



though the conquest was entirely his own, he gave the general's cloths and beret to his comrades, reserving to himself only the great cross of the order of merit. The enemy offered ten dollars for the cross, but the grenadier refused to part with it for an hundred Louis d'Ors. He is the father of three children, and a Sans Culotte. We gave him an assignat of fifty livres, a small sum, indeed; but we leave to you the pleasure of accompanying this brave man. The enemy attempted an attack to-day. Our army advanced to meet them, and showed such a countenance as induced them to stop; and although the movement on both sides was considerable, no engagement took place. We, however, took several prisoners.

The principal paper found on the Russian general, was a copy of orders from the prince of Saxe Cobourg, respecting the motions of the Prussians, English, and Dutch troops, who were to advance towards the camp of Maulde, Douai, and Minin, because the situation of general Clarke's becoming every day more critical, it was necessary to support him by the combined forces, more especially as the blockade of Conde depended on his being able to maintain his position.

### LONDON, May 15.

It is positively affirmed, that the Spaniards have penetrated into France by way of Biscay, and they are at Dax.

At Copenhagen, on the 11th instant, a placard was stuck up in all the avenues and corners of that city, warning every person against harbouring any strangers, without being informed of their names, professions, and object of their visit. It was at the same time announced, that a treaty of alliance was concluded between his Danish majesty and the duke of Saxe Weimar.

The French have forbidden all communication with Spain, in the same manner as they have with this country.

A correspondent from Besancon writes us, that there is a report in circulation there, which, we trust, for the honour of man, is not true. The garrison of Conde, before relief was thrown into it, twice endeavoured to send out the women and children, in the way usually adopted by towns closely besieged. The Austrians opposed their passage, and drove them back. On the second attempt, 500 of them were killed. If this be true, we ought not to confine our execrations to the French, for surely the horrors of war ought not to be extended to women and children.

From the Moniteurs which we have received down to the 13th instant, we have a better opportunity of ascertaining the present state of France than from the accounts the public have lately seen. The debates of the convention serve to illustrate the true position of the country, and from them we learn, that the jealousies between the parties remain in all their violence, but though they tear one another like tigers, they most cordially agree in the measures necessary to preserve the republic.

The Mountain weakened itself by the number of commissioners sent from time to time to the armies and into the departments. Truiling only their own body, they sent them off one after another, until they began to feel that their ranks were thinned, and that the Gironde, or the moderate party, were likely to regain the ascendancy. They have therefore resolved that those commissioners shall be recalled, and that in future they will be more cautious in nominating friends not members of the convention.

On the first account of the treachery of Queteau, the late aid-de-camp of Dumourier, who went over to the royalists with 3000 men, various propositions were made for the public safety. It was proposed to raise an army of valets, waiters of coffee-houses, and all the persons whose duties might be supplied by women. This was opposed, because valets, and persons engaged in the service of luxury, were likely to be attached to the ancient order of things.

It was proposed to shut the theatre, because there the aristocrats raised the cry of incivism, and that the cannon of alarm should be fired, to make a more sudden impression of danger on the public mind. Vergniaud opposed these motions, because, he said, there was a concealed leaven of discontent spreading among the people of Paris, and it would be unwise to foment it by measures of panic. Robertspierre proposed, that forges should be erected in the public squares, to animate the people by a show of the energy which was used for their deliverance from the danger that surrounded them; and that arms of all kinds should be made with the utmost speed. Camille Desmoulins said, that they were told of two classes of people—Gentlemen and Sans Culottes. They must take the purse of the first to employ the arm of the second; and he proposed that the citizens should be invited to exercise in the Camp-de-Mars, to prepare them for war. Danton proposed to grant an indemnity to all persons deluded by the fanatics; and this idea was taken up by Danton, and enforced with strong arguments. The deposed had not declined to court the people of Belgium back to slavery by this means.

Why should they not do the same to bring them back to liberty? He proposed also an assignat on the rich, to enable the poor to march; and that 96 commissioners be sent into the sections of Paris, to see this done. And he moved also the formation of a guard for every city, to be on national pay, which would also be a relief to the poor. The proposition of Danton was adopted; and two commissioners being sent into each section, they took such vigorous measures, both for an assignat and for recruiting, that in three days 2000 men were raised by Paris, and every hour a number was dispatched in chariots and carriages of all kinds, against the insurgents in the Vendee, who are said in the convention to amount to 20,000 men.

May 17. Floating batteries are constructing at Dunkirk, to prevent the possibility of an approach by sea.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the guards near Tournay.

"This country has suffered much by the war—friends and foes, French and Prussians, have vied in plundering it. Our people hitherto behave amazingly well, and are very popular. Last night, on entering the village in which we are now quartered, the Coldstream grenadiers were to occupy a farm-house, the miserable inhabitants of which, were in the utmost distress; the Prussians had robbed them of every thing, not leaving them even a morsel of bread. Their new guests gave them fresh alarm; as they had now nothing to give, they dreaded the most harsh usage. Their joy and gratitude may be easily conceived, when they saw the British soldiers empty their haversacks and were cordially invited to partake of their humble repast."

It was rumoured in the city yesterday, that a French line of battalions and three frigates had surrendered to the Spanish governor of Trinidad. This story which was told as a new event, is accounted for thus: Several months ago, the French government embarked on board the Ferme man of war a number of priests and artificers, and sent them to the island of Trinidad. The Spanish governor received the passengers, but said he should not permit the ship to depart until he received orders, perhaps from the usual delay of the court, were not sent out till they had determined on war.

The Spanish fleet, under the command of vice-admiral Masaredo, consists of twenty-six ships of the line; one of 114 guns, three of 112, one of 94, two of 90, two of 80, seventeen of 74, and one of 64 gun ship.

Letters from Bayonne have reached Paris, which state that the French general Beynier, is employed in the siege of the Spanish city Fontarabia, which has been set fire to in several places. On the other hand, the Spaniards had taken a redoubt at Andayle.

It is said that Holland, to accelerate the operations of the campaign, has offered to the prince Saxe Cobourg to empty its arsenals, which contain the finest artillery in Europe. This offer, which it is said, has been accepted, will prevent the Austrian general from waiting for the heavy pieces of ordnance now on the road and which are transported with great difficulty at an enormous expence.

A counter-revolution is projected by the inhabitants of Boulogne-sur-Mer. The general voice of the people there is for the restoration of the seventeenth Louis. The royalists have possessed themselves of the municipal power, and placards are publicly posted in praise of Dumourier and monarchy.

General Dumourier has not met with the same reception every where as he did at Francfort. At Stuttgart, he wished much to see the prince of Wurtemberg; but his highness denied himself to Dumourier.

The communication between Dover and Calais, will be opened within a few days, a proposition of that sort having been submitted to the committee of safety at Paris. There are some who hint, that matters more important than subjects of mere convenience are discussing between the contending nations.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, April 26.

"We were yesterday summoned to surrender by the commodore in chief of the English naval forces to co-operate. The summons was brought to us in the following manner:—

"On Monday eight English cutters which block up our port, took one of our fishermen, and conducted him to Oskend, where he was put into prison. On the second day after, the commodore liberated him, and gave him the summons to carry to Dunkirk, keeping his son as an hostage.

"The answer of our commandant, Pascal, was short, firm, energetic, and worthy of a republican. Our garrison consists of 3000 men; and our national guards are determined to make a good resistance.

"The forts towards the enemy are stone, and women and useless people are sent into the interior of the department. The English of both sexes, who were here in great numbers, are to leave the city in forty-eight hours, by order of the municipality.

"Some four and twenty pounders have been placed upon the batteries which are to cover this port.

"It is this moment rumoured, that 200 men, of the Dutch regiment of Dopp, are come with their arms and baggage, to join our advanced posts, which are partly composed of the Batavian legion."

### DUBLIN, May 25.

In these times of distress to the manufacturers of Ireland, we are happy to hear that our countrywomen, always foremost to every scheme that tends to relieve the artisan, have come to the laudable resolution of wearing in future no leather shoes; and the shoemakers, we understand, in compliance with the wishes of their fair customers, and that they also may contribute their mite to the relief of the working poor, are affording themselves with silk, tabinet, and stuff shoes of every description, by which a number of hands in the different branches will get immediate employment.

In addition to the other causes, which have so much contributed to enhance the price of provisions, we learn that considerable mobs in Dunjarsen, and several other parts in the province of Munster, from which principally this metropolis is supplied with potatoes, have risen in a tumultuous manner, cut the cables of the several sloops destined for Dublin, and obliged them to unload their cargoes, being determined not to permit the exportation of potatoes to any other market until the price shall be reduced to its usual cheapness.

### LITCHFIELD, July 11.

On Wednesday last, a person by the name of Smith, an intelligent foreigner, who for many years resided in the cities of Hartford and Norwich, and who here on his way to the eastward, about five weeks since escaped from the Western Indians, in company with his two sons, with whom he had been in captivity more than two years. He says he went out from Norwich, in the employ of Mr. Woodbridge, and sent Mr. Marietta, from whence he was taken and carried off, his wife and an infant being absent at the time, who were afterwards murdered by the same party, but of which he had no information till he arrived at Saquehanna. The Indians telling him, that they had taken his wife and child in a forest, and that they were but did not hurt them. Smith says he was furnished with money and rations at the British garrisons, and produced a pass from colonel Sturges, that the British are vigilant and scrupulous, though they do not appear unscrupulously; and that every possible exertion is made, by various methods, to induce the Americans to settle on the crown lands. Our informant was also furnished with the principal tribe engaged with St. Clair, his law their march on to attack our army; and says they amounted to nearly 3000 able warriors, headed by the notorious Greys, and that their loss in the action was computed not to exceed thirty killed. He assures us that the Indians are really numerous, and amply furnished for war, and from time to time hold their white enemies in great divisions. Their supplies, he believes, are not given them by the British government, though actually drawn from the king's stores among them, but he thinks for the whole consideration of their fur. They, however, send yearly furs of blankets, &c. from the crown, to encourage their hunting, and keep them in business. Smith is fully of opinion that our commissioners can not settle a treaty on any other terms than establishing the river Ohio as the boundary line between the United States and the Indian nations at war. We obtained from our informant the names of such persons in custody of the Indians, as came within his recollection, viz: Edw. Hinman, a private of Shaylor's company; Hall, (of Wallingford) a sergeant in the same; Amers, recruiting sergeant, of Philadelphia company; Mearns, of do. from Massachusetts; Peter Larkins, of Durham; an Atkins, formerly of Middletown, all of whom were with St. Clair's army; likewise D. Hull, an aged man, (a weaver from Water-town, in this county. Smith says he was with our commissioners (in whole ears he left his children) and obtained a pass, rations, and a gain of some col. Pickering, to enable him to prosecute his journey. He says the treaty will be delayed twenty days, in consequence of the detention of the commissioners; the British requiring more formal credentials of their mission, before they can pass their garrisons; which pretended formality has obliged them to encamp till the return of their express from the war-office at Philadelphia. Their suite consists of more than 30, part of whom are a respectable deputation from the benevolent society of Friends, largely supplied with money, &c. to ransom the prisoners and cultivate peace.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship John, from Amsterdum, and who was not long since at Menz, says, that it is one of the strongest fortified towns in Europe; and that the garrison had in months provisions; so that it was able to resist all the attempts of the combined armies, to take it.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ireland, to his correspondent in this city, dated April 23.

"Nothing but calamitous times appear—it is supposed war will soon be declared against America by the crowned heads that are now against France, to reduce it to subjection to England—I believe this is only supposition in the minds of the people; however, it seems more than probable it will be the case. It appears in a little time emigration must be stopped, or I believe the half of the people would go to America. Last week, when I was in Belfast, no less than five sailures was in it; one of whom was 20,000. This company carried on the cotton manufactory. This one house has put 300 men out of employ."

We have in our power to give a direct contradiction of the English accounts of the capture of Nantz. The privateer Sans Culottes left that city on the 18th of April, when that event was not even feared. The English date of its capture was on the 24th.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, May 19, via Bayona.

"The American ship Hamilton, captain William Rodman, who came from Rhode-Island with 6th in our house, took in a cargo of fruit here, and sailed for St. Peterburgh, Russia; when she got about twenty leagues distant from the Rock of Lisbon, was boarded by a French privateer called the Republique, of 16 guns and 160 men; the captain of the privateer ordered all the American sailors to come on board him, except the captain and mate, and sent nine French sailors on board the Hamilton with an officer, and desired them to carry her to Brest; but luckily, when she got within about 30 leagues of Brest, an English frigate took her and sent her to Bilbao, where she is now waiting for convoy to carry her to England, to see whether they are entitled to the salvage."

The American brig Beuley, captain Clarke, bound from St. Bartholomew to Hamburg, with Dutch property, and one passenger, was captured by a French privateer polacre, the Sans Culottes, of Nantes, off the Western Islands. The passenger is said to be a Swede, and was kept prisoner on board the privateer. Captain Clarke was allowed to stay with his brig. The privateer supported the cargo will be condemned. Captain Clarke came to town yesterday at noon. The privateer was at Mud Point, and the privateer coming up the river after her.

Capt. Clarke also took down Cape.

The privateer Sans Culottes, as we are informed, visited the ship Flore, of 2000, on the 10th of July, and took her to the Cape of Good Hope.

July 23. There were 2000 men, dated from that place, which were restored, and that a number remain in the town, which part destroyed. In consequence there are several families from the different parts of the town, who are now in the most distressing situation.

The ship Fair Amie, bound from Cape Francois, dated from that place, which were restored, and that a number remain in the town, which part destroyed. In consequence there are several families from the different parts of the town, who are now in the most distressing situation.

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Capt. Clark also spoke the Petit Democrat, off the Delaware capes. The privateer Sans Culottes, of Nantes, has also captured, as we are informed, the undernamed vessels, viz: the ship *Flores*, of Glasgow bound to Antigua, worth 30,000. Having also a Breton brig and a Portuguese brig.

July 25. There were letters in town yesterday from Cape Francois, dated some days since the burning of that place, which mentions that tranquillity is again restored, and that a number of white inhabitants still remain in the town, which is not more than one fifth part destroyed. In consequence of this intelligence, there are several families preparing to return there from the different parts in the United States in American bottoms. The only obstacle to this determination is, the risk of meeting with privateers, and every kind of interruption from the New-Providences privateers, fitted out by Lord Dunmore and the refugees, of notorious memory in New-York, &c.

The vessel *Sans Culottes*, capt. Malinier, belongs to Marseilles, and carries 10 double fortified nine-pounders, and 100 men, fell in with the ship *Flores*, of Glasgow, bound outward to Jamaica, with dry goods, on the 20th of May, and sent her with a prize-master to this port. There were ten passengers in the *Flores*, who are now on board of her. The privateer came up to port Tuesday morning, and fired a salute, as did also the prize ship.

The vessel was brought to last Monday at Mud Fort by the militia stationed there. They examined her register, and finding her a lawful privateer, permitted her to come past the fort.

The *Flores* carries six pounders and four serivels, so that she seems to have been fitted out as a letter of marque.

The ship *Fair American* was boarded out-side the Cape by the *Petit Democrat* privateer, who examined her papers and then left them.

July 26. A correspondent has authority to assure the citizens of the United States, that the minister of France has heard with pain a report, that a vessel belonging to the republic should have offered violence to an American vessel. The minister has given orders that the officer should be inquired into, and the captain, if found guilty, should be displaced and punished.

He has likewise given peremptory directions to all commanders of vessels in the service of the republic, to the American nation, to pay that attention and respect to the American flag which is due from one ally to another, and conformable to the obligation of treaty and friendship.

#### CHARLESTON, July 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Charleston, to his friend in this city.

"The freshes are upon us; six inches higher, and we shall all be ruined for this year."

"When you come up, bring all the news you can collect. Has Dumourier's detection hurt the French cause, or not? Or do they still hold up their republican heads? God grant it."

"P. S. If you are not a violent Frenchman, it is dangerous for you to come here."

July 12. Yesterday arrived the sloop *Alexander Hamilton*, capt. Bacchus, in six days passage from New-Providences, to which place he was carried by the schooner *May-Flower*, of that port, having been taken on his passage from Aux-Cayes to Baltimore. On his arrival at Nassau, he received an interlocutory order from the court of admiralty to land his cargo, consisting of coffee, sugar and cotton, being libelled on the plea of its being French property. It was accordingly landed and left there, and it is supposed will be condemned and sold. The goods were shipped at the Cape by an American agent, to an American house in Baltimore; but the captors alledge, that they found letters in a schooner they had taken a few days previously, describing the goods which were to be shipped in the *Alexander Hamilton*, and mentioning that they were the property of Frenchmen.

The second mate of the brig *States General*, of Charleston, came passenger in the above sloop, who mentions that the brig had been taken on her passage from Cape Francois to this port, and carried into Bermuda, where both vessel and cargo were libelled.

The brig Governor Pinckney, of this port, was also taken to Nassau by a British privateer. Her cargo was libelled, but the captain had put in a claim to it as his property.

By the above sloop we are also informed, that it was reported in the Bahamas, that a French fleet of considerable force had fallen in, with the British outward bound fleets for the East and West-Indies, off Cape Finisterre, and captured one hundred and sixty sail, which were then under convoy of two men of war and four frigates, their principal convoy having left them at a particular latitude. This report was at Cape Francois, by the *Eclair* frigate, in 35 days from Brest, and also corroborated by the accounts from the *Havans*, St. Domingo and Jamaica.

#### MARTINSBURG, July 15.

We have at length discovered the station of the western army—General Wayne, with the forces under his command, were, on the 27th ult. at Fort Washington. The person who gave us this intelligence, also informed, that all expectations of a treaty with the hostile tribes in that quarter were given up, and that the commander in chief had dispatched an express to the president of the United States, soliciting orders for offensive operations. This express passed through Winchester a few days since, on his way to Mount Vernon. From the above circumstances, we hope soon to be able to furnish accounts of the killed, &c. on the part of the savages, as a counter-balance to

the many murders committed on the whites, by these tawny sons of rapine, defoliation and cruelty.

#### ANNAPOLIS, August 1.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, in Georgia (received at New-York) dated June 27.

Last night broke out in this town a very severe FIRE, its ravages were almost unaccountable, considering the short space of time it continued, owing to the many wooden buildings we have here. It has consumed a very considerable part of the town, and has injured me some; my dwelling-house, among the rest, was laid in ashes. I have not time to inform you of the particulars; but have every reason to suppose, had our engine (which we employed in your city) arrived here previous to the fire, much of the devastation might have been prevented.

We are further informed, that the fire broke out by the carelessness of a negro, who was burning a coal-kiln, and before the coals were extinguished, had put them into a house, which setting the wooden building on fire, soon communicated to the other buildings, being chiefly wood, burnt furiously, so that the best part of the metropolis is laid in ashes.

By virtue of writs of *quodammodo exponas* from Anne-Arundel county court, so much as shall be OFFERED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Wednesday the 11th of September, at 12 o'clock,

PART of two tracts of LAND, the one called *BEAUMONT HALL*, and the other called *WHITE PLAINS*, containing about one hundred acres, more or less, taken as the property of *THOMAS LANE*, and sold to satisfy debts due *David Stewart*.

By virtue of writs of *quodammodo exponas* from the general court, so much as shall be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the 13th day of September, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,

TWO tracts of LAND, adjoining, with the improvements thereon, the one called *FLEMING*, and the other *DEER CREEK*, situated on the north side of Severn river, about four miles from Annapolis; taken as the property of *JOHN STEUART*, and sold to satisfy a debt due *Dr. James Stewart*, as assignee of the State of Maryland. And on the day following, at the Sheriff's Office, two NEGRO WOMEN; taken as the property of *MARGARET, JOHN and RICHARD SAPPINGTON*, administrators of *Richard Sappington*, and sold to satisfy a debt due to *William French*, and others.

And on the 20th will be SOLD, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, a new three story brick dwelling House, and a small piece of ground adjoining, taken as the property of *HENRY SIBELL*, and sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland.

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

July 31, 1793.

By authority from the orphans court of Charles county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 23d of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at Milton Hill, in said county,

NEGROES, stock of different kinds, plantation utensils, and sundry other articles, of the estate of *WILLIAM COURTS*, deceased.

**BETSEY COURTS**, Administratrix.

July 21, 1793.

THE creditors of *WILLIAM COURTS*, late of Charles county, deceased, are hereby requested to attend at Milton Hill, in said county, on Monday the 28th of October next, with their claims legally authenticated.

**BETSEY COURTS**, Administratrix.

July 21, 1793.

A LIST of DEBTS remaining in the Post-Office, Upper Marlborough, and, if not taken up before the first of October, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

**EBECCA BAYLY**, P. G. county.

**Mr. Henry Hill**, P. G. county.  
**William Dent Beall**, Esq; 2 letters.  
**Thomas Sales**, Queen-Anne.  
**Saml. Tyler**, commissary-office, Marlborough.  
**Joshua Hatch**, Maryland, P. G. county.  
**William Goyar**, P. G. county.  
**Capt. James Bels**, mercht. Queen-Anne.  
**Mrs. Susanna Haxton**, near Hannah Brown's ferry.  
**Mr. Joseph Wilkinson**, mercht. Queen-Anne, Patuxent river.

**Mr. William Cralk**, Post-Tobacco.  
**Mrs. Eliza Malcrop**, P. G. county, Maryland.  
**James the carpenter**, to be left in the care of John Dockett, Lower Marlborough.  
**Ben. Oden**, Woodyard.  
**Jacob Duckett**, Esq; Queen-Anne.  
**Mrs. Bonner**, Lower Marlborough.  
**Col. John F. Mercer**, Marlborough.  
**Mr. Joshua Groves**, Queen-Anne.  
**Edw. L. Waller**, Hannah Brown's ferry.  
**Doctr. Colmore Beanes**, Upper Marlborough.  
**Edmund Key**, near Choptico.  
**Mrs. Margaret Rogers**, Upper Marlborough.  
**Mrs. Calvert's John**, horie gelder.  
**Thomas Snowden**, Esq; Patuxent Iron Works.  
**Mr. Parke**, deputy commissary.  
**Jacob Brady**, Queen-Anne.

**SAM. HAMILTON**, D. P. M.

TAKEN up as a stray, by *WILLIAM BROWN*, living in the lower part of Anne-Arundel county, a small dark MARE, about thirteen hands high, with a small blaze in her face, about eleven years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland, upon application to the subscriber, at the Treasury Office, may be supplied with the several species of Stock, certificates, &c. which are receivable in payment of their debts, upon reasonable terms. The said subscriber will purchase and dispose of all or any kind of Stock, certificates, &c. at suitable prices.

**THOMAS MONROE**

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends applying to the next county court of this county, which will be held in the city of Annapolis, in September next, by a commission to mark and bound the lines of part of two tracts of land, one called *Rohan's Manor*, and the other *Annapolis Green*, agreeably to an act of assembly.

**JOHN COWMAN**

Ann-Arundel county, July 30, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called *BARNBY MANOR*, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

**A. ADDISON**

July 26, 1793.

#### FOR SALE

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

**J. GREEN**

Annapolis.

ALL persons having balances due them on tobacco, shipped to the address of *Wm. & Co.* of East Annapolis and Co. of London, per my procuration, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary their bills on this company should be endorsed by me, or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transactions through my agency, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate such as may find it more convenient to discharge their balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the present inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice, that I have furnished *Mr. Edward Gwin* with a list of balances, and copies of each person's account, who is authorized to settle with such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require a strict observance to this notice, and he hatters himself it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wish and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against all delinquents, without the least discrimination, after the first day of September next.

**THOROWGOOD SMITH**, Agent and attorney in fact for *WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co.*

#### Lots in Bladensburg for Sale.

By virtue of a decree from the court of chancery, appointing the subscriber a trustee, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 7th day of September next,

TWO LOTS of GROUND, with the improvements thereon, in the town of Bladensburg, numbers nine and ten, late the property of *Philip MILLER*, deceased. These lots contain near Two Acres of ground, are well enclosed, and the buildings, which are wood, in pretty good repair. The sale to be on the premises, and to commence at twelve o'clock. The purchaser, or purchasers, to give bond with approved security, for paying one half the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue with interest, within two years from the day of sale. The creditors of *Philip Miller*, deceased, are desired to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 10th of September next.

**BENJAMIN LOWNDES**, Trustee.  
Bladensburg, July 17, 1793.

I WILL hire my SCHOONER to a careful industrious man, on shares; he carries 1200 bushels of wheat, or about fourteen cord of wood. There are about sixty cord of wood lying at a good landing on my plantation, which any person hiring the schooner may have at a moderate price.

**JAMES CARROLL**

Haylands, 10th July, 1793.

LOST on the 10th June last, a red leather POCKET BOOK, on the road from Nottingham to the cool springs, with a certificate in it, No. 47, dated 18th June, 1781, for £. 109 4 6, granted to *ATHANASIOUS FORB*, for the use of *Christopher Court and Co.* and many other papers of value to none but the owner. Any person finding the same, and will return it to the subscriber, shall be duly satisfied by

**JOHN SMITH**, Patuxent.

St. Mary's county, 10th July, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 5th day of this instant, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of *NICHOLAS MATTHEWS*, and says he was manumitted by *Mr. JOSEPH COWMAN*, of Anne-Arundel county, has since lived with a *Mr. JOHN NORMAN*, in the Swamp; he is about 43 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, his clothing an old sabrig shirt and trousers, a bearskin coat, and calico jacket. His master, if any, is desired to take him away and pay charges.

**HENRY HUNTER**, Sheriff of Calvert county.

July 12, 1793.

**PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING A PERIODICAL WORK.**  
**THE MONTHLY MIRROR OF MARYLAND.**

I shall contain a pleasing variety of interesting and entertaining topics, calculated to improve, as well as amuse the mind. The most approved testimonials from different authors, both ancient and modern, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewise, the new inventions and discoveries that have or may be made, within the present century, in each art and science.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, shall be gratified with a particular description of such methods and machinery as are now in use among the most experienced in the above branches of business, in this country and in Europe.

IV. It shall consist of forty-eight octavo pages, neatly printed, and finished in blue paper. Price to subscribers *Twenty Shillings* per annum; others who purchase will have to pay *Twenty Shillings* and *Six Pence*, or a *Quarter of a Dollar* each number.

IT is needless to say much in favour of a publication of this nature. The utility and convenience of a work of this kind must appear obvious to every person the least acquainted with polite literature, and a general knowledge of the world. It will contribute towards the flock of necessary information, respecting mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and is meant to convey pleasure as well as profit to those who shall patronise this work.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publisher PHILIP EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARK, in Baltimore.

PHILIP EDWARDS.  
 Baltimore, June 28, 1793.  
 N. B. Those subscribers who live at a distance from Baltimore, shall have their books forwarded by the earliest and cheapest conveyance, but at their own risk and expence.

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the City of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

**S C H E M E OF THE LOTTERY, No. II.**  
 For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 Magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000,	& cash 30,000,	are 50,000
1 ditto	15,000,	& cash 25,000,	are 40,000
1 ditto	15,000,	& cash 15,000,	are 30,000
1 ditto	10,000,	& cash 10,000,	are 20,000
1 ditto	5,000,	& cash 5,000,	are 10,000
1 ditto	5,000,	& cash 5,000,	are 10,000
1 Cash prize of			10,000
2 ditto	5,000 each,	are	10,000
10 ditto	1,000,	are	10,000
20 ditto	500,	are	10,000
100 ditto	100,	are	10,000
200 ditto	50,	are	10,000
400 ditto	25,	are	10,000
1,000 ditto	10,	are	10,000
15,000 ditto	10,	are	150,000

16,730 Prizes.  
 23,261 Blanks.  
 50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are 400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington. Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire front upon two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two square and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.  
 May 20, 1793.

**S C H E M E OF WILLIAM ALLEIN'S LAND & CO. LOTTERY.**

No. 1.	Prize of 500 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Mont-comery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city,	793 10 0
No. 2.	ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower-Marlborough,	320 0 0
No. 3.	ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood,	200 0 0
No. 4.	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0 0
No. 5.	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0 0
No. 6.	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0 0
No. 7.	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0 0
No. 8.	ditto of 100 dollars cash,	37 10 0
No. 9.	ditto of 8 ditto each ditto,	63 0 0
No. 10.	ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound in, bottles,	435 0 0
No. 11.	First drawn blank,	100 0 0
No. 12.	173 Prizes,	£ 2250 0 0
No. 13.	577 Blanks,	
No. 14.	750 Tickets, at £ 3 each,	£ 2250 0 0

**M A N A G E R S.**  
 John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Bell, Queen-Anne's; John Brooks, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Villard, Pie-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Bethesda; James Semerwill, Thomas Harwood, Junior, Joseph Wilkinson, William Grubbs, Peter Estmerfon, Charles Williamson, John Chesley, Thomas Perrin, Henry Hunt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants in Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. No. 2 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the cartage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warranties, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.  
 Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792. 46

John Randall,  
 Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton.  
 Where he has just opened,  
 A General Assortment of

**Seasonable GOODS,**  
 Which he will sell cheap  
 For Cash, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Customers.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.  
**NUMBER OF LOTS** in this city, will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMISSIONERS, on the seventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the commissioners.  
 Extract of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, "concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington."  
 "Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this state; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

THE COMMISSIONERS of the federal buildings want to employ FOUR SETS of SAWYERS, immediately in the city of Washington; one set to be well acquainted with sawing mahogany. Application to be made to Mr. JAMES HONN, in the city. As the employment will be steady, it may therefore be an object to some persons.  
 George Town, December 5, 1792.

COMMITTED to the custody of a negro man, one says his name is JACK, and that he belongs to FRANKLIN SHAWNEAR, of Charles county; the other says his name is MOSES, and that he belongs to WILLIAM BURNER, of Frederick county. Their masters are hereby requested to pay their fees and other expences and take them away, or they will be sold according to law, by  
 Wm. GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.  
 Annapolis, July 17, 1793.

To be SOLD, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day on the premises,  
 A TRACT of LAND, called MEXAS EASE, lying on the head of Parker's creek, in Calvert county, containing 400 acres more or less, with some improvements, the land is rich and very heavily timbered; sixty acres of it, a very rich swamp, that may with a small expence be made a valuable meadow. Two years credit will be given the purchaser, on his executing a bond for the purchase money, with approved security, on the day of sale. Possession to be delivered at Christmas.  
 JOHN ROUSEY PLATER  
 St. Mary's county, June 16th, 1793.

**S C H E M E OF A LOTTERY**

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremity thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Potomack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Pine-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is	£ 7000
No. 1, 1 prize of 107 acres of land at £ 80 per acre	2140 0 0
2, 1 do. of 84 do. do.	1680 0 0
3, 1 do. of 39 do. do.	780 0 0
1 to 14, 14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,	910 0 0
1 prize in cash,	100 0 0
1 ditto,	50 0 0
1 ditto,	46 0 0
647 ditto, of 40s. each,	1294 0 0
667 Prizes,	
3333 Blanks,	£ 7000

**M A N A G E R S.**  
 Robert Peter, Colonel William Dechins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Baill of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Blair, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in City of Washington, on the 9th September next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he trusts himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.  
 JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.  
**ANNAPOLIS:**  
 Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLVIIIth)  
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At nine, the enemy's camp was forced. The fugitives were pursued the whole night.

At five in the morning, the last redoubt was carried sword in hand, and the French patriots, driven entirely from an impregnable camp, fled precipitately to Valenciennes and Bouchain.

Their loss was very considerable. Our troops took from them in the night fifteen cannon, and there is reason to think that in all they lost more than thirty, several of which were of large calibre. Among the prisoners, is the marshal de Camp de Verges.

It is impossible to know, at this moment, all the details of this glorious and decisive action: we only know, that the Austrians, Prussians, English, Hanoverians, Hessians and Dutch, all emulated each other in signaling their valour.

This day the entrenchments of Auzain will be attacked, and will no doubt be carried:—then Valenciennes, left to itself, as well as Conde, will no longer be able to resist the conquering army.

Friday, May 24—at noon.

The prince of Hohenlohe and the duke of York have acquired great glory.—The entrenchments of Mount Auzain are carried—Valenciennes is invested and blocked.—The French have thrown into it 10,000 men, and have fled to Bouchain and Cambrai. Conde has been summoned for the last time. A great many deserters come over to us.

Saturday, May 25.

The corps of Prussians had been directed to attack the numerous body of French patriots which occupied the entrenched woods of Hafnon. It acquitted itself with the greatest success.

On the 23d, at six o'clock in the evening, the patriots were dislodged from all their woods and entrenchments, and were pursued till night. Three thousand of them threw themselves into the building belonging to the abbey of Hafnon, and were surrounded.

Yesterday (the 24th) at seven in the morning, the Prussians attacked them with the greatest intrepidity, with fixed bayonets, and in a few moments the French were all either cut to pieces or made prisoners. We know not as yet how many cannons fell into the hands of the victors.

The ten thousand patriots who threw themselves into Valenciennes, were driven thither against their will, by a body of Austrians, who cut off their retreat from Douay, to which place they wished to retire. It was thought better that they should carry inconvenience and dismay, and add to the want of provisions in Valenciennes.

M. Meak, who served as a volunteer in the affair of the 23d, was wounded.

The Dutch column, which advanced towards Turcoin on the 23d, was composed of 300 men of the regiment of Waldeck, 300 Swiss, and 100 dragoons; a body of 4000 French attacked this body, which, in spite of the enemy's superiority, resisted them. It was surrounded;—but, fighting with incredible valour, it at length forced its way through the enemy, and fell back to its former post, after a very trivial loss, considering that the force opposed to it was in the proportion of six to one.

June 3. The Leyden Gazette, of the 28th of May, contains the following article:

MANHEIM, May 19.

The necessity of succouring Mentz, blockaded on all sides, seems to have induced general Culline to make an effort, in which he has succeeded beyond all expectation. We are this day informed, that, having advanced at the head of a numerous army, he attacked general Wurmsier, and obliged him, after a vigorous resistance, to retreat beyond Queich; that he afterwards caused a part of his forces to attack the corps of the Prussian army, under the command of the hereditary prince of Hohenlohe, at Carlsberg, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts, and abandon this important post to the French. We expect the date, confirmation, and particulars of these events.

Another heavy action took place in the environs of Landau, on the 17th. As far as we can learn at present, the French attacked the Imperial posts and a part of the prince of Conde's corps at Belheim, with so much fury, that they at first gained some advantage; but were in their turn obliged to retreat after the enemy had received a reinforcement. From Deux-Ponts we learn, that the French have again made an incursion into that duchy in great force. Not only the towns of Deux-Ponts and Homberg, but also Carlsberg, are in their hands. The Prussian troops have retired to Landstucht and Lautern, and the whole circle is in the highest alarm. A number of the inhabitants have fled with the most valuable of their effects. From Bluscastle the French had taken away the magistrats, and all the people in office, and sent them to Mentz.

Yesterday Mr. Slater, the king's messenger, arrived with dispatches from the combined armies. These accounts state, that so far from being demolished by that victory which made the subject of our last Gazette Extraordinary, the French had been the first to shew themselves again in the field. They had successfully attacked a post occupied by the Dutch troops, and had completely routed them with the loss of 300 killed, and many more wounded and prisoners. The particulars of this action we shall no doubt be able to give to-morrow.

A gentleman of character arrived at Weymouth from Cherbourg, says, that at Cherbourg he read in a Paris Gazette the account of an important victory over the insurgents of Poitou, by general Kellerman, who, after being acquitted of the charges brought against him, was sent to command in that quarter, till the arrival of general Biron.

June 4. The letters received yesterday from Ostend, dated the 31st ultimo, bring intelligence of the utmost

importance. The following are the particulars, as extracted from several:

"On the 20th, at night, there arrived at Ostend from England, 37 sail of transports, having on board the dragoon guards, the queen's light dragoons, the new legion of French emigrants raised in England, under the command of la Chartre, a number of draughts from different corps, and an immense supply of hay, oats, arms of all kinds, stores and provisions for the grand armies. The troops, horses and stores, were all landed safely.

"This morning a most unexpected alarm was given that the active republicans, whom, from the vain-glorious accounts published of the victory at Famars, we had conceived to be quite demolished, made a sortie from Lille, and had cut to pieces two of the best Dutch regiments. The Hollanders stood with their usual intrepidity, till their ranks were so thinned and broke as to make further resistance impossible, when the greater part of the survivors were taken prisoners.

"We had scarcely recovered from the intelligence, when a new, and to us a more imminent alarm was given. News was this day brought us, that last night a body of French troops, to the amount of 7000, had marched from Dunkirk, and at 12 o'clock of the 30th, had attacked Furnes; a body of Dutch and Austrian troops, to the number of 1200, who were posted there, made a vigorous resistance, but they were forced to yield to superior numbers.

"The French entered the place and took possession of all the stores and ammunition, deposited there for the use of the campaign. At this instant the flying Dutch and Austrians are entering Ostend for shelter, and I cannot give you an idea of the panic which has seized all descriptions of people. We expect the French here this evening, and we have no dependence but in the troops just arrived from England. Should they prevail, and the forage and other stores from England now here, fall into their hands, the cavalry, British, Hanoverian and Austrian, must perish, for they have no means of succour but from England.

Eight o'clock—in the Evening.

"This instant there is a cavalcade of waggons now entering the town from Furnes, filled with wounded troops, Dutch and Austrians. It is impossible for me to tell you the number. In the beginning of the attack, fearing the illuse, the commandant of the garrison had taken measures for a retreat, and sent off what stores it was possible to save. In these carriages the wounded have also been brought to us. It is evident, that the French, hearing that so great a force had lagged from England, wait for a reinforcement before they push their advantage hither; there was no other probable cause for their not cutting off the retreat of this cavalcade, and being here before now, as Furnes is only 15 miles distant. Couriers have been dispatched to acquaint the duke of York of this important movement, and every means is taken to save the grand armies from the dreadful consequences of the loss of the stores.

NEW LONDON, July 11.

Saturday last arrived the brig Betsey, captain Caulkins, in fourteen days from Port-au-Prince.—On the 25th ult. he was boarded and brought to anchor under Heneaga, by a British privateer schooner from New-Providance, in order to search him for French property. After starting a considerable quantity of coffee upon deck, unheading several casks of sugar, and breaking open the most of his letters (one of which directed to a merchant in Saybrook, they took away) he was permitted to proceed on his voyage. The next day he was boarded under Crooked-Island, by the privateer Betsey, from New-Providance, and went through a similar examination. The captain of which told him, that he had sent the brig States-General, captain Law, from Aux-Cayes, and schooner Maria, captain Wait, from Petit Guaves, into New-Providance, supposing them to have French property on board.

It appears by the latest arrivals at this port, that the British fleet which invested Martinique have gone to Jamaica.

LITCHFIELD, July 17.

New-Haven is said to be crowded with distressed Frenchmen from Cape Francois; and a gentleman from New-York assures us, that upwards of 200 sail of vessels had arrived at Bermuda, having on board the remnant of miserable families which escaped the horrid massacre; and that it is matter of doubt whether Boston or New-York will be sought as an asylum. It appeared most probable, however, that Boston will have preference.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

Captain Dennis, of the United States revenue cutter Vigilante, came up on Sunday evening from Sandy Hook.—He informs, that at 4 P. M. of the afternoon of said day, two leagues E. by S. of the Hook, spoke the British frigate Boston, of 32 guns, commanded by captain Courtney, having in company with him a small schooner of eight guns. Captain Courtney informed captain Dennis he would be very happy to see the French republican frigate Ambuscade, citizen Bompard, at any time within five days.—[If we are to judge from appearances on board the Ambuscade, it is more than probable he will be gratified with a sight of her.]

The following note was on the coffee-house book yesterday afternoon:—"Citizen Bompard's compliments wait captain Courtney—will meet him agreeable to invitation—hopes to find him at the Hook to-morrow. Dated Monday, July 20th."

We hear that nine vessels are chartered by different parties for the Hook, in order to see the action between the Ambuscade and the Boston frigate.

PITTSBURG, July 20.

Extract of a letter from the commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, dated at Fort Erie, June 23, 1793, to a gentleman in this town.

"We have received a letter from Mr. Wilson, dated at Detroit the 17th instant, informing us, that the western Indians were then beginning to counsel among themselves, at their general meeting at the Rapids of the Miami of the lake. We shall sail with the first wind to Detroit river, and go to Sandusky as soon as we find the Indians are ready to proceed thither from the Miami."

Wednesday last a detachment of riflemen, under the command of lieutenant Glenn, and a few dismounted horsemen, commanded by cornet Brick, sailed from this place for Fort Washington. The whole consisted of about eighty men.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

Captain Art, of the schooner Charming Betsey, on his passage here from Tortuga, in lat. 24. 17, the 11th of this month, was boarded by an officer from the Penelope, a British thirty-two gun frigate, the captain's name he does not know—but supposes to be Rowley, who behaved with the greatest possible civility, on captain Art's explaining that he belonged to the United States—and gave him a certificate, that he had not found any French property on board. This was done with intention to prevent any cruises from troubling captain Art.

How different the conduct of this captain of a British frigate, from that of the skippers of those cruising craft, which at present disturb the intercourse between the United States and the West-Indies.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated 29th July.

"The Boston frigate has this morning sent up, per the revenue cutter, a challenge, which, after captain Dennis delivered it to citizen Bompard, he put it on the coffee-house books, viz.

"Subject Coffin, of the Boston, presents his compliments to citizen Bompard, of the Ambuscade, and will be happy to see him a few leagues from the Hook, and will wait ten days for him. Subject Courtney has only 32 guns, and hopes for his answer in that time."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 29th, 1792.

"There is an English frigate called the Boston, mounting 32 guns, off Sandy Hook—Captain Dennis, of the revenue cutter, spoke her yesterday—she has a tender with eight guns, and the captain, whose name is Courtney, sent word by captain Dennis, that he would be very glad to see the Ambuscade, and desired him to tell captain Bompard of it.

"It is said this morning, that the Ambuscade has received orders to sail in pursuit of her, and we may expect to hear of some bloody work if they meet."

BALTIMORE, August 2.

On Wednesday last, arrived at this port, the ship Samson, captain Barney, from Cape-François, which he set on the 11th of July, bound for St. Marc. On the 12th, he was boarded by an English privateer, the Flying Gun, captain Gibson, of New-Providance. Upon the strictest examination made by captain Gibson, he was perfectly satisfied that the whole of the cargo, as well as the ship, was American property;—that the ship's papers, and other vouchers, were full and explicit, as to preclude every possible suspicion of unfairness: And therefore, with a becoming candour, he permitted captain Barney to proceed.

On the 14th, at the entrance of St. Marc, the Samson was boarded by the boats of three other English privateers—the brig Mary, captain M'iver, the schooner Curlew, captain B'wie, and the ship Henrietta, captain Brown: The officers of these privateers, captain Barney unhappily soon perceived, were actuated by principles very different from those of captain Gibson: In obedience to the rudest and most insolent orders, captain Barney delivered to them all his papers and keys; he informed them, without reserve, of the whole of the cargo, and of the money on board, exhibiting at the same time the requisite vouchers, to shew that the same was American property: captain Barney, moreover declared to them, that if they had a suspicion that any part of the cargo was not American, if they would disclose to him the ground of their suspicion, he could remove it by satisfactory vouchers. They declined all arguments; but asserted that the money on board must be French, and therefore the ship must be taken as a prize, to New-Providance; but, at the same time, it was proposed to captain Barney, that if he would deliver to them the cash, he might proceed on his voyage. This proposition was rejected with indignation, as the money was manifestly American property. The officers of the privateers then told captain Barney, that he was a prisoner; and immediately they took all the crew of the Samson, except the boatwain, the carpenter, and the cook, as prisoners, on board the privateers; and put her in charge of three prize-masters and eight men, all completely armed. On the 18th, on their course to Providence, after they had left the privateer, the prize-masters, in a peremptory manner, ordered captain Barney to deliver to them his wines and other stores. Captain Barney well knowing that these stores, being neutral, ought to have been considered by them as sacred, cautioned them, with a firmness becoming an American, not to appropriate to their use these stores, or any other property on board the ship. The prize-masters immediately called their people to arms, threatened to put captain Barney in irons, and declared that they would take and use, as they might please, every thing on board. It occurred to captain Barney, that this outrage on his property was only a prelude to something more serious, and that upon the same principle, they might the next day demand the key of his iron chest; and this apprehension was increased, from

a consideration of the various dispositions of the press, he conceived resigning his vessel; and he accomplished his boatwain, carpenter, Captain Barney immediately his ship; and as his him, he obliged the this port.

ANNAPOLIS  
From The BALTIMORE

PHILADELPHIA

Extract of a letter

"Yesterday the Ambuscade, having lost her main-gain time no doubt, damage; the Ambuscade to come up with her, Yesterday evening, lican privateer, who gate, and of course, say that the engagement eade began about half and lasted one hour a which time each frigate very. The first broad and all firing from the rapid, that from the scarcely a shot missed.

One shot from the the action, killed captain of marines, and wounded. In another the Boston received and soon after her another shot, which and had they receive hucade, it is the of have struck, but the sheer-off under all Ambuscade soon after the Boston; they hours—in the inter and the Ambuscade the Boston, captured New-York.

The Boston arrived and would have been informed of two French obliged her to change

City of THE commission the 1st of fence, attendance making divisions of subject to their con

COMMITTEE negro lad is the property county; he is about five or six inches shirt and trousers hat. His master charges.

August 3d, 17

COMMITTEE negro man TRENDS, who THOMAS, of M fellow, about five or eight years of right foot; his breeches, of snaps and stockings, the middle of the jacket and breeches, to take agreeably to law 1077 St. Mary's

ALL persons estate of deceased, are lawfully authorized next at farther All those who that their claim notice taken of EL

Calvert court

LOST or FROCK ham to the 47, dated 18 to ATHANAS Court and none but the and will be satisfied by

St. Mary's



**PROPOSALS**  
For PUBLISHING a PERIODICAL WORK,  
to be entitled,  
The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND  
MUSEUM.

I. It shall contain a pleasing variety of interesting and entertaining subjects, calculated to improve as well as amuse the mind. The most approved selections from different authors, both ancient and modern, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewise, the newest improvements and discoveries that have or may be made, within the present century, in each art and science.

II. Extracts from various writers on Religion, Philosophy, Law, Physic, and Divinity, shall also compose a part of this work. A space will be assigned for the debates of congress—the debates of the British house of commons—a complete register of foreign and domestic news—essays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c. &c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, shall be gratified with a particular description of such methods and machinery as are now in use among the most experienced in the above branches of business, in this country and in Europe.

IV. It shall comprise forty-eight octavo pages, neatly printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price to subscribers Twenty Shillings per annum; others who purchase will have to pay Twenty-two Shillings and Six-pence, or a Quarter of a Dollar each number.

V. As soon as 400 subscribers are procured, this work shall be put to press, and a number delivered regularly in the first week of every month. Eight pages will be assigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing and trading part of the community in every state in the union; as it is expected to meet with a general circulation throughout the continent, and serve as a vehicle of useful information and instruction to every citizen in the United States.

It is needless to say much in favour of a publication of this nature.—The utility and convenience of a work of this kind must appear obvious to every person the least acquainted with polite literature, and a general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute towards the stock of necessary information, respecting mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and is meant to convey pleasure as well as profit to those who shall patronise this work.—Readers, of every denomination, shall occasionally be furnished with sketches of real life, and the utmost exertions shall be made to render it as useful a publication as any ever attempted in this country.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publisher PHILIP EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARK, in Baltimore.

The printers throughout the United States are earnestly requested to give these proposals a place in their newspapers, which will very much oblige their most obedient humble servant,  
**PHILIP EDWARDS.**

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.  
N. B. Those subscribers who live at a distance from Baltimore, shall have their books forwarded by the earliest and cheapest conveyance, but at their own risk and expence.  
\* Half the subscription money to be paid on the delivery of the first number.

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY OF WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

**S C H E M E**  
OF THE  
**LOTTERY, No. II.**  
For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000,	& cash 30,000,	are 50,000
1 ditto	15,000,	& cash 25,000,	are 40,000
1 ditto	15,000,	& cash 15,000,	are 30,000
1 ditto	10,000,	& cash 10,000,	are 20,000
1 ditto	5,000,	& cash 5,000,	are 10,000
1 ditto	5,000,	& cash 5,000,	are 10,000
1 Cash prize of			10,000
2 ditto	5,000 each,	are	10,000
10 ditto	1,000,	are	10,000
20 ditto	500,	are	10,000
100 ditto	100,	are	10,000
200 ditto	50,	are	10,000
400 ditto	25,	are	10,000
1,000 ditto	20,	are	20,000
15,000 ditto	10,	are	150,000

16,739 Prizes.  
53,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are 400,000  
By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.  
May 20, 1793.

**S C H E M E**  
OF  
**WILLIAM ALLEIN'S LAND, &c.**  
**LOTTERY.**

- No. 1, 1 Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city, 793 10 00
- 2, 1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower-Marlborough, 320 00 00
- 3, 1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood, 200 00 00
- 4, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 00 00
- 5, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 00 00
- 6, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 00 00
- 7, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 00 00
- 1 ditto of 100 dollars cash, 37 10 00
- 21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto, 63 00 00
- 145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound in bottles, 435 00 00
- First drawn blank, 1 00 00

173 Prizes. £. 2250 00 00  
577 Blanks.  
750 Tickets, at £. 3 each, £. 2250 00 00

**M A N A G E R S,**

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Belt, Queen-Anne; John Brooks, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Villard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinson, William Grabams, Peter Emmerfon, Charles Williamson, John Chesley, Thomas Parran, Henry Hunt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the cartage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warranties, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.  
Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792.

**John Randall,**  
Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton,  
Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of  
**Seasonable GOODS,**  
Which he will sell cheap  
For Cash, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Customers.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, JANUARY 7, 1793.  
A NUMBER OF LOTS in this city, will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMISSIONERS, on the seventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the commissioners.

Extract of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, "concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington."  
"Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this state; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

THE debtors to Mess. TRECOTNICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, and Mess. CRACROFT and HODGKIN, of Maryland, are once more requested to make payment in the course of this summer, as suits will be commenced against all delinquents immediately thereafter.

JESSE DEWEES.  
Annapolis, July 12, 1793.

**Eight Dollars Reward.**

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the 14th instant, a bright bay HORSE, full fifteen hands high, marked with a star in his forehead, and white on one or both hind feet, trots and gallops, his carriage uncommonly noble, and has been accustomed to run in a carriage. Whoever will return the said horse, shall receive the above sum, from  
LUCY CRABB.

Anne-Arundel county.  
To be SOLD, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called MILLS END, lying on the head of Parker's creek, in Calvert county, containing 400 acres more or less, with some improvements, the land is rich and very heavily timbered; sixty acres of it, a very rich swamp, that may with a small expence be made a valuable meadow. Two years credit will be given the purchaser, on his executing a bond for the purchase money, with approved security, on the day of sale. Possession delivered at Christmas.

JOHN ROUSBY PLATER.  
St. Mary's county, June 16th, 1793.

**S C H E M E**  
OF A  
**LOTTERY**

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Patowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot: about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £. 7000

No. 1, 1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre	2140 00 00
2, 1 do. of 84 do. do.	1680 00 00
3, 1 do. of 39 do. do.	780 00 00
1 to 14, 14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,	910 00 00
1 prize in cash,	100 00 00
1 ditto,	50 00 00
1 ditto,	46 00 00
647 ditto, of 40s. each,	1294 00 00
	£. 7000

667 Prizes.  
3333 Blanks.

**M A N A G E R S.**

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Waller, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace, and Blair, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America.—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in City of Washington, on the 9th September next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.  
JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 15, 1793.

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 UCY CRABB.  
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 1793-  
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 e referred to the subscriber,  
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 had of Messrs. Wallace and  
 quires, and Mr. George  
 THOMAS BOUCHER.  
 P O L I S :  
 R I C K and SAMUEL  
 EEN.

**BRUSSELS, May 31.**  
 UR government seems no longer dis-  
 posed to afford an asylum to the French  
 officers who deserted with Dumourier  
 —and it has ordered general Valence  
 to depart the Low Countries immedi-  
 ately. He must be by this time in  
 London. He is one of those wretched friends to the  
 French revolution, who have put on the mask of hy-  
 poocrisy in consequence of the Austrian successes.—  
 Creature of the duke of Orleans, he has abandoned  
 him; subject of Louis XVI. and loaded with his fa-  
 vours, he has borne arms for the protection of that un-  
 fortunate monarch's assassins, and left them but when  
 he thought their affairs desperate. Dumourier is ar-  
 rived to pursue the same course. This political Prote-  
 us, this unprincipled and immoral man, is without  
 doubt going with his friend to increase the party of  
 the republico constitutional Smith, ci-devant Parigord,  
 who makes constitutions in London, and still follows  
 his profession of stock-jobbing.—Your government  
 must needs be very patient thus to protect these turbu-  
 lent and dangerous men, who have ruined their own  
 country for the sole pleasure of making a noise and fa-  
 tinating their lust of gold.

**M O N S, May 27.**  
 The wound of colonel Mark is not dangerous.  
 The tomb of general Dampierre is in the midst of  
 the camp of Famars.  
 It has three fronts with the following inscriptions—  
 On the side of Mons, "He deserted traitors; he loved  
 his country." On the side of Valenciennes, "His  
 virtues assure to him immortality;" and on the side of  
 Paris, "Soldiers of liberty, French republicans, he  
 was to you a rare example of valour and civism."  
 The suburbs of Valenciennes are on fire; that of  
 Marli is altogether consumed.

**COBLENZ, May 25.**  
 General Bournouville, and his four fellow prisoners,  
 arrived here last night from Maestricht, and were im-  
 mediately lodged in the prisons of the fortress of Eh-  
 renbreitlein.

**TOURNAY, June 4.**  
 Every thing here remains much in the same state as  
 when I had the pleasure of addressing my last letter  
 to you. We however have heard the cannonading  
 again, on the side of Valenciennes, this morning and  
 late last night. An idea seems to have gone through  
 the British camp, that a pretty general salute will be  
 fired from the different cannon round Valenciennes  
 this day, in honour of the king's birth-day; and that  
 the bombardment will likewise begin this day. The  
 combined armies seem determined upon expediting  
 the siege of this city and of Conde, as they have, in-  
 dependent of the military, collected labourers to dig  
 trenches and construct batteries, which, in point of  
 number, would form no inconsiderable army, it being  
 said that there are above twelve thousand of them,  
 and reinforcements are daily arriving.

The people here seem almost as much displeas-  
 ed with the military conduct of the Dutch troops, as  
 they were with the civil one of the Prussians. With-  
 in these two days, they have sent from the grand  
 camp, two battalions of Prussian infantry, and five  
 squadrons of Prussian cavalry, to join the Dutch  
 troops encamped near this place.  
 News from Ostend you will have more speedily  
 than I can furnish. All we know here is, that the  
 second division of cavalry is landed, and that they  
 had not all time to put their horses into the stables be-  
 fore they were ordered (the queen's bays, I understand,  
 particularly) to join the Dutch troops who were re-  
 treating into Ostend from Furnes, a small town be-  
 tween that place and Dunkirk, and make head against  
 the French, who had driven them from thence. It is  
 said here that Furnes is retaken.

**FRANCE.**  
**NATIONAL CONVENTION.**  
 May 20.

**RIOTS IN THE CONVENTION.**  
 M. Buzot insisted on the necessity of free delibera-  
 tion. The galleries, he said, were filled with blood-  
 thirsty women, intent on murder; and much art was  
 used in order to keep honest and respectable citizens  
 out of them.  
 A tumult now ensued in the galleries; but the con-  
 vention having at length decreed, that the delinquents  
 should be sent to prison, a momentary calm was re-  
 stored.  
 M. Vergniaud observed, that it was impossible the  
 republic could stand without a constitution. Having  
 moved to punish the men and women who hiss from  
 the galleries, a violent uproar took place, in the course  
 of which the last speaker was accused by M. Duhem  
 of being one of Dumourier's accomplices; and by M.  
 David of being an assassin.

On this the convention passed a decree reprimand-  
 ing the latter as a calumniator.  
 Vergniaud—The royal tygers, itagued against  
 France, and Pitt, Cobourg and Dumourier, wished  
 for nothing better than that these sort of debates should  
 be permitted. It is they who wish to perpetuate our  
 anarchy, and render their victories more easy. Those  
 riotous men are the assassins employed by foreign pow-  
 ers, the agents of Pitt and Cobourg, the accomplices  
 of Dumourier; they will not suffer us to form our  
 constitution, or repair our finances for the support of  
 the war. These men prevent us every day from dis-  
 cussing a single question. [Murmurs, and a cry for  
 the order of the day.] Citizens, you have formidable  
 enemies to overcome; despotism attacks the republic  
 from without, and anarchy within. We cannot our-  
 selves contend with the first—our brave battalions are  
 employed in that charge; but we will combat with  
 the last, body to body. It is our duty. Our battalions  
 shed their blood in fighting tyrants—let us shed  
 ours in vanquishing anarchy.

I move that an extraordinary convocation of the sec-  
 tions be summoned for to-morrow night, and that this  
 day's proceedings be sent to them; that an additional  
 guard should be demanded of them for supporting the  
 regularity and defending the members of the conven-  
 tion.

Referred to the committee of legislation.  
**MAY 23.**  
**PLOTS AGAINST THE CONVENTION.**

Deputies from the section of Fraternity appeared at  
 the bar, in order to denounce certain plots formed  
 against the liberty and the lives of their representa-  
 tives.

They began by reading the following extract from  
 their register:  
 The commissioners charged by the general assembly  
 of the section to examine into the proofs of plots form-  
 ed against the public safety, report, that the revolu-  
 tionary committee of their section have declared to them,  
 that in the assembly held on Sunday and Monday last,  
 at the mayor's house, it had been agitated to make  
 another 10th of August business, which should be fol-  
 lowed by another like the 3d of September: that on  
 the day appointed 23 members of the convention  
 should have their throats cut, and be afterwards thrown  
 into the Seine, and it should be reported that they had  
 emigrated. The mayor had opposed these measures,  
 and said, if such questions were agitated, he would  
 adjourn the sitting.

"Legislators! (adds the deputation) in the name  
 of France, and out of respect to yourselves, do not  
 suffer such conspiracies to pass any longer unpunished.  
 Rely on the energy of good citizens. If your mea-  
 sures are timid, the factious will grow more bold.—  
 You yourselves will be destroyed."  
 "We will take no new oath, but we will be an-  
 swerable to you, our representatives." [Applauded.]  
 Several members moved, that the mayor of Paris be  
 ordered to the bar.

Marat accused Dufrieche Valaze of a plot; but the  
 other produced some papers alluded to, by which it  
 appeared, that Marat's suspicions were founded on cir-  
 cular letters, requiring a full attendance of the mem-  
 bers of the convention.

**MAY 24.**  
**MEASURES OF GENERAL SAFETY.**

- In consequence of the report from the extraordinary  
 committee of twelve, the convention decreed as fol-  
 lows:
1. The national convention places the public  
 property, the representatives of the nation, and the  
 city of Paris, under the protection of all good citi-  
 zens.
  2. Every citizen of Paris shall immediately repair  
 to the place of general meeting belonging to his de-  
 partment.
  3. The captains shall take an account of all the armed  
 men in their companies, as well as of all absentees.
  4. The guard of the national convention shall be  
 reinforced by two men from each company—no citi-  
 zen can employ a deputy unless he is a public functi-  
 onary, employed in the public departments, or he,  
 which must be properly authenticated.
  5. Every citizen shall at all times be ready to act  
 when called on.
  6. Until some general commandant is named over  
 the armed force of Paris, the oldest officer shall do his  
 duty.
  7. The sittings of the several sections shall not be  
 permitted after ten o'clock at night.
  8. No stranger shall be admitted to the deliberations  
 of any of the sections to which he does not belong.
  9. When any of the sections wish to confer with  
 each other, it shall only be done after shewing a pro-  
 per authority from the president for it.
  10. The national convention charges the committee  
 of twelve to consider of some immediate plan for the  
 preservation of the public tranquillity.
  11. The present decree shall be immediately pro-  
 claimed through every section.

On Monday, May 13, Condorcet observed, that it  
 was in vain to dissemble any longer the dangers of the  
 republic, the fall of which was threatened by an uni-  
 on of fanaticism and aristocracy. The nation had de-  
 manded a constitution, as the sole remedy of these  
 evils; and an efficacious one it promised to be. But  
 this was not all, and he therefore should propose to his  
 colleagues, not immediately to name successors, but to  
 fix an epoch when, provided their constitutional la-  
 bours should not be as yet terminated, the nation might  
 proceed to the choice of new mandatories, and be sa-  
 tisfied that the powers of the present ones were not to  
 be perpetual.

He should therefore propose, in the form of a de-  
 cree,  
 1. That, provided the primary assemblies should  
 not before that time be convoked, to accept or refuse  
 the constitution which is to be presented to the people,  
 they are and remain convoked for the first of the ensu-  
 ing November to elect a new convention.

2. The new convention shall be elected in the same  
 forms, and conformably to the regulations prescribed  
 by the act of the legislative body dated in August,  
 1792.

3. Should a new convention be then necessary, it  
 shall meet on the 15th of December next.  
 General Santerre appeared at the bar, and made this  
 address:

"We are ready to set out for La Vendee, and to-  
 morrow and the ensuing days twelve or fourteen thou-  
 sand men will set out. We have 80 guns, and abun-  
 dance of ammunition."  
 "To make our successes more certain, I propose to  
 you to decree,  
 1st. "To all the battalions of volunteers who are  
 not inscribed, an experienced officer shall be annexed.  
 2dly. "All the citizens of Paris, who have service-  
 able muskets, shall deliver them to those who are to set  
 out. The war minister shall recompense them by fu-  
 sils to be repaired for that purpose.  
 3dly. "Santerre is authorized to communicate to two  
 members of the committee of public safety, the means  
 he has devised for the activity of the service of the ar-  
 tillery.  
 4thly. "The war minister shall have at his disposal  
 six hundred thousand livres for the repair of the fusils,  
 and five hundred thousand for the execution of the pre-  
 ceding article."

The general concluded by suggesting,  
 "That after the counter-revolutionists shall have  
 been subdued, an hundred thousand men may readily  
 make a descent on England, there to proclaim an ap-  
 peal to the English people on the present war.

Referred to the committee of public safety.  
 Choudieu, a deputy, in a letter from Angers, dated  
 the 11th inst. stated, that since the taking of Thouars  
 by the insurgents, no further progress had been made  
 by them. Had they instantly advanced, the city of  
 Saumur must have fallen into their hands, for the pa-  
 nic was general, and had even communicated itself to  
 the battalion of Rosental.

Barrere announced, that the executive council, con-  
 formable to the wish of the soldiers of the northern  
 army, had appointed over them general Culline—  
 Houchard was to have the provisional command of the  
 armies of the Rhine and Moselle.

**MAY 25.**  
**A decree was passed relative to an exchange of pri-  
 soners.**

Leguinis demanded to be heard—"It is high time  
 the convention should purge the republic of the rem-  
 nants of royalty which reside among them. Four re-  
 presentatives of the people are worth all the kings in  
 Christendom. I therefore move, that the prisoners in  
 the Temple be offered in exchange for the four con-  
 vention deputies. Hostages will not give force to our  
 arms—It is courage alone which can make us tri-  
 umph."

Roux opposed the motion. "It dishonours the cou-  
 rage of our colleagues, who would willingly bleed in  
 the service of their country."  
 After some debate the convention passed to the or-  
 der of the day.

Pele denounced the minister of war.  
 Genissieux demanded a more vigorous and extensive  
 decree on the subject. "All the ministers (said he)  
 except him for the home department, refuse to obey  
 the orders of the convention. I move for the removal  
 of all the ministers."

Marat said, that the proposition of Genissieux had  
 no other views than to get himself elected to the presi-  
 dent's chair. All the misfortunes of the republic ori-  
 ginate from this cause—that every man of abilities is  
 bribed by foreign gold. He here paid some compli-  
 ments to his own party, and said, they are all incor-  
 ruptible men, who disdain gold—the whole execu-  
 tive council are the accomplices of Dumourier.

The investigation of the charges against the ministry  
 was referred to the committee of public safety.  
 A deputation from the council-general of the com-  
 mons of Paris appeared at the bar. It declared, that

the imminent danger of the country had made the council consider it to be their duty to declare itself permanent. It demanded, that the charge of plots against the lives of the national deputies should be signed, and delivered to the revolutionary tribunal, so that the culpable or calumniators, should be amenable to the laws. It was demanded, that the sentence of Herbert, a member of the commons, now in the Abbaye prison, should be immediate, so that he might be acquitted or condemned.

The president replied, "Justice shall be speedily administered, but I declare that if the city of Paris attempts any violence against any one of its representatives, the destruction of the city will follow—and the Seine be purpled with blood."

The reply produced an obvious sensation.

#### LONDON, June 4.

General Dumourier is hourly expected in England. His friend Valence is at Bath.

The circumstances of general Dampierre's death, on the 8th ult. are thus related to us by an officer who was on the spot, but is since arrived in England.

Dampierre himself, was not in the engagement with the allied armies, when he was killed. The general, hearing that the British guards had advanced to the assistance of the Prussians, had a desire to see how his troops would meet the English for the first time in a general engagement. He accordingly was riding down a hill, accompanied by some of his staff-officers, when he was espied by some of our troops, who knew him to be some person of rank by his retinue. A cannon ball was aimed at him, which knocked him off his horse, and he died in consequence.

Immediately on the acquittal of the French general Miranda, the populace placed on his head a civic crown, and carried him triumphantly to his Hotel, in the suburb St. Germain—a striking proof that the Jacobins, his accusers and persecutors, have now little influence left at Paris.

June 10. It is understood to be the wish of Mr. Fox's friends, to raise a sum sufficient to enable them to purchase for that gentleman an annuity of 3000l. for life—to discharge his debts, which are somewhere about 10,000l.—and to pay him one year's annuity in advance. Mr. Coke, Mr. Lambton and Mr. Wharnton, give 3000l. each—34,000l. had been paid on Thursday morning, and there were names for very large sums to be produced immediately.

NANTES.—The absurd reports and statements respecting the surrender of this place, and the slaughter made there by the royalists, are contradicted by the recent arrival of Mr. Goodall, who has brought to the admiralty intelligence from Nantes of so late a date as the 3d instant, thirteen days later than the pretended capture. The city was not then even invested, nor was there a royalist army in the neighbourhood. The island at the mouth of the Loire, of which the royalists had possession for four or five weeks, has been retaken by the troops of the convention, who have also had some other successes in that neighbourhood.

The Dutch mail, arrived this morning, contains nothing interesting; their accounts from France inform us, that the principal body of the insurgent army had been completely defeated by the army of the convention.

#### CAMP near VALENCIENNES.

Sunday, June 2, 1793.

From the village of St. Sauveur, we can approach within 300 yards of Valenciennes. The enemy seem busy in repairing the works, &c.

On that side I believe the principal attack will be made, as the ground is very favourable. On the left is a height, which in a great measure commands the horn-work, which is likewise commanded and enfiladed from the east side of mount Ansin.

We break ground to night, and I have just seen the first working party, under the command of lord Charles Fitzroy, march off.—The duke of York commands the siege. Ferraris, the celebrated Austrian engineer, conducts it. Moncrieff will, I hope, have a good deal to say, as he has that bustle and activity which is two often wanting in the Germans. From the situation of the place, which is commanded on every side and from every appearance, I do not think it will be a tedious business.

Conde holds out, and will do so while it has provisions, being totally unattackable, from the extensive inundations, and is besides one of the best and most regular fortifications in France.

The garrison of Valenciennes is supposed to be about 4 or 5000, and is said to be very badly supplied with ammunition de guerre.—They have killed a great number of horses, the carcasses of which we can perceive round the glacis, a proof they do not abound in forage.

If like uncle Toby, you have a mind to carry on the siege along with us, you will probably find a plan of the town in the memoirs of Turenne, or Luxemburg, by one of whom, I think, it was last taken, and I do not believe the works have been much added to since.

The enemy have just begun to fire on the working party. They are also cannonading the Austrians on Mount Ansin, who are likewise at work. As they have not yet discovered, and I hope will not till the men are under cover.

Tuesday, June 4.

We have had two parties out, but without any loss. Since writing my last, I have examined the heights of Ansin, and the wood on the left of the French, through which Clairfayt attacked them. They had fortified themselves so strongly and thrown so many obstacles in the way, that on his first attack he was beat back, and, at last succeeded no farther than in getting possession of the wood. The entrenchments

on the hill were abandoned by the enemy on the morning of the 24th, after the other part of the army had made their retreat through Valenciennes. Had he succeeded at first it appears highly probable that they would have been shut up in that town; and doubtless that was the great object of the day. At present, they are reported to be between Bouchain and Cambrai.

Cobourg has crossed the Scheld, and his camp I am told, extends almost to the first of these places. The Hanoverians occupy the camp of Famars with the greater part of their troops. On this side the Ronelle are three battalions of Hanoverian grenadiers, with their left at Prefau; two regiments of their cavalry, and one regiment of Hungarian infantry. The second British brigade on the left of Aneu; the guards on the right of it, then two Austrian battalions extending nearly to Onaing.

In the front of them the Esterhazi hussars, and then in the village of St. Sauveur, which covers the right of the whole position, two companies of Croats, and two free battalions (viz. O'Donnell and Melechowski) whose out-posts extend almost to the glacis of the horn-work. Clairfayt invests all the other side of the town, each wing extending to the Scheld, and Mount Ansin, nearly in the centre. With the assistance of Ferraris's map, this will give you an idea of the manner in which this place is invested, and nothing can be more complete.

Of miscellaneous articles, great number are of course in circulation—the following, however, is certain:—In the baggage taken by the 12th dragoons, was a portmanteau of an officer, in which was found an unfinished letter, where among other things, he states, that ever since the desertion of Dumourier, the discipline of the army was growing worse; that at Famars all was confusion and insubordination; that the troops of the line were heartily sick of the cause, and suspected, and hated the others; and that their loss from the 8th to the 12th of May, had not been less than 8000 men.

Culline is said to be at Lisle, and we imagine will endeavour to break the cordon in that quarter. For my part, I do not see that it is of much consequence, if we can keep the navigation of the Scheld open, which there can be but little doubt.

The utmost harmony prevails between us and the Austrian troops; they seem to look upon us with much partiality, and consider us as their old and natural friends. When you consider what has been done before the season in which a campaign generally opens, I do not think you can accuse them of delay: at the same time it is evident that the rapidity of their success has put it out of their power to reap every possible advantage from it. Great reinforcements of men, artillery and horses, are on the road, and part of them near at hand.

Adieu, for this time—I am in perfect health, and so in general is the army.

I have just time to add, that colonel Perryn is this moment returned from Bouchain, which place is completely invested. Quesnoy is in the same situation, so that we have at present no less than four fortified places within the line. The French are between Cambrai and Douay, in small numbers; Culline is with them. Once more adieu.

#### ANNAPOLIS, August 15.

"DIED on the 10th instant, much regretted by her distressed parents and deeply affected relatives, Miss MARY WILKINS, the only daughter of Mr. WILLIAM WILKINS, merchant, in this city, in the sixteenth year of her age.—The sudden and unexpected departure of this amiable young lady, in the bloom of youth, affords a striking instance of the instability and uncertainty of human things!

"Lean not on earth; 'twill pierce thee to the heart; A broken reed at best; but oft, a spear; On its sharp point peace bleeds, and hope expires!"

From a New York Paper, of August 7.

Translated—AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS of the BATTLE between the AMBUSCADE and BOSTON frigates.

The challenge given by captain Courtney to captain Bompard, on the 20th ultimo, has become a topic of common conversation. The morning of the day when the challenge was received, the crew of the Ambuscade had been permitted to make a holiday; notwithstanding which, as soon as they received information of this uncommon and unexpected summons, they assembled with a distinguished cheerfulness and zeal, worthy of the cause in which they were engaged; and though the situation of the frigate would, on common occasions, have required the work of three days to fit her for sea, she nevertheless, by their extraordinary exertions, weighed anchor in twenty-four hours.

Owing to contrary winds, we did not reach Sandy Hook until the 31st ultimo, at two o'clock, P. M. when the captain ordered to steer to the eastward, in anxious expectation of seeing his antagonist at the place of rendezvous, but we did not find him there.

Captain Bompard, stimulated by the natural feelings of a soldier, to gratify captain Courtney in his wishes, steered on to the eastward five leagues farther, in hopes of meeting this new champion of chivalry, and at four in the morning of the first of August, having then our larboard tacks on board, the wind being nearly north, we discovered a ship close hauled with her starboard tacks on board, seeing at the same time an English brig, at which we fired a gun, and hoisted our national colours, when the brig wore and hauled her wind on the same tack with the ship, which we were then convinced was a frigate with French colours flying.

On this captain Bompard ordered the private signal to be made, which not being answered by the other,

left no room to doubt that she was our challenging rival.

In our approach to each other, the Boston endeavoured to get to windward, but without success; at last we got so close, that captain Courtney relinquished his disguise, substituting in its room the royal colours.

This was at three quarters past five, when captain Bompard, in his jacket, with the cap of liberty on his head, came forward, and sundry times, in a very loud voice, called captain Courtney, by name, who, instead of a common reply, very politely answered with a broadside.

A thousand hurrahs! A thousand cries of Vive La Re-publique Française! announced to the Georgians of Halifax, the impression which their royal artillery made on the hearts of republicans!!!

The crew of the Boston was silent, and the netting prevented us from seeing the face of her noble commander.

The Ambuscade permitted the Boston to shoot a head, and then attempted to put about, but missing stays continued on the same tack. The Boston then wore, when the Ambuscade backed her main and mizen-top-sail, and as she passed began her fire; it was not quick, but time will probably prove that it was well directed.

The fight continued until three quarters past seven, when a shot carrying away the Boston's main-top-mast, she instantly wore and made sail before the wind.

She must have suffered severely, and we were so much crippled in our masts and rigging, our braces, bowlings, &c. being cut to pieces, that it was some time before we could wear, nor could we work the ship with the same dispatch the enemy did.

The enemy by this means had gained a considerable distance from us, being still before the wind with all the sail she could possibly crowd; but we found that the state of our masts would not admit of a press of sail; we nevertheless continued the chase until eleven o'clock, when seeing that we had no chance of coming up, and discovering at the same time a Portuguese brig, within two miles of the Boston, we made sail after and captured her, as a proof of our victory and the enemy's defeat.

We then hove to until the necessary repairs were completed, and afterwards made the best of our way for New-York.

We had seven men killed in the action, and fifteen wounded.

Our people say they saw a number of men thrown overboard from the English frigate; their wounded, we have great reason to believe, are numerous, as our fire, during the whole of the action, was directed with that deliberate coolness, characteristic of republican valour.

The fire of the Boston did much more damage to our rigging than to our hull, and I wish for the honour of human nature, that I had it not in my power to declare to the world, that, in contradiction to the rules of war, generally adhered to by civilized nations, they fired at us a quantity of old iron, nails, broken knives, broken pots, and broken bottles; a mode of warfare with which their enemy was then, and I hope ever will be, unacquainted.

It may be proper to mention, that captain Bompard endeavoured to board the enemy, in which case broken bottles would have proved of little service; but this the British captain prudently avoided: Whether, when all the circumstances of the challenge are taken into view, his nation will promote him for his act of wisdom, I cannot say. It would be difficult to say, whether the cool deliberate courage, or the innocent cheerful gaiety of the citizens of the Ambuscade, was most conspicuous during the engagement.

Those who had never been in action before, were astonished to behold what little effect a broadside way attended with.

I will say nothing of our intrepid captain; it would be doing him an injury to attempt his praise.

Our ship's colours, torn as they were at the close of the action, have been presented to the Tammany society of this city, as a token of that respect which those virtuous patriots merit, in our opinion, from their republican brethren of France.

#### WANTED to HIRE,

In a small family,

A WOMAN SERVANT, one who understands COOKING and WASHING, and whose character is otherwise unexceptionable. Further information may be had at the Printing Office.

Annapolis, August 14, 1793.

August 14, 1793.  
RAN away from the subscriber, in Annapolis, the 7th of this present month, a small negro man slave named CATO, a Guinea negro, but speaks pretty good English, between 40 and 45 years of age, he is about five feet five or six inches high, and well made, round face, large beard, full eyes, and when in liquor his eyes look red, and one of them has a small blemish, occasioned by the small-pox: he has pretty large legs, and a shoe-maker by trade—as he went away suddenly and unexpectedly, he took no cloths with him but a cotton shirt and country cloth breeches—it is supposed he is lurking about this town. If he is taken in town, or within ten miles of it, I will give three dollars reward to any one who shall bring him home, and if above ten miles eight dollars for securing him in any county gaol, so that I get him again, or the reasonable charges if brought home.

T. THOMAS HYDE.

#### Chester

TO be run for October next, Jockey Club purse for members of the to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On Friday the GUINEAS, free for fillies, the property of weight agreeably to mile heats.

And on Saturday given, supposed to be FIVE POUNDS, ing, the winning horse cepted, carrying the mile heats.

No rider will be and silk jacket, and preceding the race.

August 6, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that are underwritten, a Montgomery county a commission to make of land, situate in the wit: PARTNERSHIP SHIP, AIX LA CHAPPE, The JOHN and ANNE general assembly, enclosing bounding lands.

CHAS. CLEGG THOMAS

July 28, 1793.

TAKEN up a runaway, a JOE, and that he FULK, in the county to be about twenty or nine inches high; his clothing is His master is required to take him out of gaol, able to law.

Prince George

TAKEN up a runaway, a JOE, and that he FULK, in the county to be about twenty or nine inches high; his clothing is His master is required to take him out of gaol, able to law.

COMMITTED

negro men, that he belongs to county; the other he belongs to Wiltshire. Their master fees and other expenses will be sold according to law.

Annapolis, July

FOR

THAT com the occup this city. For the

Annapolis,

ALL persons who co, shipped LIAM ANDERSON curators, are desired their bills on said or they will not be

All those indebted through my agency immediate payment such as may find balances at Elk inspection of toll that I have furnished list of balances, who is authorized to The subscriber's servance to this be duly attended further trouble and expectation under the direction against all defalcation, after the first

July 1, 1793

I WILL hire a negro man, wheat, or about about sixty cords my plantation, may have as a

Haylands,

### Chester-town Races.

TO be run, on Thursday the 24th day of October next, the Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey Club purses of FIFTY GUINEAS, free only for members of the club, carrying weight agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club, the four mile heats.

On Friday the 25th, a purse of TWENTY GUINEAS, free for three or four year old colts or fillies, the property of a member of the club, carrying weight agreeably to the rules of the club, the two mile heats.

And on Saturday the 26th, a town purse will be given, supposed to be about THIRTY or THIRTY FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horses of the two preceding days excepted, carrying the same weights as above, the two mile heats.

No rider will be permitted to ride without a cap and silk jacket, and the horses must be entered the day preceding the race.

THOMAS WATRELL, Sec.

August 6, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that we the subscribers, whose names are underwritten, do intend to apply to the court of Montgomery county at the next November term, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, situate in the said county of Montgomery, to wit: PARTNERSHIP, THE ADDITION TO PARTNERSHIP, AIX LA CHAPELLE, THE DROUGHT, and THE JOHN and ANNE, according to the act of the general assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL, CLEMENT HILL, THOMAS OWEN WILLIAMS.

July 28, 1793.

TAKEN up and committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro fellow who says his name is JOE, and that he is the property of FREDERICK FULK, in the commonwealth of Virginia; he appears to be about twenty years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, and has a large scar on his right wrist; his clothing, an osnabrig shirt and trousers. His master is requested to come, pay his fees, and take him out of gaol, otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law.

JAMES SIMMS, Sheriff of Charles county.

Prince George's county, August 3, 1793.

TAKEN up as a stray, a black MARE, about fourteen hands high, ten years old, branded on the near shoulder something like OS, has a hanging mane and switch tail, and appears to be hip-flotten. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

BARTON CALICO.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one says his name is JACK, and that he belongs to FRANCIS SHEPHERD, of Charles county; the other says his name is MOSES, and that he belongs to WILLIAM RONNER, of Frederick county. Their masters are hereby requested to pay their fees and other expences and take them away, or they will be sold according to law.

Wm. GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, July 17, 1793.

### FOR SALE,

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

F. GREEN.

Annapolis,

ALL persons having balances due them on tobacco, shipped to the address of Messieurs WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my procurement, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary their bills on said company should be endorsed by me, or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transactions through my agency, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate such as may find it more convenient to discharge their balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the present inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice, that I have furnished Mr. EDWARD GUYTON with a list of balances, and copies of each person's account, who is authorized to settle with such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require a strict observance to this notice, and he flatters himself it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wish and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against all delinquents, without the least discrimination, after the first day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent and attorney in fact for WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co.

July 1, 1793.

I WILL hire my SCHOONER to a careful industrious man, on shares; she carries 1200 bushels of wheat, or about fourteen cord of wood. There are about sixty cord of wood lying at a good landing on my plantation, which any person hiring the schooner may have at a moderate price.

JAMES CARROLL.

Haylands, 10th July, 1793.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Upper Marlborough, and, if not taken up before the first of October, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

REBECCA BAYLY, P. G. county.

Mr. Henry Hill, P. G. county.

William Dent Beall, Esq; 2 letters.

Thomas Lyles, Queen-Anne.

Saml. Tyler, commissary-office, Marlborough.

Joshua Hatch, Maryland, P. G. county.

William Gover, P. G. county.

Capt. James Belt, merchant, Queen-Anne.

Mrs. Susanna Haxton, near Hannah Brown's ferry.

Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, merchant, Queen-Anne, Patuxent river.

Mr. William Crisk, Port-Tobacco.

Mrs. Eliza Moscrop, P. Geo. county, Maryland.

James the carpenter, to be left in the care of John

Dockett, Lower Marlborough.

Ben. Oden; Woodyard.

Jacob Dackett, Esq; Queen-Anne.

Mrs. Bonner, Lower Marlborough.

Col. John F. Mercer, Marlborough.

Mr. Joshua Groves, Queen-Anne.

Edwd. L. Wailes, Hannah Brown's ferry.

Doctr. Colmore Beanes, Upper Marlborough.

Edmund Key, near Chaptico.

Mrs. Margaret Rogers, Upper Marlborough.

Mrs. Calvert's John; horse gelder.

Thomas Snowden; Esq; Patuxent Iron Works.

Mr. Parke, deputy commissary.

Jacob Brady, Queen-Anne.

SAM. HAMILTON, D. P. M.

TAKEN up as a stray, by WILLIAM BROWN, living in the lower part of Anne-Arundel county, a small dark MARE, about thirteen hands high, with a small blaze in her face, about thirteen years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

By virtue of writs of venditioni exponas from Anne-Arundel county court, to me directed, will be OFFERED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Wednesday the 11th of September, at 12 o'clock,

PART of two tracts of LAND, the one called BROWSEY HALL, and the other called WHITE PLAINS, containing about one hundred acres, more or less; taken as the property of THOMAS LANE, and sold to satisfy debts due David Stewart.

By virtue of writs of venditioni exponas from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the 13th day of September, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,

TWO tracts of LAND, adjoining, with the improvements thereon, the one called FLEMING, and the other DEEP CREEK, situated on the north side of Severn river, about four miles from Annapolis; taken as the property of JOHN STEUART, and sold to satisfy a debt due Dr. James Steuart, as assignee of the State of Maryland. And on the day following, at the Sheriff's Office, ONE NEGRO MAN; taken as the property of MARGARET, JOHN and RICHARD SAPPINGTON, administrators of Richard Sappington, and sold to satisfy a debt due to William French, and others.

And on the 20th will be SOLD, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, a new three story brick dwelling HOUSE, and a small piece of ground adjoining; taken as the property of HENRY SIBELL, and sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 31, 1793.

By authority from the orphans court of Charles county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 23d of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at Milton Hill, in said county.

NEGROES, stock of different kinds, plantation utensils, and sundry other articles, of the estate of WILLIAM COURTS, deceased.

BETSEY COURTS, Administratrix.

July 21, 1793.

THE creditors of WILLIAM COURTS, late of Charles county, deceased, are hereby requested to attend at Milton Hill, in said county, on Monday the 28th of October next, with their claims legally authenticated.

BETSEY COURTS, Administratrix.

July 21, 1793.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland, upon application to the subscriber, at the Treasury-Office, may be supplied with the several species of Stock, certificates, &c. which are receivable in payment of their debts, upon reasonable terms. The said subscriber will purchase and dispose of all or any kind of stock, certificates, &c. at suitable prices.

THOMAS MUNROE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends applying to the next county court of this county, which will be held in the city of Annapolis, in September next, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of part of two tracts of land, one called ROBERT'S RANGE, and the other ARNOLD GRAY, agreeably to an act of assembly.

JOHN COWMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 30, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called BARNABY MANOR, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

A. ADDISON.

July 25, 1793.

### CHARLES TINGES,

Watch and Clock-Maker,

Church-street,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Paul Richards, directly opposite the Printing-Office, where he executes his business with care and punctuality.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and hopes, from his unremitting attention and assiduity, to merit a continuance of their favours.

N. B. All kinds of silver work executed in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.—The highest price given for old silver.

Annapolis, 30th July, 1793.

### Lands for Sale.

I shall expose to sale, on Saturday the 31st day of August next, (if fair, if not on Monday the 2d day of September next) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Webster's tavern, in Baltimore county, about thirteen miles from Baltimore-town, the following property, to wit:

TWO THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED and SIXTEEN acres of LAND, contained in lots No. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 17, formerly the property of the NOTTINGHAM COMPANY, purchased by Mess. Stephen Steward, and Co. and from which purchase they have been released.

Six hundred and ninety-eight acres of LAND, formerly the property of ditto, purchased by Mr. Henry Howard, and from which he hath been released.

One eighth part of the NOTTINGHAM FORGES, formerly the property of ditto, purchased by Mr. Elam Bailey, and from which he hath been released.

Two hundred and forty-four and an half acres of LAND, contained in lots No. 67 and 83, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, purchased by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which he hath been released.

One hundred and thirty-one and an half acres of LAND, contained in lot No. 27, purchased by Mr. John M'Lure, formerly the property of ditto, and from which he hath been released.

N. B. The whole of the above property lies but a short distance from Baltimore-town.

One hundred and sixty eight acres of LAND, being part of the reserves in Baltimore county, formerly the property of HENRY HARFORD, Esq; purchased by William Sinclair, and from which he hath been released.

And on Tuesday the 3d day of September next, (if fair, if not on the first fair day) at 12 o'clock, on the premises, I shall expose to sale, that valuable property, the wharf and warehouses on Fell's Point, formerly the property of the Messieurs CHRISTIES, originally purchased by capt. Charles Wells, and capt. Aquila Johns, and from which they were released, and lately sold to Richard Alexander Contee, Esq; who has neglected to comply with the terms of the sale by not bonding to the state of Maryland as required.

And on Thursday the 10th day of September next, (if fair, if not on the first fair day) at Mr. Maun's, in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose to sale the following property, to wit:

Three hundred and eighty-eight and a quarter acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about eighteen miles from the city of Annapolis, called BILLINGHAM, but commonly known by the name of THE HOMONY POT, lately the property of ROBERT SMITH, Esq; and two hundred and ninety acres of LAND, contained in lots No. 39, 75 and 76, being part of Anne-Arundel county Manor, and about the same distance from Annapolis; two of those lots adjoin on Patuxent river.

It is thought needless to give a more particular description of the above property, as all persons desirous of purchasing will view it before the day of sale.

The whole of the above property will be sold on a credit of four years, from the first day of December last, one fourth payable on the first day of December next, and so on annually, in the following manner, viz. Two thirds of the principal in specie, or depreciation or other liquidated state certificate, or in stock under the act of congress, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. and the remaining one third in specie, or in stock created under the said act, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and interest on the whole, in specie only, on the first day of December, annually. Bonds, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers.

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

Annapolis, 26th July, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of NICK MATTHEWS, who says he is the property of RICHARD THOMAS, of Montgomery county; he is a very black fellow, about five feet ten inches high, twenty-seven or eight years old, and has lost the little toe off his right foot; his clothing are a white kersey jacket and breeches, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a pair of shoes and stockings; the shoes nailed round and through the middle of the soles, he has also with him a musket jacket and breeches. The owner of said negro is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for his gaol fees.

F. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, July 26th, 1793.

**PROPOSALS**  
For PUBLISHING a PERIODICAL WORK,  
to be entitled,  
The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND  
MUSEUM.

I. It shall contain a pleasing variety of interesting and entertaining subjects, calculated to improve as well as amuse the mind. The most approved selections from different authors, both ancient and modern, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewise, the newest improvements and discoveries that have or may be made, within the present century, in each art and science.

II. Extracts from various writers on Religion, Philosophy, Law, Physics, and Divinity, shall also compose a part of this work.—A space will be assigned for the debates of congress—the debates of the British house of commons—a complete register of foreign and domestic news—essays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c. &c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, shall be gratified with a particular description of such methods and machinery as are now in use among the most experienced in the above branches of business, in this country and in Europe.

IV. It shall comprise forty-eight octavo pages, neatly printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price to subscribers Twenty Shillings per annum; others who purchase will have to pay Twenty-two Shillings and Six-pence, or a Quarter of a Dollar each number.

V. As soon as 400 subscribers are procured, this work shall be put to press, and a number delivered regularly in the first week of every month. Eight pages will be assigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing and trading part of the community in every state in the union; as it is expected to meet with a general circulation throughout the continent, and serve as a vehicle of useful information and instruction to every citizen in the United States.

IT is needless to say much in favour of a publication of this nature.—The utility and convenience of a work of this kind must appear obvious to every person the least acquainted with polite literature, and a general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute towards the stock of necessary information, respecting mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and is meant to convey pleasure as well as profit to those who shall patronize this work.—Readers, of every denomination, shall occasionally be furnished with sketches of real life, and the utmost exertions shall be made to render it as useful a publication as any ever attempted in this country.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publisher PHILIP EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARK, in Baltimore.

The printers throughout the United States are earnestly requested to give these proposals a place in their newspapers, which will very much oblige their most obedient humble servant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

N. B. Those subscribers who live at a distance from Baltimore, shall have their books forwarded by the earliest and cheapest conveyance, but at their own risk and expence.

Half the subscription money to be paid on the delivery of the first number.

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY OF WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

**S C H E M E**  
OF THE  
**LOTTERY, No. II.**  
For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000,	& cash 30,000,	are 50,000
1 ditto	15,000,	& cash 25,000,	are 40,000
1 ditto	15,000,	& cash 15,000,	are 30,000
1 ditto	10,000,	& cash 10,000,	are 20,000
1 ditto	5,000,	& cash 5,000,	are 10,000
1 ditto	5,000,	& cash 5,000,	are 10,000
1 Cash prize of			10,000
2 ditto	5,000 each,	are	10,000
10 ditto	1,000,	are	10,000
20 ditto	500,	are	10,000
100 ditto	100,	are	10,000
200 ditto	50,	are	10,000
400 ditto	25,	are	10,000
1,000 ditto	20,	are	20,000
15,000 ditto	10,	are	150,000

16,739 Prizes.  
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are 400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

9  
May 20, 1793

S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.

**S C H E M E**  
OF  
**WILLIAM ALLEIN'S LAND, &c.**  
**LOTTERY.**

No. 1, 1 Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city,	793 10 0
2, 1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower-Marlborough,	320 0 0
3, 1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood,	200 0 0
4, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
5, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
6, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
7, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
No. 6, ditto,	100 0 0
1 ditto of 100 dollars cash,	37 10 0
21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto,	63 0 0
45 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound ip, bottles,	435 0 0
First drawn blank,	1 0 0
173 Prizes.	£. 2250 0 0
577 Blanks.	
750 Tickets, at £. 3 each,	£. 2250 0 0

**M A N A G E R S,**

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Bell, Queen-Anne; John Brooks, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinson, William Grabams, Peter Emmerlon, Charles Williamson, John Chesley, Thomas Parran, Henry Hunt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the cartage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warranties, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.  
Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792. 40

**John Randall,**

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton,

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of

**Seasonable GOODS,**

Which he will sell cheap

For Cash, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Customers. 14

CITY OF WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.  
A NUMBER of LOTS in this city, will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMISSIONERS, on the seventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the commissioners.

Extract of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, "concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington."

"Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this state; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

THE debtors to Mess. TRECOTICK, TRAWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, and Mess. CRACROFT and HODGKIN, of Maryland, are once more requested to make payment in the course of this summer, as suits will be commenced against all delinquents immediately thereafter.

Annapolis, July 12, 1793.

**Eight Dollars Reward.**

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the 14th instant, a bright bay HORSE, full fifteen hands high, marked with a star in his forehead, and white on one or both hind feet, trot and gallops, his carriage uncommonly noble, and has been accustomed to run in a carriage. Whoever will return the said horse, shall receive the above sum, from

LUCY CRABB.

Anne-Arundel county.

To be SOLD, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called MILLS END, lying on the head of Parker's cross, in Calvert county, containing 400 acres more or less, with some improvements, the land is rich and very heavily timbered; sixty acres of it, a very rich swamp, that may with a small expence be made a valuable meadow. Two years credit will be given the purchaser, on his executing bonds for the purchase money, with approved security, on the day of sale. Possession delivered at Christmas.

JOHN ROUSBY PLATER.

St. Mary's county, June 16th, 1793.

**S C H E M E**  
OF A  
**LOTTERY**

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Patowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £. 7000

No. 1, 1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre	2140 0 0
2, 1 do. of 84 do. do.	1680 0 0
3, 1 do. of 39 do. do.	780 0 0
1 to 14, 14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,	910 0 0
1 prize in cash,	100 0 0
1 ditto,	50 0 0
1 ditto,	46 0 0
647 ditto, of 40s. each,	1294 0 0
	£. 7000
667 Prizes.	
3333 Blanks.	

**M A N A G E R S.**

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Blair, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America.—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in the City of Washington, on the 9th September next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscribers. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 22, 1793.

## STATE OF MARYLAND.

### An ACT for NATURALIZATION, Passed July Session, 1779.

HEREAS the increase of people is a means to advance the wealth and strength of this state: And whereas many foreigners from the lenity of our government, the security afforded by our constitution and laws to civil and religious liberty, the mildness of our climate, the fertility of our soil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and settle in this state, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born subjects of this state do enjoy:

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

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

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

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

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

### ARRET de NATURALIZATION, passé dans le Séance de Juillet, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet état; et d'autant que la modération de notre gouvernement, la sécurité donnée et notre constitution et le loix

pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre climat, la fertilité de notre sol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, si on les feiloit participants des avantages et des privilèges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent:

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

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

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

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

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

### STAAT MARYLAND. NATURALISIRUNG-GESEZ, Gegeben in der November Sitzung, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung der Volksmenge ein Mittel ist den Reichthum und die Stärke dieses Staates zu befördern: Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die Gelindigkeit unserer Regierung, die Sicherheit welche durch unsere Verfassung und Gesetze bürgerlicher und gottedientlicher Freyheit verkschafft ist, die Milde unseres Himmels-Striches, die Fruchtharkeit unseres Bodens und durch die Vortheile unseres Handels veranlaßt werden mögen in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, wenn sie der Vortheile und Vorrechte, welche die eingebornen Bueger dieses Staates genießen, theilhaftig gemacht werden würden:

Es sey deswegen durch die Allgemeine (gesetzgebende) Versammlung von Maryland, zum Gesetz gemacht, Dafs jede Person, die hinfuero in diesen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter desselben, oder vor irgend einem Grafschafts Gerichte dieses Staates eine Erklärung seines Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachspricht und unterschreibt, und den folgenden Eid, oder Bethörung wenn es ein Quaker, Menonist oder Dunker waere, leistet, nachspricht und unterschreibt—" Ich, A. B. schwars, oder bethöre,

dafs ich hinfuero ein Buerger des Staats Maryland werden will, und dem besagten Staate treu, und wahrhaftig ergeben seyn will, und dafs ich mich nicht verbunden erachte, irg nd einem Koenige od Fuersten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder Regierung irgend eine Unterwerflichkeit oder Gehorsam zu leisten"—(welch besagten Eid od r Bethörung, und vorbedeute Unterschrift, respective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gerich, oder irgend ein Richter desselben, oder irgend ein Grafschafts Gerichte hierbey bevoemachtiget sind sich leisten zu lassen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebornter Burger dieses Staats zu seyn geachtet, dafuer gehalten und angesehen seyn soll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebornen Buergers dieses Staats berechtiget seyn soll; mit der Bedingung, dafs niemand der ein eingebornter Buerger dieses Staats in Kraft dieses Gesetzes werden wird, zu irgend einem offentlichen Amt bestellet, oder als (Gouverneur, Glic) des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Versammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congreis erwachlbart seyn soll, er habe denn sieben Jahre vor solcher Erwählung oder Bestellung in diesem Staate gewohnt, und die das Eigenthum und Vermögen, welches bey der Verfassung und Regierung form erheischet wird, irgend eines besagter respectiven Aemter zu verwalten.

Und es sey zum Gesetz gemacht, Dafs der Schreiber des Rathes, vor jeder Sitzung des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts ein Verzeichniß der Namen derjenigen Personen, welche vor dem Gouverneur und Rath besagten Eid od r Bethörung respective leisten und unterschreiben, und besagte Erklärung machen werden, und der Zeit wann geleitet und gemacht, einliefern solle, damit er es in besagtem Gerichts Protokoll einschreibe: Und irgend ein Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, der besagten Eid oder Bethörung vor sich leisten laest, soll bey dem naechsten Allgemeinen Gerichte ein Verzeichniß der Namen der Personen, welche vor ihm besagten Eid oder Bethörung respective geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan haben werden, und der Zeit wann geleitet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts einliefern, damit er es dem Protokoll besagten Gerichts einverleibe.

Und es sey zum Gesetz gemacht, Dafs ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Rathes, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen oder irgend eines Grafschafts-Gerichts: Dafs irgend eine Person besagten Eid oder Bethörung geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dafs es aus dem protokollierten Berichte irgend eines Richters besagten Gerichts erhelle, irgend eine Person habe besagten Eid oder Bethörung geleistet und unterschrieben—für ein zulaengliches Zeugnis und Beweis dessen, und davon, dafs solche Person Bueger sey, geachtet und gehalten, und dafuer in Jedem Gerichtshofe dieses Staates anerkannt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge aufzumuntern in diesen Staat zu kommen und sich darin niederzulassen, Sey es zum Gesetz gemacht, dafs fuer einen Zeitraum von zwey Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate, irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der in diesem Staate kommt, und vorbedeute Erklärung und Eid oder Bethörung thut und unterschreibt, ihm oder seinem Eigenthume, keine Abgabe auferlegt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge, Gewerbetreibende, Handwerker und Fabrikanten, aufzumuntern zu kommen und in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, Sey es zum Gesetz gemacht, dafs keine Abgabe irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der ein Gewerbetreibender, Handwerker oder Fabrikant ist, in diesem Staate kommt, und vorbedeute Erklärung und Eid oder Bethörung thut und unterschreibt, oder seinem Eigenthume, fuer einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate auferlegt werden solle.

### PORTSMOUTH, June 6.

ON the 1st instant, the Boyne took a French sloop privateer, of forty guns, and 160 men, a fine new vessel, just off the stocks, and out fourteen days from St. Maloes; had been unsuccessful until that moment, when she captured the Enterprize, a valuable ship from Calcutta bound to Ostend, the cargo supposed to be chiefly English property. The Enterprize was under American colours.

### LONDON, June 8.

Citizen Inard has denounced Mr. Pitt to the French convention, as the colleague of the persons who create disputes in the galleries there. He is not exactly sure, that Mr. Pitt has been in Paris incog. to promote the business, but he knows that the agitators are hired by him. The next accounts will certainly relate, that the convention have ordered Mr. Pitt into arrest!

The people of Paris were, however, thought so likely to be acted upon by this hideous nonsense, that the accusation was seriously ordered to be placarded in all the places, and citizen Inard sat down amidst the applauses of the assembly.

Some English gentlemen, lately arrived from France, report, that there is a general disinclination in the people of that country to suffering foreign powers to interfere in the formation of their govern-

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ment; but leaving them to this liberty, that there is every appearance of anxiety for peace; that as the English ministry appeared to them the principal authors of the war, an appeal had been drawn up to the English people, expressive of a desire of peace, which the gentlemen refused taking over, for fear it might give offence to government.

#### NASSAU, (New-Provident) July 26.

On Wednesday last, just as the ship *Fury*, Marrener, was about to proceed to sea, for Philadelphia, a discovery was made, of such a nature, as to occasion her being detained, and the master and crew to be secured and put into confinement.

The *Fury* left Jacmel, in St. Domingo, about four weeks since, bound for Philadelphia. On the passage, the Gruper, Redmond, of this port, and four other privateers, fell in with her, and on examining her papers, part of her cargo appearing to be French property, they sent her in here.

There had been surmises given, that the master was playing a very deep game; but there was such apparent candour and frankness in his deportment, as induced the gentlemen, who were agents for the privateers, to pay no attention to them.

On Wednesday morning, however, positive information was given, that in a certain place (described) in the cabin, were concealed papers which would prove the truth of the allegations against captain Marrener, beyond the possibility of doubt. A search was, in consequence, made, and in the ceiling was found a French equipage roll, granted at Jacmel, in St. Domingo, the 25th of June, 1793, to citizen Peter William Marrener, for the brigantine *Vrai Republicain*, of 110 tons burthen, and carrying 12 guns.

On this roll were found the names of all the *Fury's* crew.

The *Fury* is pierced for 16 guns; two are mounted, and some more are in the hold.

It is said, that the plan concerted between Marrener and the agent of the execrable civil commissaries, Polverel and Santhonax, was as follows: He was to proceed for Philadelphia, and there equip either the *Fury*, or some other vessel, to answer the description in the equipage roll. This done, he was to repair to Jacmel, there to be joined by two French frigates, and thence proceed on a plundering expedition against the Dutch island Curacao, where his wife and family now reside.

Marrener appears to be sole owner of the *Fury*. He is a native of New-York, and we are informed served last war on board the British fleet.

The following is extracted from a letter found on board a vessel sent in here; the intelligence it gives we have every reason to believe is perfectly authentic:

Port-au-Prince, July 18, 1793.

"The Spaniards come on apace, and we imagine they will soon, with the assistance of the English, give us some kind of law. At present we have none. The Cape is chiefly destroyed. The brigands occupy what remains of it. At the Aux-Cayes is a civil war, and there a number of people have been murdered by the brigands. As these are already our masters, we hope that nothing of the sort will happen here."

#### NEWBURYPORT, August 3.

Captain E. Hoyet arrived here on Saturday last, in thirty-six days from Madeira, informs, that a few days before he left that port, the ship *Harriot*, captain M'Leod of New-York, arrived there from Falmouth, which place he left the 19th May.—Captain M'Leod informed, that just before he sailed, the labourers in the coal mines came down from the country in great numbers, armed, and demanded the stores to be opened, and the provisions therein to be distributed without delay; and threatened in case of non-compliance to break open the store-houses and take them by force, and massacre every man who opposed them. The stores were immediately opened, and their contents delivered to the insurgents.

#### NEW-LONDON, August 8.

Tuesday last arrived here the schooner *Seaflower*, captain J. Hurlbut, sixteen days from Point-Petre, Guadeloupe, who relates the following occurrence, which took place at this Point on the 10th ult. A dispute, in consequence of a game at cards, arising between some aristocrats who were in prison, the centinel at the door commanded them to be quiet, it being his orders to prevent any disturbance among them; but instead of judiciously complying with this reasonable demand, one of them seized the musket and forced it from the centinel, and gave him abusive language; one more moderate, however, immediately returned the gun. The centinel after being released informed some sailors of what had taken place, and a large number soon collected, seized two field pieces which they placed opposite to the building where the municipality were then sitting, a party then proceeded to the prison which they forced and cut off the heads of seven planters and a physician, sparing only the one who had returned the gun. During this time the general was beat and the soldiers were immediately paraded; but on being ordered to march no one obeyed, fearing to attack the sailors who were in great force, a number of armed vessels being at that time in the harbour. Happily no further violence was committed.

#### NEW-YORK, August 9.

A correspondent informs us, that all the British ports in the West-Indies are open for American vessels to carry all kinds of provisions there. Salt provisions particularly are much wanted, and prices very high.—Beef from 6 to 71. sterling per barrel.—Pork 8 and 91. ditto per ditto. The very high price is supposed to be occasioned by the great supply sent to the European

powers in alliance with England against France, as the Irish salt provisions were usually sent to the British West-India islands; they are sent to these powers. So much for the English joining the European powers against France.

Aug. 10. It can no longer be a dispute, that the *Bolton* was expedited on purpose to fall in with the *Ambuscade*, the master of a vessel arrived at Newport from Jamaica, having spoken with captain Courtney, of the frigate *Bolton*, of 32 guns, previous to the engagement, who informed him, that he had positive orders to cruise near the Sound until he met the French frigate *Ambuscade*.—It having been farther said, in the town of Boston, that the *Bolton* frigate had arrived at the Hook, and that the commander had sent up a challenge to captain Bompard, of the *Ambuscade*, and informed him, that he should be there three days in waiting for him, a Boston correspondent remarked—That though the *Bolton* frigate stands in the court register at about the same rate as the *Ambuscade*, yet it is probable, as she is fitted out for the express purpose of fighting the *Ambuscade*, that she has taken on board for this particular expedition, much heavier cannon than she usually carries. Without doubt the *Bolton* has been preparing for this engagement for weeks past; it therefore shews a cowardice in the captain, to give the captain of the *Ambuscade* but three days notice, to attack a ship that has employed the whole town of Halifax for so long a time to get under way.

Several Danish vessels have been taken and carried into different ports of England with French property on board. The English court has offered to pay the freight, but the Danish ambassador insisted on a complete indemnification.

The army of prince Cobourg consists at present of 35,000 men; at the commencement of the campaign it was estimated at 80,000 men. It is supposed, that this campaign alone has already carried off on the part of the whole belligerent powers 120,000 men. But this is nothing to what must follow, before France can be subdued, when we consider the great number of fortified towns that must be taken, before the combined armies can take a single step into the French territories.

The *Star*, printed in London, of June 11, contains the following paragraph:

The Dutch mail arrived just as this paper was going to press, but brings no news of any importance.

The *Cologne Gazette* states in a letter, dated Paris, May 29, that 2000 royalists had made an attempt to attack Cherbourg by land, while a vessel of 18 guns was to attack it by sea; but that 2000 patriots, with 40 pieces of cannon, having marched against them, they were forced to retire. The patriots obtained possession of a port folio which a royalist had thrown into the sea, and which contained the correspondence of the citizens of Cherbourg. Fifteen ships of the line had proceeded from Breil to L'Orient and Rochefort, to meet a fleet of homeward bound West-Indiamen, and convey them safe into port.

Aug. 14. A letter from Lisbon, to a merchant in Boston, dated June 19th, says, "The war still continues, without any material advantage to either party."—This must be the latest intelligence from Europe.

A letter from Malaga, received yesterday by a merchant in this city, per Boston post, states, "that the Spaniards have a fleet of 50 line of battle ships, 20 frigates, and an army of 100,000 men, to act against the French under the national convention."

Aug. 15. Ship *Diligence*, captain Neil, from Antigua, last from St. Kitts, informs that admiral Gardner was there with his squadron, and that he was to sail for England, convoy to a number of merchantmen, who were collected there.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Barcelona, dated 6th June, to a correspondent in this city.

"The Spanish fleet is just returned here, after having taken the island of St. Peter, and another small one adjoining, which it returned to the Sardinians; drove ashore and burnt a French frigate, and has brought here another of 36 guns and 1400 prisoners, who surrendered at discretion, without the loss of a man on either side."

#### CARLISLE, August 7.

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants at Silver Spring Meeting-House, East Pennborough township, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the relief of the distressed French citizens lately arrived from Cape-François at the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Oliver Pollock, in the chair.

Andrew Galbreath, clerk.

Resolved unanimously, That we will concur with the inhabitants of this county, in procuring and raising money and wheat towards the relief of the said French citizens; the following gentlemen were accordingly appointed, Joseph Junkin, William Kelfo, John Clendenning, John Galbreath, Jonathan Hoge, jun. and Abraham Longacre, to take in subscriptions for the use and purpose above mentioned; which will be received at the following places, viz. Pollock's, Rashe's and Burkholder's mills. The foregoing committee are requested to make report of their success to the chairman the first Mondays in September and October next.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the *Carlisle Gazette*.

OLIVER POLLOCK, Chairman.

Test. ANDREW GALBREATH, Clerk.

August 18, 1793.

#### PHILADELPHIA, August 14.

On Wednesday last, the master, mate, and two of the sailors belonging to an American vessel, just arrived from St. Domingo, were apprehended, on a charge of having been actually concerned with the New-Provident privateer's men, in plundering the

unfortunate French passengers who had taken sanctuary in the vessel, and expected the protection, as far as it was natural to give it, during the passage to Philadelphia. Some of those have been committed to goal, and will be treated as the law directs. The proofs against them were principally confined to the discovery of gold watches, and other property, belonging to the passengers, which were detected in their chests.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadix, to his brother in New-York, dated June 24, received by the brig *Sisters*, captain Sheffield, arrived there the 9th instant.

"There is a hot war with the Spaniards and French. We had accounts from Malaga of a battle being fought between the French and Spaniards; the French have defeated them with the loss of about two thousand men, and the Spaniards lost upwards of six thousand men.

"The French have got the Straits blocked up at Malaga, with a very strong fleet.—Last week admiral Hood stopped here with twenty-eight sail of the line. Six of them came in and anchored: There has been several of their officers on board of us.—They seem to speak very unfavourable of their expedition. Their ships in general are very indifferently manned.

"They are to be joined by twenty sail of the line of Spaniards, which are lying here now; there are four ships of 126 guns, they are just waiting for orders, so I expect there will be warm work shortly."

Captain Sheffield, from Madeira, informs, on the 4th May, war was declared by the French against Portugal. In June a Portuguese schooner was taken by the French, but retaken by the English and carried to Madeira, where she was delivered up to the owners, salvage being paid; in consequence the Portuguese have seized in port, and sent a French Indiaman to Madeira, valued at 70,000l. sterling. A frigate has been at Madeira, says she spoke off Cape-Finister, ten ships of war, eleven frigates, six sloops of war and two cutters, on their way to join the combined fleet in the Mediterranean.

One Nelson, a British subject, was tarred and feathered at Savanna, on the 14th July, for entering on board a privateer fitted out at that place with a French commission. A doctor Putnam, it is said, narrowly escaped the same fate, being strongly suspected of being concerned in fixing out said privateer.

#### KNOXVILLE, July 13.

In consequence of the depredations committed by Indians, in Wear's cove, a number of the inhabitants, alarmed by these enormities, assembled together to consult for their common safety, to condole with each other on their sufferings, and to lament the too long neglect of succour from the general government of the United States, when they concluded to follow the trail of these daring barbarians, and discover from what source their miseries originated. About sixty men met, chose their officers, placed colonel Samuel Wear at their head (which was given up by lieutenant Henderson, who had the command of a party of men in that neighbourhood, by order of the government) and with a determination to check these villains, marched to the mountains, where they discovered several trails, winding various ways, which at last terminated in one plain beaten path, leading to Tallaster, a town situate in the mountains, boasted of by Indians, as inaccessible to the white people. Near this town they overtook a number of Indians on the north bank of the Tennessee, when a heavy fire began on both sides; but the Indians soon leaped into the river, on which the whites ran to the bank, killed fifteen fellows, and took four squaws prisoners, which they have brought in with them, and wish to exchange for the property taken from them. During the engagement on the north, a sharp fire was kept up by the Indians from the south side of the river. It is to be regretted that a squaw was by accident killed in the water.

We are happy to add, that not a man belonging to this scout was hurt. And it is to be remembered that government had limited offensive operations to the north bank of the Tennessee.

#### NORFOLK, August 14.

On Saturday last the sloop *Hope*, of Antigua, captain W. J. Richardson, was captured by the privateer *Citizen Genet*, about ten leagues off the land, and sent to Philadelphia. Captain Richardson received every politeness from the captain of the *Genet*.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the above sloop, we learn, that a sixteen gun ship had arrived at St. Kitt's, in twenty-six days from Liverpool, with the intelligence, that PEACE was established between FRANCE and ENGLAND.

#### ANNAPOLIS, August 22.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated the 14th of August, 1793.

"By a vessel arrived here yesterday from Bourdeaux, accounts are received as late as the 23d of June. Forty-four sections had revolted; were united and had actually declared themselves for a limited monarchy—Forty members of the convention (Brisson's party) were in prison. At Marseilles they were passing their own decrees, annulling all those of the convention. The Spaniards were in great force near Bayonne. Mr. —, a gentleman recommended to me by —, his uncle, arrived in this vessel, who brings the above accounts. Galton was at the head of a numerous army."

By the brig *Molly*, captain Morris, arrived at Philadelphia from Madeira, which she left the 9th of July, we learn, that on the 3d of that month a frigate arrived at Madeira in nine days from Falmouth, which brought English news-papers to about the 24th of

June. These papers bloody battle having terminated to the advantage of the British, added that 17,000 men were killed.

Captain Morris is at Madeira, and the persons who had been taken were sent to the

intelligences.

Captain Lewis, of New-York the 15th dam, says, that about was fought near Olli and the French, in had cut off most of front of the battle—particulars had not Dutch were much

termed patriots, tho' controversy, and had soon settle the matter.

It was thought it were gaining ground their hands.

At a meeting of the delphia, August 13, the chair, a number the meeting, were

Resolved, That an information respecting sels belonging to the the cruisers of the before the president representations as the

Resolved, That pose from time to time to be called for the shall agree upon for of the commerce of

Resolved, That carry into effect each of us do pro time such informa committed, as shall

Resolved, That committee continue that the merchant of choosing the san shall think proper.

Resolved, That persons, who shall they may be at i business.

The following g ed, viz.

John Nixon, T John Swanwick, Joseph Ball, Francis Miller, Robert Ralston.

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On THURSDAY eleven o'clock, order of the county, at the JENINGS, in t aforesaid,

ONE NEGRO THREE COW and CAL several other art said Edmund Jen

August 16, 17 Will be SOLD September ne ty, so much GEORGE HUS see his debts, CONSISTIN C MEN, W FURNITURE, a be for Ready M those who have with their accou posed day of fr the first fair day TH

Indian-Town No

BY the will widow o her debts is p that all her ne one year or mated from slaw fully and satis before he die notice to all Mrs. Elizabeth them to the fu of September to the severa quote to dicta stentation to th them up, so n

August 21

taken sanctuary  
tion, as far as it  
age to Philadel-  
mitted to gaol,  
acts. The proofs  
to the discovery  
ty, belonging to  
in their chests.  
in Cadix, to his  
A, received by the  
ved there the gib  
Spaniards and  
Malaga of a battle  
and Spaniards; the  
loss of about two  
lost upwards of six  
aits blocked up at  
Last week admiral  
ght fail of the line.  
d: There has been  
of us.—They seem  
expedition. Their  
ly manned.  
enty fail of the line  
ere now; there are  
just waiting for or-  
m work shortly."  
ra, informs, on the  
the French against  
schooner was taken  
English and carried  
ed up to the owners,  
ence the Portuguese  
French Indianan to  
ring. A frigate has  
off Cape-Finister,  
s, six floops of war  
to join the combined  
ct, was tarred and  
4th July, for entering  
at that place with a  
Putnam, it is said,  
being strongly fu-  
fixing out said priva-  
July 13.  
ations committed by  
ber of the inhabitants,  
assembled together to  
to condole with each  
to lament the too long  
general government of  
concluded to follow the  
ns, and discover from  
ginated. About sixty  
placed colonel Samuel  
given up by lieutenant  
and of a party of men  
der of the government)  
to check these villians,  
where they discovered fe-  
ways, which at last ter-  
uth, leading to Tallifer,  
ains, boasted of by Ja-  
white people. Near this  
of Indians on the north  
a heavy fire began on  
soon leaped into the river,  
the bank, killed fifteen  
vs prisoners, which they  
and wish to exchange for  
m. During the engage-  
fire was kept up by the  
of the river. It is to be  
oy accident killed in the  
not a man belonging to  
is to be remembered that  
ensive operations to the  
K. August 14.  
Hope, of Antigua, cap-  
tured by the privateer  
leagues off the land, and  
tain Richardson received  
tain of the Genet.  
me passenger in the above  
een gun ship had arrived  
days from Liverpool, with  
E was established between  
D.  
I S, August 22.  
w-York, dated the 14th of  
1793.  
ere yesterday from Bour-  
as late as the 22d of  
had revolted; were united;  
themselves for a limited  
of the convention (Brissot's  
at Marseilles they were pal-  
annulling all those of the  
ds were in great force near  
a gentleman recommended  
ele, arrived in this vessel,  
counts. Gaston was at the  
ain Morris, arrived at Phi-  
which she left the 28th of  
e 3d of that month a frigate  
days from Falmouth, which  
pers to about the 24th of

Junc. These papers contained an account of a very bloody battle having been fought near Lille between the combined armies and the French forces, which terminated to the advantage of the French; and it is added that 17,000 men fell in the combat.

Captain Morris says that this account was believed at Madeira, and that he had conversed with several persons who had seen the papers containing the above intelligence.

Captain Lewis, of the ship Cheeseman, arrived at New-York the 15th instant, in 60 days from Amsterdam, says, that about the 1st of June a severe battle was fought near Ostend between the combined armies and the French, in which the French were victorious; had cut off most of the Dutch troops, who were in front of the battle—that the slaughter was great, but particulars had not arrived at Amsterdam—that the Dutch were much divided, and that they who are termed patriots, though disarmed, speak freely on the contrary, and had their arms in their hands, would soon settle the matter with the Stadtholderian party.

It was thought in Amsterdam that as the French were gaining ground, Ostend would again fall into their hands.

At a meeting of the merchants of the city of Philadelphia, August 13, 1793, John Nixon, Esq; in the chair, a number of resolutions being offered to the meeting, were read and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to collect information respecting the capture or detention of vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States by the cruisers of the nations at war, and to lay the same before the president of the United States, with such representations as they may think necessary.

Resolved, That they be further authorized to propose from time to time (to a meeting of the merchants, to be called for the purpose) such measures as they shall agree upon for the preservation or improvement of the commerce of the state.

Resolved, That to enable our said committee to carry into effect these necessary measures, we and each of us do promise to communicate from time to time such information respecting the matter to them committed, as shall come to our knowledge.

Resolved, That the powers and authorities of this committee continue to the 31st December next, and that the merchants be then convened for the purpose of choosing the same, or any other committee, if they shall think proper.

Resolved, That the committee consist of thirteen persons, who shall be reimbursed any expence that they may be at in the prosecution of the foregoing business.

The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed, viz. John Nixon, Thomas Fitzsimons, John Wilcocks, John Swanwick, John M. Nesbitt, James Crawford, Joseph Ball, Francis Gurney, James Vanuxem, Magnus Miller, Robert Waln, Walter Stewart, Robert Ralston.

Published by order of the meeting,  
R. RALSTON, Secretary.

### Public Sale, for Cash.

On THURSDAY the 12th of September next, at eleven o'clock, will be a SALE, by virtue of an order of the orphan's court, of Anne-Arundel county, at the late dwelling plantation of EDMUND JENINGS, in the Fork of Patuxent, in the county aforesaid.

ONE NEGRO MAN, TWO WOMEN and THREE CHILDREN, one HORSE and one COW and CALF, some TOBACCO in parcels, and several other articles belonging to the estate of the said Edmund Jennings, deceased.

EDMUND JENINGS, Executor.

August 16, 1793.

Will be SOLD, on WEDNESDAY the eighteenth of September next, at Indian town, in Charles county, so much of the personal estate of the late GEORGE HUTCHESON, of said county, as will suffice his debts.

CONSISTING of likely country born SLAVES, MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN; HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and STOCK of all kinds. The sale to be for Ready Money, at which it is requested of all those who have claims against said estate, to attend with their accounts legally authenticated. If the proposed day of sale should be unfair, it will be held on the first fair day.

THOMAS A. DYSON, administrator,  
de bonis non, on the estate of  
GEORGE HUTCHESON.

Indian-Town, 5th August, 1793.

### Notice to Creditors.

BY the will of the late Mrs. ELIZABETH SEFTON, widow of EDWARD, deceased, the payment of her debts is particularly provided for, by her desire that all her negroes, should, after serving the term of one year or more by hire, for that purpose, be liberated from slavery. The executor having not made, fully and satisfactorily, every necessary arrangement before he died, renders it proper for me to repeat the notice to all persons who have claims against the said Mrs. Elizabeth Sefton, and request them to deliver them to the subscriber, properly attested, by the 10th of September next, to enable him to apportion a term to the several negroes respectively, and will be adequate to discharge the debts. Those who do not pay attention to this request, will be thought to have given them up, so shorten the servitude of the negroes.

JAMES M'ULLOCH, Admr.  
de bonis non.

August 21st, 1793.

## THEATRE.

The MARYLAND COMPANY having rented the ANNAPOLIS THEATRE, to commence from the third of the next month, will clofe their Baltimore house in a few days, and open here with the MORAL PLAY of

### The GAMESTER.

FARCE, CHARACTERS, &c. will be expressed at large in the BILLS.

The managers are perfectly aware what a judicious though indulgent audience they are about to present themselves, and company too; nor would they presume on the adventure, without being posselt of at least the common requisites—of studied performers in FULL PLAYS unmutilated, with their appendages of SCENERY, DRESSES, &c. Pieces calculated to improve and entertain shall be only exhibited; among their catalogue the following are selected for Annapolis.

ROMAN FATHER; RICHARD, III; REVENGE; GRECIAN DAUGHTER; CARMELITE; SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL; WEST-INDIAN; SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER; MISER; NEW PEERAGE; HE WOULD be a SOLDIER; &c. &c.

McGRATH and GODWIN.

Annapolis, August 15th.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 2d day of this instant, a certain CHARLES BURLER, and says that he belongs to NATHANIEL SIMSON, of Harrisburg, in the state of Pennsylvania; said BURLER says that he is entitled to his freedom, but having nothing to shew to make it appear, hath been committed to gaol. His master, if any, is hereby requested to take him away, pay his fees and other expences, or he will be sold in two months from the above date, according to law, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff  
of Anne-Arundel county.

August 17th, 1793.

City of Washington, August 2, 1793.

THE commissioners will meet at their office, on the 1st of September next. During their absence, attendance will be given at their office for making divisions of lots in Carrollburg and Hamburg, subject to their confirmation when they meet.

### WANTED to HIRE,

In a small family,

A WOMAN SERVANT, one who understands COOKING and WASHING, and whose character is otherwise unexceptionable. Further information may be had at the Printing-Office.

Annapolis, August 14, 1793.

### Chester-town Races.

TO be run for, on Thursday the 24th day of October next, the Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey Club purse of FIFTY GUINEAS, free only for members of the club, carrying weight agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club, the four mile heats.

On Friday the 25th, a purse of TWENTY GUINEAS, free for three or four year old colts or fillies, the property of a member of the club, carrying weight agreeably to the rules of the club, the two mile heats.

And on Saturday the 26th, a town purse will be given, supposed to be about THIRTY or THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horses of the two preceding days excepted, carrying the same weights as above, the two mile heats.

No rider will be permitted to ride without a cap and silk jacket, and the horses must be entered the day preceding the race.

THOMAS WORRELL, Sec.

August 6, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that we the subscribers, whose names are underwritten, do intend to apply to the court of Montgomery county at the next November term, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, situate in the said county of Montgomery, to wit: PARTNERSHIP, THE ADDITION TO PARTNERSHIP, AIX LA CHAPELLE, The DROUGHT, and The JOHN and ANNE, according to the act of the general assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL,  
CLEMENT HILL,  
THOMAS OWEN WILLIAMS.

July 28, 1793.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends applying to the next county court of this county, which will be held in the city of Annapolis, in September next, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of part of two tracts of land, one called ROPER'S RANGE, and the other ARNOLD GRAY, agreeably to an act of assembly.

JOHN COWMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 30, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called BARNABY MANOR, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

A. ADDISON.

July 26, 1793.

## CHARLES TINGES,

Watch and Clock-Maker,  
Church-street,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Paul Richards, directly opposite the Printing-Office, where he executes his business with care and punctuality.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and hopes, from his unremitting attention and assiduity, to merit a continuance of their favours.

N. B. All kinds of silver work executed in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.—The highest price given for old silver.

Annapolis, 30th July, 1793.

### Lands for Sale.

I shall expose to sale, on Saturday the 31st day of August next, (if fair, if not on Monday the 2d day of September next) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Webster's tavern, in Baltimore county, about thirteen miles from Baltimore-town, the following property, to wit:

TWO THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED and SIXTEEN acres of LAND, contained in lots No. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 17; formerly the property of the NOTTINGHAM COMPANY, purchased by Mess. Stephen Steward; and Co. and from which purchase they have been released.

Six hundred and ninety-eight acres of LAND, formerly the property of ditto, purchased by Mr. Henry Howard, and from which he hath been released.

One eighth part of the NOTTINGHAM FORGES, formerly the property of ditto, purchased by Mr. Elam Bailey, and from which he hath been released.

Two hundred and forty-four and an half acres of LAND, contained in lots No. 67 and 85, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, purchased by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which he hath been released.

One hundred and thirty-one and an half acres of LAND, contained in lot No. 27, purchased by Mr. John M'Lure, formerly the property of ditto, and from which he hath been released.

N. B. The whole of the above property lies but a short distance from Baltimore-town.

One hundred and sixty-eight acres of LAND, being part of the reserves in Baltimore county, formerly the property of HENRY HARFORD, Esq; purchased by William Sinclair, and from which he hath been released.

And on Tuesday the 3d day of September next, (if fair, if not on the first fair day) at 12 o'clock, on the premises, I shall expose to sale, that valuable property, the wharf and warehouses on Fell's Point, formerly the property of the Messieurs CHRISTIES, originally purchased by capt. Charles Wells, and capt. Aquila Johns, and from which they were released, and lately sold to Richard Alexander Contee, Esq; who has neglected to comply with the terms of the sale by not bonding to the state of Maryland as required.

And on Thursday the 10th day of September next, (if fair, if not on the first fair day) at Mr. Mann's, in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose to sale the following property, to wit: Three hundred and eighty-eight and a quarter acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about eighteen miles from the city of Annapolis, called BILLINGHAM, but commonly known by the name of The HOMOXY POT, lately the property of ROBERT SMITH, Esq; and two hundred and ninety acres of LAND, contained in lots No. 39, 75 and 76, being part of Anne-Arundel county Manor, and about the same distance from Annapolis; two of those lots adjoin on Patuxent river.

It is thought needless to give a more particular description of the above property, as all persons desirous of purchasing will view it before the day of sale.

The whole of the above property will be sold on a credit of four years, from the first day of December last, one fourth payable on the first day of December next, and so on annually, in the following manner, viz. Two thirds of the principal in specie, or depreciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock under the act of congress, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. and the remaining one third in specie, or in stock created under the said act, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and interest on the whole, in specie only, on the first day of December, annually. Bonds, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent

for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, 26th July, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of NICK MATTHEWS, who says he is the property of RICHARD THOMAS, of Montgomery county; he is a very black fellow, about five feet ten inches high, twenty-seven or eight years old, and has lost the little toe off his right foot; his cloathing are a white kersey jacket and breeches, ofsnabrig shirt and trousers, a pair of shoes and stockings; the shoes nailed round and through the middle of the soles, he has also with him a nankin jacket and breeches. The owner of said negro is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for his gaol fees.

F. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff.  
St. Mary's county, July 26th, 1793.

**PROPOSALS**  
For PUBLISHING a PERIODICAL WORK,  
to be entitled,  
The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND  
MUSEUM.

I. It shall contain a pleasing variety of interesting and entertaining subjects, calculated to improve as well as amuse the mind. The most approved selections from different authors, both ancient and modern, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewise, the newest improvements and discoveries that have or may be made, within the present century, in each art and science.

II. Extracts from various writers on Religion, Philosophy, Law, Physic, and Divinity, shall also compose a part of this work.—A space will be assigned for the debates of congress—the debates of the British house of commons—a complete register of foreign and domestic news—essays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, shall be gratified with a particular description of such methods and machinery as are now in use among the most experienced in the above branches of business, in this country and in Europe.

IV. It shall comprise forty-eight octavo pages, neatly printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price to subscribers Twenty Shillings per annum; others who purchase will have to pay Twenty-two Shillings and Six-pence, or a Quarter of a Dollar each number.

V. As soon as 400 subscribers are procured, this work shall be put to press, and a number delivered regularly in the first week of every month.\* Eight pages will be assigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing and trading part of the community in every state in the union; as it is expected to meet with a general circulation throughout the continent, and serve as a vehicle of useful information and instruction to every citizen in the United States.

IT is needless to say much in favour of a publication of this nature.—The utility and convenience of a work of this kind must appear obvious to every person the least acquainted with polite literature, and a general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute towards the stock of necessary information, respecting mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and is meant to convey pleasure as well as profit to those who shall patronize this work.—Readers, of every denomination, shall occasionally be furnished with sketches of real life, and the utmost exertions shall be made to render it as useful a publication as any ever attempted in this country.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publisher PHILIP EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARK, in Baltimore.

The printers throughout the United States are earnestly requested to give these proposals a place in their newspapers, which will very much oblige their most obedient humble servant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

N. B. Those subscribers who live at a distance from Baltimore, shall have their books forwarded by the earliest and cheapest conveyance, but at their own risk and expence.

\* Half the subscription money to be paid on the delivery of the first number.

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

**S C H E M E**  
OF THE  
**LOTTERY, No. II.**  
For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000,	& cash 30,000,	are 50,000
1 ditto	15,000,	& cash 25,000,	are 40,000
1 ditto	15,000,	& cash 15,000,	are 30,000
1 ditto	10,000,	& cash 10,000,	are 20,000
1 ditto	5,000,	& cash 5,000,	are 10,000
1 ditto	5,000,	& cash 5,000,	are 10,000
1 Cash prize of			10,000
2 ditto	5,000 each,	are	10,000
10 ditto	1,000,	are	10,000
20 ditto	500,	are	10,000
100 ditto	100,	are	10,000
200 ditto	50,	are	10,000
400 ditto	25,	are	10,000
1,000 ditto	20,	are	20,000
15,000 ditto	10,	are	150,000

16,739 Prizes.  
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are 400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

S. BLODGETT, Agent for the affairs of the city.  
May 20, 1793.

**S C H E M E**  
OF  
**WILLIAM ALLEIN'S LAND, &c.**  
**LOTTERY.**

No. 1, 1 Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Benner's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city,	793 10 0
2, 1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower-Marlborough,	320 0 0
3, 1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood,	200 0 0
4, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
5, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
6, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
7, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
No. 6, ditto,	100 0 0
1 ditto of 100 dollars cash,	37 10 0
21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto,	63 0 0
145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound in, bottles,	435 0 0
First drawn blank,	1 0 0
173 Prizes.	£. 2250 0 0
577 Blanks.	
750 Tickets, at £. 3 each,	£. 2250 0 0

**M A N A G E R S,**

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Bell, Queen-Anne; John Brooks, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somersville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinson, William Grabame, Peter Emmerston, Charles Williamson, John Chesley, Thomas Parran, Henry Hunt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Benner's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 to 7, contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the cartage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warranties, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.  
Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792.

John Randall,

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton,

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of  
**Seasonable GOODS,**

Which he will sell cheap  
For Cash, Country Produce, or on Credit to his  
Friends and Customers. 16

CITY of WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.  
A NUMBER of LOTS in this city, will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMISSIONERS, on the seventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk  
to the commissioners.

Extract of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, "concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington."

"Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this state; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

THE debtors to Mess. TAYLOR, THWAITES and WASSLWRIGHT, of London, and Mess. CRACKOFT and HODGKIN, of Maryland, are once more requested to make payment in the course of this summer, as suits will be commenced against all delinquents immediately thereafter.

JESSE DEWEES.  
Annapolis, July 12, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro lad by the name of DICK, who says he is the property of PERAGRINE BOND, of St. Mary's county; he is about eighteen years of age, five feet five or six inches high; his clothing is an offnabrig shirt and trousers, striped velveret waistcoat, and felt hat. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges.

HENRY HUNT, Sheriff  
of Calvert county.

August 3d, 1793.

To be SOLD, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called MILLS END, lying on the head of Parter's creek, in Calvert county, containing 400 acres more or less, with some improvements, the land is rich and very heavily timbered; sixty acres of it, a very rich swamp, that may with a small expence be made a valuable meadow. Two years credit will be given the purchaser, on his executing a bond for the purchase money, with approved security, on the day of sale. Possession delivered at Christmas.

JOHN ROUSBY PLATER.  
St. Mary's county, June 16th, 1793.

**S C H E M E**  
O F A  
**LOTTERY**

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Patowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Rye-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous, and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £. 7000

No. 1, 1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre	2140 0 0
2, 1 do. of 84 do. do.	1680 0 0
3, 1 do. of 39 do. do.	780 0 0
1 to 14, 14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,	910 0 0
1 prize in cash,	100 0 0
1 ditto,	50 0 0
1 ditto,	46 0 0
647 ditto, of 40s. each,	1294 0 0
	£. 7000

667 Prizes.

**M A N A G E R S.**

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkild, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America.—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in City of Washington, on the 9th September next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

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

(XLIXth Y)

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STATE

An ACT for

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