examinations and inquiries, as at Detroit, took place. The governor is sending daily all kinds of military stores to the fort at the foot of the Rapids, ammunition, guns, tomahawks and scalping knives, provisions and cloathing in abundance.

" The governor wished to know whether general Wayne, or Mr. Wayne, as he called him, had congressional orders, or orders from Mr. Washington, who is the head of the mob, in his language, to attack the fort or insult the British flag at the foot of the Rapids. I told him I knew nothing of general Wayne's orders, or what congress had directed him to do. He wished that general Wayne would dare to attack that fort, if he did he would soon put a stop to the war; and the mode he would adopt, would be to cut off general Wayne's army, and make a conquest of Kentucky; destroy the mob; give honest people good government, and thereby produce peace, harmony and good neighbourhood.

" R. NEWMAN.

" N. B. Captain Brant was, when I left Niagara, at the mouth of the Beauvois creek, holding a council whether the savages in that quarter should go and assist the hostile Indians in driving general Wayne from their country; and I rather think they will go, because the British are pressing and urging them to war.

" All the soldiers (but a very few left) are sent from the garrisons at Niagara and Lake Erie, to this new fort, at the foot of the Rapids; and their places supplied by the militia.

" This same Mr. McKee, who accompanied me to Detroit, was the man who carried a wampum and an invitation to the Hurons to go to war; and I was present when he delivered it, on his way to Detroit.

" R. N."

NEW-YORKE, October 21.

By the brig Betsey, captain Champlin, forty-one days from Hamburg, we learn, that the French are still going on with their victories: Valenciennes and Conde are retaken, Sluys taken. The corn in the vicinage of Flushing was cut down and carried off by the French. The English gun-boats, commanded by Smith, (who had command at Toulon) had been cut off by the French, taken and sunk.

Pichegru had returned from Paris to the army, with orders to prosecute the war with vigour.

It was reported that captain Bompard was beheaded, for breaking the line of the French fleet, in the late engagement with the English under lord Howe.

Seven English frigates were cruising in the North Sea, supposed to be a convoy for the duke of York, and the British troops under his command, who, it was said, were halting to England.

The French were bombarding Rotterdam, which, it was expected, would soon fall.

Captain Champlin spoke with the Ranger, of sixteen guns, bound in her, prize to the French republic.

Captain Champlin further informs, that intelligence was received there of the surrender of Valenciennes, and the capture of Breda by the French. All communication between Rotterdam and Hamburg was interrupted, as a proof of which he mentions, that two or three Hamburg mails had returned. Merchants in Holland have advised their correspondents in this city, that all bills drawn on cargoes unfold will be noted for non-payment.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22. AUTHENTIC.

THE undersigned envoy of the United States of America, has the honour of representing to the right honourable lord Grenville, his Britannic majesty's secretary of state, for the department of foreign affairs,

That a very considerable number of American vessels have been irregularly captured, and as improperly condemned, by certain of his majesty's officers and judges.

That, in various instances, these captures and condemnations, were so conducted, and the captured placed under such unfavourable circumstances, as that, for want of the securities required, and other obstacles, no appeals were made in some cases, nor any claims in others.

The undersigned presumes that these facts will appear from the documents which he has had the honour of submitting to his lordship's consideration; and that it will not be deemed necessary at present, to particularize these cases, and their merits, or detail the circumstances, which discriminate some from others.

That great and extensive injuries having been, under colour of his majesty's authority, and commissions, been done to a numerous class of American merchants, the United States can for reparation have recourse only to the justice, authority and interpolation of his majesty. That the vessels and property taken and condemned, have been chiefly sold, and the proceeds divided among a great number of persons, of whom some are dead, some unable to make retribution, and others, from frequent removals, and their particular circumstances, not easily reached by civil process.

That as for these losses and injuries, adequate compensation, by means of judicial proceedings, has become impracticable, and considering the causes which combined to produce them, the United States confide in his majesty's justice, and magnanimity, to cause such compensation to be made to these innocent sufferers, as may be consistent with equity; and the undersigned flatters himself, that such principles may without difficulty be adopted, as will serve as rules whereby to ascertain the cases and the amount of compensation.

So grievous are the expenses and delays attending litigation, to persons whose fortunes have been so materially affected, and so great is the distance of Great-Britain from America, that the undersigned thinks he ought to express his anxiety, that a mode of proceeding as summary and little expensive may be devised, as circumstances and the peculiar hardship of these cases may appear to permit and require.

And as (at least in some of these cases) it may be expedient and necessary, as well as just, that the sentences of the courts of vice-admiralty should be revised and corrected by the court of appeals here; the undersigned hopes it will appear reasonable to his majesty, to order that the captured in question, (who have not already so done) be there admitted to enter both their appeals and their claims.

The undersigned also finds it to be his duty to represent, that the irregularities before mentioned, extended, not only to the capture and condemnation of American vessels and property, and to unusual personal severities, but even to the imprisonment of American citizens, to serve on board of armed vessels. He forbears to dwell on the injuries done to these unfortunate individuals, or on the emotions which they must naturally excite, either in the breasts of the nation to whom they belong, or of the just and humane of every country. His reliance on the justice and benevolence of his majesty, leads him to indulge a pleasing expectation, that orders will be given, that Americans, so circumstanced, be immediately liberated, and that persons honoured with his majesty's commissions, do in future abstain from similar violences.

It is with cordial satisfaction that the undersigned reflects on the impressions which such equitable and conciliatory measures would make on the mind of the United States, and how naturally they would inspire and cherish those sentiments and dispositions which never fail to prevail, as well as to produce, respect, esteem and friendship.

(Signed) JOHN JAY.

London, 30th July, 1794.

The undersigned secretary of state has had the honour to lay before the king the ministerial note which he has received from Mr. Jay, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, respecting the alleged irregularity of the capture and condemnation of several American vessels, and also respecting the circumstances of personal severity, by which those proceedings are stated to have been accompanied in some particular instances.

The undersigned is authorized to assure Mr. Jay, that it is his majesty's will, that the most complete and impartial justice should be done to all the citizens of America, who may in fact have been injured by any of the proceedings above mentioned.—All experience shews that a naval war, extending over the four quarters of the globe, must unavoidably be productive of some inconveniences to the commerce of neutral nations, and that no care can prevent some irregularities in the course of those proceedings, which are universally recognised, as resulting from the just rights incident to all belligerent powers.—But the king will always be desirous that these inconveniences, and irregularities, should be as much limited, as the nature of the case will admit, and that the fullest opportunity should be given to all to prefer their complaints, and to obtain redress and compensation, where they are due.

In Mr. Jay's note, mention is made of several cases, where the parties have hitherto omitted to prefer their claims, and of others, where no appeals have been made from the sentences of condemnation pronounced in the first instance.

As to the cases of the first description, lord Grenville apprehends that the regular course of law is still open to the claimants; and that by preferring appeals to the commissioners of prize causes here, against the sentence of the courts below, the whole merits of those cases may be brought forward, and the most complete justice obtained.

In the cases of the second description, the proceeding might, in some instances, be more difficult, from the lapses of time usually allotted for preferring appeals.—But his majesty being anxious that no temporary or local circumstances, such as those to which Mr. Jay refers in his note, should impede the course of substantial justice, has been pleased to refer it to the proper officers to consider of a mode of enlarging the time for receiving the appeals, in those cases, in order to admit the claimants to bring their complaints before the regular court appointed for that purpose.

The undersigned has no doubt that, in this manner, a very considerable part of the injuries alleged to have been suffered by the Americans, may, if the complaints are well founded, be redressed in the usual

course of judicial proceeding, at a very small expense to the parties, and without any other interposition of his majesty's government than is above stated—until the result and effect of these proceedings shall be known, no definitive judgment can be formed respecting the nature and extent of those cases, (if any such shall ultimately be found to exist,) where it shall not have been practicable to obtain substantial redress in this mode.—But he does not hesitate to say before hand, that, if cases shall then be found to exist, to such an extent as properly to call for the interposition of government, where, without the fault of the parties complaining, they shall be unable from whatever circumstances, to procure such redress, in the ordinary course of law, as the justice of their cases may entitle them to expect, his majesty will be anxious that justice should at all events be done, and will readily enter into the discussion of the measures to be adopted, and the principles to be established, for that purpose.

With respect to all acts of personal severity and violence, as the king must entirely disapprove every such transaction, to his majesty's courts are always open for the punishment of offences of this nature; and for giving redress to the sufferers in every case where the fact can be established by satisfactory proof; nor does it appear that any case of that nature can exist, where there would be the smallest difficulty of obtaining, in that mode, substantial and exemplary justice.

On the subject of the imprints, lord Grenville has only to assure Mr. Jay, that, if in any instance, American seamen have been impressed into the king's service, it has been contrary to the king's desire; though such cases may have occasionally arisen from the difficulty of discriminating between British and American seamen, especially, where there so often exists an interest and intention to deceive:—Whenever any representation has been made to lord Grenville on the subject, he has never failed to receive his majesty's commands for putting it in a proper course, in order that the facts might be inquired into, and ascertained; and to the intent that the persons in question might be released, if the facts appeared to be satisfactorily established.

With respect to the desire expressed by Mr. Jay, that new orders might be given with a view to prevent, as far as it is possible, the giving any just ground of complaint on this head, lord Grenville has no reason to doubt that his majesty's intentions respecting this point are already sufficiently understood by his majesty's officers, employed on that service; but he has nevertheless obtained his majesty's permission to assure Mr. Jay, that instructions to the effect desired, will be renewed in consequence of his application.

The undersigned avails himself with pleasure of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Jay his assurances of his sincere esteem and consideration.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Downing-Street, 1st August, 1794.

Department of State, October 20, 1794.
I hereby certify that the foregoing representation by Mr. Jay to lord Grenville, of the 30th July, and lord Grenville's answer of the 1st August, are truly copied from the originals on file in the office of the department of state.

GEO. TAYLOR, Jun. Chief Clerk.

A gentleman who came passenger in the George Barclay, informs, that the British fleet consisting of thirty-five sail of the line, besides frigates and sloops of war, well manned and officered, under the command of lord Howe, was to have sailed from Portsmouth about the 26th August, on a cruise, wind and weather permitting—and that from fifteen to twenty guineas bounty was allowed to able seamen some time before he left London, to complete the navy—he says that more riots and disturbances have happened in London lately, than had been experienced for many years back, by reason of the criminal proceedings in impressing men. Several houses which were suspected for kidnapping and trapping people to join the army and navy, have been almost entirely destroyed. He also informs, that no fears of a war with America are entertained in the least by the people of England, that Mr. Jay's negotiation will be amicably adjusted, and that governor Simcoe is to be recalled.

Extract of a letter from doctor Edwards to his friend in this city, dated Boston, October 15.

" I arrived here from Falmouth, in the Mary & Portland. Four days after we sailed we fell in with a French squadron, who took out fourteen English passengers, and their goods. What they had not time to take with them they threw overboard.

" My family and self were protected by an American passport—they shewed their orders, which were to take or destroy all English ships and property, to stop neutral vessels, and make prisoners of all Englishmen they found on board.

" In future therefore it will be necessary for every American, going to sea to furnish himself with such credentials as shall prove his citizenship. Among the number taken from the Mary, was William Ruff, Esquire, of Birmingham, a gentleman of great responsibility and extensive fortune, who with his family were coming over to this country."

OCT. 24. By the ship Glasgow, captain William from Dublin, in forty-six days, we have received a set of Dublin newspapers, down to the fifth of September inclusive, and containing London news to the 29th of August. This is four days later than my other arrival on the continent with London intelligence. We have selected as many articles as possible for this day's Philadelphia Gazette, and have made exertion to publish at an early hour. On a general review, it seems that the Spaniards appear to think themselves in a very dangerous situation. The Poles have a considerable chance of weathering out this season. The London papers say, that the convention has

assumed an air of freedom, equality, unknown for a twobody. We are also informed, that in Ireland a movement, for the arrival of the French, is made to government, that who was taken by the French for his.

" Camp, near Bedford, 30 miles south of this, where 6800 troops there, ready for march, for about 5500; among them which are Pennsylvanians, equiped.

" These two bodies of men, as has, perhaps, never taken a single, voluntarily enlisted for among them men of the first soldier's life.

" The president will be supposed we shall march in

BALTIMORE
WE the under named taking into consideration abroad, respecting the late
on us to declare in this publick
of no disease at this time i
about the precipice, but still
of the year, and that the
healthy.

The printers of the ne
to re-publish the above.
October 23.

Annapolis,

William Dawkins Bro
legate to represent Cal
nental assembly, and no
mentioned in our paper

" Died, at his seat,
of October, in the fifti
REN DENT, a rare
He approached to man
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confiture, and from
and an affluent youn
youth, deprived him
his limbs, and his cou
not overcome his fort
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in the course of more
severest strokes without
a groan.—Notwithstan
eased to display the
humane and charitable
lived, with entire reli
is guilty of flattery a
the truth it conveys a
endeavour to imitate h

By virtue of a decree
court, will be EX
Saturday the 20th
miles.

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called SPARROW's
containing about fo
RICHARD COWMAN
the Head of Rhode
are adapted to the cu
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premises are a com
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approved security.
Any perfidious
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The creditor o
requested to exhibi
thereof, to the ch
of March next.

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Anne-Arundel
Agreeably to an o
county, will be
READY MO
member next, i

A BOUD FO
A SPECTER

October 22,

assumed an air of freedom, of candour, and of tranquillity, unknown for a twelve-month past in that body. We are also informed, from a private correspondent, that in Ireland a very general wish prevailed for the arrival of the French. Mr. Jackson, confined in Newgate, on charge of high treason, has intimated to government, that the life of general O'Hara, who was taken by the French at Toulon, must answer for his.

" Camp, near Bedford, Sunday, October 19. A gentleman is arrived from Fort Cumberland, 30 miles south of this, who informs that there are 6000 troops there, ready for the expedition, and that they will soon march for the westward. Here are about 5500; among them 600 horse, one half of which are Pennsylvanians, and are well mounted and equiped.

" These two bodies of men will form an army such as has, perhaps, never taken the field. Men of principle, voluntarily enlisted for the support of the law; among them men of the first property in the country, subjecting themselves to all the inconveniences of a soldier's life.

" The president will be here this day, and it is supposed we shall march in a few days."

BALTIMORE, October 24.

WE the under named physicians of Baltimore, taking into consideration the reports that still exist abroad, respecting the late fever, think it incumbent on us to declare in this public manner, that we know of no disease at this time in our town or the Point, or about the precincts, but such as is usual at this season of the year, and that the inhabitants are in general healthy.

LYDE GOODWIN,
E. JOHNSON,
M. LITTLEJOHN,
GEO. BUCHANAN,
GEO. BROWN,
HENRY STEVENSON,
HENRY WILKINS,
WM. HASLETT,
DANIEL COLVIN,
JOHN COULTER,
F. HEINECKE,
THO. JOHNSON,
HENRY KEERL.

The printers of the neighbouring states are requested to re-publish the above.

October 23.

Annapolis, October 30.

William Dawkins Brown, Esquire, is elected a delegate to represent Calvert county in the ensuing general assembly, and not William Dawkins Brown, as mentioned in our paper of the 16th instant.

" Died, at his seat, in Charles county, on the 24th of October, in the fiftieth year of his age, Mr. WARREN DENT, a rare example of human perfection. He approached to manhood with the fairest prospects, for he received from nature a good genius and a good constitution, and from his parents a liberal education and an affluent fortune; but a dire disease in early youth, deprived him, in great measure, of the use of his limbs, and his country of his talents—yet it could not overcome his fortitude nor weaken his other virtues, for though often doomed to suffer extreme pain, in the course of more than twenty years, he bore its severest strokes without a murmur, and almost without a groan—Notwithstanding all his sufferings, he never ceased to display the virtues of a perfectly benevolent, humane and charitable mind; and he died as he had lived, with entire resignation. Reader, his narrative is guiltless of flattery; all who knew him will confirm the truth it conveys—Let us revere his memory, and endeavour to imitate his virtues."

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of December next, on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND, called STRATLY, containing about ninety acres; and part of a tract called SPARROW'S REST, adjoining the other tract, containing about forty acres, late the property of RICHARD COWMAN, deceased. These lands lie on the Head of Rhode river, near South river church, are adapted to the cultivation of corn and tobacco, and have a great proportion of meadow ground. On the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarter, and a new tobacco house. Two years credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying the interest annually. Any person desirous of viewing these lands previous to the day of sale, will please to apply to JOSEPH COWMAN, living near them.

The creditors of the late RICHARD COWMAN are requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 20th day of March next.

THOMAS TONGUE, Trulles.
JOSEPH COWMAN, Esq.

Anne-Arundel county, October 28, 1794.

Agreeably to an order of the orphan's court of Charles county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY, on the third Monday in November next, in Port Tobacco,

A BOUT FORTY HOOSEHEADS OF INSPECTED TOBACCO.

JOHN FORBES, Attorney for
ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Administratrix of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE.

October 22, 1794.

By virtue of a commission from the court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 20th of November, if fair, if not the first fair day, on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND, called GOVER'S HILLS, situated within two miles of Herring Bay, and one and an half of Fishing creek, late the property of RICHARD RANDALL, deceased. The terms of sale are one half of the purchase money to be paid at the end of nine months, the other in eighteen months from the day of sale. Bonds with approved security will be required.

NEHEMIAH BIRKHEAD, Commis.
WILLIAM WOOD, Sioners.
PHILEMON L. CHEW,

October 29, 1794.

FALL GOODS.

The subscriber, at his STORE near the DOCK, is now OPENING, for SALE,

A very general ASSORTMENT of Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, or on the usual credit, to his punctual customers.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 29, 1794.

Gilbert Murdock,

HATH RECEIVED his

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which he will sell for CASH or short CREDIT. All those that have notes or accounts standing, are requested to make immediate payment, without further trouble.

Annapolis, October 28, 1794.

In CHANCERY, Oct 21, 1794.

Gael Peter Vanhorn, THE complainant, Ga-

el Peter Vanhorn, applies to this court

for a decree to record a deed indented, executed by

William Willett, on the seventh day of October,

1791, for conveying unto him the said Vanhorn, in fee, a tract of land, in Prince George's county, called Scott's Fancy, containing 117 acres, for the considera-

tion of two hundred pounds, and two horses with a

large waggon.

He states, that the said William Willett, hath re-

moved from this state, out of the reach of the process

of this court; and it is therupon adjudged and ordered,

that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the twentieth day of December next, to

the intent that public notice may be given of his ap-

plication to this court, and that the said William Willett, or his heirs, or representatives, or any person

that may conceive himself interested in the premises,

may be warned to appear in this court, on the third

Tuesday in March, to shew cause, if any there be,

wherefore a decree should not pass agreeably to the

complainant's prayer.

Samuel H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

10/24/94.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NOVEL,

In ONE VOLUME, Dodecimo,

ENTITLED,

MARIA:

OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat

type, price to subscribers 6/9 in boards, or 8/4 hand-

omely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with

either dog or gun, on my enclosures, as I am de-

determined to prosecute all offenders agreeable to law.

JOHN WELSH, of ROBERT.

Anne-Arundel Manor, October 28, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Of-

fice, Port-Tobacco, which will be sent to the Ge-

neral Post Office as dead letters, if not taken up be-

fore the first day of January next.

JOHN B. TURNER, William Hamilton, Charles

county; Messrs. Alexander Crain, and Co. James

A. Corry, mercht. Newport.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

October 1, 1794.

N O T I C E ,

THAT the commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on the fourth Tuesday of November next, at the city of Annapolis, to hear appeals from such persons as may think themselves overrated by the officers of said county.

By order,

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk. Com.

2

To be RENTED,

For the ensuing year,

A FARM, situated on Magothy river, with a

number of hands, and stock of all kinds. For

terms apply to

RUTH DAVIS.

Annapolis, September 30, 1794.

Annapolis Races.

WILL be run for, over a fine course, near this city, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, belonging to any member of the club; heats four miles.

And, on the next day, the CITY PURSE of FORTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, except the horses winning the first day.

The horses to be entered the day preceding the race with Mr. GEORGE MANN, and to pay one shilling in the pound for all horses entered for the city purse.

Three horses to start or no race, and to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club; heats 4 miles.

2 X JESSE DEWEES, Secretary,
Annapolis, October 22, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given,
THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called SHIPLEY'S DISCOVERY, lying and being in said county, agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

ANDREW MERCER.

October 15, 1794.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, some time in June last, three likely young NEGRO MEN, about twenty one years of age, two of them black and pretty lusty, the other of a yellow complexion, and not so large as the others; they were seen in and about the city of Annapolis on Sunday last, and pals for free men; they all have passes, and it is supposed wrote by one of the black men, as he writes pretty good hand. TWENTY DOLLARS current money will be paid for each, on being committed to gaol, so that the owners get them again.

HENRY TUBMAN,
JOHN R. ADAMS,
WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

October 22, 1794.

A CAMEL,

Of a MONSTROUS SIZE,
TWENTY-ONE HANDS HIGH, imported from ASIA,

And highly deserving the attention of the curious, and all admirers of the wonderful productions of nature, may be seen opposite Mr. JAMES WEST's, in Church-street, until the races are over.

WHEN the Camel lies down, five or six grown persons may get on him, and he will raise himself up with the greatest ease, to the astonishment of the spectator. He smiles for ladies, and laughs for gentlemen.

[These animals are very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries, and are remarkable for carrying large burthens, (which it is said they will do, to the amount of half a ton) and for travelling a long time (some writers say a fortnight) without water.]

Grown persons to pay one quarter of a dollar. Children one eighth of a dollar.

On Tuesday the 18th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

ONE hundred and fifteen and three quarter acres of LAND, bounding on a creek leading into Magothy river, lying about half way between the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town; this land is well wooded and watered, and has some rail timber. Any person wishing to view said land before the day of sale will be pleased to apply to the subscriber, at his farm on South river. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

RICHARD BEARD.

South river, September 23, 1794.

There is at the plantation of JOHN LEE, living near South river church, in Anne Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a small sorrel HORSE, about 12½ hands high, appears to be about 15 years old, branded on the near buttock T H, joined together, has a small star in his forehead, some saddle spots, a switch tail, and hanging mane. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

MARY JOHNSON,
JOSHUA JOHNSON, Executors.

September 29, 1794.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton

22 RAGS,
At the Printing-Office.

ly inquired whether general Wayne intended to march to the foot of the Rapids, and attack the British post at that place? I told him I knew nothing of general Wayne's design (particularly) but if that there should be a British post, in his road, no doubt he would treat it as he would an Indian village. He seemed very much surprised that general Wayne should alter his course of march, and thought it indicated some design against that fort, saying his former intended rout, was to the old Miami village.

" The people of Detroit seemed very much exasperated against the people of Kentucky, and made no secret of their prayers for the destruction of general Wayne's army. Colonel Babcock marched about the 14th of August from Detroit, with 200 men under his command, to the British fort at the foot of the Rapids, in order to oppose general Wayne and strengthen that garrison.

" When the Indians and white people returned from the battle at Recovery, to Detroit, with the scalps taken in that battle extended on a pole, according to their custom, they were saluted from the garrison, with the fire of three guns and huzzas from the citizens.

" From Detroit I was sent to Niagara, to governor Simcoe, where similar examinations and inquiries, as at Detroit, took place. The governor is sending daily all kinds of military stores to the fort at the foot of the Rapids, ammunition, guns, tomahawks and scalping knives, provisions and cloathing in abundance.

" The governor wished to know whether general Wayne, or Mr. Wayne, as he called him, had congressional orders, or orders from Mr. Washington, who is the head of the mob, in his language, to attack the fort or insult the British flag at the foot of the Rapids. I told him I knew nothing of general Wayne's orders, or what congress had directed him to do. He wished that general Wayne would dare to attack that fort, if he did he would soon put a stop to the war; and the mode he would adopt, would be to cut off general Wayne's army, and make a conquest of Kentucky; destroy the mob; give honest people good government, and thereby produce peace, harmony and good neighbourhood.

" R. NEWMAN.

" N. B. Captain Brant was, when I left Niagara, at the mouth of the Buffalo creek, holding a council whether the savages in that quarter should go and assist the hostile Indians in driving general Wayne from their country; and I rather think they will go, because the British are pressing and urging them to war.

" All the soldiers (but a very few left) are sent from the garrisons at Niagara and lake Erie, to this new fort, at the foot of the Rapids; and their places supplied by the militia.

" This same Mr. McKee, who accompanied me to Detroit, was the man who carried a wampum and an invitation to the Hurons to go to war; and I was present when he delivered it, on his way to Detroit.

" R. N."

NEW-YORK, October 21.

By the brig Betsey, captain Champlin, forty-one days from Hamburg, we learn, that the French are still going on with their victories: Valenciennes and Conde are retaken, Sluys taken. The corn in the vicinage of Flushing was cut down and carried off by the French. The English gun-boats, commanded by Smith, (who had command at Toulon) had been cut off by the French, taken and sunk.

Pichereau had returned from Paris to the army, with orders to prosecute the war with vigour.

It was reported that captain Bompard was beheaded, for breaking the line of the French fleet, in the late engagement with the English under lord Howe.

Seven English frigates were cruising in the North Seas, supposed to be a convoy for the duke of York, and the British troops under his command, who, it was said, were hallooing to England.

The French were bombarding Rotterdam, which, it was expected, would soon fall.

Captain Champlin spoke with the Ranger, of sixteen guns, bound in her, prize to the French republic.

Captain Champlin further informs, that intelligence was received there of the surrender of Valenciennes, and the capture of Breda by the French. All communication between Rotterdam and Hamburg was interrupted, as a proof of which he mentions, that two or three Hamburg mails had returned. Merchants in Holland have advised their correspondents in this city, that all bills drawn on cargoes unfold will be noted for non-payment.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.

AUTHENTIC.

THE undersigned envoy of the United States of America, has the honour of representing to the right honourable lord Grenville, his Britannic majesty's secretary of state, for the department of foreign affairs.

That a very considerable number of American vessels have been irregularly captured, and as improperly condemned, by certain of his majesty's officers and judges.

That, in various instances, these captures and condemnations, were so conducted, and the captured placed under such unfavourable circumstances, as that, for want of the securities required, and other obstacles, no appeals were made in some cases, nor any claims in others.

The undersigned presumes that these facts will appear from the documents which he has had the honour of submitting to his lordship's consideration; and that it will not be deemed necessary at present, to particularize these cases, and their merits, or detail the circumstances, which discriminate some from others.

That great and extensive injuries having arisen, under colour of his majesty's authority, and commissions, been done to a numerous class of American merchants, the United States can for reparation have recourse only to the justice, authority and interposition of his majesty. That the vessels and property taken and condemned, have been chiefly sold, and the proceeds divided among a great number of persons, of whom some are dead, some unable to make retribution, and others, from frequent removals, and their particular circumstances, not easily reached by civil process.

That as for these losses and injuries, adequate compensation, by means of judicial proceedings, has become impracticable, and considering the causes which combined to produce them, the United States confide in his majesty's justice, and magnanimity, to cause such compensation to be made to these innocent sufferers, as may be consistent with equity; and the undersigned flatters himself, that such principles may without difficulty be adopted, as will serve as rules whereby to ascertain the cases and the amount of compensation.

So grievous are the expences and delays attending litigation suits, to persons whose fortunes have been materially affected, and so great is the distance of Great-Britain from America, that the undersigned thinks he ought to express his anxiety, that a mode of proceeding as summary and little expensive may be devised, as circumstances and the peculiar hardship of these cases may appear to permit and require.

And as (at least in some of these cases) it may be expedient and necessary, as well as just, that the sentences of the courts of vice-admiralty should be revised and corrected by the court of appeals here; the undersigned hopes it will appear reasonable to his majesty, to order that the captured in question, (who have not already so done) be there admitted to enter both their appeals and their claims.

The undersigned also finds it to be his duty to represent, that the irregularities before mentioned, extended, not only to the capture and condemnation of American vessels and property, and to unusual personal severities, but even to the impressment of American citizens, to serve on board of armed vessels. He forbears to dwell on the injuries done to these unfortunate individuals, or on the emotions which they must naturally excite, either in the breasts of the nation to whom they belong, or of the just and humane of every country. His reliance on the justice and benevolence of his majesty, leads him to indulge a pleasing expectation, that orders will be given, that Americans, so circumstanced, be immediately liberated, and that persons honoured with his majesty's commissions, do in future abstain from similar violences.

It is with cordial satisfaction that the undersigned reflects on the impressions which such equitable and conciliatory measures would make on the mind of the United States, and how naturally they would inspire and cherish those sentiments and dispositions which never fail to preserve, as well as to produce, respect, esteem and friendship.

(Signed) JOHN JAY.

London, 30th July, 1794.

The undersigned secretary of state has had the honour to lay before the king the ministerial note which he has received from Mr. Jay, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, respecting the alleged irregularity of the capture and condemnation of several American vessels, and also respecting the circumstances of personal severity, by which those proceedings are stated to have been accompanied in some particular instances.

The undersigned is authorised to assure Mr. Jay, that it is his majesty's will, that the most complete and impartial justice should be done to all the citizens of America, who may in fact have been injured by any of the proceedings above mentioned.—All experience shews that a naval war, extending over the four quarters of the globe, must unavoidably be productive of some inconveniences to the commerce of neutral nations, and that no care can prevent some irregularities in the course of those proceedings, which are universally recognised, as resulting from the just rights incident to all belligerent powers.—But the king will always be desirous that these inconveniences, and irregularities, should be as much limited, as the nature of the case will admit, and that the fullest opportunity should be given to all to prefer their complaints, and to obtain redress and compensation, where they are due.

In Mr. Jay's note, mention is made of several cases, where the parties have hitherto omitted to prefer their claims, and of others, where no appeals have been made from the sentences of condemnation pronounced in the first instance.

As to the cases of the first description, lord Grenville apprehends that the regular course of law is still open to the claimants; and that by preferring appeals to the commissioners of prize causes here, against the sentence of the courts below, the whole merits of those cases may be brought forward, and the most complete justice obtained.

In the cases of the second description, the proceeding might, in some instances, be more difficult, from the lapse of the time usually allotted for preferring appeals.—But his majesty being anxious that no temporary or local circumstances, such as those to which Mr. Jay refers in his note, should impede the course of substantial justice, has been pleased to refer it to the proper officers to consider of a mode of enlarging the time for receiving the appeals, in those cases, in order to admit the claimants to bring their complaints before the regular court appointed for that purpose.

The undersigned has no doubt that, in this manner, a very considerable part of the injuries alleged to have been suffered by the Americans, may, if the complaints are well founded, be redressed in the usual

course of judicial proceeding, at a very small expence to the parties, and without any other interposition of his majesty's government than is above stated—until the result and effect of these proceedings shall be known, no definitive judgment can be formed respecting the nature and extent of those cases, (if any such shall ultimately be found to exist,) where it shall not have been practicable to obtain substantial redress in this mode.—But he does not hesitate to say before such an extent as properly to call for the interposition of government, where, without the fault of the parties complaining, they shall be unable from whatever circumstances, to procure such redress, in the ordinary course of law, as the justice of their cases may entitle them to expect, his majesty will be anxious that justice should at all events be done, and will readily enter into the discussion of the measures to be adopted, and the principles to be established, for that purpose.

With respect to all acts of personal severity and violence, as the king must entirely disapprove every such transaction, to his majesty's courts are always open for the punishment of offences of this nature; and for giving redress to the sufferers in every case where the fact can be established by satisfactory proof; nor does it appear that any case of that nature can exist, where there would be the smallest difficulty of obtaining, in that mode, substantial and exemplary justice.

On the subject of the impress, lord Grenville has only to assure Mr. Jay, that, if in any instance, American seamen have been impressed into the king's service, it has been contrary to the king's desire; though such cases may have occasionally arisen from the difficulty of discriminating between British and American seamen, especially, where there so often exists an interest and intention to deceive:—Whenever any representation has been made to lord Grenville on the subject, he has never failed to receive his majesty's commands for putting it in a proper course, in order that the facts might be inquired into, and ascertained; and to the intent that the persons in question might be released, if the facts appeared to be satisfactorily established.

With respect to the desire expressed by Mr. Jay, that new orders might be given with a view to prevent, as far as it is possible, the giving any just ground of complaint on this head, lord Grenville has no reason to doubt that his majesty's intentions respecting this point are already sufficiently understood by his majesty's officers, employed on that service; but he has nevertheless obtained his majesty's permission to assure Mr. Jay, that instructions to the effect desired, will be renewed in consequence of his application.

The undersigned avails himself with pleasure of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Jay his assurances of his sincere esteem and consideration.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.
Downing-Street, 1st August, 1794.

Department of State, October 20, 1794.
I hereby certify that the foregoing representation by Mr. Jay to lord Grenville, of the 30th July, and lord Grenville's answer of the 1st August, are truly copied from the originals on file in the office of the department of state.

GEO. TAYLOR, Jun. Chief Clerk.

A gentleman who came passenger in the George Barclay, informs, that the British fleet consisting of thirty-five sail of the line, besides frigates and sloops of war, well manned and officered, under the command of lord Howe, was to have sailed from Portsmouth about the 26th August, on a cruise, wind and weather permitting—and that from fifteen to twenty guineas bounty was allowed to able seamen some time before he left London, to complete the navy—he says that more riots and disturbances have happened in London lately, than had been experienced for many years back, by reason of the criminal proceedings in impressing men. Several houses which were suspected for kidnapping and trapping people to join the army and navy, have been almost entirely destroyed. He also informs, that no fears of a war with America are entertained in the least by the people of England, that Mr. Jay's negotiation will be amicably adjusted, and that governor Simcoe is to be recalled.

Extract of a letter from doctor Edwards to his friend in this city, dated Boston, October 15.

" I arrived here from Falmouth, in the Mary of Portland. Four days after we sailed we fell in with a French squadron, who took out fourteen English passengers, and their goods. What they had not time to take with them they threw overboard.

" My family and self were protected by our American passport—they shewed their orders, which were to take or destroy all English ships and property, at to stop neutral vessels, and make prisoners of all Englishmen they found on board.

" In future therefore it will be necessary for every American, going to sea to furnish himself with such credentials as shall prove his citizenship. Among the number taken from the Mary, was William Russel, Esquire, of Birmingham, a gentleman of great reputation and extensive fortune, who with his family were coming over to this country."

O.S. 24. By the ship Glasgow, captain Williams, from Dublin, in forty-six days, we have received a set of Dublin newspapers, down to the fifth of September inclusive, and containing London news to the 29th of August. This is four days later than any other arrival on the continent with London intelligence. We have selected as many articles as possible for this day's Philadelphia Gazette, and have made exertion to publish at an early hour. On a general review, it seems that the Spaniards appear to think themselves in a very dangerous situation. The Poles have a considerable chance of weathering out this season. The London papers say, that the convention has

assumed an air of freedom, equality, unknown for a twobody. We are also informed, that in Ireland a vessel for the arrival of the French, in Newgate, on a charge of government, that the who was taken by the French for his.

" Camp, near Bedford, 20 miles south of this, where 3000 troops there, ready for they will soon march for about 5500; among them which are Pennsylvanians, equip.

" These two bodies of men has, perhaps, never taken up, voluntarily enlisted for among them men of the first soldier's life.

" The president will be supported we shall march in BALTIMORE.

WE the under named taking into consideration abroad, respecting the late on us to declare in this public of no disease at this time i about the precincts, but su of the year, and that the healthy.

The printers of the ne to re-publish the above. October 23.

William Dawkins Bro legate to represent Cal nited assembly, and not mentioned in our paper.

" Died, at his seat, of October, in the fiftieth REN DENT, a rare He approached to man for he received from a constitution, and from an affluent fortun youth, deprived him, his limbs, and his cou not overcome his fortunes, for though often in the course of more severe strokes without a groan—Notwithstande calmed to display the v humane and charitable lived, with entire resi is guilty of flattery; the truth it conveys endeavou to imitate him.

By virtue of a decree court, will be EX Saturday the 20th miles.

A TRACT of taining about SPARROW's containing about RICHARD COWMAN. The Head of Rhode are adapted to the co have a great propor pries are a com negro quarter, and credit will be give approved security. Any person desirou the day of sale, wi MAX, living near t The creditors o requested to exhib thereof, to the ch of March next.

Anne-Arundel Agreeably to an o county, will be READY MO member next, i A BOUT FO SPECTER

October 22,

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GRENVILLE.
1794.
October 20, 1794.
going representation by
the 20th July, and lord
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, Jun. Chief Clerk.

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entirely destroyed. He
a war with America are
people of England, that
amicably adjusted, and
recalled.

Edwards to his friend in
Almouth, in the Mary
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out fourteen English sail
What they had not time to
verbard.
re protected by our Amer-
their orders, which were
ships and property, at
make prisoners of all Eng-
will be necessary for every
furnish himself with such
citizenship. Among the
ary, was William Ruff, a
gentleman of great re-
tune, who with his family
country."

Glasgow, captain William
days, we have received a
down to the fifth of Sep-
aining London news to us
four days later than we
left with London intend-
as many articles as possible
Gazette, and have made an
early hour. On a general
Spaniards appear to think
of weathering out this sea-
say, that the convention has

Agreeably to an order of the orphan's court of Charles
county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for
READY MONEY, on the third Monday in No-
ember next, in Port-Tobacco.

A BOUT FORTY HOSHEADS OF IN-
SPECTED TOBACCO.
JOHN FORBES, Attorney for
ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Ad-
ministratrix of THOMAS HOW
RIDGEATE.

October 22, 1794.

assumed an air of freedom, of candour, and of tran-
quillity, unknown for a twelve-month past in that
body. We are also informed, from a private corre-
spondent, that in Ireland a very general wish prevailed
for the arrival of the French. Mr. Jackson, confined
in Newgate, on a charge of high treason, has inti-
mated to government, that the life of general O'Hara,
who was taken by the French at Toulon, must answer
for his.

" Camp, near Bedford, Sunday, October 19.
" A gentleman is arrived from Fort Cumberland,
20 miles south of this, who informs that there are
800 troops there, ready for the expedition, and that
they will soon march for the westward. Here are
about 5300; among them 600 horie, one half of
which are Pennsylvanians, and are well mounted and
equipped.

" These two bodies of men will form an army such
as has, perhaps, never taken the field. Men of prin-
ciple, voluntarily enlisted for the support of the law;
among them men of the first property in the country,
subjecting themselves to all the inconveniences of a
soldier's life.

" The president will be here this day, and it is
supposed we shall march in a few days."

BALTIMORE, October 24.

WE the under named physicians of Baltimore,
taking into consideration the reports that still exist
abroad, respecting the late fever, think it incumbent
on us to declare in this public manner, that we know
of no disease at this time in our town or the Point, or
about the precincts, but such as is usual at this season
of the year, and that the inhabitants are in general
healthy.

LYDE GOODWIN,
E. JOHNSON,
M. LITTLEJOHN,
GEO. BUCHANAN,
GEO. BROWN,
HENRY STEVENSON,
HENRY WILKINS,
WM. HASLETT,
DANIEL COLVIN,
JOHN COULTER,
F. HEINECKE,
THO. JOHNSON,
HENRY KEERL.

The printers of the neighbouring states are requested
to re-publish the above.

October 23.

Annapolis, October 30.

William Dawkins Brown, Esquire, is elected a de-
legate to represent Calvert county in the ensuing ge-
neral assembly, and not William Dawkins Brown, as
mentioned in our paper of the 16th instant.

Died, at his seat, in Charles county, on the 24th
of October, in the fiftieth year of his age, Mr. WAR-
REN DENT, a rare example of human perfection.

He approached to manhood with the fairest prospects,

for he received from nature a good genius and a good
constitution, and from his parents a liberal education
and an affluent fortune; but a dire disease in early
youth, deprived him, in great measure, of the use of

his limbs, and his country of his talents—yet it could
not overcome his fortitude nor weaken his other vir-
tues, for though often doomed to suffer extreme pain,
in the course of more than twenty years, he bore its
severest strokes without a murmur, and almost without
a groan—Notwithstanding all his sufferings, he never
ceased to display the virtues of a perfectly benevolent,
humane and charitable mind; and he died as he had
lived, with entire resignation. Reader, his narrative
is full of flattery; all who knew him will confirm
the truth it conveys—Let us revere his memory, and
endeavour to imitate his virtues."

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery
court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on
Saturday the 20th of December next, on the pre-
mises,

A TRACT OF LAND, called STRATLY, con-
taining about ninety acres; and part of a tract
called SPARROW'S REST, adjoining the other tract,
containing about forty acres, late the property of
RICHARD COWMAN, deceased. These lands lie on
the Head of Rhode river, near South river church,
are adapted to the cultivation of corn and tobacco, and
have a great proportion of meadow ground. On the
premises are a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen,
two quarters, and a new tobacco house. Two years
credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with
approved security, and paying the interest annually.
Any person desirous of viewing these lands previous to
the day of sale, will please to apply to JOSEPH COW-
MAN, living near them.

The creditors of the late RICHARD COWMAN are
requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers
thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 20th day of
March next.

THOMAS TONGUE, Trustee.
JOSEPH COWMAN,
Anne-Arundel county, October 28, 1794.

Agreeably to an order of the orphan's court of Charles
county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for
READY MONEY, on the third Monday in No-
ember next, in Port-Tobacco.

A BOUT FORTY HOSHEADS OF IN-
SPECTED TOBACCO.
JOHN FORBES, Attorney for
ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Ad-
ministratrix of THOMAS HOW
RIDGEATE.

October 22, 1794.

By virtue of a commission from the court of Anne-
Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC
SALE, on Friday the 20th of November, if fair,
if not the first fair day, on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND, called GOVS'S HILLS,
situate within two miles of Herring Bay, and
one and an half of Fishing creek, late the property of
RICHARD RANDALL, deceased. The terms of sale
are one half of the purchase money to be paid at the
end of nine months, the other in eighteen months
from the day of sale. Bonds with approved security
will be required.

NEHEMIAH BIRKHEAD,
WILLIAM WOOD,
PHILEMON L. CHEW,

Commissioners.

October 29, 1794.

F A L L G O O D S .

The subscriber, at his STORE near the DOCK, is
now OPENING, for SALE,

A very general ASSORTMENT of
Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, or
on the usual credit, to his punctual customers.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 29, 1794.

Gilbert Murdock,

H A T H R E C E I V E D his
Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which he will sell for CASH or short CREDIT.

All those that have notes or accounts standing, are
requested to make immediate payment, without fur-
ther trouble.

Annapolis, October 28, 1794.

1000/100/7/6

In CHANCERY, Oct 21, 1794.
Gabriel Peterson Vanhorn, { THE complainant, Ga-
... vanhorn, applies to this court
for a decree to record a deed indented, executed by
William Willett, on the seventh day of October,
1791, for conveying unto him the said Vanhorn, in
fee, a tract of land, in Prince George's county, called
Scot's Fancy, containing 117 acres, for the considera-
tion of two hundred pounds, and two horses with a
stage wagon.

He states, that the said William Willett, hath re-
moved from this state, out of the reach of the process
of this court; and it is therefore adjudged and ordered,
that the complainant cause a copy of this order to
be inserted at least four weeks in the Maryland Ga-
zette, before the twentieth day of December next, to
the intent that public notice may be given of his ap-
plication to this court, and that the said William Wil-
lett, or his heirs, or representatives, or any person
that may conceive himself interested in the premises,
may be warned to appear in this court, on the third
Tuesday in March, to shew cause, if any there be,
wherefore a decree should not pass agreeably to the
complainant's prayer.

100/100/7/6 SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

P R O P O S A L S ,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

A N O V E L ,

In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,

ENTITLED,

X M A R I A :

OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat
type, price to subscribers 6/6 in boards, or 8/4 hand-
somely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with
either dog or gun, on my enclosure, as I am de-
termined to prosecute all offenders agreeable to law.

JOHN WELSH, of ROBERT.

Anne-Arundel Manor, October 28, 1794.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

October 1, 1794.

N O T I C E ,

T H A T the commissioners of the tax for Anne-
Arundel county, will meet on the fourth Tues-
day of November next, at the city of Annapolis, to
hear appeals from such persons as may think themselves

overrated by the assessors of said county.

By order,

2 NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk. Ga.

To be RENTED,

For the ensuing year,

A FARM, situated on Magothy river, with a
number of hands, and stock of all kinds. For
terms apply to

RUTH DAVIS.

Annapolis, September 30, 1794.

Annapolis Races.

WILL be run for, over a fine course, near this
city, on Tuesday the 4th day of November,
the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FORTY GU-
INEAS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, belong-
ing to any member of the club; heats four miles.

And, on the next day, the CITY PURSE of FOR-
TY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or
gelding, except the horse winning the first day.

The horses to be entered the day preceding the race
with Mr. GEORGE MANN, and to pay one shilling in
the pound for all horses entered for the city purse.

Three horses to start or no race, and to carry weight
agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club; heats 4
miles.

2 X JESSE DEWEES, Secretary,
Jockey Club.

Annapolis, October 22, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given,
THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next
Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission
to mark and bound a tract of land called SHIPLEY'S
DISCOVERY, lying and being in said county, agree-
ably to the act of assembly in such cases made and pro-
vided.

ANDREW MERCER.

October 15, 1794.

R AN AWAY from the subscribers, some time in
June last, three likely young NEGRO MEN,
about twenty one years of age, two of them black and
pretty luffy, the other of a yellow complexion, and
not so large as the others; they were seen in and about
the city of Annapolis on Sunday last, and pass for
free men; they all have passes, and it is supposed wrote
by one of the black men, as he writes a pretty good
hand. TWENTY DOLLARS current money will
be paid for each, on being committed to gaol, so that
the owners get them again.

HENRY TUBMAN,
JOHN R. ADAMS,
WILLIAM WHEATLY.

October 22, 1794.

A C A M E L ,

Of a MONSTROUS SIZE,

TWENTY-ONE HANDS HIGH, imported from

A S I A ,

And highly deserving the attention of the curious,
and all admirers of the wonderful productions of
nature, may be seen opposite Mr. JAMES WEST's,
in Church-street, until the races are over.

WHEN the Camel lies down, five or six grown
persons may get on him, and he will raise himself up
with the greatest ease, to the astonishment of the spec-
tator. He smiles for ladies, and laughs for gentle-
men.

[These animals are very common in Arabia, Judea,
and the neighbouring countries, and are remarkable
for carrying large burthens, (which it is said they will
do, to the amount of half a ton) and for travelling a
long time (some writers say a fortnight) without
water.]

Grown persons to pay one quarter of a dollar. Chi-
ldren one eighth of a dollar.

3 X

On Tuesday the 18th day of November next, if fair, if
not the first fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUB-
LIC SALE, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the pre-
mises,

ONE hundred and fifteen and three quarter acres
of LAND, bounding on a creek leading into
Magothy river, lying about half way between the city
of Annapolis and Baltimore-town; this land is well
wooded and watered, and has some rail timber. Any
person wishing to view said land before the day of sale
will be pleased to apply to the subscriber, at his farm
on South river. The terms will be made known on
the day of sale.

RICHARD BEARD.

South river, September 23, 1794.

4 X

THERE is at the plantation of JOHN LEE,
living near South river church, in Anne Arun-
del county, taken up as a stray, a small sorrel HORSE,
about 12½ hands high, appears to be about 15 years
old, branded on the near buttock T H, joined together,
has a small star in his forehead, some saddle spots, a
switch tail, and hanging mane. The owner may have
him again on proving property and paying charges.

5 X

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
SO

(Lth YEAR.)

MAR

P. FITZHUGH takes the liberty of informing those friends who adventure in his lottery, that he is now engaged in the business of collection, and begs the favour of their being prepared for his call or order; he has, in several instances, felt himself much disappointed and mortified at the ill treatment which he has received from some gentlemen, who had been so obliging as to charge themselves respectively with the disposal of a few of his tickets, disappointed in his calculations on their friendship, and mortified at the injustice of their conduct; they have, notwithstanding repeated requests through the public papers to the contrary, kept over the tickets till the lottery was drawn, taking the chance of prizes and returning the blanks, thereby subjecting him to the unprofitable game, "Heads they win, Crowns he loses." He submits, however, to such gentlemen, the talk of reconciling their conduct to the strict principles of honest delicacy, and flatters himself he shall, in no future instance, experience a similar injustice.

October 1, 1794. 3

Teachers of Music.

A NY person well qualified to teach the HARP-SICORD and FORTE PIANO, will meet with encouragement in this city.

Annapolis, October 12th, 1794. 3

WHEREAS the honourable A. C. HANSON, Esquire, chancellor, having appointed me, the subscriber, trustee for SAMUEL CHEW, of John, an insolvent debtor, this is to give notice to all those indebted to said Chew, to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against him are requested to send in their accounts, that they may receive their equal dividend.

JOHN GROVES.

Pig-Point, October 14, 1794. 3 X

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,
S T U E B E N ' S
M I L I T A R Y E X E R C I S E .
To WHICH IS ADDED,
T H E A C T T O R E G U L A T E A N D D I S C I P L I N E T H E M I L I T I A O F T H I S S T A T E .

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

THOMAS BOYD, care of Thomas Graham, Julian Bradley, care of William Coe, Basil Browne, Wye river, care of Simon Wilmer, Annapolis.

Mr. Chaife, John Callahan (2), Annapolis; Samuel Church, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Gabriel Duvall (4), Robert Duvall, Dawson and Co. Annapolis.

Mr. Edgerly, or the reverend Mr. Vellete, Annapolis; Peter Emerson, Hunting-town.

Richard Frazer, Benjamin Fairbairn, Annapolis; John Fitzhugh, Calvert county.

Citoyen Girard, John Gwinn (4), Frederick Green, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), Annapolis; reverend Nathaniel Greaves, Severn; Thomas Gibson, care of William Gray, Annapolis Royal.

Maria S. Heermance, care of George Mann, Mary Hesselius, William Hanfon, Alexander Harrison, Samuel Harvey Howard, John Howard, Hurst and Conway, Annapolis; James Hutchings, Kent Island; Robert Hay, Maryland.

Thomas Jenings, Ruth Johnson, Annapolis; William Johnson (2), Head of South river; Mary Jones, Lower Marlborough.

James Lloyd, Annapolis.

Allen B. Magruder, Hannah Moore, John Macmullen, Blak Moore, Annapolis; Thomas McPherson, care of Joseph Court, Herring Bay; Mrs. Moylan, Queen-Anne.

Samuel Peaco (2), Annapolis; James Partison, Calvert county.

Mary Ringgold, Thomas Ringgold, Simon Retallack, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Elizabeth Stiff, Cyrus Sharpe, James Sears, Godlef Stanback, Jude Samon, Annapolis; Joseph Sprigg, near Lower Marlborough.

Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, West river.

John Weems, Thomas Walley, Stephen Winchester, Charles Warfield, Annapolis; Charles Alexander Warfield, Anne-Arundel county; Thomas Wiley, New-London, care of William McCreery, Wilmington.

S. GREEN, D. P. M. 3 X

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **J**OHN DAVIDSON, late of the city of Annapolis, merchant, deceased, are requested to bring in their respective claims to **T**homas Harwood and **J**ohn Muir; and all persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to either of said gentlemen, who are respectively authorized by the subscriber to receive the amount and give acquittances— And all the creditors of said John Davidson, are requested to appear with their claims, properly authenticated, at the Counting-house of Messieurs Wallace and Muir, on the last Monday in October, 1794, to receive their proportionate division of assets then on hand.

ELEANOR DAVIDSON, Administratrix,
of JOHN DAVIDSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, THAT I intend to petition to the next general assembly of Maryland for a support, as I am rendered, by pain and other sickness, unable to support myself.

3 ANNE WALKER.

St. Mary's county, October 6, 1794.

To be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE, and on an extensive credit, on Monday the 10th day of November next.

THAT VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, the residence of the subscriber, containing about 948 acres, three rods and eight perches, situate on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, and State of Maryland, and binding on a fine cove equal to any in the United States for fish, oysters and wild fowl; distant twenty-one miles from the city of Annapolis, and within five hours run by water of Baltimore-town. This estate is hilly, but being of a rich quality does not wash, is equal to any in the state, and produces the most luxuriant crops, it abounds with good meadow ground, and affords excellent pasture for nine months of the year. Any person inclined to purchase may view said estate and know the terms of sale, by applying to

S. L. CHEW.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the LANDS, advertised by me, to commence on the 7th instant, in Baltimore-town, is postponed to a future day, of which due notice will be given in this paper.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, October 4th, 1794. 4

TO BE RENTED,

A PLANTATION opposite to the city of Annapolis, known by the name of BEAMAN'S FORT; there will be fifty bushels of wheat seeded on the same this fall; there are three negroes, one man and two women, to be rented with the farm. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber.

DAVID KERR.

Easton, 27th August, 1794. 6

To be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE, on six months credit, on Tuesday 25th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, the following property,

ABOUT TWENTY NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, also, a number of work HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, PLANTATION UTENSILS, and some KITCHEN FURNITURE.

THOMAS KING, RICHARD WELSH, Executors, of HENRY O. WELSH, deceased.

October 14, 1794.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber gives this public notice, that the tract of land, called Head Quarters, advertised for sale by William Goldsmith, Esquire, on the 23d instant, hath been heretofore purchased by the subscriber, at public sale, the terms of which, on his part, have been fulfilled, and that he intends to pursue legal steps to obtain a title, of which future purchasers will take due notice.

JOHN W. DORSEY.

Elk-ridge, October 15, 1794. 3 X

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, on the 31st day of October next, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

THE reversion of JONATHAN HUDSON, infant heir of JONATHAN HUDSON, deceased, to the lot of ground, and all the improvements thereon, lying in Baltimore-town, at the intersection of Baltimore and Charles-streets, being that part of the real estate of the said Hudson which was assigned to his widow for her dower.

The purchaser of the above property is to give bonds, with two approved securities, for the amount of the same, payable in equal payments in one, two, and three years from the day of sale, with legal interest on each bond till paid.

MARGARET HUDSON, Trustee.

Baltimore, September 18, 1794. 6 X

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapco, 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 Patapco 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.

WANTED,

AMULATTO 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.

THE inhabitants of Charles-town, in Charles county, intend to apply to the next general assembly to pass a law for instituting and regulating a market in laid town, and to prevent all persons from suffering swine, geese and goats going at large in said town.

NOTICE is hereby given, that petitions will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland from Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince-George's counties, praying a law for establishing some one place on Patuxent river, which to the legislature shall appear most fit and proper, for the reception, inspection, and exportation of tobacco, in lieu of the several warehouses now established by the justices of said counties for that purpose, when there shall be built and erected at such place houses sufficient to contain the tobaccoes, and wharfs to admit ships to lay along side thereof and receive their cargoes.

August 4, 1794.

3 X

NOTICE, that I intend petitioning the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

BENJ. HARRISON.

September 1, 1794.

3 X

NOTICE, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

HENRY HILL, jun.

September 8, 1794.

6

NOTICE. THE subscribers intend again to petition the general assembly, to make them compensation for tobacco lost during the late war from Patowmack inspection house, which they have been obliged to make good to the holders of the notes.

ANNE DENT, Executrix,

THEODORE DENT, Executor,

of PETER DENT.

Charles county. September 20, 1794.

3 X

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, to correct the second course of a tract of land granted by patent to William Middleton, on the twentieth day of July, seventeen hundred and forty-three, containing one hundred acres, called MIDDLETON'S Rica THICKETTS; this course, as mentioned in the patent, is said to run north eighty degrees east fifty perches, whereas by the certificate of survey on the 4th of May, 1742, made by William Hanfon, the then deputy surveyor of this county, the land course runs north only eight degrees east fifty perches; this land I purchased of the said William Middleton on the 30th day of August, 1758, according to the courses mentioned in the patent, (not having at that time seen the certificate) which contains only seventy odd acres instead of one hundred for which I paid.

SAM. HANSON.

Charles county, September 18, 1794.

3 X

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act may pass to liberate my body from confinement, and to exclude me from further arrest, on giving up all my property in trust for the use of my creditors.

WILLIAM BRAUNER, jun.

September 1, 1794.

3 X

THE subscriber is under the painful necessity of thus giving public notice, that he intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act of insolvency in his favour, on his surrendering all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

JACOB DUVALL, of John.

Prince-George's county, September 7, 1794.

3 X

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law, similar to a law of the state of Virginia, for the purpose of giving a more speedy remedy against delinquent subscribers to the Patowmack Company, and for altering the place of receiving tolls on the upper part of the river Patowmack, also for regulating the boats employed on the inland navigation of the said river.

w 8 w

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly, for an act to record a deed from Valentine Murray, late a soldier in the Maryland line, to Philip Ford, for one number four hundred and four, in Allegany county.

September 15, 1794.

3 X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to release him from debts he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT.

Annapolis, September 15, 1794.

3 X

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

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

3 X

ANNAPOLIS :
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

F L U S
For three days past, barded by day and very distinctly, and other news of any im-

B E R N C
The French behaviour in excellent dis-

Prussian armies, com-
kreuth and Kohler, fo-

triate, after they had
flint, to abandon the
near Treves, and that
not be able to maint-

ain their garris-
on, to reinforce this garris-
on, arrival is unknown.

B E R
We have no fur-
ther upon Warfaw, the
as the king and the t
in the dangers of the
a very narrow esca-
down in a barn to
when the firing had
when it began aga
and the prince was
but a few minutes b
The campaign in
duration than was a
maintains his positi
it is so well fortifi
perhaps the sacrifice
quit it.