

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1794.

BRUSSELS, August 1.

VERY mode which ingenuity can suggest is adopted by the French commanders to conciliate the affections of the inhabitants of this city; they have recommended to the magistrates of Brussels and its environs, the laws which were most consonant to them. They have ordered the renewal of the same imposts which had been established during the sovereignty of the emperor. A proclamation to that effect, in which the activity of Laurent and Guyton is highly praised, has been circulated. It is signed H. Van Langendorck, and has been stuck upon the walls of the city.

COBLENTZ, August 14.

The French in the Electorate of Treves, the capital of which is in their possession, are more than 50,000 strong, and are reinforced from time to time by troops from the army of Brabant. The Austrians are proceeding towards Metz; and general Kalkreuth has reached the right bank of the Moselle with an army of 15,000 men. Our letter, from the environs of Treves state, that the French advanced posts are within two leagues of Wittlich, and the Germans entrenched in the valley of Martre and in the Grunewald; the Prussians are at Dusemond. The French have exacted, at Treves, a million of livres, four thousand pairs of shoes, and as many pairs of stockings.

AMSTERDAM, August 18.

We continue to be kept here in the completest ignorance respecting the operations of the armies on the frontiers of these provinces. This day the post arrived from Maestricht; it appears that the last courier fell in with a party of French patrols, by which means we were deprived all last week of the letters from the Meuse. When the last accounts came away every thing in Maestricht was in statu quo. The Gazette mentions that an action took place near the Meuse on Monday last, in which the French were repulsed with loss; but of this event we have no particulars. The enemy, it is said, are assembling a considerable force between Antwerp and Hoogstraeten, which should seem to indicate an approaching attack on Breda.

It is said that the Spaniards have recently obtained some important advantages, and have forced the enemy to raise the siege of Bellegarde.

From Switzerland we learn that the French are preparing an army of 40,000 men, which is to march through the defiles of Porrentrui, and cross the Rhine near Huningue in Upper Alsace.

The last accounts from the Rhine state that the Prussian armies, commanded by the generals Kalkreuth and Kohler, formed a junction with the Austrians, after they had been forced on the eighth instant, to abandon their entrenchments of Pillingen near Treves, and that it was hoped the French would not be able to maintain their position in the Electorate.

Six hundred men of the Dutch dragoon and Swiss guards arrived here on Saturday last from the Hague, to reinforce this garrison; the cause of their sudden arrival is unknown.

BERN-CASTEL, August 14.

The French behave extremely well in Treves; they keep an excellent discipline. Divine service is performed in churches and schools as before; they do not hurt the clergy, and if any depredations have been committed, it was done by our own peasants. The French pay for every thing very dear, but in alligations.

FLUSHING, August 16.

For three days past, Sluys has been most heavily bombarded by day and night, we can see here the smoke very distinctly, and at night the shells. We have no other news of any importance.

BERLIN, August 12.

We have no further accounts relative to the attack upon Warsaw, the result of which interests us the more, as the king and the two eldest princes are all partakers in the dangers of that business. The prince royal had a very narrow escape lately; for having laid himself down in a barn to take a little sleep in the evening when the firing had ceased, he desired to be awakened when it began again, which was accordingly done, and the prince was scarcely got on horseback, when a bomb fell upon the barn where he had been sleeping but a few minutes before, and crushed it.

The campaign in Poland promises to be of a longer duration than was at first expected. General Kosciuszko maintains his position under the walls of Warsaw, and it is so well fortified, that it will require great efforts, perhaps the sacrifice of that capital, to oblige him to quit it.

Aug. 14. The siege of Warsaw, which begun on the 24th of last month, is carrying on, on both sides, with the greatest alacrity. The shells of the besiegers have already damaged several places in Warsaw, but the besieged also defend themselves very obstinately. Their artillery must be well served, as they have burnt with it one half of Wolan, and kept a brisk fire on the Prussian camp.

MANHEIM, August 16.

This morning about nine o'clock, a small body of French cavalry attacked the Austrian post near Mundenheim. After some skirmishes, the Austrians were forced to fall back towards the Rhine, and about twenty Croats who were surrounded, were taken prisoners. The French marched in consequence to Rheingenheim and Schifferstadt.

PARIS, August 5.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

We shall add to what we have already related on the eruption of Vesuvius, an additional circumstance which deserves notice, in the history of the revolutions experienced by the surface of this globe. On the 19th of July, after a most violent detonation, the conic top of the mountain, the summit of which formed a crater, sunk on a sudden; the porous and fiery matter, unable to resist the repeated shocks, occasioned by the violent internal convulsions, precipitated itself into the immense gulph of the volcano. The mountain has lost a great deal of its height, by this uncommon accident; and that part which was formerly least elevated, has now become the highest.

The king desired a detailed account of all the circumstances, and military engineers were sent in consequence, to survey Vesuvius on all its sides. The following is the result of their operations.

- The greatest elevation of the lava, 36 palms, (hands).
- Its width, one mile.
- Territory overflowed by the lava, five miles.
- Inhabitants who took flight, 15,000.
- Men and women perished, 36.
- Beasts killed, 4,168.
- Space which the lava occupied in the sea, 76 palms, (hands).

They are now busy in repairing the damages occasioned by this scourge. Several hundreds of workmen, are employed in mending the houses of Torre del Greco; a new road is made which affords a communication with the provinces; the destroyed houses are a building up again here, as well as at Somma-Ottolina, &c. The eruption has sensibly diminished.

LIVERPOOL, August 25.

At the quarter sessions for this town, Thomas Spur, of Liverpool, victualler, was found guilty of the following seditious expressions, viz. "G-d d--n the king;" and on being asked what king he meant, replied, "The king of England, George the third; G-d d--n him;"—and for saying "a speedy death to all kings; d--n the king and all that take his part; and should the French come into England I will take their part." To be imprisoned 18 months in the house of correction at Preston; to pay a fine of 50l. to be bound over to his good behaviour for two years more, himself in 20l. and two sureties in 100l. each.

Mary Spur, sister to the above, was found guilty of the following seditious actions and expressions, viz. That selecting the kings from a pack of cards, she cut off their heads, saying a speedy death to all kings, and the duke of York a prisoner at Paris; and should the French come to England I will sell my cloaths to procure them meat."—to be imprisoned six months in the house of correction at Preston; to be bound over to her good behaviour for one year more, herself in 50l. and two sureties in 25l. each.

PORTSMOUTH, August 26.

The grand fleet still remain, wind bound, at St. Helens.

Two regiments of infantry, amounting to 1800 men complete, are immediately to proceed to St. Domingo; and it is probable they may, in the course of their passage, co-operate with the troops under Sir Charles Grey, if Guadaloupe is not previously in our possession.

LONDON, August 26.

Advices were received yesterday at the duke of Portland's office, from lord Dorchester at Quebec, of the date of June 26, by which we are happy to be enabled to contradict the idle rumours of American newspapers, with which we have for some time past been amused, respecting the state of affairs in that country—no hostile inclination having, at the date of his lordship's dispatches, manifested itself, either on the side of the British or American government. All was perfectly tranquil, and the universal wish was decidedly in favour of peace.

Married—A Miss Fish, the daughter of a rich citizen of London, to a Mr. Hooker, without a guinea, the lady's fortune is 20,000l. which the husband drew at sight, and the draught may well be called miraculous.

Aug. 28. The last letters from Smyrna state the situation of the English factors in that place as extremely unpleasant. The French there expelled the English in the proportion of ten to one, and being protected by the Turks have proceeded to such violence that an Englishman cannot walk the streets in safety; and our merchants have no mode of obtaining redress and respect, as we have not a single ship of war in that port.

If we are to credit a letter from Berlin, some jealousy subsists between the Russians and Prussians, in respect to the affairs of Poland. Certain it is that the Russians have rendered no assistance to the Prussians in respect to the attack on Warsaw; nor have we any accounts of the Russian armies in Poland.

FRENCH FLEET IN OSTEND.

On Monday afternoon, August the 4th, the whole force of French transports, which have been so long assembling at Dunkirk, Boulogne, and Calais, sailed from the former place at two o'clock, and arrived at Ostend, under convoy of the following ships, which came into the harbour, and moored along side the Salt-Quays.

The whole amounted to 172 in number, including a few which entered next morning at nine o'clock.

La Robuste, a frigate mounting 36 guns, all 36 pounders. This ship was formerly a line of battle ship, and has been lately cut down, and carries the commodore's flag, who is a Dutchman, and emigrated from Holland at the commencement of the French revolution, in 1789.

L'Imperifable, a small frigate of 28 guns, commanded by Terreville.

La Videtta, a sloop of war of 16 guns, commanded by citizen La Fontaine.

L'Inabordable, a brig of war commanded by De Chere, L'Azon Fleurs.

Two stout cutters—names unknown.

Three privateers, brig rigged.

One logger privateer.

Seven gun-boats, brig rigged and schooner rigged, mounting each three guns, brass twenty pounders.

Four Dutch galiots, on a new peculiar construction, mounting from six to eight guns each, generally nine or twelve pounders. These vessels are supported by props between decks, to prevent the weight of the metal from forcing in the deck, and have bulwarks or barricades made of faggots, and covered with tarpaulin to form ports for the guns; the tackles of which are fastened to stays and back-stays from the cross-trees to the chains, and others running from the cat-head to the main shrouds.

The vessels are like logs on the water, and have a singular appearance.

Three armed bye-boats, viz. La Fleche de Calais, La Succes, and the packet taken from before Ostend last year, belonging to captain Osborne.

These boats have on board twenty-six men each, and go always out in the evening, and return in the morning.

The officers and men are totally ignorant of the place of their destination, though they suppose it is some part of Holland—Flushing most probably.

Aug. 29. Yesterday doctor Barrow and doctor Watson, were committed to Newgate, by the right honourable the lord mayor, for having in their custody divers seditious printed libels, with intent to publish them.

It is reported, but we know not on what authority, that Sluys has at length been obliged to surrender to the French; and that they next mean to attack successively Philippine, Sas-de-Grand, Axel and Hulst. If the French succeed, it will render them masters of the right side of the Scheldt, and entirely put a stop to the navigation of that river.—The conquest, however, will not be an easy one, some of these places being, and all of them capable of being inundated in the vicinity.

Our Francfort correspondent has communicated to us a circumstance which must be productive of the most important effects on the operations of the war. He says that symptoms of insurrection have manifested themselves in various parts of the empire. At Vienna a conspiracy has recently been discovered in which several persons of high rank were concerned. Two hundred persons have already been arrested. Nor are the Northern powers entirely free from the spirit of revolution.

Some accounts from the Rhine mention, that Warsaw has surrendered to his Prussian majesty by capitulation—Other and more probable accounts from Galicia state that the Prussians were repulsed on the 31st ult. in an attack made on Kosciuszko's entrenched camp.

We shall be sincerely happy to communicate to the public the pleasing intelligence of the complete dis-

consequence of the attempts of the Russians and Prussians against the liberties of Poland.

By the last intelligence from America, it should seem that the patience of the people of that country is nearly exhausted. It is there no longer a matter of doubt by whom the Indians are excited to those acts of depredation and murder which are daily committed upon the frontiers.

We can hardly bring ourselves to believe that such has been the diabolical policy of our government; but if conduct so atrocious has been pursued by ministers or by those who act under them, and a war with America be the consequence, we do not hesitate to pronounce that such men should become the objects of the public justice of their country.

"The only common enterprise in which the European nations ever engaged and which they undertook with equal ardour remains a single monument of human folly." So says doctor Robertson of the crusade preached by Peter the hermit. Will not posterity pass a similar censure on the crusade instigated by Mr. Burke?

Last Thursday night at twelve o'clock, the Tower was put into a perfect state of defence; the guns upon the wharf and round the battlements, were all loaded with grape shot; the Tower was in the greatest confusion, and the prisoners in the greatest alarm; all this in consequence of a flying report, that several kidnapping parties had taken refuge there, and that the mob were determined to attack it. It is impossible to describe the bustle and ferment this occasioned; the military were all turned up, and every person ordered to his post, as if a siege was really expected—but all was quiet. Yesterday morning Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas and lord Loughborough, visited the Tower, and were there for a considerable time; what their business was we have not learnt.

A letter from the French camp before Valenciennes and Conde, dated August 1, says, "We block up Conde and Valenciennes. The retrenchments will soon be completed. We are preparing to bombard these towns with vigour. The garrisons have already thrown a number of bombs and bullets on our works. We are beginning to place our cannon before the walls of Conde."

On Wednesday last, the commanders and officers of the corps of French emigrants, in the pay of Great-Britain, embarked at Greenwich, on board a frigate provided by government for that purpose. She immediately sails for the continent, where these officers are to levy their corps at the places which have been pointed out to them.

The inhabitants of the Prussian Duchy of Cleves have offered to compound for their personal services in the field, by a voluntary subscription. The elector of Cologne has ordered all the parish priests in his dominions, to enforce prince Cobourg's late address, from the pulpit.

Orders were sent to Coblenz on the 15th, to get two flying bridges ready with all speed. Three Austrian regiments had arrived there by water from Worms, and from a position which the French had taken near Treves, it was imagined that a part of them would march towards Mentz.

The articles put in requisition by the French in Brabant are as follow; the whole of the harvest; a part of the horses, oxen, sheep, &c. the sugar, soap, brandy, cheese, linen, leather, iron, lead, pot-ashes, &c. The assignats are there on par.

Much apprehension is entertained that the French will send a speedy reinforcement of troops to Guadalupe, to succour those who have got possession of Grande-Terre. Our government will, without doubt, look to this, and act accordingly.

The Russian fleet of men of war, arrived off the Firth of Forth, are come from Archangel, and we believe are bound to the Baltic. They are new ships, built at Archangel; but we do not understand they are come hither to co-operate with our fleet.

The Polanders make a better stand than could well have been expected, considering the powerful armies they had to oppose. In one attack they were so successful, as to get hold of the Prussian military chest, containing eighty thousand Polish guilders. Every honest man must, however, observe with regret, that immense fresh bands are on their march against that injured and insulted people—but the battle is not always to the strong!

Vilna, in Lithuania, has, it is said, been taken by storm by the Russians—a great slaughter of the unfortunate Poles was the consequence.

Sept. 1. By our letters from Vienna, it appears, that a demand has been made by our court of fifty thousand Imperial troops, to be paid by Great-Britain.—Thus it is not the emperor who entreats us to subsidize him, but we who entreat him to allow us to support those troops which are fighting in a cause in which he is more deeply concerned than we are.

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.

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.

The BRITISH ARMY.

Camp near Breda, August 22.

The prince of Orange visited Breda, and inspected the inundations, which have at length succeeded perfectly. Every thing remains quiet in camp. It is ge-

nerally reported that the French have retreated from Antwerp, after having stripped the town of every thing that is valuable.

Sunday, August 24.

Late last night an order was issued for the reserve ammunition and heavy baggage to march this morning, which they accordingly did at 7 o'clock. Their rout is not known. This makes us suppose we shall not remain much longer in our present position; the more so as the inundations at Breda have succeeded. The presence of the army is no longer necessary.

Early this morning a patrol consisting of 800 horse and 200 infantry, with four pieces of Hessian flying artillery, was sent out to reconnoitre. Upon coming near the village of — they received information that a piquet of 500 French were in it; they accordingly made the necessary arrangements for surrounding the village, and taking the Carmagnols prisoners, when unfortunately a sergeant of the 16th light dragoons deserted to the enemy, who by this means were enabled to escape. This evening the army was under arms to salute the prince and princess of Orange.

Monday, August 25.

This morning a soldier of the eighth dragoons was shot in front of the encampment for firing at his commanding officer. The ceremony was solemn and affecting.—He was conducted along the whole line, under an escort of his own corps, and was shot by a party of his own troop. After he was shot, the whole army marched past the body, which was afterwards buried.

It is generally believed the army will remain here for a few days longer. The flying hospital is ordered to be removed to Gorcum.

Tuesday, August 26.

An order is just issued for no one to stir out of camp, but be ready to turn out at a moment's warning. We hear a cannonade towards our right;—it is said, that owing to the information, the sergeant of light dragoons, who deserted, gave the enemy, that they had attacked the out posts at or near Gilu. Fourteen squadrons of cavalry have been ordered out.

Two o'clock.

The firing has ceased—but we have not heard the result.

BELFAST, September 1.

On the 24th of August the firing at Sluys ceased of a sudden. It was not known at Flushing on the 25th, whether the town had surrendered or not.

It appears by some accounts which we have seen from America, that governor Simcoe had retired on the approach of general Wayne, without waiting to risk an engagement.

The lord mayor of London has officially announced that the riots are terminated and that London is tranquil.—So great were the apprehensions of government during the riots, that the guns at the Tower were loaded with grape shot, and every preparation made to repel an attack in case it should be attempted.

DUBLIN, August 11.

As the departure of the cavalry of this kingdom ordered for foreign service has been countermanded, it is imagined, government has begun to relax in its ardour for continental hostilities, and has, at least for the present campaign, relinquished all hopes of penetrating to Paris, and dissolving the government of the Jacobins. It being, however, the doctrine of Pitt, that all possible calamities are to be endured sooner than that this salutary object should not be accomplished, the public are to hold themselves in readiness for the imposts, loans, levies and requisitions of the next meeting of parliament.

The late intelligence of hostilities having commenced between the British and American forces on the banks of the Miami, has given a considerable alarm to the commercial world, as exportations to an immense amount have been made to the United States since the arrival of Mr. Jay in London, and the prospect that was afforded to the public of a speedy settlement of the existing differences. It seems unaccountable, why the negotiation has been so long protracted, when both parties appear so anxious for the continuance of peace.

The severe ordinances issued by the French commissioners in Belgium, against pillaging, are well calculated to secure the affections of their newly fraternized fellow-citizens, and will, not less powerfully than their swords, smooth the way to further acquisitions.

Sept. 3. The conduct of the empress of Russia in respect to Great-Britain is somewhat extraordinary. For near eighteen months she has amused her and the allies with insignificant promises of assistance, attended by no performance whatever, and now she sends six sail of the line and four frigates to Leith Roads (whether to act with Britain or not, is unknown) whilst at the same time she publishes a proclamation, prohibiting the importation of all English steel and hardware, and allows only to the first of next April for that already imported to be sold.

The prohibition of our manufactures of steel and hardware is apparently a hostile measure. If, indeed, those manufactures were in any state of perfection in Russia, we might look upon it as a patriotic protection of their own artisans; but it is well known that though that country, and its neighbour Sweden produce excellent iron and copper, yet the natives have made very slow advances to perfection in the manufacture of them. They are absolutely unable to effect that neatness, strength and beauty, in any one species of hardware that British and Irish workmen are capable of giving it. Since, therefore, this prohibition is not for the purpose of protection of their own wares, it must be meant for the end of injuring the nation of which Russia insidiously calls herself an ally; or to give a preference to German artists, as a compliment

to the emperor, her accomplice in the robbery of Poland, to induce him to be an hearty affiliate in the tripartite plunder of that unhappy country.

The French, without having yet penetrated into Holland, have produced an immense degree of mischief. The loss which must ensue in consequence of the general inundation is calculated at many millions; a loss which that country will not be able to recover for a considerable number of years.

NEWBURYPORT, October 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rutland (Vermont) to his friend in this town, dated September 24, 1794.

"I find from what information I am able to obtain, that a revolution is on foot in Lower Canada. The French tired of vassalage, are about emancipating themselves from their intolerable task-masters the British; should this happen, the province of Canada will become a very easy conquest to the arms of the United States and the cause of war on our western frontiers very easily removed. The Canadians say they want nothing to carry their plan into complete effect, but persons of enterprize and perseverance, to take the lead."

PROVIDENCE, October 16.

Last week passed through this town, on their way to Philadelphia, Sieur Ibrahim and Mahomed Ben Ali—two subjects of the dey of Algiers—the former late a captain of a frigate, and the latter his lieutenant. They are at present soliciting permission of the dey to return home; it being dangerous for them to remain after having been taken, although by a superior force. They are gentlemen of respectable families, and from the grateful and very affecting manner in which they received the attentions paid them here, there is no doubt, if they should receive the desired permission, they will be of service to our unfortunate countrymen now prisoners in Algiers.

LANSINGBURGH, October 21.

The New-York Herald mentions intelligence having been received there of the evacuation of Fort Miami, by major Campbell. This report is confirmed by a person of this town, who left Montreal Friday before last, who says, that the news had been received there direct, and that it was spoken of publicly as having been done so, as they term him, "the d—d rebel general," (Wayne). Our informant further adds, that about a week previous to his leaving Montreal, the garrison and inhabitants had been much alarmed at the disaffection of the Canadians, who went so far as to embody on an island not far from the town, to the number of 7 and 800; their object being, as was supposed, the release of ten or twelve persons, Canadians, loyalists, and from the United States, who had been imprisoned for words spoken disrespectful of the government. The garrison lay on their arms for several days, and the inhabitants equipped and ordered to appear at a moment's warning; but from the want of resolution in the chiefs of the insurrection, they dispersed without making any attempts, and all appeared tranquil when he left the place. It was the determination of those within the walls, in case of an assault, to have put the prisoners to death on the spot. The prejudice of the Canadians is so great against the English, it is thought that had they forced their way into town, every person who was not French would have fallen a victim to their fury.

The person further adds, that colonel Fitch, the custom officer at St. John's, is said to have been too lenient to the illicit traders from the United States, and broken: Patrick Conroy, now fills that office, and has adopted the most rigorous measures to prevent any illicit intercourse between the United States and Canada. He is constantly attended by upwards of fifty dependants night and day, who guard all the avenues. Several persons have met with severe losses since the new arrangements.

The last accounts from the army against the insurgents are, that they are at Carlisle, consist of between 17 and 18,000, and healthy.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.

By Paris papers, to the 16th of August, brought by the ship Hope, captain Chadwick, arrived yesterday from Bordeaux, which place she left the 21st of August, it appears that Mr. Monroe was received by the national convention.

The convention declared that they received the citizen James Monroe, as the minister plenipotentiary of the American republic, and the speech addressed by him to the president of the convention, with the answer of the president, were ordered to be translated into all the languages.

Extract of a letter from Bedford, October 19, 1794.

"We are encamped at this place about 7000 strong, and shall proceed to Pittsburgh, in three or four days—we are healthy since our arrival here, and have day to do by day and night, in riding after the enemies to the peace, the liberty and prosperity of our country. Two nights ago we picked up ten of these anarchists, and a large party of our troop now out, have been riding all night to cross the Allegany mountain, in order to apprehend some notorious offenders.—Our duty is become so hard, that our straw beds are very comfortable at night. About thirty miles south of us (at Fort Cumberland) is an army of 5000 men, I hope they will not form a junction with us, as provisions are scarce—we are in great want of sugar, chocolate, brandy and wine, neither of them to be bought here; nor have we had a sutler to the army, though much wanted."

Oct. 30. Last evening a party of the Philadelphia light horse arrived in town from Bedford, having in

custody four persons, arrested, charged with high treason and laws of the United States lodged in the goal of the city.

The escort consists of Messrs. Doolap, Singer, and McCord on Wednesday the 22d time the advance of the march westward, and the on Thursday. The left of Cumberland at the same time

Annapolis, 1794.

On Tuesday a sufficient number of the House of Delegates the honourable Matthew T. Speaker.

David Kerr, Henry John Goldsborough, jun. gates to represent Talbot county.

John Mitchell, Joshua John Clarke, Esquires, and 17.

On Tuesday last the guineas was run for over two by Mr. Taylor's Grace.

Yesterday the subscription was run for, over the fact Ridgely's horse Cincinnati

THE VOLUNTEER COMPANY meet on Saturday next, at the parade near the church is expected that every man that day.

By order ARCHIBALD

THE subscriber requests that he has received assortment of MEDICINE, rinds, sugar candy, Span pungent smelling bottles, eau de luce, eau de l'op, cephalic sauff, ess soap, arnotto, patent plaster, essence of burg, chial, embagraris, orient, Asiatic tooth powders, rity of other medicines of which he will dispense, at his medicinal the market.

November 4, 1794.

By the COMMITTEE of JUSTICE will on, to hear complaints By order

November 5, 1794.

By the COMMITTEE during this session until 3 o'clock in the room of the House of By order

November 5, 1794.

Six Dollars

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November 4, 1794.

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October 14, 1794.

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from Bedford, having in

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,
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.

Annapolis, November 6.
On Tuesday a sufficient number of members appearing, the House of Delegates met, and made choice of the honourable **Matthew Tighman**, Esquire, for their speaker.
David Kerr, **Henry Johnson**, **John Harwood**, and **John Goldsborough, jun.** Esquires, are elected delegates to represent Talbot county in the general assembly.
John Mitchell, **Joshua Driver**, **Joseph Douglas**, and **John Clarke**, Esquires, are elected for Caroline county.

On Tuesday last the Jockey Club purse of forty guineas was run for over the course near this city, and won by Mr. Taylor's Gray Diomed. And, Yesterday the subscription purse of forty-five pounds was run for, over the same course, and won by Mr. Ridgely's horse Cincinnatus.
* * * **THE VOLUNTEERS** belonging to the **FIRST VOLUNTEER COMPANY**, of this city, are requested to meet on Saturday next, agreeable to the act of assembly, on the parade near the church, at three o'clock, P. M. It is expected that every volunteer will give his attendance on that day.
By order,
ARCHIBALD VAN-HORN, Secretary.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has received, and added to his former assortment of **MEDICINES**, as follows, Sago, tamarinds, sugar candy, Spanish liquorice, Hungary water, pungent smelling bottles, British oil, Anderson's pills, eau de luce, eau de luce in cut bottles, ground itop-pers, cephalic snuff, essential salt of lemon, Windfor soap, arnotto, patent blacking, white wax, court plaster, essence of burgamot, lavender, lemon, mar-chal, embarris, oriental, imperial, royal violet, and Assic tooth powders, tooth brushes, &c. with a variety of other medicines too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms, at his medicinal shop, in Church-street, near the market.
THOMAS EDGAR.
November 4, 1794.

By the **COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE**.
THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit every day during this session, to hear complaints.
By order,
C. WAYMAN, Clk.
November 5, 1794.

By the **COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS**.
THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS will sit every day, during this session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the committee room of the House of Delegates.
By order,
A. GOLDER, Clk.
November 5, 1794.

Six Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Bladenburgh, on the second of November, 1793, a negro man named **FRANK**, about twenty-two years old, five feet six inches high, well made, a full faced fellow, has not much beard; his dress I cannot describe, being so long gone; he may have a forged pass and pass as a free man, as he is an artful rogue; he was seen in Annapolis a small time since. Whoever brings him home shall receive the above reward, if secured in any goal, so that I get him, **FOUR DOLLARS**.
All matters of vessels and others are forewarned carrying him off, or harbouring him at their peril.
ALEXANDER JACKSON.
November 4, 1794.

To be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE, for Ready Money, 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.

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.

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,
TRACT of LAND, called **GOVER'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, } Commis-
WILLIAM WOOD, } sioners.
PHILEMON L. CHEW, }

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,
ABOUT FORTY HOGSHEADS OF INSPECTED TOBACCO.
JOHN FORBES, Attorney for
ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Ad-
ministratrix of **THOMAS HOW RIDGATE**.
October 22, 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 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.

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. **TWENTY DOLLARS** current money will be paid for each, on being committed to goal, so that the owners get them again.
HENRY TUBMAN,
JOHN R. ADAMS,
WILLIAM WHEATLY.
October 22, 1794.

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.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **A 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, }

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.

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,
TRACT of LAND, called **GOVER'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, } Commis-
WILLIAM WOOD, } sioners.
PHILEMON L. CHEW, }

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, October 21, 1794.
Gabriel Peterfon Vanborn, } THE complainant, Ga-
vs. } briel Peterfon Van-
William Willett. } horn, 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 **Vanborn**, in fee, a tract of land, in Prince-George's county, called **Scott's Fancy**, containing 117 acres, for the consideration of two hundred pounds, and two horses with a stage waggon.
He states, that the said **William Willett**, hath removed from this state, out of the reach of the process of this court; and it is thereupon 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 application 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.
Test. **SAMUEL H. HOWARD,**
Reg. Cur. Can.

PROPOSALS,
For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,
A NOVEL,
IN ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,
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 6s in boards, or 8s4 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 enclosures, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders agreeable to law.
JOHN WELSH, of ROBERT.
Anne-Arundel Manor, October 23, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Port-Tobacco, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of January next.
JOHN B. TURNER, William Hamilton, Charles county; Messrs. Alexander Crain, and Co. James A. Corry, merch. Newport.
ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.
October 1, 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 overrated by the assessors of said county.
By order,
NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk. Com.

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

P. FITZHUGH takes the liberty of informing those 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 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.

Teachers of Music.

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

Annapolis, October 12th, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,
STUEBEN'S
MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

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 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, 1795, 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.

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.

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.

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.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marborough, 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 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 expenses, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

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

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

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

RICHARD MASON.

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

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

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 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 goal, so that I get him again, shall receive **SIX DOLLARS REWARD**, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

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

July 15, 1794.

WANTED.

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

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 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.

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.

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 practicing 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.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The person or persons who engraved the plate.

The printer or printers of the bills.

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

Wm. PATTERSON, President

of the Bank of Maryland.

Baltimore, April 7, 1794.

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

FISHER & COLE,

BOOK-SELLERS, BOOK-BINDERS, and STATIONERS,

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

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

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

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

NOW in the PRESS, and speedily will be PUBLISHED,

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

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

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

(Lth YEAR.)

MAK

OPPENHE

RISK engaged in our environment on both sides daily reinforced. I apprehend not be able sufficient force to resist their Imperial miners arrived here to march to Mentz to-morrow works which were damaged by the Prussians. General and night to make the most constantly engaged with surprised the Prussians through treachery. They took upwards of 80 prisoners tempt last night, much upon found out, they were I. We now hear an almost we suppose to proceed from

V I E N N

After the two British with baron Thugut and presented to the emperor embourg. Yesterday they conference of the minister Aug. 18. A great number treason and sedition, are seized; and thrown into rank are among those great number of those who accomplices of the conspirators brought to this capital from Klagenferth, and Brunn. It is said to have been found prisoners, which disfigure

A L E S S A N

The French army has determined to send a part of their several divisions of Croats, marched through Alti, Mozzo, between Cuiver Peiso, where they movement has been the other battalions to some other troops have Lombardy.

B E R N

The cruel scenes attended are not confined to the 4th of this month, the damned fifty-four persons four of whom have been and thirty-one condemned property confiscated. deduced the council of Berne

"We the AVOWERS of the city and republic of Geneva. That we have constantly taken and intimate relations nexions of neighbourhood of calamities, of which extent, the duration, moment that we had peace and tranquillity order of things, which announced to us, the rich, a band of tumult thrown by main force, ly; they violated pri and dragged them to committed even against manner such as seems description of religion its great supporter. against the will of f times were pointed against persons and p of forms established Geneva waits in cor guinary men who of the lives and so paring for her.

"We see with city whose happiness of our cares, and interests our own But the knowledge participation of ma

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 13, 1794.

OPPENHEIM, August 21.

RISK engagements are daily fought in our environs, which cost many lives on both sides. The French receive daily reinforcements, so that it is apprehended here that the Germans will not be able to muster together a sufficient force to resist their operations. This day 300 Imperial miners arrived here from Manheim, who are to march to Mentz to-morrow, in order to restore the works which were damaged in the siege of that place by the Prussians. General Ruchel is obliged both day and night to make the most obstinate resistance, and is constantly engaged with the enemy. The French surprised the Prussians the night before yesterday, through treachery. They killed several of them, and took upwards of 80 prisoners; they made another attempt last night, much upon the same plan, but it being found out, they were repulsed.

We now hear an almost incessant cannonade which we suppose to proceed from Manheim.

VIENNA, August 13.

After the two British negotiators had a conference with baron Thugut and field-marshal Lascy, they were presented to the emperor on the 10th instant, at Luxembourg. Yesterday they were also present at a great conference of the ministers of state.

Aug. 18. A great number of persons suspected of treason and sedition, are constantly and very secretly seized, and thrown into prison. Several persons of rank are among those prisoners, and some days ago a great number of those who are supposed to be the accomplices of the conspirators taken up here, were brought to this capital from Lemberg, Prague, Linz, Klagenferth, and Brunn. A list of all the conspirators is said to have been found in the papers of one of the prisoners, which diffused much light upon this affair.

ALESSANDRIA, August 9.

The French army having made some new movements, has determined the Imperials in our districts to send a part of their troops towards Mondovi. Several divisions of Croats, Huns, &c. have accordingly marched through Aiti, Alba and Cherasco, towards Monzo, between Cunco and Mondovi, near the river Peiso, where they will probably encamp. This movement has been the occasion of the march of several other battalions to Aiti and Nizza-della-Paglia; some other troops have also arrived from Austrian Lombardy.

BERNE, August 11.

The cruel scenes attending the revolution of Geneva are not confined to the first days of it. Again, the 4th of this month, the revolutionary tribunal condemned fifty-four persons of different ages and ranks, four of whom have been shot, one of them hanged, and thirty-one condemned to banishment, and all their property confiscated. These circumstances have induced the council of Berne to publish the following

PROCLAMATION.

"We the AVOWERS, the Little and Great Council of the city and republic of Berne, &c. make known by these presents—
 "Public fame has sufficiently informed us of the deplorable scenes which have overwhelmed the city of Geneva. That republic, in whose prosperity we have constantly taken an interest, resulting from long and intimate relations as allies, and the habitual connections of neighbourhood, is delivered up to unheard of calamities, of which it is not possible to foresee the extent, the duration, or the consequences. At the moment that we had reason to hope for the return of peace and tranquillity; by the establishment of the new order of things, which the government had solemnly announced to us, the same as had the Canton of Zurich, a band of tumultuous men attacked and overthrew by main force, public liberty and personal safety; they violated private houses, arrested individuals, and dragged them to prison. These violences were committed even against the ministers of religion, in a manner such as seemed to announce the intended proscription of religion, in a city hitherto remarked as its great supporter. Citizens were sacrificed even against the will of the majority of voters. New victims were pointed out; new attempts were made against persons and property, even in despite of oaths, of forms established, and the laws of the State; and Geneva waits in consternation the fate which the sanguinary men who have usurped the right of disposing of the lives and fortunes of all the citizens are preparing for her.
 "We see with extreme grief the sad destiny of a city whose happiness has been at all times the object of our cares, and which, by its proximity, so nearly interests our own state and that of all Switzerland. But the knowledge we have gained of the criminal participation of many individuals of our own country

aggravates still more our grief and indignation. Our paternal solicitude for the safety and honour of our country not permitting us to tolerate on our territory these men sullied with crimes, we by the present publication, interdict their entrance into our territories; and will; that all those of our subjects who shall be known to have had any part in these atrocious scenes, be instantly denounced and seized, referring to ourselves to pronounce the chastisement which their culpable conduct, in a city so long our ally, merits. We doubt not, dear and faithful citizens, that participating in the same sentiments that animate us, you will redouble your activity and zeal in the execution of this present ordinance."

DANTZIC, August 18.

Many of the most skilful Prussian engineers have received orders to repair, by post, to the king of Prussia's head quarters before Warsaw. They are to be paid all extra charges and costs, and a proper indemnification. Those Prussian engineers who reside in the east or west Prussia, are already arrived.

The Prussian bailiwick of Tanoggen, in Lithuania, has been again delivered from the Poles by major-general Von Schenk without any bloodshed. The armed Polish peasants who were found there were all set at liberty.

On the 21st inst. the king of Poland received a letter from our monarch, and a summons was dispatched to general Orlow, the commandant of Warsaw, by general Schwerin, desiring the commandant to spare Warsaw, and to put a stop to the farther effusion of human blood. General Orlow answered, "that as long as the generalissimo Kosciusko was posted between Warsaw and the Prussian army, that capital could not dispose of its fate."

Stanislaus Augustus answered the king of Prussia, in a letter, principally to this purport: "That Warsaw, even in case of resistance, would the less deserve the rigorous treatment with which it was threatened, as its resistance did not depend on itself, as long as Kosciusko should defend the avenues." His Polish majesty also professes his attachment to the cause of his country, saying, "That his life was not in the least dearer to him than that of any of the citizens or inhabitants of Warsaw; and conjuring the king of Prussia not to harbour any emotions of resentment or vengeance, equally contrary to the example which kings ought to set to nations, and injurious to his Prussian majesty's own character."

The Russians are said to be already at Grodno.

WESEL, August 21.

The German Gazette here contains the following account from Coblenz:

A courier was sent from Ham to Verona to inform the count of Provence that count Artois was invited by the king of England to repair to London, where he is to have some conferences with the king and Mr. Pitt. The Gazette also says, that the son of Louis the XVIth is to be proclaimed king, and Monsieur Regent.

FILBOURG, August 28.

Yesterday we had a very brisk action with the enemy, who attacked our out posts at Goirle and Gellot. They have made major Linfingen, of the Hanoverians, a prisoner, whose impetuosity precipitated him into this misfortune. A number of Hanoverians were left dead on the field in this sharp contest, and many have been desperately wounded.

Yesterday about 500 of the enemy advanced towards Hilvarenbeck, and on their return threatened to attack with great force.

In truth, it must be said, that strict discipline is observed among the enemy; and theft is seldom heard of among the Sans Culottes.

At Lommel, some of the requisition men, (an advanced corps) committed some excesses; but on the arrival of the remainder of the army, the magistrates represented the business to the commander, who ordered them immediately to be shot.

Two large columns of the French are stationed at Arendock.

COBLENZ, August 13.

All the redoubts in these environs are put in a proper state of defence. Many of the people of Coblenz look out for lodgings in this valley, or send their effects hither. The elector continues still at Coblenz. The castle of Manntaubaur has been fitted up for his reception, and several carriages, horses, &c. were sent thither yesterday; if affairs do not turn out worse, his serene highness will certainly not quit Coblenz.

Two large columns of the French are stationed at Arendock.

The French have entered Treves. The Austrians made the most obstinate resistance in the redoubts of Pelligen. By the desire of the Austrian general Melas, the inhabitants of Treves supplied the Austrians with

provisions and other refreshments. The French were twice obliged to clear away their dead before they could renew the attack. But the want of artillery and of troops, who could not be relieved from the posts they occupied, obliged the Austrians to retreat, and to evacuate Treves. They retreated over the Moselle to Hertzrodt, and their van and the artillery had already reached Wittlich, when they suddenly received orders to advance again.

When the French entered Treves, the magistracy went in procession to meet them, and craved protection. A proclamation was afterwards issued inviting the burghers to keep themselves quiet, and to deliver up their arms; on which condition they might rely upon protection. The abbots, deans, monks, secular priests and the nuns, mostly fled, except a few of them who still remain.

The number of fugitive inhabitants is but small, as the day before the capture of Treves general Blankenstein issued a proclamation, purporting that it would be useless to pack up effects, as it would occasion unnecessary apprehensions, and there was nothing to fear from the French. Nevertheless, several ships, laden with emigrants, wines and other effects, arrived here. The Clementine seminary sent off four ships freighted with wines and other effects, but the library of that seminary and of the university could not be saved.

The French exacted from Treves a contribution of 1,000,000 of livres, 4000 pair of shoes, and 4000 pair of boots; they raise redoubts; they are posted upon the height called Maxberg, facing that city. They are said to be 40,000 strong. The alarm and terror are very great on account of the great number of fugitives. Meanwhile we do not think that they will undertake any thing farther against our district; but we suppose their chief design is to make the prince of Cobourg cross the Rhine.

HAERLEM, August 23.

After the Austrian garrison had evacuated the fortres of Namur and its citadel, leaving only 250 behind; the Austrian commandant declared to the government, that he had orders to surrender Namur, as soon as any strong hostile corps should approach. The government, finding that the enemy were actually approaching, sent a deputation to meet the French general, to offer him the keys of the place, and to conclude a capitulation. General Jourdan who commanded the French, returned for answer, the safety of property, and liberty of worship and opinions should be the capitulation which he would grant the burghers of Namur.

A few hours after the French entered the city. The first day they demanded 10,000 rations of bread, and 4000 rations of forage. Eight thousand men were also quartered upon the burghers.

On the 2d day, the city was obliged to furnish 1400 mattresses, and an equal number of blankets, and other necessary bedding.

On the 3d day, every inhabitant received orders to give in a faithful inventory of all the effects contained in his house, except furniture; but every thing that comes under the denomination of necessaries or provisions, was ordered to be given in, wine alone not included, and above all things, all the copper, tin, iron and steel. The shopkeepers and dealers were particularly summoned to present a list of all their merchandize, and to sell them at the usual current market price, under pain of being shot in case any thing should be found concealed on making a search. All these inventories were delivered up to a commissioner at the town house.

On the 4th day, it was proclaimed that every thing should be paid in Brabantine assignats, and that those assignats should be even received in payment of old debts, under pain of death to those who should refuse taking them.

On the 5th day, the merchant's were requested to send several hundred pieces of linen, several hundred pieces of cloth, a great deal of hardware, especially steel wags, to be delivered up at the town house, agreeable to every one's inventory.

All those goods were paid for readily, and with usual allowance in assignats, put on board ships, and sent up the river Maese. These proceedings still go on daily, while the troops observe, on the other hand, the strictest order. All the provisions are equally distributed between the troops and the inhabitants at the price fixed by the maximum.

They also bring supplies of bread and cattle from the interior, as there is not enough of it here.

AMSTERDAM, August 29.

It is reported here that there has been a smart action between the advanced posts beyond Breda, and that the enemy are advancing in several columns.

I have just seen letters from Switzerland, that may be relied upon, which mention, that the French found 27 very valuable merchantmen in the port of St. Sebastian.

LIEBAU, August 8.

On the 6th instant, about 12,000 Poles, mostly regular troops marched with 30 cannons and 2 mortars upon Liebau.

The Russians posted themselves before the town, but were soon overpowered by the Polish troops, who killed and drowned a great number of them.

WARSAW, August 11.

The city of Warsaw itself is not bombarded yet; the Poles have four strong camps before Warsaw, commanded by Kosciusko and three other generals, who have Kosciusko for their chief. The Poles have several other camps which keep up an incessant fire upon the Prussians.

The city of Prague, on the other side of the Vistula, is fortified in the same manner as Warsaw. All is quiet in Warsaw, the king is in favour with the patriots, and has presented the national council with his last jewels, chiefly for the purpose of casting cannon. The king has demanded a passport of the national council, in order to repair to the camp of Kosciusko, which was refused him at the present juncture.

In Volhynia, near Kozemina, an action has taken place between our troops and the Russians, in which the latter lost their military chest with 80,000 Polish florins.

PORTSMOUTH, August 31.

Yesterday several Spaniards and Touloune, who had been employed to assist in clearing the Impetueuse, of 74 guns, one of the French ships captured by lord Howe's fleet on the 11th of June, were taken up on suspicion of having wilfully set fire to the same, and were examined before a magistrate, when it clearly appeared to have happened entirely from accident, as the men had that day been shovelling out the damaged powder from the magazine with iron bound shovels, and it is imagined one of them struck fire against some of the nails, which occasioned the accident. The Impetueuse was supposed to be worth 30,000l. and though not the largest, was looked upon as the finest ship of the six taken by lord Howe.

LONDON, September 5.

The mail due yesterday arrived this morning. It has brought no intelligence from Paris of a later date than that contained in the Courier of yesterday. We have, however, received the following important letter from Nimeguen, by which it appears that the French are advancing in great force against Bois le Duc, and that the heavy baggage of the English is to be conveyed to a situation between Thiel and Bommel.

Nimeguen, August 26.

This morning arrived an express requiring the presence of the members of one of the principal states of the province, to consult upon the expedience of summoning the states which had adjourned for eight days.—This step is occasioned by the approach of 27,000 of the enemy who are marching towards Bois le Duc.—A great alarm has taken place, but it begins to subside in consequence of information, that the Austrians continue in the neighbourhood of Maastricht.

It was nevertheless apprehended at Manheim, that the French purposed making a false attack on the Maire, while their real intention is to advance with their principal force against Maastricht, Venlo, Grave and Nimeguen. We hope that these conjectures may prove unfounded. The Hanoverian artillery is coming to Nimeguen, and the heavy baggage of the English is conveying between Thiel and Bommel, escorted by a body of English Houlans, commanded by a notorious patriot of this country, who, after the revolution of 1787, found means to obtain a commission in the service of Great-Britain.

The king of Prussia is said to have made a peremptory demand on the Germanic empire, of payment of the expences incurred by the re capture of Mentz which he estimates at nearly three millions of thalers.

A ship of the line burnt.—At half past five o'clock on Friday evening, one of the French ships, Impetueuse, of 80 guns, captured by earle Howe's fleet, lying along the Dock-yard at Portsmouth, was discovered to be on fire. The flames burst out with great fury, and caused much alarm for the safety of the Northumberland, of 74 guns, which was moored along side; but her cables being instantly cut, she swung off instantly in the stream without receiving any damage.

By one of the coaches which left Portsmouth at five o'clock on Saturday morning, we are happy to learn, that the flames were got under by nine o'clock, on Saturday morning, and by twelve the fire was perfectly extinguished. The Impetueuse was burnt to the water's edge. Some lives are supposed to have been lost: The Northumberland was twice on fire and saved by the most wonderful exertions.

The count d'Artois, as we some time ago stated, is on his way to England, for the purpose of taking upon him the command of the emigrant corps now raising in this country, and destined for an expedition against France.

There are a number of counterfeit half guineas in circulation, of the date of 1787; well imitated, rounded on the edge, and the milling coarse; they are made of silver, strongly gilt, but are easily distinguished from real coin by their want of weight.

Sept. 6. By the Corunna mail which arrived this morning, we have the following important intelligence, of so late a date as the 22d of August, from a correspondent at Bilbao, which sufficiently overturns every thing that was advanced yesterday, respecting the further progress of the French in the Spanish territory, south west of Bayonne:

The enemy, it appears, had advanced to Tolosa, in a body of 2500 men, near which place they were at-

tacked by the Spaniards, and totally cut to pieces, orders having been issued that no quarter should be given. The same dreadful example was made of all who were found wearing any republican badges at Tolosa, and this is in consequence of the recent discovery of a plot to surrender the frontier provinces, at the head of which were the Spanish deputy, generals Romero, Michelena and Barbachano, assisted by a great number of their creatures dispersed through Guiposcoa, Biscay and Navarre; most of the latter have been executed, several at Bilbao, and others at Pampeluna.

The three principals involved in this affair are with their friends the French at Fontarabia and St. Sebastian, against which places an army of 17,000 men was preparing to march, in full confidence of recovering them both within a month from the above date, and of punishing, as an example to traitors, all those concerned in sacrificing their country to the ambition of its otherwise impotent invaders.

This formidable conspiracy having been discovered, and thus entirely defeated, no apprehensions whatever are entertained for the safety of the Spanish territory.—The proclamation for the inhabitants to arm en masse, has already produced in the different provinces an immense army; in Biscay, the volunteers assembled amount to 27,000 men; and in every great town, throughout the kingdom, the people of property have voluntarily brought forward their effects in support of a war, which they consider as carried on not only in defence of the existence of the Spanish nation, but of religious and social order, attacked by a worse than Gothic race of Barbarians.

S A L E M, October 28.

Captain John Fairfield, in the schooner Fishhawk, arrived here on Saturday last, in 23 days from St. Anne's, Guadaloupe. He informs, that on the 23d of September, in the night, the town of Point-Petre was set on fire by some aristocrats in order to favour the attack of the British, who were on the other side of the river; but the republicans were so well prepared to receive them that they were contented with firing from their fort, their cannon and bombs, which were well answered from the different forts in the town. After this, on the 27th, all the forts in Point Petre commenced a tremendous cannonading on the British fort on Windmill-point, and silenced it; in the mean time the French troops crossed the river above and took possession of Gucoff, and a fort defended by four twenty-four pounders, without the least resistance, the British troops fleeing before them. The next day they marched down to Petit-Bourg, on which three British ships of war, then cruising in the bay, run down, and took the troops off and proceeded for Bafeterre, and the French took possession of the town without any resistance.

Previous to and at the time captain Fairfield sailed, the French had so completely surrounded the fort on Windmill point, that it was impossible for them to escape, except by their boats.

A reinforcement was momentarily expected from France, for which the French were anxiously waiting, in order to attack Bafeterre, which they were certain of possessing in a short time. The French have a large number of blacks, who are well disciplined, and make excellent troops.

WHITES-TOWN, October 22.

A gentleman of veracity from the westward, informs, that Brandt, the celebrated Indian chief and warrior, has declared himself an enemy to the United States, and has actually put himself at the head of 200 chosen warriors of the Six Nations, and marched to join the combined Indians opposed to the federal army under general Wayne.

When setting out, Brandt is said to have declared, that success had ever attended his enterprises, and that the moment he could give a general defeat to general Wayne's army, he should be ready and willing to die.—

General Wayne's successes have gained him the ill will of all Upper Canada, as it renders the Indians more exorbitant in their demands for supplies, &c. to be furnished from the British forces. Governor Simcoe is known to curse his good luck, as he terms it.—And it is said by gentlemen lately from Niagara, that this satelite of the British court has actually bid up one hundred guineas to the person that shall lay before him the head or scalp of general Wayne.

RUTLAND, (Vermont) October 21.

Colonel John A. Graham, of Rutland, according to his appointment, from this state (by the protestant episcopal convention) as agent to England, to negotiate the affairs of the church, &c. &c. will leave this place in twenty days, for New-York, where he expects to embark for London.

We have the pleasure here to present to the public, a specimen of printing paper, manufactured from the bark of the Basswood tree, together with an equal proportion of common coarse rags: This is a new discovery, made by colonel Lyon, of Fairhaven, and promises fairly to accelerate the paper making business in this country, as the cost of the bark which abounds in great plenty, is not more than one third as much as the cost of rags.

This paper, for the want of journeymen paper makers in his mill, was made by the hands of the editor, who does not profess a knowledge in the business; besides this, the bark of which it was made, was not properly cured, and fitted for the business, and the paper has never been fixed, but with allum and water; notwithstanding all those disadvantages, it makes a tolerable printing paper. We are very confident that this bark, when it is rightly cured, and properly manufactured, without the assistance of rags, will

make paper, of a quality suitable for common books, paper hangings, &c.

If this discovery should prove advantageous to mankind, we shall be glad to bid the world welcome to it, without the selfish reserve of an exclusive privilege or patent right.

The Rutland paper, made of the Basswood tree, may be seen at Webster and Steel's book store, Albany.

BENNINGTON, October 24. SINGULARITIES.

A correspondent informs, that the first white child born in the town of Worcester, Massachusetts, is now a resident in Orwell in this state, his name is Adajah Rice:—And we are further informed, that in the course of last summer, he cleared a handsome spot of ground for wheat, with his own hands.—Worcester has two handsome meeting houses, and large societies, and has in the course of this man's life, erected and worn out one strong prison, and lately built a spacious new one.

In the course of a few years how rapid has population been in Vermont! At the close of the late American war not a family resided in Shoreham, in this state; there are now upwards of two hundred families, and most of them possessed of handsome improved farms.

LEXINGTON, October 4.

Extract of a letter from John E. King, (who acted as adjutant on the late expedition against the southern Indians, commanded by colonel Whitley) to the editor of this paper; dated Wajington county, September 25, 1794.

"On the 30th of August, colonel William Whitley, arrived at Nashville with 100 well equipped volunteers from Kentucky. A major Orre from Holstein added to that number 60 men, and the territory of Cumberland 440, total 600. At the general rendezvous, colonel Whitley was appointed colonel-commandant; but as major Orre had been mustered into service, and sent on command by governor Blount, it was thought best to muster the men in his name; but Whitley was honoured as commander in camp and in the field. On the 8th of September, the army got in motion and moved 10 miles forward; the 12th made a forced march of 40 miles through Cumberland mountain and cane brakes, lighting themselves with fire brands, and reached the banks of the Tennessee at two o'clock in the morning. Whitley directed the men to make their passage across with all safety and expedition possible; the common method was by rafting some on logs, poles, bunches of cane, &c. at 7 o'clock in the morning, he paraded two hundred and fifty men, including officers, on the south side of Tennessee. This was performed with so much care, that the arms were kept dry and fit for action. He then marched rapidly on the spurs of the mountain, up the river (under the direction of Mr. Findleffon a half breed) in three columns; surrounded the town called Nickajack, at which time he had a small party in ambush opposite the town to receive them on their flight. He rushed precipitately into the town, where were about forty warriors present, and a considerable number above the town, some of which were crossing the river, as they had much corn on the north side.—At the salute (which was the first hint they got) the war shrieks rung through the town, and they made battle with great spirit, but finding themselves repulsed, they took to the river, some in canoes, and some swimming.—The water was soon stained with blood and mingled with brains! The action continued half an hour; our damage was two slightly wounded, we killed fifty-four and took nineteen prisoners, amongst the killed, was old chief Breath, he had a commission from the Spaniards.—The prisoners said we killed all but twelve that were there.

"Colonel Whitley left a sufficient number to take care of the prisoners and to keep possession, and marched himself with the balance of the men, up the river for Running-water-town. The Indians collected in the gap of a mountain, and gave him a fire; he ordered his men to form the line, flank up a steep mountain, while he was amusing them briskly in the centre. He killed one and wounded two, and they broke and run.—He had one badly wounded, but he is likely to recover. He pressed on to the town, but they had fled. It was newly built and in good repair; a large town-house, council-house, war-post, may-pole and silk colours eight feet square. In this town was ninety houses, well fixed on the plunder from the wilderness road, and our settlements; the squaws and children were well dressed in good striped clothes, cotton, linsley, &c.—All was laid in ashes and full spoil made of every thing except 1200 dollars worth divided among the men. There was a sufficient quantity of articles found to prove incontrovertibly, that these Chickamaugee rascals has long been our avowed enemies.—He burned in all 150 houses."

PITTSBURGH, November 1.

We are informed that the federal troops are to rendezvous at Parkinson's ferry, and that the greater part of them have already arrived.

At a meeting of the members of the committees of townships of the four western counties of Pennsylvania, and of sundry other citizens, held at Parkinson's ferry the 24th October, 1794, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.

1st. Resolved, That in our opinion, the civil authority is now fully competent to enforce the laws and to punish both past and future offences, in as much as the people at large are determined to support every description of civil officers in the legal discharge of their duty.

ad. Resolved, may be charged any offence against during the late titled themselves ought immediate authority, in or be any such per render themselves in giving our all as shall not surr 3d. Resolved, spection may in counties of this being offered lers are will Messrs. Will Douglas, and to wait on the foregoing resol (Signed) Attest.

Citizens of the

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ad. Resolved, That in our opinion, all persons who may be charged or suspected with having committed any offence against the United States, or this State, during the late disturbances, (and who have not entitled themselves to the benefit of the act of oblivion) ought immediately to surrender themselves to the civil authority, in order to stand their trial; that if there be any such persons amongst us, they are ready to surrender themselves accordingly, and that we will unite in giving our assistance to bring to justice such offenders as shall not surrender.

3d. Resolved, That in our opinion, offices of inspection may immediately be opened in the respective counties of this survey, without any danger of violence being offered to any of the officers, and that the ditto being willing and ready to enter their skills.

Messrs. William Findley, David Redick, Ephraim Douglas, and Thomas Morton, were then appointed to wait on the president of the United States with the foregoing resolutions.

JAMES EDGAR, Chairman.
ALBERT GALLATIN, secretary.

Citizens of the army advancing to the western country.

Serious intimations are given me that I am considered by you, as greatly criminal in the late insurrection in this country, and that though I may have shielded myself from the law by taking advantage of the terms of the amnesty proposed by the commissioners, and sanctioned by the proclamation of the president, yet that I shall not escape the resentment of individuals, it would seem to me totally improbable that republican soldiers would fully the glory of their voluntary rising by a single intemperate act. Nevertheless, as it would wound me with exquisite sensibility, to be treated with indignity, by words, or looks, short of violence, I beg leave to suggest to you, that it is a maxim of reason, that a man "shall be presumed innocent until the contrary is proved;" and I give you a strong presumption of my innocence, viz. that though having the opportunity of relinquishing the country, I stand firm, and will surrender myself to the closest examination of the judges, and put myself entirely on the merit or demerit of my conduct, through the whole of the unfortunate crisis.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.

Extract of a letter from captain Thompson, of the ship Goddess of Plenty, arrived at the fort, in 14 days from Barbadoes.

"At the moment of sailing from Barbadoes, I was credibly informed that general Graham, or Gray, was captured by the French, at Guadaloupe, with 500 troops under his command; and that it was supposed the Sans Culottes were in full possession of the island."

We hear that about 3000 of the army are on their return from the western expedition.

WINCHESTER, November 3.

Camp at Steeles, 6 miles below the Yoghany River, October 27.

"We have been detained here three days by a furious fall of rain. The order of our line of march from Fort Cumberland to Union, is with 1200 light troops one day in advance of the main body that take this route. We left Fort Cumberland on the 22d, and formed a junction with the troops from Frankfort in Gwynn's five miles this side of Cumberland, where the main body halted the first night, and the light troops under major-general Morgan, proceeded to Snacker's—eleven miles. The army is amply provided with provision and forage to support them a week longer at this place; yet it is the determination of officers and men to proceed to-morrow, let the weather be what it may. We have this moment heard from the last meeting at Parkinson's ferry, held there on Thursday last—their resolution are all submission to the laws, and a determination to give up all those who do not conform in these sentiments. They are extremely alarmed."

BALTIMORE, November 8.

On Thursday evening came to anchor off the fort, the French sloop of war L'Espariate, in 38 days from Rochefort, with dispatches for the French minister.

At this vessel left France the last of September or first of October, papers brought by her must contain very late and important intelligence. We are sorry that such secrecy as to particulars should be observed; and that no other information could be obtained than what has already been anticipated by all; that is, that victory is still the order of the day; that the triumphant Sans Culottes are extending their conquests into the very heart of Spain and Holland; and that the tyranny of Madrid and aristocracy of Amsterdam must quickly pay their last act of homage to the victorious standard of gallic liberty.

We are informed that the above vessel brings news of an army of 100,000 French having entered Spain. It is likewise said, that a French Squadron of the frigates has, for some time past, been cruising among the Orinneys, and captured and destroyed 70 sail of vessels.

Arrived off the fort yesterday evening, the brig Chance, captain Bowen, 25 days from St. Eustatia. Captain Bowen brings a positive confirmation of the complete victory of Laveaux over the British, and of the whole of Guadaloupe being in possession of the French. Off Anguilla, spoke a sloop from New-Haven, with cattle on board, out fifty days.

Captain Stevenson of the schooner Weymouth, arrived at Philadelphia on the 5th instant, informs that on Friday evening last, a few leagues off Sandy-Hook, he saw three French men of war, one of which ap-

peared a very large ship, perhaps about 90 guns, and the other two not altogether so large; but being at a considerable distance, he could not ascertain their force. He was informed by a New-York pilot, that he had seen a French Squadron of nine sail, some of them fifty gun ships, from the banks of Newfoundland, on a cruise, off Sandy-Hook.

Annapolis, November 13.

John Johnson, Thomas Beall, of Samuel, John Cresap and David Lynn, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent Allegany county in the general assembly of this State.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Monday the 15th day of December 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 PRINCIPIO 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 on 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 loss, if any, on a second sale, and all expences 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, November 12, 1794.

By virtue of a decree and order of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer, at PUBLIC SALE, on the PREMISES, on Tuesday the 9th day of December, if fair, if not the first fair day, at one o'clock,

A TRACT of LAND, called BLUE PLAINS, and a smaller one adjoining, called ADDISON'S GOODWILL, lying in Prince-George's county, containing, together, upwards of 500 acres, late the property of GEORGE FRASER HAWKINS, deceased, and now in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM BAYLEY. This land lies on the river Patowmack, nearly opposite to Alexandria, about four miles from the federal city, and in a genteel and agreeable neighbourhood; the land is of a good quality, a great part of it well adapted to farming, and has a sufficiency of timber for its support. The improvements are, a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, corn house, and dairy, and a good tobacco house and barn. There is on another part of the land, a tenement, consisting of a dwelling house (with suitable out houses), at present occupied as a tavern, at which a ferry to Alexandria is kept. These tracts, with the improvements, will be sold together, on the following terms: The purchaser to give bond, with security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for the payment of one half of the purchase money, with legal interest, within one year, and the remainder, with legal interest, within eighteen months from the day of sale.

A plot of the land will be shewn, and further particulars respecting the title and conveyance, will be made known at the sale, which will be at the tavern above described.

W. KILTY, Trustee.

Nov. 7, 1794.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at HENRY HAMMOND'S, on the north side of Severn, on the 20th instant,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANTATIONS UTENSILS, and some STOCK.

November 11, 1794.

Peter Malcolm, } THIS is to give notice, that I have issued out of the general court of the western shore, an attachment against the said Matthew Lodge, and company, agreeable to the act for the better regulating attachments, which said writ is returnable to the next May term, and, that unless the said Matthew Lodge, and company, shall return and discharge their debts, or give bail according to the act aforesaid, that all their real and personal estate will be sold for the satisfaction of their creditors.

PETER MALCOLM.
Annapolis, November 4, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, and to the ADMINISTRATORS of said estate, are requested to make payment, on or before the 20th day of February next, and those having claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, for payment.

HENRY GAITHER, } Administrators.
WILLIAM MERRIKEN, }
November 7, 1794.

In CHANCERY, November 5, 1794.
ORDERED, That the report of HENRY H. CHAPMAN, trustee for the sale of certain lands in Charles county, mortgaged to FORREST and STOPPERT, by BENJAMIN REEDER, be approved, and that the sale by him made of the said lands, on the thirty-first of October last, unto JOHN HAW, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Tuesday in February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of December next.

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

WAS committed to the gaol of Kent county, on or about the 20th of October last, a negro woman called CASS, aged about twenty-five years, lusty and very black; she has with her a male child, and is now pregnant; she says she formerly belonged to Mrs. ANNE WARD, of Harford county, in this State. If the owner does not take her away, on or before the 30th instant, she will be sold for her prison fees.

November 6, 1794. P. REED, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JACOB BRADLEY.
Prince-George's county, October 15, 1794.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has received, and added to his former assortment of MEDICINES, as follows, Sago, tamarinds, sugar candy, Spanish liquorice, Hungary water, pungent smelling bottles, British oil, Anderson's pills, eau de luce, lace in cut bottles, ground stoppers, cephalic snuff, essential salt of lemon, Windtor soap, arnotto, patent blacking, white wax, court plaster, essence of burgamot, lavender, lemon, marachal, ambragris, oriental, imperial, royal violet, and Asiatic tooth powders, tooth brushes, &c. with a variety of other medicines too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms, at his medicinal shop, in Church-street, near the market.

THOMAS EDGAR.

November 4, 1794.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day during this session, to hear complaints.

By order, C. WAYMAN, Clk.

November 5, 1794.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during this session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the committee room of the House of Delegates.

By order,

A. GOLDR, Clk.

November 5, 1794.

To be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE, for Ready Money, 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.

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.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Bladenburgh, on the second of November, 1793, a negro man named FRANK, about twenty-two years old, five feet six inches high, well made, a full faced fellow, has not much beard; his dress I cannot describe, being so long gone; he may have a forged pass and pass as a free man, as he is an artful rogue; he was seen in Annapolis a small time since. Whoever brings him home shall receive the above reward, if secured in any gaol, so that I get him, FOUR DOLLARS.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned carrying him off, or harbouring him at their peril.

ALEXANDER JACKSON.

November 4, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition 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.

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 **STEARLY**, 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, } Trustees.
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 November next, in Port-Tobacco,

ABOUT FORTY HOGSHEADS OF INSPECTED TOBACCO.

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

October 22, 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 TRICKETS**; 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.

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 paid 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.

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.

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.

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.

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**, 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, } Commis-
WILLIAM WOOD, } sioners.
PHILEMON L. CHEW, }

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.

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, October 21, 1794.
Gabriel Peterfon Vanhorn, } THE complainant, **Gabriel Peterfon Van-**
 } horn, applies to this court
 } William Willett. } 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
 } stage waggon.

He states, that the said **William Willett**, hath removed from this state, out of the reach of the process of this court; and it is thereupon 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 application 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.

Tell. **SAMUEL H. HOWARD,**
Reg. Cur. Can.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,
A NOVEL,

IN ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,
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 6/6 in boards, or 8/4 handsomely 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 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-Office, Port-Tobacco, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of January next.

JOHN B. TURNER, William Hamilton, Charles county; Messrs. Alexander Crain, and Co. James A. Corry, merchant, Newport.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.
October 1, 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 overrated by the assessors of said county.

By order,
NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk. Com.

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 Clarkburg. For terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.
Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

STUEBEN'S
MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

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 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, 1795, to receive their proportionate division of assets, then on hand.

ELEANOR DAVIDSON, Administratrix,
of **JOHN DAVIDSON**.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN 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 front 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.

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

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

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

July 15, 1794.

WANTED,

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

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 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.

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.

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

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 20, 1794.

MANHEIM, September 5.

ON the 1st instant a grand council of war was held at the house of Baron de Belderbusch, governor of this city. It was attended by several Austrian and Palatine generals, and is thought to have related to the passage across the Rhine, which is to be immediately effected. For this purpose there are great movements in the Austrian army; and a great number of troops are already passing down the Rhine.

Several corps had reached the vicinity of this city; at the same time that a considerable number of boats, laden with heavy artillery and ammunition, are on their way to Mentz, by the Rhine. The Bavaria Palatine court has consented, that in case of imminent danger, it shall be lawful for as many Austrian troops as may be deemed necessary, to enter Manheim; and that the command in chief of the city shall be surrendered to the prince of Saxe Teichen, who is to have a second in command, the Palatine governor.—French prisoners are daily carried into Mentz; and yesterday 532 from the environs of Franckfort were transported thither.

UPPER RHINE, August 29.

Michaud, general in chief of the French army on the Rhine, by some means or other got into Manheim, of which he took a view, supped and slept in one of the principal inns there. On his departure, he gave a letter to one of the waiters, telling him a servant would call for it in the morning. After some time, nobody calling for the letter, it was opened, and contained the following words in French:—

“Citizens, Michaud, general in chief of the Sans Culottes, supped here last night, and has been at the play at Manheim.”

VIENNA, August 30.

Pursuant to the concluded agreement, England is to pay the emperor a subsidy for 120,000 men for the space of three years. Provisions, accoutrements and carriage, for this great army, are also to be provided for by England. The hereditary provinces are only to furnish 20,000 men, the remainder is to be supplied by recruiting in the empire.

Since the speedy arrival of the marquis of Luchefini, it is assured that our court has resolved seriously to co-operate with Prussia and Russia against Poland, and after having taken possession of Cracow, Sendomir, Lublin and Chelm, which are to be evacuated by the Prussians and Russians, 12,000 men will be sent against Warsaw. It is thought that our Gallician army of 30,000 men has already advanced.

BREDA, September 9.

Yesterday a large party of the French troops, said to consist of 10,000 men, appeared again at Ginneke. They had two four pounders with them, and repulsed our out posts, who, though small in number, defended themselves in the best manner. The skirmishes lasted from five o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon, when the French fell back from Ginneke, which is close to this fortress, with great order and regularity.

About 3000 republicans are encamped, at the distance of one league and a quarter from this place; the rest are cantoned on the heath near Garbroek, where they have established their head quarters.

We cannot think that the French mean to lay siege to this fortress. Their design is thought to be rather upon Maastricht and Bergen-op-Zoom. The French continue to file off in great numbers towards Rosendaal and Oudenbosch.

The French have again re-established the bridge called the Devil's Bridge, situate near the church of the village of Ginneke. Over this bridge, which had been broken down by our troops, a great force of republicans is passing, in order to invest this place closer. The French force which is now in this barony, is said to amount to 40,000 men.

P. S. An engagement is this moment taking place before this city.

PARIS, August 27.

The revolutionary tribunal hold its sittings with great regularity: It is remarked, with much satisfaction, that the extreme rigour with which its sentences were pronounced under the dictatorship of Robespierre, is considerably relaxed. On the 17th and 18th instant, this tribunal liberated several prisoners, and sentenced to death two persons only, Labran and Laurau. The 60 members of the convention, who in 1793 signed a protest against the events of the 31st of May, are still confined; but their affair will be taken into immediate consideration. The total number of prisoners, without reckoning those in the Conciergerie, is 6360. It is calculated that if the tribunal had continued its massacres, at the rate of 40 or 50 per diem, there would, since the 29th of July, have been 1400

persons less in Paris, and probably 3000 prisoners more.

CAPITULATION OF VALENCIENNES.

In the name of the French republic.

Article I. The garrison of Valenciennes shall surrender prisoners of war, and march out with all the honours of war. Being arrived on the glacis of the gate of Mons, they shall lay down their arms, and in forty-eight hours after the signing of the present capitulation, they shall be conducted with an escort to the first post of the Imperial and Dutch armies.

II. The garrison shall give their parole not to serve against the French army, till the said garrison shall be exchanged with equality of number and equality of rank.

III. As soon as the present capitulation shall be signed, the troops of the republic shall take possession of the Mons and Tournay gates, at each of which shall be posted a battalion of grenadiers.

IV. All the effects belonging to the emperor or the garrison, such as artillery, ammunition and provisions, magazines of all kinds, money, papers, memorials, places, instructions relative to the fortifications and mines, shall be faithfully delivered and explained to the troops of the republic, without the least reserve.

V. To that end, an officer of engineers, one of artillery, a war commissary, and a staff officer, shall be chosen, to whom the above-mentioned articles shall be faithfully delivered.

VI. The whole garrison shall retain their baggage, and the necessary hories shall be furnished them for transporting the same.

VII. All the emigrants and deserters shall be delivered up to the troops of the republic.

VIII. The garrison of Valenciennes shall be victualled until their arrival at their respective advanced posts.

IX. Till the moment of the departure of the garrison, no one, whether military or burgher, shall be allowed to go out of the fortrefs, excepting the officers employed in making the inventories of the articles contained in the fortrefs.

X. The sick and wounded of the different corps of the garrisons shall be treated and attended with the known humanity of the French nation, and as soon as they shall be cured, they shall be conducted to the advanced posts of the armies to which they belong, they conforming themselves to the articles of capitulation, and waggons shall be furnished for such as can immediately follow their corps.

Head quarters before Valenciennes, 10th Fructidor, (August 27) the 2d year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

I. The magistrates having been obliged to accept the posts with which they have been invested since the old magistrates left the city, having always conducted themselves well as to what concerned the public welfare, shall be in no wise molested, any more than the peaceable inhabitants, and they shall be left to the enjoyment of their property.

Answer. This article not being of a military competency, shall be referred to the representatives of the people, who will take it into consideration, and ordain as justice requires.

II. The inhabitants, who for some months have abandoned the town through fear, shall be at liberty to return within the term of six months, and in the mean time their goods, furniture and effects, shall remain under the safeguard of the law, and their friends, housekeepers or servants, who shall have the guard of them.

Ans. Referred to the decision of the representatives of the people.

III. The guarantee of quiet possession to all persons of their property, moveable and immoveable.

The same answer.

IV. The debts contracted by the garrison shall be paid by his majesty the emperor as soon as possible, conformably to the proclamation to that effect, signed by general Van Cammeller, commander of the garrison, and the war commissary Lukiwal.

The general commanding the army of the French republic expects, that general Van Cammeller shall employ his endeavours to obtain a speedy payment of said debts.

Lastly, The garrison shall march out of the fortrefs on Saturday, the 30th of August, between 8 and 9 in the morning.

Ans. Agreed to.

LONDON, September 15.

The king of Prussia is said to have been completely defeated by the Poles before Warsaw. The account of a partial victory published at Berlin, serves rather to corroborate than invalidate this report. The general insurrection and success of the Poles, in what the usurper has chosen to call South-Prussia, is certain. Should they get possession of Dantzick and Thorn, they will have the means of receiving all that men of

courage stand in need of to resist oppression—arms and ammunition.

Yesterday a council was held at lord Grenville's office, in Downing-street, which was attended by all the cabinet ministers in town; at four o'clock the council broke up, when the result of the business was sent off to the king, at Weymouth.

Sir Gilbert Elliot is appointed lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Corsica.

Information by the last mails, state it as determined upon, that early in the spring the whole of the Turkish fleet shall be ready to appear in such a force as to render the Turkish navy respectable, and oppose any attempts upon the vessels or ports of the grand Seignior. Not only the ships of the line, but also the frigates and corvettes are getting ready for sea; among the former are several of 80 guns—An hundred gun-boats are likewise getting ready with the utmost expedition.—The grand Seignior has ordered the captain Pacha to forward the preparation of these gun-boats, and the fitting out of the fleet; and it is on this account that his squadron has not sailed to the Archipelago, though the weather has been fine.—The affairs of the French are said to remain upon the same footing, for the firman against their assembling in arms is not regarded at Constantinople, where a national feast was celebrated by a great number of them, and though they were armed, the day passed with the utmost tranquillity.

Sep. 17. Yesterday Mr. Sylvester, the messenger, arrived at the secretary of state's office, with dispatches from the duke of York. Mr. Sylvester left the British army on Friday night, in its position behind Bois-le-Duc. The enemy had not appeared in force in that quarter; the troops expected to remain where they were as long as the weather and their health would permit; but no hopes were entertained of commencing offensive operations.

On Wednesday a French patrol came within a mile of Bois-le-Duc, and carried off a Dutch post of two officers and sixteen dragoons.

Several articles received by the mails yesterday, say, that general Clairfayt declines taking the chief command of the Austrian army on account of ill health; and that general Brown has resigned on the same pretext. From these articles, if well founded, it would appear, that the Austrian generals are as little inclined to continue the war, as the Austrian soldiers have been long said to be.

The accounts from Amsterdam are such as may be expected when the sources of authentic information are stoppt. One says, that twenty-six members of the convention, including Barrere and Collot D'Herbois, have been guillotined; another, that the emperor of Germany has been shot by a Hungarian officer.

Accounts from Berlin of the 6th instant say, that the Prussians took 3 more redoubts before Warsaw on the 28th, and that the Poles were defeated on the day following, in an attempt to regain the ground they had lost; in this attack the Polish colonel Brankowski was killed. Other letters say, the Poles attacked the left wing of the Prussian army on the 30th, but were so warmly received that they left 1000 men upon the place. Ten more redoubts being taken from the Poles on the same day, there was the highest probability that the fate of Warsaw would soon be determined.

Sep. 18. Yesterday arrived a mail from Corunna, which brought letters, giving the very agreeable information that Fontarabia and St. Sebastian had been recovered by the Spaniards, who are making great preparations for the purpose of repulsing the French from their frontier.

The report of the execution of Barrere and twenty-five other members of the convention, which was stated in the Leyden Gazette, and likewise came to this country in several private letters from Holland, brought by the last mail, was yesterday very generally credited. Its strong probability was, however, the chief ground for its belief, for no such particular or circumstantial account has yet come, as can warrant an implicit credit in its authenticity.

A letter from Rotterdam, dated September 9th, to a merchant in Leeds, says, “It is thought there will be a very close engagement in eight or ten days, and as there are already two French regiments come over to the duke of York's army, more are expected to follow, owing to the discontent amongst the French soldiers: I have also information from the Hague, that ten thousand of the emperor's soldiers arrived this day, at or near Bois-le-Duc, to join the armies, and that he will send also in about twenty days upwards of 20,000 more.”

BRITISH ARMY.

Camp near Bois-le-Duc, September 6.

The army remains unmolested in its present position. The French have lately appeared in great force near Breda, but deserters who have recently come in, affirm, that the idea of besieging it is entirely laid aside, at least for this season. A report was for some days prevalent in the camp, that we were immediately to ad-

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vance, and to take up our winter quarters in Flanders, the country we so lately abandoned, but since the news have been confirmed of Valenciennes, Conde and Quesnoy, having surrendered to the enemy, we are less sanguine in our hopes of such a movement taking place.

Sunday, September 7.

The report of this day is, that all ideas of advancing into Flanders during the continuance of the present campaign are now entirely given up. If, however, the present rains continue, it will be impossible for us to remain much longer on our present ground. The sick list is daily increasing; in some regiments of 600 men now with us, there are 120 or 130 laid up at present. Nothing extraordinary has occurred at the out posts this day.

Monday, September 8.

It is now expected that we shall go into cantonments, in about a fortnight, on the other side of the Meuse. Some of the quarter master general department are now on the look out for quarters for the troops. Thus, after a most fatiguing campaign on our part, according to all appearances at present, the French will be left in quiet possession of the Netherlands. When the derangements, which lately subsisted among the allies, were in some measure composed, it was hoped that we might soon retrieve some part of our losses by new operations against the common enemy; but, unfortunately, before these new plans could be brought into effect, the last and only fruits that had been left to us of two whole campaigns, Valenciennes, Conde and Quesnoy, have fallen into the hands of the enemy, so that now we have not a single strong place before us in our possession; and at such an advanced season to attempt or expect the reduction of any strong place, would be madness and folly.

Friday, September 12.

Since my letter of the 8th instant, nothing extraordinary has happened here; we have been perfectly quiet, and have not so much as heard one word about the enemy. A depot of forage is forming a few miles in our rear, from which it is now concluded, that, if possible, we shall remain in our present position for some time; that is, that we shall not retreat so soon across the Meuse as was intended; for as to advancing into the Netherlands, there is no more prospect of that than when I last wrote you, a pontoon bridge has, however, been laid over the Meuse at Grave, to be in readiness for us when we do move, and then it is said we are to take up a position near Nimeguen, on the left bank of the Waal.

Sep. 19. Wednesday morning arrived a mail from Corunna, brought to Falmouth by the Janurin packet, captain Hockguard, in eight days.

By the above mail there are letters directly from the Spanish head quarters in Guipuscoa, dated August 28, which say, that the enemy had made no further progress. Pampeluna in Navarre remains altogether undisturbed. In Bilboa every apprehension has subsided, in consequence of which an order has been issued for the ships which had been loaded with stores, &c. preparatory to their departure in the first moment of alarm, to unload; as also it has been signified; that the port is again open for trading vessels of every description.

The levy of 170,000 men being nearly completed, a grand attack of the enemy was expected to take place daily. The French army is behind Tolosa; that place is not taken.

At Bilboa fourteen conspicuous persons have been found guilty of treacherously corresponding with the enemy, and are ordered for execution. Twelve were hanged at Pampeluna; it was there discovered that all the guns on the batteries had been loaded with sand instead of powder, so that if the enemy had succeeded in penetrating to the walls, no resistance could be made.

The Madrid Gazette of August 26, claims for Spain the honour of a complete defeat of the enemy before Bellegarde.

General La Union writes from his camp near that city, that on the 13th he divided his army into seven parts, six of which, composed of 9000 men each, had orders to make feigned attacks upon the French on all sides, while himself, with a choice body of 11,000 men, made a grand movement, when he completely routed them, driving them from all their redoubts, 37 in number, and killed their general. He also possessed himself of all their camp equipage, 20 pieces of the heaviest artillery, six howitzers, and a great number of smaller artillery. The number of killed on the part of the enemy was not known, but considered, from appearances, not less than 4000. The French had retreated, says the Gazette, ten leagues beyond Bellegarde. The Spanish loss, including the Portuguese auxiliaries, is put down at 515 killed.

We have already given the French general's account of this business, who also claims the victory, and says that Bellegarde was not relieved.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13

Extra of a letter from Dr. Ramsay of Charleston, to a physician in this city, October 14.

"I have found calomel and jalap to deserve all that Dr. Rush has said of them in his book, in a fever which lately prevailed in this city, and which, in many particulars, resembled the yellow fever of your city. I heartily subscribe to his opinion, that the disease originated in this country; and I believe that this has been the case in former years, when it was said to have been imported. Our fever was not contagious, no physician or nurse having taken it. It resembled the endemial caufus (or yellow fever) of the West-Indies, so well described by Dr. Mosely. We had the same fever in 1792, but no public notice was taken of it; nor would there this year, but for the alarm created by your fever of 1793."

BALTIMORE, November 15.

Extra of a letter, dated Philadelphia, November 12, to a respectable mercantile house in this town.

"A son of Mr. Robert Morris arrived here last evening from London. He has brought papers down to the 21st of September. Previous to his sailing, an action took place with the duke of York and the French forces, near Breda, in which the duke was totally defeated, with the loss, by Gazette account, of 1500 men, but by general report, 3000. Breda had surrendered to the French. The British fleet had returned to port without effecting any thing, and the French had 36 ships of the line in Brest water ready for sea.

"Mr. Morris has brought dispatches from Mr. Jay, whose secretary, (Mr. Trumbull) informed him the western posts were to be delivered up, full restitution to be made for our losses, and a treaty nearly concluded on.

"The English nation was very desirous of peace, and there was a great disposition in the people to emigrate to this country.

"These are the out lines of his information. The details will soon be handed to us through the public prints. The dispatch boat, arrived at your port from France, confirms the taking of Breda, and of victory still being the order of the day.

"There is an arrival at New-York, from Bourdeaux, as late as the 22d of September; but few letters have, as yet arrived. It is said, that flour was selling there at 100 livres per barrel, payable in merchandise at the maximum, which was about 2/ currency, per gallon, for brandy. I think there is some mistake in this business."

Annapolis, November 20.

On Monday last the honourable John Hopkins Stone, was elected governor of this state. And the day following, the honourable William Pinkney, John Davidson, James Brice, Henry Ridgely, and William Kilty, were chosen a council to the governor.

On Thursday the 13th instant, a commencement for conferring degrees in St. John's College was held in the college hall, at which attended the honourable the legislature of the state, and a respectable number of ladies and gentlemen.

The vice-principal opened the business of the day with a solemn prayer to the Supreme Being, after which, in conformity to custom, a short Latin address was delivered by the principal. The candidates then proceeded with the public exercises in the following manner:

1. A Latin salutatory oration, by Mr. John Jacob Tschudy, of Baltimore.
2. An oration on the liberty of the press, by Mr. John Bowie Duckett, of Prince-George's county.
3. An oration on the equality of mankind, by Mr. Richard Harwood, of Annapolis.
4. An oration on the advantages of the study of history, by Mr. John Carlisle Herbert, of Alexandria.
5. The degree of bachelor of arts was then conferred by the principal on Messieurs John J. Tschudy, John Bowie Duckett, Richard Harwood, John C. Herbert, and Thomas Chase.

The principal then closed the business of the commencement: with an address to the graduates, respecting their future conduct in life, and concluded with a short prayer, commending them to the care of the Almighty Governor of the Universe. The speakers were honoured with the applause of the audience, who expressed much satisfaction with the performances of the several graduates.

It was to be regretted that Mr. Alexander Contee Magruder, of Prince-George's county, who had finished his course of collegiate education with the other young gentlemen, was prevented by sickness from attending the examination, and therefore could not be admitted with them to the honours of the college, as the law for founding the college expressly requires that the public examination should be one month previous to the commencement.

THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire.

SIR,

THE first Volunteer Company of militia, and the company of Artillery of this city, avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them, by your departure from office, to express the high respect and sincere esteem with which your conduct as a citizen and as the head of the executive has inspired them.

They request you to be assured, that a real sense of your public and private virtues, and of your unremitting and well directed exertions for the general interest and prosperity, has induced them to offer to your acceptance this testimony of their approbation and regard, and their ardent wishes for your future welfare and happiness.

Signed, on behalf of the said companies, and by their directions,

J. GASSAWAY, Brigade-major,
J. GWINN, Capt. Volunteers,
Wm. MARBURY, Capt. Artillery.

Annapolis, November 17, 1794.

Major JOHN GASSAWAY, Captain JOHN GWINN, of the first Company of Volunteers, and Captain WILLIAM MARBURY, of the Artillery Company, of the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE received the very polite and affectionate address of the first Company of Volunteers, and the Company of Artillery of this city, with emotions, such as the spontaneous applause of worthy citizens must

necessarily excite; and I receive this testimony of their esteem with the more pleasure, as their own merit, evinced under my immediate observation, enables me, with sincerity, to reciprocate the assurances of respect and approbation with which they have honoured me.

The motive assigned for addressing me on this occasion is peculiarly gratifying, feeling, as I do, that my intentions at least have entitled me to the declaration and professions they have made.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept, and to offer to the patriotic Companies under your command, my grateful acknowledgments for their kind address, and my fervent wishes for your and their happiness, collectively and individually.

With sentiments of great respect,
and regard, I am, gentlemen,
your most obliged, and
most obedient humble servant,

THO. S. LEE.

Annapolis, November 18, 1794.

Messieurs GREEN.

THE period is fast approaching, and is already near at hand, when the state of Maryland will become the most rich, flourishing, and influential state in the union; increasing rapidly in trade, agriculture, and population, it will certainly become the admiration and envy of our neighbours, if we do not so wantonly sport with our good fortune, as to merit their derision and contempt.

At this critical period, a serious and reflecting mind, anxious to promote the happiness and prosperity of his country, must naturally contemplate the objects that lead to such pleasing and promising prospects.

We are situated nearly the centre of this vast continent, with every advantage of climate, soil, and navigation, without example, that gives a safe and easy communication to every part of the state, at each extremity of which, there are large and extensive rivers, that must give us the produce and trade of a great proportion of our neighbours; and when the permanent seat of the government of the United States shall be fixed among us, how great must be the weight and influence of this state in their councils, if we have proper characters to promote and sustain it? What benefits may we not reasonably hope to obtain to the citizens of this state in agriculture, trade, and credit, if we embrace and improve the opportunity and advantages that fortune has thrown in our way, and even laid at our feet. To attain the former, men of education and talents will be essentially necessary; and to ensure the benefits of the latter we need only stability in our councils and government, a few good laws tending to improve the navigation, roads and agriculture, and for the encouragement of credit and advancement of justice. Let us not spurn then, the proffered boons of this fickle goddess, but remember, that in the case of states, as that of private individuals, there is a tide which rises in its rise leads on to fortune.

Situated as we thus are, it must be a subject of much astonishment, and real concern to every candid mind, to see such repeated attempts made by the guardians of our prosperity, to destroy those seminaries of learning and science, which bid fair to be useful, and are the only means of forming our youth, to acquire and support that influence, which other causes contribute to offer to this state, in the federal councils. If we seek a cause for this discontent of our colleges, it will be difficult to assign one, which ought to operate on the mind of the most penurious, or needy individual. The funds are burthenome on no one, and are mostly raised on regulations that are necessary to the morality and good order of our citizens, and ought to be levied, if they were immediately afterwards thrown into a fire and destroyed. Without urging the breach of public faith, by depriving the colleges of funds pledged by law, under a solemn compact with a part of our citizens who contributed to erect these seminaries, I might venture to assert, that the danger of rendering the public faith of too little estimation, and the probable advantages that the state will derive from these institutions, are considerations that deserve serious attention, and ought not to be too lightly estimated.

A late celebrated French philosopher, in writing against the Christian religion, says, "Il ne faut pas braquer le canon contre la maison, parce que c'est qui la defendent tireront des fenetres une pluie de coups de fusil, il faut petit à petit élever à côté une autre maison plus habitable & plus commode; insensiblement tout le monde viendra habiter celle-ci, & la maison peinte de Léopards sera déserter." The advice of this politician we have seen succeed in another country, and those who advocate the destruction of these institutions, and the substituting schools in each county, as the best method of disseminating learning throughout the state, would do well to consider whether it might not be more advisable (according to this French philosopher) first to erect such schools more skilful and convenient than these colleges, which may insensibly, and by degrees possess their inutility, and then the public will consent to part with them, without reluctance. But some of us are old enough to remember that when such schools existed in each county, they would not afford sufficient encouragement for a teacher of learning and science, and at best, were only of sufficient advantage to give the first rudiments of education to those who resided in the neighbourhood, but were of no possible advantage to persons in the more distant parts of the county.

Such an education, if it could be generally procured with facility, by the plan projected, is not the education calculated to give this state those advantages it contemplates. A little learning, it is said, is a dangerous thing; and many citizens that would otherwise have been useful members of society, have been spoiled by attempting to become merchants, politicians, or lawyers. I will not make invidious comparisons,

may be allowed to suppose that the government have, at this time, perhaps because they have more congress, than we have; and that these institutions, will to promote or increase our general government, nor our own.

In the early settlement of this state, the inhabitant was a debtor, the government not so well calculated from oppression, as it is at that laws should have been to favour the debtor. But the privileges, and none can be man can oppress another flourishing, that none can rich. When foreigners will in a few years multiply seem that policy ought constitution itself, and upon the most permanent to unhinge ancient and experiments, however possibly fail, become in practice.

What possible advantage or abolishing the jurisdiction some persons seem to w vention to the defenda this change, is there not plaintiff? I will not fu served by counsel in the neral court; but as he now stands, sue in the convenient, and he wish to have a choice if he pr or other council? Is it wife, that the creditor a distant part of the st because the debtor hap vention is to be confu creditor ought to be p tive, it is more probab the general court, that debtor, if he must be ty, will always have the prejudices incident to friends, neighbours, a to a stranger, (as the c case of one party may in the absence of his ac

We have tried the p tement of this countr respectable court in t found justice impartial have even made the sopher, by erecting c current jurisdiction; b business, and were co it would naturally h on the contrary the while that of the ge retains its former pro forced into the distric cents which shews i prudent, we ought t our ancestors—With advantage of special or difficult transactio perfect. But while lose the substance.

It is to be wishe would only amend, possible security may encourage and favour economy, and to in te in the state, an These are objects d the deliberations of it which possibly m The congress of the take possession of the have a separate and doubted, that body ment, such laws, all descriptions of unless we meet the similar provisions, c itself, in every ot fected: even your perty will emigrate as its influence incr the rest of the state ble. But the direc and prudent condu tunity, while it y vantages which loc tribute to render people.

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may be allowed to suggest that other states in the union have, at this time, much more influence (perhaps because they have more learning and abilities) in congress, than we have; and I may add that, destroying these institutions, will certainly neither contribute to promote or increase our weight and influence in the general government, nor even to amend and perfect our own.

In the early settlement of this country, when every inhabitant was a debtor, specie difficult to obtain, and government not so well calculated to secure individuals from oppression, as it is at present, we do not wonder that laws should have been made peculiarly calculated to favour the debtor. But now that all men enjoy equal privileges, and none can assume power, distinctions, or exemptions that are not common to all; when no man can oppress another, and our country is so flourishing, that none can be poor, who deserve to be rich. When foreigners are crowding among us, and will in a few years multiply an hundred fold—it should seem that policy ought rather to endeavour to fix the constitution itself, and every department of the state, upon the most permanent and respectable footing, than to unhinge ancient and proved establishments, and try experiments, however plausible in theory, that may possibly fail, become inconvenient, or oppressive in practice.

What possible advantage can result from abridging, or abolishing the jurisdiction of the general court, as some persons seem to wish? If expence and inconvenience to the defendants are assigned as motives for this change, is there not some consideration due to the plaintiff? I will not suppose he may not be as ably served by counsel in the distant counties as in the general court; but as he may in all cases, as the law now stands, sue in the district court, if it is equally convenient, and he wishes to do so, why ought he not to have a choice if he prefers other judges, other jurors, or other counsel? Is it essential to justice, or otherwise, that the creditor should be compelled to go to a distant part of the state to sue his debtor, merely because the debtor happens to reside there? If convenience is to be consulted, and any choice given, the creditor ought to be preferred: If justice is the motive, it is more probable the creditor will obtain it in the general court, than in the district court. The debtor, if he must be sued and tried in his own county, will always have the advantage in the latter, from prejudices incident to human nature in favour of friends, neighbours, and acquaintance, in preference to a stranger, (as the creditor may be) and where the case of one party may be often told, before the trial, in the absence of his adversary.

We have tried the present system from the first settlement of this country—it has always been the most respectable court in the state, and we have always found justice impartially and well administered. We have even made the experiment of the French philosopher, by erecting other respectable courts with concurrent jurisdiction; these courts ought to have the business, and were equally judicious and convenient, it would naturally have gone to them; but we find on the contrary the business of the districts decline, while that of the general court increases, or at least retains its former proportion. Ought suitors to be forced into the district courts when some cause plainly exists which shews it is not their choice? If we are prudent, we ought not to assume more wisdom than our ancestors—With some amendments of giving the advantage of special juries, in the cases of mercantile or difficult transactions, our system might be made perfect. But while we grasp at the shadow we may lose the substance.

It is to be wished therefore, that the legislature would only amend, or so model our laws, that every possible security may be given to protect property, to encourage and favour credit, to promote industry and economy, and to induce and entice foreigners to settle in the state, and bring their wealth among us—These are objects deserving, and seriously calling for the deliberations of that body. There are reasons for it which possibly may have escaped their observation. The congress of the United States will in a few years take possession of the district of Columbia, where they have a separate and exclusive jurisdiction. Can it be doubted, that body will not establish such a government, such laws, and hold forth such allurements to all descriptions of persons within their district, that unless we meet them, or rather anticipate them by similar provisions, our state government, and the state itself, in every other part of it, will be materially affected: even your best citizens, and all men of property will emigrate to Columbia; and in proportion as its influence increases, the weight and influence of the rest of the state will sink, and become contemptible. But the direct reverse will happen, if by a wise and prudent conduct we avail ourselves of the opportunity, while it yet remains, of improving the advantages which local and other circumstances may contribute to render us a flourishing, rich, and happy people.

These reflections might be extended with advantage to many sheets of paper, but having no part in the deliberations of the legislature, and very little at stake myself, I have thought, from a personal knowledge of many of the members, a hint alone would be sufficient from an impartial and disinterested

BY-STANDER.

November 17, 1794.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at HENRY HAMMOND'S, on the north side of Severn, on the 20th instant.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANTATIONS UTENSILS, and some STOCK.

November 11, 1794.

By virtue of an order of the orphan court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of Mr. GEORGE MANN, on Thursday the fourth day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, SUNDRY men, women, and children, slaves, part of the estate of the late JOHN DAVIDSON. These people will be sold on a credit of twelve months; the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

On the same afternoon will be sold, at the late store of John Davidson, on the Head of the Dock, sundry articles of MERCHANDISE, for READY MONEY.

ELEANOR DAVIDSON, Administratrix of JOHN DAVIDSON. Annapolis, November 18, 1794.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the house of Mr. HENRY MEDLEY, in the town of Nottingham, on Tuesday the 9th day of December next, if fair, or on the first fair day.

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late Mr. FIELDER BOWIE, consisting of about forty valuable NEGROES, among whom are tradesmen, house servants, and men well acquainted with farming, and all kinds of plantation work, some very healthy looking women, boys and girls, a number of cattle and horses, a new waggon and a chariot, and a parcel of household furniture. The property will be sold upon twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to ALLEN BOWIE, Administrator. Nottingham, November 7, 1794.

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And now OPENING for SALE, at their STORE at Beard's Point warehouse, on South river, A variety of GOODS suitable for the present season, amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, second and coarse clothes; valencias; royal ribs; satinets; lating; a variety of fashionable coloured cassimers; suits of all kinds; mens worsted hose; womens cotton ditto; Irish linens; chintzes and calicoes of the most approved figures; cloth coloured sewing silk and threads; olnabrig and other threads; muslins and mullinets; black mode; black, white, and blue Persians; cambrick; humburs; Martelles quilting; Russia sheeting; ditto duck; tickenburgh; olnabrigs; rolles; German dowlafs; Haerlem stripes; matchcoat and rote blankets; mens coarse and fine hats; ladies black and white ditto; ch-ccks; drillings; bed-ticking; elegant vests patterns; mullin cravats; pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; worsted binding; broad and narrow ribands; fashionable shoe and knee-buckles; coat and veil buttons, &c. &c.

Also spirit; West India rum; old peach brandy; sherry wine; red port ditto; molasses; loaf and brown sugars; hyson and congo teas; coffee; chocolate; pepper; allspice; salt petre; pounded ginger; raisins; cherrie; rice; St. Ubes salt; window glais; 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails; iron pots; Dutch ovens; spades; narrow axes; cart-wheel boxes; hand and fall-saws; screw augers; hinges and screws; stock locks; drawing knives; joiner's glue; West-India cotton; scrubbing brushes; tea china; glais ware; queen's ware; tea trays; hand-boards; spoons; case knives and forks, &c. &c. all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, as usual.

November 9, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to JOHN PETTY, late of Annapolis, deceased, on his own account, are requested to pay the same to PHILIP BARTON KEY, of Annapolis, and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to lodge their claims, properly authenticated, with the same gentleman, as soon as possible; and all creditors are desired to take notice, that the subscriber will, on the second Monday in May next, at the house of Mr. GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, proceed to make a dividend of the assets on hand in part satisfaction of the debts.

WILLIAM PETTY, Executor of JOHN PETTY, deceased. Annapolis, November 13, 1794.

NOTICE to CREDITORS.

ALL persons who have any claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK KELLY, deceased, or who are in any manner creditors of the said PATRICK KELLY, are requested to appear and produce their respective claims and accounts, properly authenticated, on or before the sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and ninety-five, at the court-house in the town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, and state of Maryland, at which time and place the subscriber will attend, and receive all accounts so authenticated, and make such dividend of the goods and chattels of the said deceased, which have come to his hands or possession, as each creditor shall be entitled to according to his respective claim.

J. E. GIST, Administrator of P. KELLY. Cambridge, 1st November, 1794.

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

MR. THOMAS JOHNSTON, Mr. William Grindall, Mr. Joshua Millard, Miss Peggy Jordan Bond, Francis Hamersley, Esq; Mr. Jno. Newton, Mr. Rueben Craig, JAMES B. GRIDALL, P. M.

TAKEN up by JAMES MOSS, living on Hackett's Point, a small BATTEAU, sixteen feet long and four feet and a half wide. The owner may have her again on paying property and paying charges.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Monday the 15th day of December 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 PRINCIPIO 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 on the following terms, viz. a credit of two years from the first day of December 1794, one half of the principal, and the interest on the whole, to be paid on or before the first day of December 1795, and the remaining half, and the interest thereon, on or before the first day of December, 1796. 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 loss, if any, on a second sale, and all expences 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, November 12, 1794.

By virtue of a decree and order of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer, at PUBLIC SALE, on the PREMISES, on Tuesday the 9th day of December, if fair, if not the first fair day, at one o'clock,

A TRACT of LAND, called BLUE PLAINS, and a smaller one adjoining, called ADDISON'S GOODWILL, lying in Prince-George's county, containing, together, upwards of 500 acres, late the property of GEORGE FRASER HAWKINS, deceased, and now in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM BAYLEY. This land lies on the river Patowmack, nearly opposite to Alexandria, about four miles from the federal city, and in a genteel and agreeable neighbourhood; the land is of a good quality, a great part of it well adapted to farming, and has a sufficiency of timber for its support. The improvements are, a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, corn house, and dairy, and a good tobacco house and barn. There is on another part of the land, a tenement, consisting of a dwelling house (with suitable out houses), at present occupied as a tavern, at which a ferry, to Alexandria is kept. These tracts, with the improvements, will be sold together, on the following terms: The purchaser to give bond, with security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for the payment of one half of the purchase money, with legal interest, within one year, and the remainder, with legal interest, within eighteen months from the day of sale.

A plot of the land will be shewn, and further particulars respecting the title and conveyance, will be made known at the sale, which will be at the tavern above described.

W. KILTY, Trustee.

Nov. 7, 1794.

Peter Malcolm, Matthew Lodge, & Co. HIS is to give notice, that I have issued out of the general court of the western shore, an attachment against the said Matthew Lodge, and company, agreeable to the act for the better regulating attachments, which said writ is returnable to the next May term, and, that unless the said Matthew Lodge, and company, shall return and discharge their debts, or give bail according to the act aforesaid, that all their real and personal estate will be sold for the satisfaction of their creditors.

PETER MALCOLM.

Annapolis, November 4, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, and to the ADMINISTRATORS of said estate, are requested to make payment, on or before the 20th day of February next, and those having claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, for payment.

HENRY GAITHER, WILLIAM MERRIKEN, Administrators. November 7, 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 overrated by the assessors of said county.

By order, NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk. Com.

FOR SALE,

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

In CHANCERY, November 5, 1794.
ORDERED, That the report of HENRY H. CHAPMAN, trustee for the sale of certain lands in Charles county, mortgaged to FORREST and STODDERT, by BENJAMIN REEDER, be approved, and that the sale by him made of the said lands, on the thirty-first of October last, unto JOHN HAW, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Tuesday in February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of December next.

Tell. 2 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can

WAS committed to the gaol of Kent county, on or about the 20th of October last, a negro woman called CASS, aged about twenty-five years, lily and very black; she has with her a male child, and is now pregnant; she says she formerly belonged to a Mrs. ANNA WARD, of Harford county, in this state. If the owner does not take her away, on or before the 30th instant, she will be sold for her prison fees.

November 6, 1794. 2
P. REED, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JACOB BRADLEY,
Prince George's county, October 15, 1794.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has received, and added to his former assortment of MEDICINES, as follows, Sago, tamarinds, sugar candy, Spanish liquorice, Hungary water, pungent smelling bottles, British oil, Anderson's pills, eau de luce, eau de luce in cut bottles, ground stoppers, cephalic snuff, essential salt of lemon, Windtor soap, arnotto, patent blacking, white wax, court plaster, essence of burgamot, lavender, lemon, marichal, ambragris, oriental, imperial, royal violet, and Asiatic tooth powders, tooth brushes, &c. with a variety of other medicines too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms, at his medicinal shop, in Church-street, near the market.

THOMAS EDGAR.
November 4, 1794. 3

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day during this session, to hear complaints.

By order,
C. WAYMAN, Clk.
November 5, 1794. 3

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.
THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during this session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the committee room of the House of Delegates.

By order,
A. GOLDR, Clk.
November 5, 1794. 3

To be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE, for Ready Money, 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.

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.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Bladensburg, on the second of November, 1793, a negro man named FRANK, about twenty-two years old, five feet six inches high, well made, a full faced fellow, has not much beard; his dress I cannot describe, being so long gone; he may have a forged pass and pass as a free man, as he is an artful rogue; he was seen in Annapolis a small time since. Whoever brings him home shall receive the above reward, if secured in any gaol, so that I get him, FOUR DOLLARS.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned carrying him off, or harbouring him at their peril.

ALEXANDER JACKSON.
November 4, 1794. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition 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.

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. 4X

In CHANCERY, October 21, 1794.
Gabriel Peterfon Vanhorn, } THE complainant, Gabriel Peterfon 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 consideration of two hundred pounds, and two horses with a stage waggon.

He states, that the said William Willett, hath removed from this state, out of the reach of the process of this court; and it is thereupon 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 application 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.

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

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,
A NOVEL,

In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,
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 6/6 in boards, or 8/4 hand-fome bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book. Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

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, and 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, } Trustees.
JOSEPH COWMAN, }
Anne-Arundel county, October 28, 1794.

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

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.

Teachers of Music.

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

Annapolis, October 12th, 1794.

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

September 15, 1794. 2X

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,
STUEBEN'S
MILITARY EXERCISE.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE. 6

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 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, 1795, to receive their proportionate division of assets, then on hand.

ELEANOR DAVIDSON, Administratrix,
of JOHN DAVIDSON.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN 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 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.

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

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

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 terry 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
PERRINE 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.

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. X

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.

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.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(14th YEAR.)

MAR

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we receive
Prussian
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thousand Russians were ex
army.

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German armies.

Last night about 300 Fr
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Schifferstadt. This morn
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went in pursuit of them
took 50 prisoners.

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ROTTE

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 27, 1794.

THORN, August 30.

OSCIUSKO is said to have left his advantageous position before Warsaw, after having lost the best part of his artillery, and about 1400 men. When we received our last accounts, all the Prussian heavy artillery was arrived in the camp before Warsaw, and there was nothing to prevent their attack on that place immediately. Ten thousand Russians were expected every day to join the army.

MANHEIM, August 30.

A deserter who arrived a few days ago at Dahlheim, where the head quarters of the prince of Hohenlohe now are, says, that in a very short time a general attack will again be made on the Rhine as far as Treves, and that the national convention sent the most rigorous orders to all the generals to accomplish the successes of the French arms, by the total defeat of the harassed German armies.

Last night about 300 French infantry, marched from the district of Wachenheim, through Mutterstadt to Schifferstadt. This morning about 300 French cavalry attacked the out posts of the combined corps of the hereditary prince of Hohenlohe, between Oggersheim and Frankenthal, but the French were obliged to retreat, after one hour's conflict, and the Germans went in pursuit of them. The hussars of Wolfarth took 50 prisoners.

AMSTERDAM, September 6.

The intelligence relating to Valenciennes is now fully authenticated. The following is an extract from a Dutch officer, in Valenciennes, dated the 31st of August:

"After having been shut up in this place during six weeks, and the garrison having been summoned three times to surrender at discretion, and be sent to France, and the summons being accompanied by the strongest threats in consequence of the decrees of the convention, we held out till we obtained a capitulation, by virtue of which we should march out on the 1st of August, with all military honours, and being without the fortifications, we should lay down our arms. We keep the horses for our use, and our baggage; the non-commissioned officers and the soldiers are allowed their side arms and knapacks. The Imperialists return to their own country.—The battalions of Calme and Pieterberg go to Holland.—They have engaged not to bear arms against France during the present war."

The Court Gazette of the Hague of this day, contains the following article:

"We have received intelligence, that the fortresses of Valenciennes has surrendered to the enemy; that the garrison has obtained a free retreat, on condition that, during a limited time, it shall not serve against the French. We wait a further detail of this event." Major Wetterloo is arrived here from Valenciennes with the above intelligence.

Sept. 8. This day letters were received from Germany in confirmation of the accounts of the late insurrection in Polish Prussia. It appears that when the great Frederick took possession of that country as his share of Poland in the partition of 1773, he guaranteed to the inhabitants divers privileges, among others, that of furnishing a certain number of men for recruiting his armies; that number having been considerably exceeded, and fresh inhabitants being forcibly made to aid in the reduction of their unfortunate country, the peasants of those districts rose to oppose the enrolments to the number of about 15,000 in the beginning, which number increased rapidly, and was joined by the garrisons of the different towns. It is said that they have stopped the passage of between fifty and sixty pieces of heavy artillery destined for the siege of Warsaw. It is added that his Prussian majesty has been under the necessity of raising the siege of Warsaw, but of this we have no authentic intelligence.

ROTTERDAM, September 9.

The preparations for the defence of our country are still continued with unabated spirit. The number of volunteers, fully equipped and armed, amounts here already to 300, at Amsterdam to 800. Eight gun-boats will sail to-morrow morning for Williamstadt. The Kruisland-polder, near Steenberg, is inundated since Sunday last, to cover and secure the principal sluice in that quarter, called the Blaawe Sluis, of which Damourier made himself master, to facilitate his intended conquest of Holland. The garrison of Bois-le-Duc has been reinforced by the Dutch regiments of Brakel, and in general every nerve is strained to protect the United Netherlands from a republican invasion.

Though the heavy train of artillery of the Carmagnola has been sent back to Antwerp, they have possessed themselves of Haugle, Giancke, and other villages in the neighbourhood of Breda, and invested

that town. By this measure they probably meant to withdraw the duke of York's attention from their real design against Maastricht. But in this they will be most egregiously mistaken, as count W——, who this morning returned from general Clairfayt's head quarters, assures me, that the Austrians are on the point of crossing the Meuse in three columns, to effect a junction with the duke of York's army, which as yet remains in the environs of Bois-le-Duc, partly encamped on the heath of Nesselroer, and partly cantoned in the neighbouring villages.

The hereditary prince of Orange has now officially informed the states general of the surrender of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders, to the republican general Moreau, the same who took Nieupoort. When Sluys surrendered, out of a garrison composed of 1300 men, only 530 were able to bear arms. The enemy had pushed their trenches under the walls of the place, and a practicable breach was made.

LEYDEN, September 8.

A body of Austrian cavalry, consisting of about 2000 men, arrived at Lomel, on the extremity of the confines of Dutch Brabant, on the 30th ult. and extended their advanced posts to Bergheek, Eerfel, and Hoogloon, at the same time that another division protected the environs of Venlo and Venroy. The French troops which had made an incursion into the mayoralty of Bois-le-Duc, have retreated towards Turnhout, Hoopstraten and Woestwezel, where they are forming a body of 10,000 men. On the side of Breda the French have patrols alone; one of these, 200 strong, engaged on the 4th a Dutch patrol of 60 men. On this occasion, captain Van Voores, with ten or twelve men, were made prisoners. Cornet Verschoor, although wounded, contrived to make his escape.

BERLIN, September 2.

After much uncertainty undoubted intelligence is at length arrived, that the Russians took possession of Wilna on the 12th of last month. The first attack on that place was not very successful, the Russian general Kooking having attacked the Poles, in opposition to the orders of prince Ripin, was repulsed with considerable loss, on that occasion two colonels were killed. The Russians being afterwards reinforced by general Suboy's army, and several other corps, and being 15,000 strong, they formed a general attack on the army of Lithuania, which was obliged by the superiority of force, to fall back, and retreat beyond Wilna, in which town the Russians left a garrison of 2000 men, and encamped near Troky on the road to Grodno.

MAESTRICHT, September 12.

Every thing is in motion. The Austrians, to the number of 14,000, have advanced nearer the town, and are encamped under the cannon of the fortresses. General Beaulieu's head quarters are here. It is reported that the French mean to make a general attack on the Austrian army.

LONDON, September 15.

By a letter from Geneva, dated the 27th ult. we learn, that to the late atrocious revolutionary tribunal in that town has succeeded a revolutionary committee, not less ferocious than the former; that the 98 unfortunate inhabitants, who had been banished either for life or a certain time, and among them the rich and virtuous magistrate, Saladin, near 70 years old, have been conducted out of the town with no more than three Louis in their pockets; and that M. Necker, de Germaine, has not been executed, but discharged, on paying down 100,000 French crowns.

Private letters from the head quarters of general Clairfayt, say, that the combined armies are about to recommence offensive operations against the enemy; and that there is no doubt that united as the commanders now are in sentiment and good will, they will soon repossess themselves of those countries, which is at last allowed, were very weakly abandoned by the prince of Cobourg. General Clairfayt's army will re-cross the Meuse, and effect a junction with the duke of York. The remainder of the campaign will be conducted with the utmost vigour. The combined armies are near 150,000 strong.

The French, we are assured, have a squadron at sea, but it is not of that force which will justify their harboring an action with lord Howe: indeed, it is rather to be apprehended that their object has been principally to dispatch such a powerful reinforcement, principally to dispatch such a powerful reinforcement, to the West-Indies, as under existing circumstances, we shall not be able to cope with in that quarter.

A special commission, under the great seal, for trying the prisoners in the Tower, accused of treasonable practices, was received in town this morning from the lord chancellor, who is now at Weymouth. The following are the judges whose names are inserted in the commission: chief justice Eyre, chief baron Macdo-

nald, justices Buller, Grose and Lawrence, and baron Hotham.

The attorney-general leads the prosecution, but he is to be assisted by Mr. Sergeant Adair.

Sept. 16. Our letters from Vienna mention that the negotiation with the emperor is concluded, and that Great-Britain is to take into pay 120,000 men for the space of three years.

Sept. 19. France, notwithstanding all the internal injustice and violence of which she is represented as being the prey, still continues to carry on the war with undiminished energy, while the combined powers appear likely to slacken in their efforts every campaign. The fact is, that France is actuated by principle, which never varies; while the combined powers, having been governed by views of interest alone, which were founded on their sanguine prospect of success, become debilitated, when the circumstances change on which those views of interest were built, and when the event of the day is such as to prove that prospect of success to have been entirely visionary.

The captain of a ship from Gottenburg states, that the Poles have completely routed the Prussian invaders, and obliged their grand army to raise the siege of Warsaw. Every friend to justice and humanity will join with us in the hearty wish, that this intelligence may receive a full and speedy confirmation. If Prussia and Russia, while the one was fighting, and the other praying, against the propagation of principles subversive of all order in society, had not followed a conduct towards Poland subversive of all justice, there might have remained the possible persuasion, that their conduct was dictated by the purest motives, but when they themselves do the very things they condemn in others, they shew plainly that by good order they mean a blind, implicit submission to arbitrary mandates, whether right or wrong.

Sept. 22. The mail is not arrived, but we have received from Amsterdam an important letter which contains some particulars relative to the attack made upon the duke of York on the 15th inst. which are not mentioned in the Extraordinary Gazette.

The attack began on the 15th in the evening, and was renewed the next morning. The Hanoverians and one British regiment suffered severely, and the whole body of the army was forced to cross the Meuse with the loss of about 500 men. One hundred and fifty of the troops of Hesse Darmstadt lost 120 killed.

That the duke of York was retiring from Bois-le-Duc towards Nimeguen, and that the French had abandoned the siege of Breda, was mentioned in the Courier of Friday last.

When the French first advanced against the United Provinces, they determined to penetrate by Breda, Gertruydenberg, and the Moordyke; finding, however, that the measure would be attended with much difficulty, they retired from Breda towards Bois-le-Duc.

The retreat of the duke of York across the Meuse, leaves Bois-le-Duc open to the attack of the enemy, and our letters inform us that they have already invested that fortress. The inhabitants of the United Provinces are in great consternation, and the English funds fell immediately at Amsterdam on the receipt of the intelligence.

In order to lessen the effect of this disastrous news, it was asserted that an action had taken place near Maastricht, between general Clairfayt and the French, in which the latter had been defeated with the loss of 8000 men. This assertion is totally void of foundation.

Sept. 24. Letters from Soleure mention, that notwithstanding the Swifs are still resolved to adhere to their system of neutrality, they are preparing for any event that may occur, as the whole of the frontier towards France is lined with troops, and the inhabitants have orders to take up arms, if any movement is attempted by the French.

By the Paris papers of the 3d instant, it appears that Tallien and his party have lost their influence in the Jacobin club, and in the sections, as perfectly as in the convention. In the Jacobin club, a discussion took place on the attack which Lecointre made on the seven members. Tallien was accused as this instigator, and it was called an intrigue which had for its object to excite a tumult in Paris. Dubois Crance was said also to be one of the chorus in the plot, but he justified himself.—A motion was made for Lecointre and Tallien to be summoned as members to give an account of their conduct, or to have their names expunged from the books.

BOSTON, September 12. DIRECT FROM CANADA.

We learn, that in consequence of the action of general Wayne, near the British (now evacuated) post on the Miamis, the people of Upper Canada were in momentary expectation of a declaration of war; and that draughts were making from all the regiments and militia, to strengthen the posts. What general Wayne

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calls retiring to the Gliaze by easy marches they call a "retreat," for the purpose of getting fresh supplies to attack the fort commanded by major Campbell.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.

Extract of a letter from an officer in general Wayne's army, dated Grand Glaize, September 11, 1794.

"Since my last (written from this place) no occurrence worthy of remark has transpired. We have been delayed thus long for the purpose of putting Fort Defiance in such a state of defence as to repel the efforts of British force, should it happen that a war with Great-Britain take place. Our continuance here will be but one day longer, when the army will take up the line of march for the Old Miami towns, where general Harmar engaged the savages in October, 1790. There, it is intended, to establish a strong fort, which will be considered as the grand deposite—This post will be regular and well garrisoned. When a fort erected so close to the villages of the Indians, there is not the smallest doubt but they will flock in to us—Indeed, since the defeat we gave them on the 20th ult. we have neither seen nor heard from them. Their wives and children have been, I suppose, their first care: To support them they have been obliged to separate and hunt in small parties.

"For forty miles below us, we have destroyed innumerable acres of corn; and gardens finely cultivated have afforded us vegetables in abundance. Upon the smallest calculation we must have destroyed between three and four hundred thousand bushels of grain. It will therefore be impossible for the savages to live through the winter, unless their friends the British are remarkably kind to them. This kindness will no doubt be extended to a few tribes, but I much doubt whether they will be able to furnish the whole.

"We are all strangers to the politics of the Atlantic, but expect our victory will be a subject of great importance among you—indeed, before the budding of the leaves again, I hope to hail you with the glad tidings of peace. I have been so long immured in these wilds that my first entrance into a civilized country would, I believe, bring ridicule upon me."

Extract of a letter from an American in London, dated September 14, received by the Sanson.

"The French have discovered an instrument which they call a telegraph, by which they convey dispatches one hundred miles in three hours. It may appear to you almost impossible, but you may depend upon its being true. The convention has sent dispatches to Lille (about 120 miles) in the morning and had answers before they separated for dinner. They can send dispatches from the army in Flanders to the army in Spain in one day.

"The plan of the telegraph is by beacons on heights, at the distance of twelve or fifteen miles from each other; in all these glasses are placed. The words to be conveyed are exhibited on the first, read, and exhibited by a short process at the second; and so on through the whole line. What the process is for copying the words so expeditiously, and for throwing such a body of light as to make them appear visible at such a distance, we know not, but it is clear that the experiment has complete success. Conde surrendered at six o'clock in the morning: At the meeting of the convention at nine o'clock the same day it was announced to them.

"It is reported that there has been a revolution in the king of Prussia's dominions, which has occasioned his raising the siege of Warlaw.

"The king of England has taken into pay one hundred thousand men, from the emperor, for the present and next campaign against the French. The duke of York will leave the army, and the marquis Cornwallis takes his place. The prince of Cobourg has resigned, and the emperor's brother, the archduke Charles, appointed, a young man about twenty-two—The allies have worn out all the old generals.

"Enclosed you have a sentence that was passed on two persons in Edinburgh the 8th of this month, which must appear to you, as a man of feeling, most horrid. Sorry am I to add, that I think they are not the only men that will receive the same sentence. There are at present about twenty persons confined in the Tower, for a similar charge, of that number is Mr. Tooke.

"I shall return in the Pigou. The captain says he will leave town the 25th, but I do not expect it will be before the 30th."

November 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Marperston's battalion, dated Camp, near Washington, November 14, 1794.

"By the time this reaches you, I hope to be upon the march homeward, as it is expected the business for which we came here will be completed in a day or two. You know before this time what hardships we have undergone, but I now assure you, that were I certain we had yet twice as much, I should not repent of coming out. The business has been more serious than I, or I believe any one else who was not in the plot, had any idea of. From papers which have been found in Bradford's house, it appears that it has been in agitation these three years, and was no less than to overthrow the whole government of the union, and put themselves under the protection of Great-Britain. Fortunately all the leaders are known, as among the papers was found a list of their names, and, I expect all, or the greater part of them, will be secured, as all the horse were immediately sent in pursuit of them; and some parties have returned with several prisoners, and others are hourly expected. It is said that there were several hundred writs issued. As soon as the horse return, which will be in a day or two, we expect to begin our march home."

Annapolis, November 27.

Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Sim Lee, and William Cooke, Esquires, are chosen senators in the room of Brice T. B. Worthington, Esq; deceased, Benjamin Stoddert, Esq; resigned, and William Tilghman, Esq; removed out of the state.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES to both HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of the SENATE, and of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WHEN we call to mind the gracious indulgence of Heaven, by which the American people became a nation; when we survey the general prosperity of our country, and look forward to the riches, power, and happiness, to which it seems destined; with the deep regret do I announce to you, that during your recess, some of the citizens of the United States have been found capable of an insurrection. It is due, however, to the character of our government, and to its stability, which cannot be shaken by the enemies of order, freely to unfold the course of this event.

During the session of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, it was expedient to exercise the legislative power, granted by the constitution of the United States, "to lay and collect excises." In a majority of the states, scarcely an objection was heard to this mode of taxation. In some, indeed, alarms were at first conceived, until they were banished by reason and patriotism. In the four western counties of Pennsylvania, a prejudice fostered and embittered by the artifice of men, who laboured for an ascendancy over the will of others, by the guidance of their passions, produced symptoms of riot and violence. It is well known, that congress did not hesitate to examine the complaints, which were presented, and to relieve them, as far as justice dictated, or general convenience would permit. But the impression, which this moderation made on the discontented, did not correspond, with what it deserved. The arts of delusion were no longer confined to the efforts of designing individuals. The very forbearance to press prosecutions was misinterpreted into a fear of urging the execution of the laws; and associations of men began to denounce threats against the officers employed. From a belief, that by a more formal concert, their operation might be defeated, certain self-created societies assumed the tone of condemnation. Hence, while the greater part of Pennsylvania itself were conforming themselves to the acts of excise, a few counties were resolved to frustrate them. It was now perceived that every expectation from the tenderness which had been hitherto pursued, was unavailing, and that further delay could only create an opinion of impotency or irresolution in the government. Legal process was, therefore, delivered to the marshal, against the rioters and delinquent distillers. No sooner was he understood to be engaged in this duty, than the vengeance of armed men was aimed at his person, and the person and property of the inspector of the revenue. They fired upon the marshal, arrested him, and detained him for some time, as a prisoner. He was obliged by the jeopardy of his life, to renounce the service of other process, on the west side of the Allegany mountain; and a deputation was afterwards sent to him to demand a surrender of that which he had served. A numerous body repeatedly attacked the house of the inspector, seized his papers of office, and finally destroyed by fire, his buildings, and whatsoever they contained. Both of these officers, from a just regard to their safety, fled to the seat of government; it being avowed, that the motives to such outrages were to compel the resignation of the inspector—to withhold by force of arms the authority of the United States, and thereby to extort a repeal of the laws of excise, and an alteration in the conduct of government.

Upon the testimony of these facts, an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States notified to me, that "in the counties of Washington and Allegany in Pennsylvania, laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed by combinations, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshal of that district." On this call, momentous in the extreme, I sought and weighed, what might best subdue the crisis. On the one hand, the judiciary was pronounced to be stripped of its capacity to enforce the laws; crimes, which reached the very existence of social order, were perpetrated without control—the friends of government were insulted, abused, and overawed into silence, or an apparent acquiescence; and to yield to the treasonable fury of so small a portion of the United States, would be to violate the fundamental principle of our constitution, which enjoins that the will of the majority shall prevail. On the other, to array citizen against citizen—to publish the dishonour of such excesses—to encounter the expence, and other embarrassments of so distant an expedition, were steps too delicate,—too closely interwoven with many affecting considerations, to be lightly adopted. I postponed, therefore, the summoning of the militia immediately into the field. But I required them to be held in readiness, that if my anxious endeavours to reclaim the deluded, and to convince the malignant of their danger, should be fruitless, military force might be prepared to act, before the season should be too far advanced.

My proclamation of the 7th of August last was accordingly issued, and accompanied by the appointment of commissioners, who were charged to repair to the scene of insurrection. They were authorized to confer with any bodies of men, or individuals. They were instructed to be candid and explicit, in stating the sensations, which had been excited in the executive, and his earnest wish to avoid a resort to coercion. To represent, however, that without submission, coercion

must be the resort; but to invite them, at the same time, to return to the demeanor of faithful citizens, by such accommodations as lay within the sphere of executive power. Pardon too, was tendered to them by the government of the United States, and that of Pennsylvania, upon no other condition, than a satisfactory assurance of obedience to the laws.

Although the report of the commissioners marks their firmness and abilities, and must unite all virtuous men, by shewing, that the means of conciliation have been exhausted, all of those who had committed or abetted the tumults, did not subscribe the mild form, which was proposed, as the atonement; and the indications of a peaceable temper were neither sufficiently general, nor conclusive, to recommend or warrant the farther suspension of the march of the militia.

Thus, the painful alternative could not be discarded. I ordered the militia to march, after once more admonishing the insurgents, in my proclamation of the 25th of September last.

It was a task too difficult to ascertain with precision, the lowest degree of force competent to the quelling of the insurrection. From a respect, indeed, to economy, and the ease of my fellow-citizens belonging to the militia, it would have gratified me to accomplish such an estimate. My very reluctance to ascribe too much importance to the opposition, had its extent been accurately seen, would have been a decided inducement to the smallest efficient numbers. In this uncertainty, therefore, I put into motion fifteen thousand men, as being an army, which, according to all human calculation, would be prompt, and adequate in every view; and might perhaps, by rendering resistance desperate, prevent the effusion of blood. Quota had been assigned to the states of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia; the governor of Pennsylvania having declared on this occasion, an opinion which justified a requisition to the other states.

As commander in chief of the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, I have visited the places of general rendezvous, to obtain more exact information, and to direct a plan for ulterior movements. Had there been room for a persuasion, that the laws were secure from obstruction; that the civil magistrate was able to bring to justice such of the most culpable, as have not embraced the proffered terms of amnesty, and may be deemed fit objects of example; that the friends to peace and good government were not in need of that aid and countenance, which they ought always to receive, and I trust, ever will receive, against the vicious and turbulent; I should have caught with avidity the opportunity of restoring the militia to their families and home. But succeeding intelligence has tended to manifest the necessity of what has been done; it being now confessed by those who were not inclined to exaggerate the ill conduct of the insurgents, that their malevolence was not pointed merely to a particular law, but that a spirit, inimical to all order, has actuated many of the offenders. If the state of things had afforded reason for the continuance of my presence with the army, it would not have been withheld. But every appearance assuring such an issue, as will redound to the reputation and strength of the United States, I have judged it most proper, to resume my duties at the seat of government, leaving the chief command with the governor of Virginia.

Still, however, it is probable, that in a commotion like the present, whatsoever may be the pretence, the purposes of mischief and revenge may not be laid aside; the stationing of a small force for a certain period in the four western counties of Pennsylvania will be indispensable, whether we contemplate the situation of those, who are connected with the execution of the laws, or of others who may have exposed themselves from an honourable attachment to them. Thirty days from the commencement of this session, being the legal limitation of the employment of the militia, congress cannot be too early occupied with this subject.

Among the discussions which may arise from this aspect of our affairs, and from the documents which will be submitted to Congress, it will not escape their observation, that not only the inspector of the revenue, but other officers of the United States in Pennsylvania have, from their fidelity in the discharge of their functions, sustained material injuries to their property. The obligation and policy of indemnifying them are strong and obvious. It may also merit attention, whether policy will not enlarge this provision to the retribution of other citizens; who, though not under the ties of office, may have suffered damage by their generous exertions for upholding the constitution and the laws. The amount, even if all the injured were included, would not be great; and on future emergencies, the government would be amply repaid by the influence of an example, that he who incurs a loss in its defence, shall find a recompense in its liberality.

While there is cause to lament, that occurrences of this nature should have disgraced the name, or interrupted the tranquillity of any part of our community, or should have diverted to a new application, any portion of the public resources, there are not wanting real and substantial consolations for the misfortune. It has demonstrated, that our prosperity rests on solid foundations; by furnishing an additional proof, that my fellow-citizens understand the true principles of government and liberty:—that they feel their inseparable union;—that notwithstanding all the devices which have been used to sway them from their interest and duty, they are now as ready to maintain the authority of the laws against licentious invasions, as they were to defend their rights against usurpation. It has been a spectacle, displaying to the highest advantage the value of republican government, to behold in the same ranks as private soldiers;—pre-eminently distinguished by being the army

deterred by a march of the rugged mountains, by the season, or by any other discourtesy to omit to acknowledge the co-operation, which I have enjoyed from the magistrates of the States, to be addressed.

To every description, indeed, be given. But let them perceive over that precious happiness, the constitution of them cherish it too, for the every climate are daily seeking. And when in the calm of shall have retraced the original intention, let them determine, whether by combinations, consequences, and disregard of those who rouse, cannot be avoided,—have diffusing perversion of facts, suspicious of the whole government.

Having thus fulfilled the when I entered into office, to preserve, protect and defend the United States," on you, C by whom you are deputed,

In the arrangements, to similar contingency will not it ought not to be forgotten exhibited such striking defects supplied but by the zeal of extraordinary expence and least of the defects, every tended with a doubt on its

The devising and establishing militia, would be a genuine honour, and a perfect title to entertain a hope, that you, without carrying to organizing, arming, and thus providing, in the for calling them forth to us, suppress insurrections. As auxiliary to the state congress can never too freely omit to inquire, whether been already licensed by our exigencies.

The intelligence from of general Wayne, is a operations against the host from the advices which I voice which he has made of the savages, and maying war against the U at this late hour, when o not be questioned, we need a lasting peace, up and good neighbourhood

Towards none of the friendship been spared. covered from encroachment general government and fire also to remove the d a settlement, meditated has been suspended; an ing to rectify any misco have fallen. But I can upon your deliberation mended at the last session money with all the Ind fixing and conducting principles then expresse

Gentlemen of the The time which M ment of our fiscal meas any resources, so as to plan for the redemption hereof, that the result, to consummate this v can more promote the on, and nothing wou illuents. Indeed wh tem of public credit, nation; and as far as place that credit on g ed, and to prevent i debt which must ultin

An estimate of the ing the expenditures by the insurrection, v Gentlemen of t the House of The mint of the U coinage of the precio of defective coins ar the director by indivi peet that the instituti the expectation whi utility.

In subsequent com of our intercourse v mitted to congress. fossible to announce transactions has be world;—to observe faith;—to check ev partiality;—to expl headed, and correct any nation;—and lose no time in a justice being done Let us unite, th Rule of nations, these United States

ingulfed by being the army of the constitution; un-
deterred by a march of three hundred miles over
rugged mountains, by the approach of an inclement
season, or by any other discouragement. Nor ought I
to omit to acknowledge the efficacious and patriotic
co-operation, which I have experienced from the chief
magistrates of the States, to which my requisitions have
been addressed.
To every description, indeed, of citizens let praise
be given. But let them persevere in their affectionate
vigilance over that precious depository of American
happiness, the constitution of the United States. Let
them cherish it too, for the sake of those, who from
every clime are daily seeking a dwelling in our land.
And when in the calm moments of reflection, they
shall have retraced the origin and progress of the in-
furrection, let them determine whether it has not been
fomented by combinations of men, who, careless of
consequences, and disregarding the unerring truth,
that those who rouse, cannot always appease, a civil
convulsion,—have disseminated, from an ignorance or
perversion of facts, suspicions, jealousies, and accusa-
tions of the whole government.
Having thus fulfilled the engagement, which I took,
when I entered into office, "to the best of my ability
to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the
United States," on you, Gentlemen, and the people
by whom you are deputed, I rely for support.
In the arrangements, to which the possibility of a
similar contingency will naturally draw your attention,
it ought not to be forgotten, that the militia laws have
exhibited such striking defects, as could not have been
supplied but by the zeal of our citizens. Besides the
extraordinary expence and waste, which are not the
least of the defects, every appeal to those laws is at-
tended with a doubt on its success.
The devising and establishing of a well regulated
militia, would be a genuine source of legislative ho-
nour, and a perfect title to public gratitude. I there-
fore entertain a hope, that the present session will not
pass, without carrying to its full energy the power of
organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia; and
thus providing, in the language of the constitution,
for calling them forth to execute the laws of the union,
suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.
As auxiliary to the state of our defence, to which
congress can never too frequently recur, they will not
omit to inquire, whether the fortifications which have
been already licensed by law, be commensurate with
our exigencies.
The intelligence from the army under the command
of general Wayne, is a happy presage to our military
operations against the hostile Indians north of the Ohio.
From the advices which have been forwarded, the ad-
vance which he has made must have damped the ar-
dour of the savages, and weakened their obstinacy in
waging war against the United States. And yet, even
at this late hour, when our power to punish them can-
not be questioned, we shall not be unwilling to ce-
ment a lasting peace, upon terms of candour, equity,
and good neighbourhood.
Towards none of the Indian tribes have overtures of
friendship been spared. The Creeks in particular, are
covered from encroachment by the interposition of the
federal government and that of Georgia. From a de-
sire also to remove the discontents of the Six Nations,
a settlement, meditated at Presque Isle on Lake Erie,
has been suspended; and an agent is now endeavour-
ing to rectify any misconception, into which they may
have fallen. But I cannot refrain from again pressing
upon your deliberations, the plan which I recom-
mended at the last session, for the improvement of har-
mony with all the Indians within our limits, by the
fixing and conducting of trading houses, upon the
principles then expressed.
Gentlemen of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The time which has elapsed, since the commence-
ment of our fiscal measures, has developed our pecuni-
ary resources, so as to open the way for a definitive
plan for the redemption of the public debt. It is be-
lieved, that the result is such, as to encourage congress
to consummate this work without delay. Nothing
can more promote the permanent welfare of the nation,
and nothing would be more grateful to our con-
stituents. Indeed whatsoever is unfinished of our sys-
tem of public credit, cannot be benefited by procrastina-
tion; and as far as may be practicable, we ought to
place that credit on grounds which cannot be distur-
bed, and to prevent that progressive accumulation of
debt which must ultimately endanger all governments.
An estimate of the necessary appropriations, includ-
ing the expenditures into which we have been driven
by the insurrection, will be submitted to Congress.
Gentlemen of the SENATE, and of
the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The mint of the United States has entered upon the
coinage of the precious metals; and considerable sums
of defective coins and bullion have been lodged with
the director by individuals. There is a pleasing pros-
pect that the institution will, at no remote day, realize
the expectation which was originally formed of its
utility.
In subsequent communications, certain circumstances
of our intercourse with foreign nations, will be trans-
mitted to congress. However, it may not be unfea-
sible to announce that my policy in our foreign
transactions has been, to cultivate peace with all the
world;—to observe treaties with pure and absolute
faith;—to check every deviation from the line of im-
partiality;—to explain what may have been misappre-
hended, and correct what may have been injurious to
any nation;—and having thus acquired the right, to
lose no time in acquiring the ability, to insist upon
justice being done to ourselves.
Let us unite, therefore, in imploring the Supreme
Ruler of nations, to spread his holy protection over
these United States;—to turn the machinations of the

wicked to the confirming of our constitution:—to ena-
ble us at all times to root out internal sedition, and put
invaders to flight;—to perpetuate to our country that
prosperity, which his goodness has already conferred,
and to verify the anticipations of this government
being a safe guard to human rights.
G. WASHINGTON.
United States, November 19, 1794.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY
MONEY, on Friday the 15th day of December, if
fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling
place of Mrs. SARAH GREEN, deceased, in Anne-
Arundel county,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of the deceased,
consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, and
some household furniture. The sale to commence at
eleven o'clock, A. M.
LANCLOT GREEN, Executor.
N. B. All persons having claims against the above
estate are requested to bring them in on the above day,
and those indebted are desired to make immediate pay-
ment.
L. G.
November 24, 1794. 1027/6

To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on
Wednesday the 10th of December next, if fair,
otherwise the first fair day, at the Eastern Branch
ferry,

THE personal estate of GARLAND CALLIS,
deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle,
sheep, hogs, and household furniture. The negroes
are uncommonly likely. For part of this property
three years credit will be given, upon the purchaser's
giving approved security, and paying the interest an-
nually. The other part will be sold on twelve months
credit, with interest from the day of sale.
ANTHONY ADDISON, Administrator.
N. B. All persons having legal claims against the
said estate are desired to exhibit them.
Barnaby, November 14, 1794. 1

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on six months
credit, at the subscriber's plantation, near the Head
of South river, on Monday the 15th of December,
at one o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THREE NEGROES, one a healthy promising
young fellow, about fifteen years of age; a va-
luable young woman, and a healthy male child, the
woman is equal to any in the state, either for planta-
tion or kitchen work, she spins and knits well; also
a parcel of joiners tools. This property will certainly
be sold.
All persons having claims against the estate of
JOHN SMITH, of ANTHONY, late of Anne-Arun-
del county, deceased, are once more desired to bring
them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 15th
of December, in order that the estate may be settled.
MARGARET SMITH, Administratrix.
November 25, 1794. 1027/6

I HEREBY forewarn all persons whatsoever from
hunting within my enclosures, either with dog or
gun, after this date, as I am determined to prosecute all
offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.
HEZEKIAH WAYMAN,
Middle Neck, November 25, 1794. 1027/6

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF
JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS
of JUSTICE will sit every day during this sessi-
on, to hear complaints.
By order, C. WAYMAN, Clk.
November 5, 1794. 4

By the COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.
THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS will sit every day,
during this session, from 9 o'clock in the morn-
ing until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the committee
room of the House of Delegates.
By order, A. GOLDBER, Clk.
November 5, 1794. 4

NOTICE is hereby given,
THAT I intend to petition to the next general as-
sembly 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.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public,
that he has received, and added to his former
assortment of MEDICINES, as follows, Sago, tama-
rind, sugar candy, Spanish liquorice, Hungary water,
pungent smelling bottles, British oil, Anderson's pills,
eau de luce, eau de luce in cut bottles, ground stop-
pers, cephalic snuff, essential salt of lemon, Windsor
soap, arnotto, patent blacking, white wax, court
plaster, essence of burgamot, lavender, lemon, mare-
chal, ambragris, oriental, imperial, royal violet, and
chal, Asiatic tooth powders, tooth brushes, &c. with a va-
riety of other medicines too tedious to enumerate, all
of which he will dispose of, on the most reasonable
terms, at his medicinal shop, in Church-street, near
the market.
THOMAS EDGAR.
November 4, 1794.

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

By virtue of an order of the orphans court, will be
EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of
Mr. GEORGE MANN, on Thursday the fourth day
of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon,
SUNDRY men, women, and children, slaves, part
of the estate of the late JOHN DAVIDSON. These
people will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the
purchaser giving bond with approved security.

On the same afternoon will be sold, at the late store
of John Davidson, on the Head of the Dock, sundry
articles of MERCHANDISE, for READY MONEY.
ELEANOR DAVIDSON, Administratrix of
JOHN DAVIDSON.
Annapolis, November 18, 1794. 2X

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the
HIGHEST BIDDER, at the house of Mr. HENRY
MEDLEY, in the town of Nottingham, on Tues-
day the 9th day of December next, if fair, or on
the first fair day,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late
Mr. FIELDER BOWIE, consisting of about
forty valuable NEGROES, among whom are trades-
men, house servants, and men well acquainted with
farming, and all kinds of plantation work, some very
healthy looking women, boys and girls, a number of
cattle and horses, a new waggon and a chariot, and a
parcel of household furniture. The property will be
sold upon twelve months credit, the purchaser giving
bond with approved security, to
ALLEN BOWIE, Administrator.
Nottingham, November 7, 1794.

Matthew and John Beard,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
AND NOW OPENING for SALE, at their STORE at
Beard's Point warehouse, on South river,
A variety of GOODS suitable for the present season,
amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, second and coarse clothes; valencias;
royal ribs; satinet; lasting; a variety of fashion-
able coloured casimers; stuffs of all kinds; mens
worsted hose; womens cotton ditto; Irish linens;
chintzes and calicoes of the most approved figures;
cloth coloured sewing silk and threads; osabrig and
other threads; muslins and muslinets; black mode
black, white, and blue Persians; cambric; humburs;
Marseilles quilting; Russia sheeting; ditto duck;
ticklenburg; osabrigs; rolles; German dowlafs;
Haerlem stripes; matchcoat and rose blankets; mens
coarse and fine hats; ladies black and white ditto;
checks; drillings; bed-ticking; elegant vests patterns;
muffin cravats; pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; worsted
binding; broad and narrow ribbands; fashionable shoe
and knee-buckles; coat and vest buttons, &c. &c.
Also spirit; West India rum; old peach brandy;
sherry wine; red port ditto; molasses; loaf and brown
sugars; hyson and congo teas; coffee; chocolate; pep-
per; allspice; salt petre; pounded ginger; raisins;
cheefe; rice; St. Ubes salt; window glais, 8d, 10d,
12d, and 20d nails; iron pots; Dutch ovens; spades;
narrow axes; cart-wheel boxes; hand and fast-saws;
screw augers; hinges and screws; stock locks; draw-
ing knives; joiner's glue; West-India cotton; scrub-
bing brushes; tea china; glais ware; queen's ware;
tea trays; hand-boards; spoons; case knives and forks,
&c. &c. all of which they will sell on the most reason-
able terms, as usual.
November 9, 1794. 2

ALL persons indebted to JOHN PETTY, late
of Annapolis, deceased, on his own account,
are requested to pay the same to PHILIP BARTON
KEY, of Annapolis, and all persons having claims
against the estate are requested to lodge their claims;
properly authenticated, with the same gentleman, as
soon as possible; and all creditors are desired to take
notice, that the subscriber will, on the second Mon-
day in May next, at the house of Mr. GEORGE
MANN, in the city of Annapolis, proceed to make a
dividend of the assets on hand in part satisfaction of
the debts.
WILLIAM PETTY, Executor of
JOHN PETTY, deceased.
Annapolis, November 13, 1794.

NOTICE to CREDITORS.
ALL persons who have any claims or demands
against the estate of PATRICK KELLY, de-
ceased, or who are in any manner creditors of the said
PATRICK KELLY, are requested to appear and pro-
duce their respective claims and accounts, properly
authenticated, on or before the sixth day of January,
in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and ninety-
five, at the court-house in the town of Cambridge, in
Dorchester county, and state of Maryland, at which
time and place the subscriber will attend, and receive
all accounts so authenticated, and make such dividend
of the goods and chattels of the said deceased, which
have come to his hands or possession, as each creditor
shall be entitled to according to his respective claim.
J. E. GIST, Administrator of
P. KELLY.
Cambridge, 1st November, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Of-
fice, at Chaptin.
MR. THOMAS JOHNSTON,
Mr. William Grindall,
Mr. Joshua Millard,
Mills Piggy Jordan Bond,
Francis Hamerley, Esq;
Mr. Jno. Newton,
Mr. Ruben Craig,
JOSIAH B. GRIDALL, P. M.

TAKEN up by JAMES MOSS, living on Hackett's Point, a small BATFEAU, sixteen feet long and four feet and an half wide. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Monday the 15th day of December 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 PRINCIPIO 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 on the following terms, viz. a credit of two years from the first day of December 1794, one half of the principal, and the interest on the whole, to be paid on or before the first day of December 1795, and the remaining half, and the interest thereon, on or before the first day of December, 1796. 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 loss, if any, on a second sale, and all expences 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, November 12, 1794.

By virtue of a decree and order of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer, at PUBLIC SALE, on the PREMISES, on Tuesday the 9th day of December, if fair, if not the first fair day, at one o'clock,

A TRACT of LAND, called BLUE PLAINS, and a smaller one adjoining, called ADDISON'S GOODWILL, lying in Prince-George's county, containing together, upwards of 500 acres, late the property of GEORGE FRASER HAWKINS, deceased, and now in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM BAYLEY. This land lies on the river Patowmack, nearly opposite to Alexandria, about four miles from the federal city, and in a genteel and agreeable neighbourhood; the land is of a good quality, a great part of it well adapted to farming, and has a sufficiency of timber for its support. The improvements are, a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, corn house, and dairy, and a good tobacco house and barn. There is on another part of the land, a tenement, consisting of a dwelling house (with suitable out houses), at present occupied as a tavern, at which a ferry to Alexandria is kept. These tracts, with the improvements, will be sold together, on the following terms: The purchaser to give bond, with security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for the payment of one half of the purchase money, with legal interest, within one year, and the remainder, with legal interest, within eighteen months from the day of sale.

A plot of the land will be shown, and further particulars respecting the title and conveyance, will be made known at the sale, which will be at the tavern above described.

Nov. 7, 1794. **3X** W. KILTY, Trustee.

Peter Malcolm,
vs.
Matthew Lodge, & Co. } THIS is to give notice, that I have issued out of the general court of the western shore, an attachment against the said Matthew Lodge, and company, agreeable to the act for the better regulating attachments, which said writ is returnable to the next May term, and, that unless the said Matthew Lodge, and company, shall return and discharge their debts, or give bail according to the act aforesaid, that all their real and personal estate will be sold for the satisfaction of their creditors.

PETER MALCOLM.
Annapolis, November 4, 1794. **3**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, and to the ADMINISTRATORS of said estate, are requested to make payment, on or before the 20th day of February next, and those having claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, for payment.

HENRY GAITHER, } Administrators.
WILLIAM MERRIKEN, }
November 7, 1794. **3X**

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. **X** w 8

FOR SALE,

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

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. **X**

In CHANCERY, October 21, 1794.
Gabriel Peterfon Vanhorn, } THE complainant, Gabriel Peterfon 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 consideration of two hundred pounds, and two horses with a stage waggon.

He states, that the said William Willett, hath removed from this state, but of the reach of the process of this court; and it is thereupon 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 application 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.

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

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,
A NOVEL,
In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,

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-somely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book. Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

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, } Trustees.
JOSEPH COWMAN, }
Anne-Arundel county, October 28, 1794.

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

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 12 hands high, appears to be about 15 years old, branded on the near buttock TH, 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.

In CHANCERY, November 5, 1794.
ORDERED, That the report of HENRY H. CHAPMAN, trustee for the sale of certain lands in Charles county, mortgaged to FORREST and STODERT, by BENJAMIN REEDER, be approved, and that the sale by him made of the said lands, on the thirty-first of October last, unto JOHN HAW, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Tuesday in February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of December next.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,
STUEBEN'S
MILITARY EXERCISE.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE. **7**

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 authorized 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 .. October, 1795, to receive their proportionate division of assets, then on hand.

ELEANOR DAVIDSON, Administratrix,
of JOHN DAVIDSON.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marble-rough, 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 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.

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

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents. **29**

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JACOB BRADLEY,
Prince-George's county, October 15, 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 20, 1794.

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.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

MAR

COPENHAGEN

THE active government free navigation den, was at which cou Yesterday from the court of London, to pay for the cargoes of all with subjects, which had be The sum total of these p denancies, amounts to 557 consequence of this joyful mediately difarmed, and return to Carlserona.

ANTWERP

The republican army number of bombs have alr place, and the possession of high degree the conquest of strong fortrefs in Dutch F important by its situation, western Scheld. As soon vation into Zealand becom that rich, but defenceless the first appearance of the Su de Gand is conducte conqueror of Ypres and L A great number of tr armed with the greatest ex is much reason to suppose serve at once to second troops on Zealand, and to e cadre under admiral Ha ing.

The combined powers all hazards, in order to c the republican armies. However be the built it does not damp the spiri cans make immense prep every hand, that they nev

LONDON

The address of the S upon the late alarming pr conceived in the most hu and promises of amendr provided his subjects will religion, and his authori paged in, being filed th formed that if they invol will not want means to the king will put himf this, their loving monarc the Spaniards, is so m with new taxes, that h possible to reduce the e induce them to what i the honour of sovereig with calling upon the are, and indefatigabl Sept. 25. His Pruffia third subsidy of 125,000 in want of many article the war, against the P enable him to purchase Warsaw.

The king of Prussia to the present insured the common enemy. of the powers of Europ majesty does not recolle equipment to the Fre the true, that the infu rationed by France, it entitles her to the app ind.

The letters which British officers who a recommendations of th are used. "We v the officers in his le annibals, and we hav The humanity wit present treated by of the new tylicm country.

It was a common war, for the supporte never stories of the is said, massacred and. Tales of a fi with equal truth, du In consequence of hat a serjeant and fe risoners by the Fr wife of the serjeant and husband, and t