

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1793.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

An ACT for NATURALIZATION,
Passed July Session, 1779.

WHEREAS the increase of people is 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, artisans 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, artisan 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 à cette constitution & 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 fera participants des avantages et des priviléges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent;

Cest 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, par devant le gouverneur et son conseil, ou par devant la cour générale, ou par devant quelques-uns de ses juges, ou par devant 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 Quaque, Menonist ou Dunker) savoir— "Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je sens 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 quelques-uns 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 priviléges dit état; pourvu que personne de ceux qui en seront devenus 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 nécessaires pour 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, par devant le gouverneur, et par devant 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 jugé de la cour générale, qui aura administré et pris le dit serment, ou affirmation, portera à la première cour générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, au greffier de la cour générale, pour être enrégistré 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 quelques cour de comté, donnera à toute personne, qui aura pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paraît, par la liste de quelque juge de la dite cour, enregistré dans les mémoires, que toute personne qui aura pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et signé 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 leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet état; pourvu qu'ils prennent et signent la déclaration et le serment, ou l'affirmation, susdit.

STAAT MARYLAND.
NATURALISIRUNG-GESCHÄFTE,
Gegebenen der November Sitzung, 1779.

*D*A die Vermehrung der Volksmengen ein Mittel ist den Reichthum und die Stärke dieses Staates zu befordern: Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die Gelindigkeit unserer Regierung, die Sicherheit welche durch unsere Verfassung und Gesetze bürgerlicher und gottedienstlicher Freyheit verschafft ist, die Milde unseres Himmels-Striches, die Fruchtbarkeit unseres Bodens und durch die Vorteile unserer Handelsveranlasset werden mögen in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, wenn sie der Vorteile und Vorräthe, welche die eingeborhnen Buerger dieses Staates genossen, theilhaftig gemacht werden würden:

Es sei deswegen durch die Allgemeine (gesetzgebende) Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesetze gemacht, Dass jede Person, die hinstero in dienen 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 nachricht und unterschreibt, und den folgend in Eid, oder Betheurung wenn es ein Quaque, Menonist oder Dunker wäre, leistet, nachricht und unterschreibt: "Ich, A. B. schwere, oder betheue,

"dass ich binhuero ein Buerger des Staats Maryland werden will, und dem belegten Staate treu und wahrhaftig ergeben seyn will, und dass ich mich nicht verbunden erachte, irgend einem Könige oder Fuersten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder Regierung irgend eine Unterwerfung oder Gehorsam zu leisten"—welch befanzen Eid od. B. theurung, und vorhemelte Unterchrift, respective, des Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gericht, oder irgend ein Richter desselben, oder irgend ein Grafschafts Gericht hierbey bevolmächtigter sind sich leisten zu lassen, und zu nehmen), darauf und darach ein eingeborner Buerger dieses Staates zu seyn geachtet, dafür gehalten und angesehen seyn soll; und von dem zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingeborhnen Buerger dieses Staates berechtigt seyn soll; mit der Bedingung, dass niemand der ein eingeborner Buerger dieses Staates in Kraft dieses Gesetzes werden wird, zo irgend einen offentlichen Amt bestellte, oder als Gouverneur, Gieß des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Versammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congres erwählbar seyn soll, er habe den sieben Jahren vor solcher Erwählung oder Beigabe in diem Staate gewohnet, und benze das Eigenthum und Vermögen, welches bey der Verfaßung und Regierung form erhiechet wird, irgend eines befanzen repectiven Amter zu verwalten.

Und es sei zum Gesetze gemacht, Dass 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 befanzen Eid oder Betheurung respektive leisten und unterschreiben, und befanzen Erklärung maclet werden, und der Zeit wann geleitert und gemacht, einlese, will, damit er es im besagten Gerichts Protokoll einlese: Und irgend ein Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, der befanzen Eid oder Betheurung respektive geleitet und unterschrieben und befanzen Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dass es aus dem protokollierten Berichte irgend eines Richters befanzen Gerichts erhebe, irgend eine Person habe befanzen Eid oder Betheurung geleitet und unterschrieben und befanzen Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben—für ein zulängliches Zeugnis und Beweis diessen, und davon, dass solche Person Buerger seyn geachtet und gehalten, und der Zeit wann geleitet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts einlese, damit er es dem Protokoll befanzen Gerichts einlese.

Und es sei zum Gesetze gemacht, Dass 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: Dass irgend eine Person befanzen Eid oder Betheurung geleitet und unterschrieben und befanzen Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dass es aus dem protokollierten Berichte irgend eines Richters befanzen Gerichts erhebe, irgend eine Person habe befanzen Eid oder Betheurung geleitet und unterschrieben und befanzen Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben—für ein zulängliches Zeugnis und Beweis diessen, und davon, dass solche Person Buerger seyn geachtet und gehalten, und der Zeit wann geleitet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts einlese.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge aufzumunter in diesen Staat zu kommen und sich darin nieder zu lassen, Sey es zum Gesetze gemacht, dass, fuer einen Zeitraum von zwey Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staat, irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der in diesen Staat kommt, und vorhemelte Erklärung und Eid oder Betheurung thut und unterschreibt, oder seinem Eigentum, fuer einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staaate auferlegt werden soile.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge, Gewerbetreibende, Handwerker und Fabrikanten, aufzumunter zu kommen und in diesem Staat sich nieder zu lassen, Sey es zum Gesetze gemacht, dass *keine Abgabe* irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der ein Gewerbetreibender, Handwerker oder Fabrikant ist, in diesen Staat kommt, und vorhemelte Erklärung und Eid oder Betheurung thut und unterschreibt, oder seinem Eigentum, fuer einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staaate auferlegt werden soile.

T U R I N, June 15.

*I*NTELLIGENCE has been received here, that on the 12th instant, a body of about 10,000 French troops attempted to dislodge the advanced posts of the Sardinian army at Raus and Authion, in the county of Nice, commanded by the general baron Colli and baron Deller, and, after an engagement which lasted eight hours, without interruption, were repulsed on all sides, and driven into the vallies, with the loss of about 800 killed, and 1300 wounded, besides a number taken prisoners. The loss on the part of the Sardinians amounts to between 40 and 50 killed, and about 200 wounded.

Intelligence has been received here, that on the 21st ult. the Spanish fleet, consisting of 23 ships of the line, and 6 frigates, under the command of admiral Borgia, entered the Gulph of Palma, having taken one French frigate, and obliged another to run ashore on the island of St. Pietro.

OSTEND, June 16.

Intelligence has been received here, that the Dutch forces quartered at Menin, and a part of those at Ipres, had received orders to march, on the 11th instant, at midnight, in two columns, with a view to surround a body of French troops in the neighbourhood of Verwick; that the column under the command of the prince of Waldeck, attacked one of the enemy's

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THOMAS BOUCHER.
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teries, and were on the point of carrying it, when the prince was dangerously wounded in the head and thigh, and they were thrown into confusion and retreated. This corps, being soon after supported by the arrival of the column from Ipres, under the command of prince Frederick of Orange, renewed the attack, and took possession of Verwick. The Dutch have lost on this occasion between 50 and 60 men killed, amongst whom are five officers. The loss on the part of the French is supposed to amount to 400 men killed, and upwards of 100 taken prisoners, besides several pieces of cannon.

The prince of Waldeck died yesterday of his wounds.

JUNE 28. The Austrians have been unfortunately beaten at Arlon; they lost about 1500 men, their baggage and magazines. Letters from Paris mention, that the rebel army had been defeated by general Biron, with the loss of 7000 men, all their baggage and artillery. I do not vouch for the truth of this report, but I know that it comes through Paris. If Valenciennes be decently defended it may hold out a month longer. As yet the besiegers have not opened any battery nearer than 300 yards; but they talk of beginning another parallel—third. Some people report, that the king of Prussia's army on the Rhine is so reduced, that were it not for the Austrians who are with them, they would be obliged to abandon the neighbourhood of Mayence.

P A R I S, June 27.

The late victory of Gaston seems decisive of the fate of the convention, and probably the present form of government itself. His army has been prodigiously increased by his late successes; for thousands now declare themselves, who were kept silent through fear. It is said that he is now at the head of 150,000 men, and that Angers and Rennes have fallen to his victorious arms.

Accounts from Tours confirm the capitulation of the citadel of Saumur in the morning of the 10th. The republican army, after its defeat, had divided itself into two parties—one of these under general Santerre had retreated to Tours.

General Menou is dead of the wounds he received before Saumur.

L O N D O N, June 29.

By letters from the Prussian head-quarters before Mentz, of the 19th, we learn, that the siege of that place has at length actually commenced, the trenches were opened on the night of the 16th:—3000 workmen were employed in them, covered by 8000 troops; but unfortunately, owing to the darkness of the night, one column of Austrians fired upon another, by which sixty men were killed on both sides, and the whole retreated in confusion. On the night of the 18th, however, the working in the trenches was renewed, and without any material interruption from the garrison.

The deputies of the national convention at Mentz, have requested leave of the allied armies to send a courier to Paris, with dispatches relative to a capitulation.

As soon as an account of the taking of Saumur reached Paris, the convention, as well as the populace were thrown into the greatest consternation. The former immediately decreed, that fifty pieces of cannon should be sent off post for Santerre's army. As these cannon, however, have to travel at least 300 miles, M. Gaston may probably meet them on his way to Paris.

The French complain much of treachery in their armies. The men, before fighting, had only two cartridges delivered them; one filled with bran and a leaden ball, the other with gun-powder and a cork bullet.

JULY 4. The accounts of Gaston's victory before Saumur are various and contradictory; but the capture of Saumur has been the only fruit of it. The artillery and men ordered from Paris to reinforce the troops against him, set out on the 16th. It is also said, that general Biron, with 12,000 picked men, has advanced so as to cover Nantes, and to hem in the insurgents on the only quarter in which they could have pushed their conquests with hopes of success.

The report of the French troops having evacuated Savoy is not confirmed. On the contrary, they are said to have surprised the important post of l'Afayette and thus established a communication between Kellerman's army and that of Nice.

Orleans has undergone a long examination at Marseilles; his answers to which, contain complete denials of any counter-revolutionary intentions; but words and deeds always differ in France. The prince de Conti has delivered in a plain and unequivocal defence to all his accusations, by a statement of his retired and benevolent life.

Thomas Paine is now very narrowly watched by the usurpers of the executive authority in Paris. Since he has been disgraced in the convention, he planned his departure to America, and had supplied himself with a forged passport.

Dumourier was still at Ostend on Saturday last, anxiously awaiting his fate; the messengers he had dispatched to Brussels not having then returned.

Advices from Paris, dated the 26th ult. state that the new constitution was concluded that day, and decreed amidst the loudest applause.

JULY 5. A most unlucky event has happened to the Austrian family, as may be learned from the following article.

T R E V E S, June 16.

Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, a detachment of 400 Frenchmen marched against the Austrian post at Faha, Sintz, and Keipling. In this latter place, at the distance of half a league from Faha,

they took his imperial highness the arch-duke Joseph of Austria, with a picquet consisting of five dragoons, prisoners of war.

The article adds, that every effort was made to recover the arch-duke, but in vain. The French knew the value of their chief prisoner, and hastened with him to Saar-Louis.

JULY 7. The following is the most authentic accounts we could collect relative to general Dumourier's arrival at Ostend:—

The government of Brussels being informed that Dumourier would not be permitted to remain in England, sent an order to the bailiff of Ostend to watch the packet-boats, and not permit the general to land. This order not being generally known, Dumourier did land, and the emigrant legion de la Chartre being on garrison duty there, the guard conducted him in common with the other passengers to the guard-house to enrol his name. Dumourier wrote down a fictitious address, but being told that he was recognized, he inscribed his real name, and added as a title—French officer.

Dumourier's arrival soon got wind, and on walking from the guard-house he was very grossly insulted, and it was feared a riot would ensue. Sir William Erskine, as soon as he heard of what was passing, sent a picquet guard to rescue Dumourier, who was conducted to Sir William's house, where he dined; and a messenger was instantly despatched to Brussels, to learn the final pleasure of the Austrian government. Dumourier wrote at the same time to the arch-duke Charles; and on Saturday morning an answer was returned, allowing Dumourier to proceed to Brussels, whether he set off on the same day at noon.

We understand, that Dumourier has engaged to remain quiet at some villa near Brussels, as a condition of being suffered to remain in the Austrian dominions.

Dumourier in a conversation with several English officers at Ostend, wisely perhaps, attributed the misfortunes of his country to the emigration of men of rank and influence, who by that means have afforded an opportunity to ambitious individuals to gratify their wicked purposes. He insists that Danton is the leading man in France, and that the monsters Marat and Robespierre are his tools, who he will readily sacrifice, when he has no longer any occasion for them.

On the 23d ult. sailed from the Tagus Portuguese squadron, consisting of six ships of the line, two frigates, three brigantines and a cutter.

Several captains of trading vessels from Bergen, in Norway, who arrived in the Sound on the 25th and 26th ult. bring intelligence, that two British ships had been carried into Bergen by a French privateer of twenty guns, which captured them on the coast of Norway. This privateer, with several others, sailed from the harbour of Dunkirk.

LETTER FROM GEN. SANTERRE TO THE CONVENTION.

"We can no longer dissemble. Great calamities threaten the republic, for besides its innumerable enemies from within and without which surround us, we have a new one to contend with—that is, desertion. Assist us, citizens, to destroy this scourge by which we are defoliated. The roads are covered by deserters from our armies. There exists numerous laws to hinder desertion; but no attention is paid to carry them into execution."

Every nerve is strained to get earl Howe's fleet to sea, and his lordship will shortly sail, with twenty-three sail of the line. It is confidently asserted the French have a superior fleet at sea.

The Phoenix, Sir Richard Strahan, has captured la Pauline, a French East-Indiaman, valued at three hundred thousand pounds, and brought her into Portsmouth.

The Swallow, captain Brooks, after twenty-six days passage from Gibraltar, is arrived at Falmouth, with dispatches from admiral Colby. She brings the pleasing intelligence of his majesty's ship Egmont having re-taken a Spanish galleon, one of the richest ever taken; and captured the French frigate who took the galleon several days before. The French frigate is one of the new construction, mounts forty-two guns, quite new, and the galleon was the only prize she had taken.

N E W - Y O R K, August 24.
Port-au-Prince, June 30, 1793.

"COMMISSION NATIONALE CIVILE."

"WE, Stephen Polverel and Leger Felicite Santhoz, civil commissioners of the republic, delegated to the French windward islands in America, for re-floring order and tranquillity.

"Whereas the traitor Galbaud, after having reduced the town of the Cape to ashes, has departed and carried with him several vessels of war belonging to the republic, together with many commercial vessels that were in the harbour, and which he means to deliver up to the English or Spaniards: And whereas, before leaving the coast he may again attempt to burn and lay waste several towns of the colony: To prevent all such further attempts, we prohibit all commandants of regular forces, and the national guards, all municipal officers, and all those to whom an armed force is confided, from suffering or permitting any of the said vessels, so armed, to enter any of the ports, bays or harbours, of the colony, or even to approach within cannon shot, neither under the pretence of necessity, the want of provisions or refreshments, or in fine, under any pretext whatever."

"We order the said commandants, municipal officers, depositaries of the armed forces, and all our citizens in general, to employ every means in their power to repulse or destroy the said vessels."

"We desire all those who shall receive the said vessels, give them any assistance, or hold any correspondence with them, traitors to their country."

"We require the governor-general to cause the present order to be put into execution."

"Given at our camp in the General Quarter of Breda, 25th June, 1793, and second year of the Republic."

"POLVEREL AND SANTHOZ,
Civil Commissioners of the Republic.
PIQUENARD, joint Secretary to the Civil Commissioners."

Extract of a letter from London, dated the 10th of June last, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"The news-papers, a few days since, informed us, that d'Artois had visited our court, and made an offer from the "lie-bear of the north," of the bodies of fifty thousand men, to go against France, provided we would find money. Our court had, however, the wisdom to refuse the offer. To-day it is reported in town, and I have heard it on good authority, that Mr. Pitt is desirous of entering into a correspondence with the national convention, on the subject of a peace. He has made a motion to this effect in the council—and the king has opposed it; in consequence of which, it is said that Mr. Pitt is about laying down his credentials, and retiring from his situation. I wish this may prove true, as it may be the means of shortening the war, and bringing about an opening for trade."

"Accounts from several parts of the country say, that great numbers of the poor are out of employ; and that if it had not been for the contributions raised by the rich, they must inevitably have starved, or risen up in mobs, and taken by force what they could not earn by labour. The difficulties of credit, and the scarcity of cash, continue in spite of the scheme of exchequer-bills. Of the conduct of France, every day lessens the probability."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 28.

Accounts from Martinique inform, that the negroes who were declared free, in order to induce them to take up arms against the aristocrats—now retain their arms to support their freedom, and will not labour, slavery and hard work being, to their comprehension, synonymous terms.

C H A R L E S T O N, August 2.

On Tuesday evening last an affray happened between some French and British sailors, in which one of the latter was so badly wounded as to occasion his death on Thursday morning. It is to be lamented that the vigilance of the officers of the police and city guard extends not from the nature of such encounters to the prevention of them. Private disputes always did and ever will produce public disorders.

By a gentleman from the frontier of Georgia, we are informed, that the Indians have been very quiet for these two months past, and that no person has been killed or plundered within that time.

B A L T I M O R E, September 2.

From a review of the latest accounts received by the Adriana, arrived at Philadelphia, we find that the French were still victorious in almost every skirmish which took place between them and the combined armies—that they had made prisoner of the emperor's brother, the arch-duke Charles, lately appointed governor of the Austrian Netherlands—he was surprised while reconnoitring, attended by only five officers and men, and that every effort was made to recover the arch-duke, but in vain; the French knew the value of their chief prisoner, and hastened with him to Saar-Louis.

That general Cuttine had arrived at Paris, in order to take his trial before the national convention, on a supposition of his having a design to betray the French army—that the Prussian army were almost exhausted by sickness, hunger and fatigue—that none of the fortresses on the frontiers of France had yet surrendered to the enemy—that the spirit of liberty still actuated the minds of a majority of the people—and that the nation were in expectation of surmounting all the difficulties and dangers that surrounded them, before the close of the present campaign—that the brave captain Mullen, late of the Cleopatra, who so gallantly fought the Nymph, has left a wife and eight small children in France.

By the ship Andrew, captain Makins, arrived at Philadelphia from L'Orient, which place he left on the 3d of July, we learn, that two severe battles had been fought between the army of the republic, under general Biron, and that of the insurgents near Nantes, in which the latter were beaten and totally routed, with the loss of 7000 in the first action, and 11,000 in the last.

A N N A P O L I S, September 5.
A correspondent is informed, that Mrs. Solomon's benefit is intended for Friday evening, when the humorous comedy of *The BEAUX STRATAGEM* is to be performed, and when it is anticipated, a discerning and liberal public will evince by their munificence, that a chaste expression, an assiduous endeavour to attain perfection, and an earnest desire to give satisfaction, are the best sureties of public favour. These qualities, always displayed in Mrs. Solomon, aided by the great merit of the pieces to be performed, cannot fail to ensure a full and respectable audience.

"On Sunday morning, the 1st of September, died, after an illness of three days, aged fourteen, HORATIO CLARK, eldest son of Mr. JOSEPH CLARK, architect, who, to a liberal education, added a fitness of heart, and an openness of manners, that rendered him dear to his relatives and acquaintance, who can only lament a youth that bid so fair."

"The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzl'd in mazes, and perplex'd with windings;
Our understanding traces them in vain,
Lost and bewild'red in the intricacies search."

Citizen GENET, in
French republic,
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August 22, 1793.

The Minister
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September 2.

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Sept 5.

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are dark and intricate,

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the irutiles search."

NEW-YORK, 13th August, 1793,
2d year of the Republic.

Citizen GENET, minister plenipotentiary from the
French republic, to general WASHINGTON, president
of the United States:

Sir,

INTRUSTED in this part of the world with the
interests and rights of the French people, as you are
with those of the citizens of America, I have sworn
to my country, and imposed it as a sacred duty on
myself, never to permit private considerations, or
other motives foreign from the general weal, to im-
pede me in what I conceived the line of my duty. My
conduct has accordingly been marked with all the
energy and frankness which ever characterize a true
republican. To you, alone, through the secretary of
state, have I complained of the principles you have
adopted, and remonstrated against decisions which
have resulted therefrom. To you, alone, have I de-
clared that the federal government, far from mani-
festing any regard for our generous conduct towards this
country, for the new advantages which we were of-
fering to her commerce, or for the reiterated demon-
strations of our real and disinterested friendship, were
sacrificing our interests to those of our enemies, by
their interpretation of the treaties which exist between us.
To you have I represented, without reserve, that
this conduct did not appear to correspond with the
views of the people of America, with their desire to
observe with fidelity their public engagements, or
with their affectionate regard for the cause of liberty,
upon which their very existence and prosperity depend.
Certain decisions of your tribunals and verdicts of
your juries, added to the sentiments of your fellow-
citizens publicly expressed, might permit me without
a crime to draw this inference.

Nevertheless, certain persons, actuated by views
which time will develop, despairing to attack my
principles, have descended to personal abuse, in hopes of
withdrawing from me that esteem which the public
feel and avow for the representative of the French
republic. They publish, with great warmth, that I
have insulted you, and that I have threatened you
with an appeal to the people, as if you would permit
any one with impunity to treat you with disrespect,
or as if the slightest hint of an appeal, which a
magistrate, deserving of his high office, should ardently
desire, was to you the greatest offence I could offer.

It is become necessary, Sir, to disperse these dark
calumnies by truth and publicity—I dare, therefore,
to expect from your candour and probity an explicit
declaration, that "I have never intimated to you an
intention of appealing to the people; that it is not
true that a difference in political sentiments has ever
betrayed me to forget what was due to your character,
or to the exalted reputation you had acquired by
humbling a tyrant against whom you fought in the
cause of liberty."

A publication of your answer will be the only re-
sponse which shall be given to those party-men, who
never fail to confound the individual with affairs of
state, which they too often make use of as a pretext
for their zeal, and a reason for dastardly appearing un-
der anonymous signatures.

As to myself, I have always openly declared what I
thought, and signed what I had written; and if others
have supposed they could advance my views, by news-
paper publications and paragraphs, they are much de-
ceived—A good cause needs no advocate—Time and
truth will make it triumph, in spite of its implacable
enemies and the present cold indifference of some who
were its ancient friends.

I have the honour, &c.

MR. JEFFERSON'S ANSWER.

Philadelphia, August 16, 1793.

Six,

The president of the United States has received the
letter, which you addressed to him from New-York,
on the 13th instant, and I am desirous to observe to you,
that it is not the established course, for the diplo-
matic characters, residing here, to have any direct
correspondence with him—The secretary of state is
the organ through which their communications should
pass.

The president does not conceive it to be within the
line of propriety or duty for him to bear evidence
against a declaration which, whether made to him or
others, is perhaps immaterial; he therefore declines
interfering in the case.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Sir, your most obedient,

and most humble servant,

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
The Minister Plenipotentiary of the
Republic of France.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be
preferred to the general assembly of Maryland,
at their next session, by sundry inhabitants of the county
of Queen-Anne's, to obtain an act for strengthening,
amending and repairing the causeway at Kent Nar-
rows, in said county.

August 22, 1793. / J. M. Hutchings

Office of Grand Lodge of Masons, August, 1793.

THE officers of the different Lodges, under the
jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maryland,
are requested to attend the half yearly communication,
which is to be held at Baltimore, on Thursday the 12th
of September, A. D. 1793, at nine o'clock, A. M.

By order of the

R. W. G. M. J. Clark

GHA. GARDNER, G. Sec.

By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* from Anne-Arundel county court directed to Martha Howard, executrix of Benjamin Howard, will be offered to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Friday the 13th of September, at 12 o'clock.

PART of a tract of LAND called LUGGOX, containing one hundred and twenty-two and an half acres of land, more or less; taken by the late Benjamin Howard, then sheriff of this county, and is the property of JOSHUA WARFIELD, jun. and to be sold to satisfy a debt due to Richard Ridgely, executor of Greenbury Ridgely.

H. HALL, agent for
MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

September 3, 1793.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass an act correcting a mistake in a certificate of a tract of land called ANBITION SQ OLD SCOTLAND, being part of the reserve of Calverton Manor, which certificate was made out and returned in the name of Zachariah Johnson, on the 20th of January, 1787, by John Hanson, jun. surveyor of the reserves in Charles county.

JOSEPH JOHNSON.

Charles county, August 30, 1793.

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

SAMUEL CHEW, of John.

Anne-Arundel county, August 31, 1793.

THE subscriber being unable to pay his debts and having a very large family of children to maintain, gives this public notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly for the benefit of an insolvent act in his favour, upon surrendering up all his property to his creditors.

JOSEPH WEST PLUMMER.

Frederick county, August 23, 1793.

GREEABLY to the CONSTITUTION and FORM
of GOVERNMENT, an election will be held, in
the city of Annapolis, on Monday the seventh day of
October next, for the purpose of choosing four dele-
gates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next
general assembly.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

August 17th, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on
the 2d day of this instant, a certain CHARLES
BUTLER, and says that he belongs to NATHANIEL
SIMSON, of Harrisburg, in the state of Pennsylvania; said
BUTLER 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.

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 ab-
sence, attendance will be given at their office for
making divisions of lots in Carrollburg and Hamburg,
subject to their confirmation when they meet.

ALL persons having balances due them on tobacco,
co., shipped to the address of Messieurs WIL-
LIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my pro-
curement, 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 GWYNN 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 ob-
servance 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 discrimina-
tion, after the first day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent
and attorney in fact for WIL-
LIAM ANDERSON and Co.

July 1, 1793.

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

E. GREEN.

CHARLES TINGES,
Watch and Clock-Maker,
Church-street,

R E SPECTFULLY 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. *✓ X*

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 12 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 Messrs. 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 PRINCIPAL 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 McLure, 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 19th 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 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 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. *✓ X*

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, *✓ X*
CLMENT HILL,
THOMAS OWEN WILLIAMS.

July 28, 1793.

**SCHEM E
OF
WILLIAM ALLEIN'S LAND, &c.
LOTTER Y.**

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
No. 3, ditto, ditto	100 0 0
5, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
No. 4, ditto, ditto	100 0 0
6, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
No. 5, ditto, ditto	100 0 0
7, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
No. 6, ditto, 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 00 0 0
173 Prizes.	L. 2250 0 0
577 Blanks.	
750 Tickets, at L. 3 each,	L. 2250 0 0

M A N A G E R S ,

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Bell, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowes, Nottingham; Trippian Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkison, William Grahame, Peter Emerson, Charles Williamson, John Chisley, 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 carriage 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. *✓ X*

John Randall,

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

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of

Seasonable G O O D S ,

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

CITY OF WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.

A NUMBER OF LOTS in this city, will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMIS-
SIONERS, 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 inherited by his heirs of 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 Messrs. TRECOOTICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London; and Messrs. CRACROFT and HOBOKIN, 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 DWYERS.

Annapolis, July 12, 1793. *✓ X*

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.

**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.

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.

**SCHEM E
OF A
LOTTER Y**

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 Potowmack 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 Piney-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 27 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

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 £51. 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.

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 Walter, 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 states 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 Mans'.

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

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

ANNAPOLIS.

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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THOMAS BOUCHER.

P O L I S:

RICK and SAMUEL

EEN.

(XLIXTH YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2435.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1793.

T U R I N, June 23.

SINCE their last defeat, the French have strengthened themselves in Savoy and the county of Nice; but we do not learn that they have attempted anything.

We have accounts that general Strafaldo, after taking two hundred prisoners in Argentiere, pushed forward into the valley of Barcelonette, and made himself master of the defiles which lead to that part of the army, commanded by count Aosta, in the valley of Sura, and secures the communication with that part which is posted in the county of Nice, under the duke of Chablais. This advantage gives general Strafaldo the opportunity to approach Nice by the valley of the river Var, whilst the other columns advance by other roads. The French will thus find themselves in a triangle, of which the fleets at sea will form one line.

B R E D A, May 28.

The patriots of Holland derive hopes from their natural courage; and in a thousand persecutions which are excited, they shew that they are not unworthy to suffer in the cause of liberty. At present, without protection, they are delivered up to the resentment of the court of the stadholder, and that court is impolitic enough to exercise its vengeance, when there is certainly but a single step by which its yoke can ever be strengthened. They pursue, therefore, with rigour all who are suspected to have favoured the French invasion of Holland. They even produce the letters, true or false, with which the wealthy merchants invited Dumourier as a conqueror, and engaged for an advance of money by their subscriptions. Forty-two of these persons have been arraigned, who are possessed of offices either civil or military.

F R A N C F O R T, June 4.

The French made a sudden sortie from Mentz on the night between the 30th and 31st of May. They divided themselves into three columns, and in the middle one was their cavalry. Their principal attack was against Marienbourg, about two leagues distance from Mentz, general Kalkreuth's head-quarters.

They then made a false attack upon the Prussian's left wing, to draw off the attention of the right, and in the mean while they made themselves masters of the entrenchments before Marienbourg, spiked three pieces of cannon and a howitzer, and killed and took prisoners about twenty-eight men. They then proceeded into the village, and having the watchword, easily overpowered the sentinels, and afterwards advanced in great force into the Prussian camp, where they destroyed all the empty tents, &c. which were left there.

Their cavalry then forced the passage through the village, sent a detachment towards general Kalkreuth's quarters, who having fled, they retired, after destroying every thing that came in their way. Another party visited the quarters of colonel Tretocler, whose servant was shot dead as he was taking his master's horses out of the stable; they were afterwards met by the cuirassiers of Saxe Weimer, when a skirmish ensued, and many were killed on both sides: at length the whole Prussian army being alarmed, the French thought it prudent to retire, and were followed to the walls of Mentz, where a strong cannonade was kept up in favour of their retreat, a number of the Prussian cavalry was killed and wounded, among the latter is major Woolfram. As it was suspected that the French had good information from Marienbourg, the parlors of that place and Eilrich have been arrested; and the secretary of the latter had also undergone a strict examination.

G R O D N O, June 27.

In yesterday's sitting of the diet, orders were unanimously given to the chancellors to send instructions to the ministers of the republic residing at the foreign courts, which remain neutral with regard to Poland, and especially to that at the court of London, to solicit their friendly offices with the empress of Russia and the king of Prussia.

On the same day it was decreed by a majority of 107 against 24, that the chancellors do prepare a form of instructions to regulate the conduct and powers of the deputies to be chosen by the diet, for the purpose of negotiating with M. de Sievers, the Russian ambassador, conformably however in every respect to the sense of the notes presented by the states, which declare the inability of the diet to accede to any act of cession of Polish territories, it being contrary to the oath of the confederation of Targowice, under which the present diet is held, and to which his majesty has solely made his accession, because this confederation being formed under the auspices of the empress of Russia, warranted most solemnly the integrity of the dominions of the republic.

This town is surrounded by four different camps of Russian troops. Some of the Nuncois were put under

arrest by the Russian ambassador, who also sent a written order to the treasurer of Lithuania, not to pay any money to the king on account of the civil list; similar orders are issued to the farmers of the crown lands.—Notwithstanding this treatment, and threats of a worse style, the unfortunate king perseveres, together with the diet, in refusing to subscribe to the cession of the provinces so unjustly torn from Poland.

SIEGE OF VALENCIENNES.

Official account of the operations of the combined army before Valenciennes.

Head-Quarters at Herin, July 7.

Last night the formation of the banqueting in their whole lengths was continued, and in great measure finished, as well as the steps leading from the third parallel. About noon a bomb fell upon one of our powder magazines in the first parallel, which blew up, and killed lieutenant Wafferman, and a corporal of artillery; one under-cannoneer and a Hanoverian were wounded.

During this interval of twenty-four hours, the cannon of the enemy did not play much, but the fire of their musketry, directed from the covered way against us, was so much the more violent. Our loss consists of five killed and twenty-two wounded.

A report, sent by his serene highness the hereditary prince of Nassau Orange, announces, that being desirous to inform himself of the exact position of the enemy, he resolved to send out a strong reconnoitring party on the 5th instant, at break of day. With this view he ordered col. Genneau to advance beyond Turcogn, towards Mouveaux, and his serene highness the landgrave of Hesse d'Armstadt to quit Werwick, and to advance against Blaton. With regard to himself he fitted Roneq with a detachment of chasseurs, hussars, volunteers, and infantry, supported by four pieces of cannon, in order to proceed to the causeway of Lille. When he arrived at La Roussel he fell in with the picquets of the enemy, attacked them, and notwithstanding the assistance which came to support them, and their obstinate resistance, he drove them into their entrenchments.

Immediately after this expedition several divisions of the enemy were observed towards Linelles, Quennoi and Bondues; but as the hereditary prince, who had already accomplished his object, could not engage in a new action against an enemy so superior in numbers, he retreated in the best order possible, without the enemy daring to make the least movement to molest him. The other two commanders acquitted themselves of their commission with so much activity that the enemy were on all sides driven into their entrenchments, after sustaining considerable loss.

In these different skirmishes between posts, the Dutch had eight killed and eighteen wounded, among whom are capt. Wrangel of the staff, and enigne Huritz, who marching as volunteers as far as Bondues, much distinguished themselves. The prince of Waldeck had a horse wounded under him.

The bravery of the Dutch troops occasioned a much greater loss to the enemy; for a great many killed were found in the field of battle, and they were seen to carry away a very great number of wounded. The Dutch took prisoners one officer and two soldiers. His serene highness announces also, that at three o'clock of the morning of the 6th, the enemy, consisting of two battalions of infantry, supported by three pieces of cannon and twenty cavalry, attacked at different times the post of Neuf-Egline, but that they were constantly checked and repulsed by a company of Tyrolian chasseurs accompanied by capt. Vilfan, assisted by a party of the chasseurs of Laudon. The enemy were attacked in their retreat by a detachment of the Imperial hussars of Blankenstein and Dutch hussars, who pierced them, killed forty men and wounded a great many. We lost in this affair two men killed, and had four wounded, among whom is count Goerlitz, lieutenant of the Tyrolian chasseurs; two of our men were taken prisoners by the enemy.

July 8. All the parts of the third parallel were nearly completed. The workmen were employed in constructing six batteries with their respective communications. The cannonade of the enemy was feeble but the fire of their musketry, constantly and with great vivacity directed against our labourers, killed four men and wounded twenty-two.

B R U S S E L S, July 13.

Yesterday his serene highness the archduke Charles, set out to join the army.

Intelligence was received on the 10th from Tourney, stating that the camp of observation near Valenciennes was moving towards Quennoi, to prevent the junction of the army of Cusine with that in the environs of Givet.

All that transpires respecting the siege of Valenciennes is, that the besiegers are keeping up a most terrible fire upon that fortress, both night and day.

P. A. R. E. S.
NATIONAL CONVENTION.

JULY 8.
Letter from the representatives of the people with the army on the side of Breit.

NANTES, July 2.
The reports which we have received, prove that the plunderers have not yet evacuated the environs; They fire, from time to time, red hot balls into the suburbs; but we cannonade them vigorously.

Letter from the same.

" Citizens Colleagues,

July 5.
We had reason to inform you that the robbers were yet near us. In fact, they have shewed themselves on the other side of the bridge. To-day we go to meet them. We have obliged them to retire. We have made twenty prisoners, and brought some cattle into the city. This little action will not prevent us from marching to Ancenis, to which place the French army directs its march at present.

Richard—
I also have news to communicate.

Here is the postscript of one of our commissioners with the army of the north, dated Crumbray, July 7.
" Valenciennes made yesterday a terrible sortie, which destroyed all the enemy's works, and cost them a great many men, to such a degree that they will no longer be able to take any position to attack the place."

S T A T E P A P E R.

Letter written by his most serene highness the elector of Ments, to general Dumourier, first published in the German Gazette, in Franconia, on 2d of July.

COLONNA, May 15.
I have received your letter of the 12th inst. and am strongly surprised to find that you still reside at Mergentheim. I once had hopes you would have made a better use of the indulgence which I had shewn in the orders to my governor, to induce you to seek some other place of residence. But it appears that you want, by your letter, a farther declaration of my sentiments, which I will not delay giving you.

" France, whose interior parts were shaken by divers profligate factions, inspired me first with nothing but compassion; a horde of ruffians have since changed that sentiment, by their iniquitous deeds, into abhorrence. I beheld the events which then occurred, as the madness of the moment; and although myself, and the Teutonic order of which I am director, sustained great losses by them, yet I considered the whole as mere catastrophes, and flattered myself with confidence to see a new order of things from the moment their minds should have recovered from their frenzy. All spirit of order and constitution was destroyed in France; but the rest of the world remained quiet. To your ministry alone, Sir, the greatest part of Europe stands indebted for its participation in those unlucky events. You was the first that advised France to invade foreign countries, to attack neighbours, and to spread among them all the horrors which contended your own country. All the blood which has been spilt, all the cruel extortions and oppressions which do general and disastrous a war brings not only upon France, but upon all the world, reflect upon you, its first author and promoter; and the signal and splendid successes of your generalship, can neither palliate nor obliterate the injury you have committed on mankind.

" I will forbear speaking of the manner in which you quitted the army: my judgment, which, as a private man, is only founded on a sense of candour and rectitude, would not please you; and I congratulate you upon your interpreting as a token of regard, the curiosity which the people manifested when they saw you, the author of their misfortunes, and the object of their apprehensions, deprived of the power of ill treating them in future. Nay, it is not your principles, but the times alone, which are altered; and if the powers of Europe are of opinion that you might be of service to them, or if you imagine they owe you thanks, I assure you, on the contrary, that, as a simple private individual, whom some countries have chosen for their chief and governor, I can neither reconcile myself to such a thought, nor have any direct or indirect connexion with you: I rather find myself under the necessity of renewing the orders of my governor to urge your departure from my dominions.

With these sentiments, I am,
FREDERICK CHARLES JOSEPH,
Baron Von Erthal, Primate of all
Germany, Archbishop and
Elector of Ments.

L O N D O N, July 15.

A letter from Valenciennes says, " It is criminal to disguise the truth. The kings of Europe cannot hope to take this place, without the sacrifice of 20,000 human beings, and when they have gained it at this expence, they have done no more than prepared for the capture of Lille, at the expence of 50,000 more!"

How many thousands of the unfortunate men, sweltering at the nod of their rulers, under Valenciennes in this burning weather, must fall a sacrifice to fatigue and disease? No Gazette bears witness to this mortality. No nation receives an account of the multitudes cut off without noise or glory! Of the more fortunate few who are taken off by the sword of the enemy, or trampled to death by the horses hoofs of their friends, an honourable return is made, and they have the fame of heroes, but of the myriads that perish, by the more fatal malady of war, dysentery, no memorial is left that can soothe even the sorrow of their relatives.

The balloon, which some days ago ascended from Conde, had a small packet, containing two letters pending to it. The first was addressed to the president of the convention, and the second to the minister of the war department.—They simply stated—

"Citizens,

"We are surrounded on all quarters by the enemies of the French republic. We lament recent misfortunes. The recollection, however, of the glories of Jemappes, animates and inflames us with military emulation.—We are lovers of liberty, and have sworn to maintain it. Provisions are scarce, but our enthusiasm is undiminished. We will repel the enemy, or die in the attempt.

(Signed)

J. V. D.

By order of the commander."

From the garrison at Conde, May 30.

"The originals are in the prince of Cobourg's possession. The wind was very favourable for the experiment; but the balloon having been overcharged with inflammable air, the design was rendered abortive."

We are told from Brussels, that they have positive information, that the Spaniards having forced the passage of the Iron, after having possessed themselves of Andaye, are marching in force to Bayonne, to lay siege to that city, which is considered as the only place capable of making any resistance; and after the reduction of which, the enemy will have the road clear to Bordeaux.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, July 13.

This morning one of his majesty's messengers arrived with a dispatch from col. Sir James Murray, bart. adjutant-general to the forces under the command of his royal highness the duke of York, to the right honourable Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of which the following is a copy.

"Estreux, July 10, 1793.

"Sir,

"I have the honour to acquaint you, that the governor of Conde has this day consented to surrender that place to the imperial forces under the command of the prince of Württemberg, by whom it has been blockaded for some time past.

"The Austrian troops are to be put in immediate possession of the detached works, and of one of the gates of the town (that leading to Tournay). The garrison is to surrender as prisoners of war, and to march out upon the 13th. The other articles of capitulation are not yet arranged.

"This is a conquest of the utmost importance: Conde being one of the strongest places of this frontier, requiring but a small garrison for its defence, commanding the navigation of the river Scheld, and facilitating any future operation.

"I have the honour to be,

"With the greatest respect, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"J. MURRAY."

Official account of the operations of the army before Valenciennes.

Head-Quarters, Herin, July 11.

The siege of Valenciennes is now pushed on vigorously; and in despite of the efforts of the garrison to raise obstacles against it, we lose but very few men, because we need not hurry our works and attacks; since it is impossible for the enemy's armies to come to relieve the place; a circumstance which affords us every leisure to spare our people.

The night between the 8th and 9th has been employed in perfecting the batteries of the 3d parallel, in establishing two new ones, and in forming fresh communications. During the day we continue to enlarge the excavations. The heavy fire which the enemy incessantly kept up that night, from their cannons, mortars and musketry, killed five of our men, and wounded fourteen; among whom we reckon count Hendi, of the artillery, who received a bad contusion on the leg.

In the afternoon of the 9th, the enemy directed a most extraordinary effort from the curtain near the gate of Mons, upon our batteries and communications, by means of a most lively discharge of cannon, mortars and howitzers; but the fire from our dismounting batteries silenced theirs. Towards the end of the night they renewed the attempt, but with as little success. The last twenty-four hours cost us five men killed, and twenty-five wounded. Among the latter is lieutenant Hellenstein, of the bombardiers.

The night between the 9th and 10th has been so zealously employed in pushing forward and completing the preceding works, that two dismounting batteries of the third parallel, and one in the second, have been entirely finished, and the communications brought to their requisite breadth.

July 17—19. An article in one of the Dutch papers that arrived yesterday mentions, that on the 6th and 7th, a great number of wagons loaded with sick and wounded, arrived at Brussels from the camp before Valenciennes. This is the second convoy of the same sort since the 30th of June.

The accounts from Lille say, that the deserters from the combined armies come in there to the number of from twenty to thirty a day.

The department of Paris has lately passed the following resolutions:

1. That in the course of the month of July, the proprietors or principal renters of houses are invited, in the name of Patriotism and Liberty, to cause to be painted on the front of their houses, in large letters, these words:—"Unity, Indivisibility of the Republic, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, or Death."

2. That a tri-coloured streamer, surmounted with the cap of liberty, shall be hoisted on the top of all public edifices, and that all proprietors are invited to cause similar ones to be placed on their houses in the course of next month.

3. That the present resolutions shall be sent, without delay, to the minister of the interior, and to the adjacent districts, and to the municipality of Paris.

4. Finally, that the present resolutions shall be printed, posted up, and sent to all the departments, to engage them to do the same.

On the 5th instant, the national convention of France passed an act of navigation on a principle similar to that under which this country has derived so many advantages.

The duke of York had, at the time of his last dispatches, received accounts from Paris up to the 10th, and he was thereby informed, that M. Galtion, after his defeat by Westerman, had rallied and given him battle, in which he gained a signal victory, and had taken twelve pieces of cannon.

At length ministers have received dispatches from Capt. Vancouver, that will no longer dispute the intelligence which we announced, of the dispute at Nootka Sound. That miserable corner for which we expend four millions, and which, under the pretence of raising the money by instalments, has furnished the minister with the means of engaging us in a new war, and saddled the people with the load for ever, now turns out, in the analysis made by the Spanish governor, to be little more than the corner of a cove, of 100 yards in extent; and even to obtain this, there must be a new commission sent out; a new equipment made; and a new job.

Another embarkation of 4000 troops for the continent, is ordered—to be forwarded with all possible expedition.

The petition from Glasgow against the war, will be signed by many thousand names; and there is no doubt but the patriotism, the constitutional zeal and loyalty of every manufacturing town throughout the three kingdoms, will express its opinion in the same respectful, temperate and manly way.

BOSTON, August 27.

BATTLE near DUNKIRK.

Yesterday it was currently reported here, that a vessel had arrived at Willesden from White-Haven, in England, which brings accounts later than those received from Bourdeaux and Madeira, the purport of which is, that there had been a severe battle fought at or near Dunkirk, between the combined armies and French forces, the former of which had met with so severe a repulse, that it was supposed they would not be in a situation to enter the field again for some months—report also says, that the duke of York is badly wounded, his equipage taken from him, and that three of the bravest generals in the army had fallen in the battle.

NEW-YORK, September 5.

NEWS from FRANCE.

Two vessels arrived from France in thirty-three days, have brought Paris news to the 8th July.

At this period the national convention had completed the constitution, decreed a meeting of a new national convention on the first of September, and enjoined the executive council to continue the war with the greatest vigour; to suffer no part of the force of the republic to remain inactive, and to hear of no proposition for peace on the part of their enemies before the first of September. All the French citizens concurred with enthusiasm in the execution of this law.

The recruiting for the army went on as well as could be desired, and the sailors crowded from all parts on board the ships of the republic to support the honour of their flag.

Commerce by sea was suspended, and almost all the merchant vessels are converted into privateers; the prizes which they take are innumerable, and have filled their ports with abundance of property. Their frigates were frequently engaged at the beginning of the campaign, in which the French mariners have shewn the greatest bravery in the different actions.

Their enemies have done justice to their valour, but affect to believe that the fleet has not been sufficiently exercised to acquire that knowledge of naval tactics, which shall render them a match for that of the enemy—Events have proved the contrary. The divisions of Brest and Rochefort being united to the number of twenty-seven sail of the line, have completely beaten the fleets of England and Holland.—Meantime the fleet from Toulon have frustrated the designs of the Spaniards on their coast and against Corsica.

Our armies by land have been equally successful; the Austrians have quitted Valenciennes, being obliged to raise the siege, after a great many vigorous sorties, in which we are assured they lost above 10,000 men, and their general the prince de Cobourg. The siege of Lille is likewise raised.

The army of the royalists in Brittany is entirely defeated, and they hope that Bernard Larigny, who commanded it, will soon fall into the hands of the republicans, who will not fail to shave him with the national razor.

The publishers of the foregoing articles, call themselves "the sincere friends of liberty, good and faithful Frenchmen, associated to publish intelligence in which they will always speak the truth, whether agreeable or otherwise—for they are not false friends who disguise their thoughts, nor are they false patriots who disguise their fellow citizens to gain their confidence."

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.

From New-York we learn, that citizen Genet, owing to the disturbances on board the Jupiter, had issued a proclamation, ordering the crew, with a few exceptions, to leave the ship and repair to quarters provided for them on shore. This many did.

An attempt was made on the life of admiral Gambis (not of citizen Genet as has been reported) in which he was wounded in the hand. The attempt was made by some of the crew of the Jupiter, a few of which number have been apprehended.

Arrived here on Thursday last, the ship Andrew, captain Makin, from l'Orient, which place she left the 3d July. By this vessel we learn, that the insurgents in Brittany, &c. were completely defeated, with the loss of 19,000 men, by the armies of the republic.—Nantes was not taken, as had been reported.—A considerable change had taken place in the national convention, greatly to the honour and safety of the republic of France.

The great Ceylon was at the head of the army, in high esteem, beloved by the soldiers, and confided in by the people.

In almost every engagement, at sea, the French ships have had the superiority—Bonnard's conduct is equalled by every commander. Prizes, to an immense amount, have been brought into l'Orient.—In a word, from all that we have been able to collect, by this ship it appears that the most flattering success attends the arms of France, both by sea and land.

Extract of a letter from New-York, September 2.

"Captain Harvey arrived last night from London, in thirty-six days. He brings papers to 25th July. Conde was taken before he left London, the garrison being starved out—Valenciennes still holds out, and Francis Childs, who came passenger, says, the combined army cannot subsist long, in their present situation, for want of provisions and forage."

An express arrived yesterday at the war-office, from the commissioners for treating with the Indians north of the Ohio.

We learn that they were not able even to effect a meeting with the body of the hostile Indians who were assembled at the rapids of the Miami river which runs into Lake Erie.

The Indians by deputation insisted upon the Ohio as the boundary between them and the United States. But as so extensive a concession was inadmissible, and no relaxation of this demand being indicated, the commissioners, who had been waiting at the mouth of Detroit river from the 21st of July, left that place on the 17th of August, and arrived at Fort Erie on the 23d of the same month.

The tribes determined for war, are the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanees, and Miami; although it is understood, that a considerable portion even of those were for peace.

It is also understood, that the Six Nations, including captain Brandt and his Mohawks, strongly urged the hostile Indians to make peace.

BALTIMORE, September 7.

This forenoon a melancholy circumstance happened in Market near Light-street, in this town. A little boy playing in a back yard in which was a well that had been lately uncovered for the purpose of cleaning out, dropped his hat into it—a young lad attempted to go down for it, but on descending ten or twelve feet he was suffocated—Mr. Gaultier Hornby, junior, son of Gaultier Hornby, cabinet-maker, in going down to bring the lad up, met with the same untimely fate—and a negro lad who was let down after them was very near being deprived of life before he got to the bottom, and when brought up was to all appearance dead. Let this serve as a caution to people in future, never to attempt going into wells or vaults, before the foul air is dispersed by burning of gunpowder, nitre or some other alkaline substance.

Travellers who arrive at Malden and Montevideo, (Spanish places in South America) relate an extraordinary phenomenon which happened in the river La Plata, last April—An impetuous wind rose, it blew with a violence so extreme, that it drove the waves of the river ten leagues distance from its banks—all the neighbouring country was inundated, the bed of the river was left dry—this terrible irruption discovered vessels which had been lost for thirty years—they found among others an English ship which was wrecked in the year 1762—many persons went to the place, and walked all about the bed of the river on dry feet; they are returned loaded with the silver and gold which had been swallowed up in the vessels.—This phenomenon which ought to be ranked in the number of the grand revolutions of nature, lasted three days, at the end of which time the wind ceased, and the waters returned with grand impetuosity to the natural bed of the river.

ANNAPOLIS, September 12.
Extract of a letter from a merchant of London, dated 17th of July last, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"I must refer you to the papers for public news, and only tell you, that it is the prevailing opinion here, that an honourable peace is near at hand. We have had no failures of consequence for some time past, and I think the want of money and confidence to subside—Your friends are getting up—I can wish you to assure you, our government and the public is

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for privateering may

Extract of a letter

de Gratz, to his

7th, received by t

"The emigrant

near the town of

with great slaughter

their dead."

Extract of a letter

friend in Ph

"The gallant m

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To be SOLD, at

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September 4.
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by sea and land.

York, September 2.

A night from London,
papers to 25th July.
London, the garrison
still holds out, and
engaged, says, the com-
in their present situa-
tions.

the war-office, from the
the Indians north of the

ot able even to effect a
e hostile Indians who
the Miami river which

insisted upon the Ohio
and the United States.
n was inadmissible, and
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July, left that place on
ed at Fort Erie on the

war, are the Wyandots,
Miami; although it is
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the Six Nations, including

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September 7.
y circumstance happened
in this town. A little
in which was a well that
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—a young lad attempted
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Gaulter Hornby, junior,
cabinet-maker, in going
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Galdenado and Montevideo,
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happened in the river La
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ish ship which was wrecked
persons went to the place
of the river on dry feet;
with the silver and spoils
up in the vessels.—This
o be ranked in the number
nature, lasted three days,
the wind ceased, and the
impetuosity to the natural

I S. September 12.
merchant of London, said
gentleman in Philadelphia.
the papers for public news
is the prevailing opinion
peace is near at hand. We
sequence for some time past,
money and confidence to sub-
ting up—I can with great
ernment and the public is

general shew every disposition to cultivate harmony
with your states, and I sincerely hope, that the rage
for privateering may not interfere."

Extract of a letter from a captain of a vessel at Hove-
de-Grat, to his master in Philadelphia, dated July
7th, received by the way of New-York.

"The emigrants have been completely defeated
near the town of Nantes. They were totally routed
with great slaughter, leaving the ground covered with
their dead."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Barbados to his
friend in Philadelphia, dated August 10.

"The gallant major Gordon, who was principal in
taking Tobago, is since dead. He died at Dominica,
of a violent fever, which has raged here as well as in
all the other islands to a very great degree. Those
who have been attacked with it have never lived to
see the fifth day."

LAND FOR SALE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 20th day
of October next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying in Calvert
county, on Battle creek, one of the branches of
Patuxent river; this tract is supposed to contain sev-
en hundred and fifty acres, and, as the proprietor
expects whoever is inclined to purchase will previously
view the land, he thinks it unnecessary here to publish
the character it deserves, however, it may not be
amiss to observe, that the greater part of this land is
in wood and heavily timbered, and for fertility of soil,
few tracts in the county excel it. One fourth of the
purchase money will be expected on the day of sale,
and for the remaining three fourths bond, with ap-
proved security, will be required, in three annual
payments. Should any person wish to treat for the
above valuable property before the day of sale, they
may know the terms by applying to col. JOSEPH
WILKINSON, in Hunting-town, or the subscriber,
living near the premises,

THOMAS H. EGAN.

September 3, 1793.

GEORGE-TOWN, September 9, 1793.
THE COMMISSIONERS of the FEDERAL BUILD-
INGS having received, only one or two days

previous to the time appointed for the commencement
of the drawing of the Washington hotel lottery, in-
formation that a number of tickets which had been
deposited for sale in the hands of persons at a distance,
were still unfold; and there being no fund established
to pay any lots that might be sustained by keeping
these tickets at the risk of the city, they determined to
defer the drawing until they could be all fold.

Under these circumstances, a number of gentlemen
of this town, and the city of Washington, formed
themselves into a company, and took upon themselves
all the tickets remaining on hand, on the express con-
dition agreed to by the commissioners, that the draw-
ing of the lottery should absolutely commence on the
2d instant, and be continued without interrup-
tion.

The subscribers have been appointed a committee to
manage the concerns of this company, which was
formed on public, not on private motives.—And in
pursuance of their intentions, they now inform the
public that tickets will be deposited with the follow-
ing gentlemen,—Gust. Scott, Baltimore-town; John
Davidson, Annapolis; D. Crawford, Upper-Marlboro-
rough; Ben. Lowndes, Bladensburg; Beal Turner,
Port-Tobacco; J. Wilkinson, Calvert county; J. Fen-
wick, St. Mary's county; Geo. Murdock, Frederick-
town; Hez. Clagett, Flager's-town; Mar. Waring,
George-town; Wm. Herbert, Alexandria; Wm.
Thompson, Colchester; James Moshit, Dumfries;
Robert Patten, Fredericksburg; Thomas Mason, Rich-
mond; Campbell and Wheelen, Petersburg; Samuel
Love, New-Gate; who will sell the same until Saturday,
the 21st instant, at the original price of seven
dollars. If, contrary to the expectations of the com-
pany, any of their tickets should remain unfold when
the drawing commences, a necessary attention to save
themselves from loss, will compel them to take advan-
tage of the rise in price, which will certainly then
take place.

BEN. STODDERT,
J. MASON,
J. M. LINGAN,
M. WARING,
THOS. PETER.

WASHINGTON, 9th September, 1793.

THE public are hereby notified, that since the
postponement of the drawing of the hotel lot-
tery by the commissioners, a company of gentlemen
have agreed to take the returned tickets to their private
account, and in consequence the drawing will positive-
ly commence on Monday the 2d of this month.

On behalf of the commissioners,
S. BLODGET, Agent for the
affairs of the city.

NOTICE.

THE vestry of St. John's PARISH, commonly
called KING GEORGE, in Prince-George's
county, intend petitioning the next general assembly,
of the State of Maryland, to give them a right, in be-
half of said parish, to three acres of land, whereon the
lower chapel stands, commonly called ACQUA-CREEK
CHAPEL.

CHARLES TIPPERTH, Register.

September 3, 1793.

THE members of the JOCKEY CLUB are de-
sired to meet at Mr. Mann's, at 12 o'clock,
the day before the race, and to pay their respective
subscriptions, on or before that day, to Mr. Mann,
who is authorized to receive them.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

Church-Street, Annapolis,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the
public, that he has opened shop next door below
Mr. Nicholas Brewer, and directly opposite the
General Court Office, where he carries on the above
businesses in all their branches. He likewise carries on the
SILVER-SMITH's and JEWELLER'S businesses.
Those ladies and gentlemen who please to employ him,
may depend on having their work done in the
best and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable
terms.

The highest price will be given for old gold and
silver.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next general as-
sembly of Maryland, to confirm a deed of con-
veyance for about two hundred acres of land, in Kent
county, called and known by the name of GRESHAM
LEVEL.

100/10/10 CHARLES MORGAN.

Eight Dollars Reward.

R AN AWAY from the subscriber, on the twenty-
second of August, a negro man named ANDREW,
about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, slim made and
very black, with large lips, small legs and large feet,
when he walks lifts his knees high and stoops, and is
rather knocked-kneed, he has a bad look; and when
spoke to sharp, he stammers in his speech and has a
loud voice; as for his cloathing it is unknown, as he
had several suits with him. Whoever will apprehend the
said negro so as I may get him again, shall receive
FOUR DOLLARS REWARD if taken in Calvert county
or between my house and Mr. Samuel Rawlings,
and if a greater distance, the above reward.

JAMES PATTISON.

September 6th, 1793.

By virtue of writs of *venditioni expensas* from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to
PUBLIC SALE, on the 13th day of September,
at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

TWO tracts of LAND, adjoining, with the im-
provements thereon, the one called FLUSHING,
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.

THE situation in which I am placed by REZIN
HAMMOND, compels me to give this notice
that I shall apply, by petition, to the next general as-
sembly of Maryland, to be released from all my debts.

ELIJAH GAITHER.

August 12th, 1793.

THE Annapolis Races

Will commence on the second TUES-
DAY in OCTOBER next.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni expensas* from Anne-
Arundel county court directed to Martha Howard,
executrix of Benjamin Howard, will be offered to
PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Friday the
13th of September, at 12 o'clock,

PART of a tract of LAND called LUGGOX,
containing one hundred and twenty-two and an
half acres of land, more or less; taken by the late
Benjamin Howard, then sheriff of this county, and as
the property of JOSEPH WARFIELD, jun. and to be
sold to satisfy a debt due to Richard Ridgely, execu-
tor of Greenbury Ridgely.

H. HALL, agent for MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

September 3, 1793.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he in-
tends to petition the general assembly of Maryland,
at their next session, to pass an act correcting a
mistake in a certificate of a tract of land called AD-
DITION to OLD SCOTLAND, being part of the reserve
of Calverton Manor, which certificate was made out
and returned in the name of Zachariah Johnson, on
the 20th of January, 1787, by John Hanson, jun.
Surveyor of the reserves in Charles county.

JOSEPH JOHNSON.

Charles county, August 30, 1793.

Lands for Sale.

I shall expose to sale, on Saturday the 3d day of
August next, (if fair, if not on Monday the 2d day
of September next) at 12 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 Messrs. 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 FOREST,
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 PRINCIPAL 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 McLure, 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, be-
ing 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 prop-
erty, the wharf and warehouses on Fell's Point,
formerly the property of M. 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 re-
quired.

And on Thursday the 19th 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 BIL-
LINGHAM, 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 des-
cription 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 depre-
ciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock
under the act of congress, bearing an immediate in-
terest 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 hun-
dred, 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 E. LATIMER, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

Ann Arbor, 26th July, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be
preferred to the general assembly of Maryland,
at their next session, by sundry inhabitants of the coun-
try of Queen-Anne's, to obtain an act for strengthening,
amending and repairing the causeway at Kent Nar-
rows, in said county.

August 22, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-
tends to petition the general assembly of Mary-
land, at their next session, for an act to release him
from debts which he is unable to pay.

SAMUEL CHEW, of John.
Anne-Arundel county, August 31, 1793.

THE subscriber being unable to pay his debts,
and having a very large family of children to
maintain, gives this public notice, that he intends to
petition the next general assembly for the benefit of
an insolvent act in his favour, upon surrendering up
all his property to his creditors.

JOSEPH WEST PLUMMER.

Frederick county, August 23, 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; he cloathing 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 agree-
able to law.

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

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 CLARKE, in Baltimore.

The printers throughout the United States are earnestly requested to give these proposals a place in their news-papers, 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 risque 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
L O T T E R Y, 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.

11 S. BLODGETT, Agent for the affairs of the city.

May 20, 1793.

S C H E M E
OF
WILLIAM ALLEIN'S LAND, &c.
L O T T E R Y.

No. 1, 1 Prize of 520 acres of woodland lying on Bennett'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
No. 3, 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, 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.	L. 2250 0 0
577 Blanks.	
750 Tickets, at L. 5 each,	L. 2250 0 0

M A N A G E R S,

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Belt, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinsen, William Graham, Peter Emmerson, 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, Bennett'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. 52

John Randall,

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

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of

Seasonable G O O D S,

Which he will sell cheap

For Cash, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Customers. 10

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.

21 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."

T HE debtors to Messrs. TRECOHICK, THWAITES, and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, and Messrs. CRACROFT and HODKIN, 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.

T HE 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 MUNROR.

Pursuant to the direction of the last will and testament of Mr. JACOB MCENEY, late of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Wednesday the eighteenth day of September next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter,

A LL that valuable TRACT of LAND, whereon the deceased lived, being PART OF ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, situated between this place and Mount-Pleasant Ferry, containing about 251 acres, and whereon are the following improvements, a comfortable dwelling, kitchen, convenient out houses, with an excellent orchard and fruits of all kinds. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

JACOB MCENEY,
ZACHARIAH MCENEY,
JOSEPH MCENEY,
BENJAMIN MCENEY.

Pig-Point, 20th August, 1793.

Notice to Creditors.

B Y the will of the late Mrs. ELIZABETH SEFTON, widow of EDWARD, deceased, the payment of her debts is particularly provided for, by her devise 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, that will be adequate to discharge the debts. Those who do not pay attention to this request, will be thought to have given them up, to shorten the servitude of the negroes.

JAMES McCULLOCH, Admr.

de bonis non.

August 21st, 1793.

T HE subscriber purposes removing his store from West-river, and will dispose of about two hundred pounds, sterling cost, of fresh and saleable GOODS, consisting of Broad and Elatic Clothes; Callimbers; Vest Shapes; Welch Cottons; Valencias; Sattinets; Jeans and Fustians; Calicoes and Chintzes; Muslin; Stuffs; Shawls; Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; Silk, Thread, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery; Bed Tick; Felt and Caftor Hats; Cutlery; with sundry other articles. Any person inclined to purchase the whole, may get a great bargain and long credit.

He requests all those indebted to him, or to Edward and Mordecai Hall, on bond, note or account, to settle the same; little or no attention having been paid to former requests of this kind; suits will be brought without respect to persons, if not settled by the twentieth of September next.

EDWARD HALL.

West-River, 29th July, 1793.

Chester-town Races.

T O 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.

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 high-spirited. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

3 X BARTON CALICO.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

ryland, upon several species of receivable in payment. The bid of all or any kind prices.
AS MUNROE.

will and testament of Anne-Arundel premises, on Wednesday next, if reafer,
LAND, wherein PART of ANNE, seen this place and about 251 acres, improvements, a convenient out house, fruits of all kinds, on the day of sale,
CENEY,
AH M' CENEY,
MCENEY,
N MCENEY.

R to a careful indus- tries 1200 bushels of wood. There are at a good landing on hiring the schooner
MES CARROLL.

ditors.

ELIZABETH STYTON, used, the payment of ed for, by her de- ter serving the term of that purpose, be liber- tor having not made, necessary arrangement for me to repeat the claims against the said quest them to deliver attested, by the 10th to apportion a term ely, that will be ade- Tho who do not pay e thought to have given le of the negroes.
ULLOCH, Admr. e bonis non.

removing his store from dispose of about two of fresh and saleable and Elatic Clothes; h Cottons; Valencis; Calicoes and Chintzes; Silk and Linen Hand- on, and Worsted Hofs; Hats; Cutlery; with person inclinable to pur- great bargain and long

ed to him, or to Edward d, note or account, to ention having been paid d; fuits will be brought not settled by the twen-

EDWARD HALL.

2

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AS WORRELL, Sec.

ounty, August 3, 1793.

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ten years old, branded on

g like OS, has a hanging

appears to be hip-shot- come, prove property, pay

BARTON CALICO.

POLIS:

RICK and SAMUEL

EEN.

(XLIXth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2436.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1793.

LONDON, July 1.

SATURDAY morning Mr. Brookes, a king's messenger arrived at the secretary of state's office with dispatches from before Valenciennes. He left the camp on Tuesday last, at twelve o'clock at night, at which time the conflagration of Valenciennes still continued, but not so violent as it had been some days before. The cries of the people in the place, particularly the women, were distinctly heard by Mr. Brookes. It was rumoured in the camp, that Cossine had set off at the head of his army for Paris, but of this there is no certainty; nor was the reason for this movement known.

The important post of l'Afayette, where so many French perished in former wars with the king of Sardinia, has been taken by surprise, and thus a complete junction has been formed between the army of Kellermann and that of Nice.

F R A N C E.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

TUESDAY, July 2.

General CUSTINE to the National Convention.

" Cambrai, July 2.

" I announce to you with pleasure, that the troops of the republic have been attacked in various advanced posts, but the French soldiers have repulsed, with great loss the Janissaries of the united despots at Pont-a-Marc. The action was very brisk; the enemy armed with the confidence of certain victory; after a long and brisk action, they were obliged to abandon their enterprise, and retreated very much hurt: we have lost little. The communication of Lille with Douay by Pont-a-Marc has been preserved. Pontarach has been attacked, as well as the abbey of Flins; but at every post, the enemy had no advantage; they were forced to retreat after a severe conflict, and without having made us lose ground, in spite of their great superiority of men and artillery. Under the reign of liberty, if we can obtain a military organization which can promise us a happy discipline, the distinctive characteristics of the military of a flourishing republic, our success will be ensured, and soon kings and their vile courtiers will be forced to renounce their insolent pretensions, of giving laws to a nation, which has taught all people to know their rights and their powers. Believe, citizen president, in my entire devotion to the interests of the republic.

(Signed)

CUSTINE."

Custine, in the postscript of another letter, containing a refutation of the calumnies inserted against him in many journals, thus expresses himself:—

" We are informed from England of the arrival of 12,000 Russians by sea from Peterburgh: they are (as we learn) this moment at Quievram. This sudden appearance completes the coalition of the tyrants of Europe, but the ferocious soldiers come from the north will not abash the brave republicans, who know how to destroy them, if they cannot make them retreat. Our success is certain; for the French, swayed by the love of liberty, ought to triumph over all their enemies, if the choice of a war minister is not guided by intrigues. The work of the constitution which you have finished, will inspire despair among our enemies; soon we shall no longer fear that the republic was but a dream, and France will behold the happiest of governments raised on a permanent basis, and the triumphant tree of liberty erected with glory.

(Signed)

CUSTINE."

S A L E M, September 3.

Captain Stone arrived since our last, from Ostend, which he left the 7th of July.—He confirms the accounts by former arrivals from Europe, of the dull movements of the combined armies—who had not, nor was it probable they would make the least impression unfavourable to the cause of France and of liberty. A few days before captain Stone sailed, all the Dutch troops who were encamped about fifteen miles from Ostend, fled into the town panic struck, on an alarm that the troops of the republic were marching against them, who are in great force near that place—this circumstance will give an idea of the impulsion which the French soldiers make upon their enemies.—The inhabitants of Ostend were under fearful apprehensions of the French attacking it—which is considered as a very probable event, as the English have great quantities of hay and other stores, and a vast deal of property there.

Captain Stone was in company with an English colonel at Ostend, who spoke very faintly of their property at Valenciennes: there are 80,000 men attacking it (who were then many of them severely attacked by the infantry) among which are the English regiments—it is bravely defended by 10,000 French who are assisted by the inhabitants—they have six months provisions in the town, and are determined to defend it to the last extremity.—The duke of York

(who nominally commands) sent in four times desiring a surrender—the last time the commandant informed him, that if he was impudent enough again to repeat his message, he would hang the messenger upon the ramparts.—It was reported, and afterwards contradicted, that the houses in Valenciennes were principally destroyed.

When captain Stone was at Morlaix (in June) there were fifteen rich prizes sent in by the French cruisers—one of them a large ship from Bombay, with two thousand bales of cotton on board. The citizens of Morlaix were in excellent spirits, confident of the speedy success of the armies of liberty over the combination of despotism.—Provisions there were cheap, plenty and good.—Before he left Morlaix seven gun boats, well armed and equipped sailed on a secret expe- dition.

NEW-YORK, September 16.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, TRUTH!

BULLETIN of September 6, 1793.

2d year of the French republic.

To the CREWS of the FRENCH SQUADRON on the AMERICAN STATION.

WHILST Galbaud used every means in his power to seduce and deceive the men on board the Jupiter—whilst, in open abuse and violation of the respectable titles of republican and patriot, he haughtily declared that "he was firmly resolved to embark for France, in order to his justification before the national convention"—this man employed the most base means to render the forces of the republic useless and ineffectual; thereby to accelerate and accomplish the designs of our enemies.—He has meditated, in concert with other men, behind the mask of republicanism, the project of causing the French squadron to return to the islands, armed with fire and sword—that is to say, to return thither once more, with the fixed view of making the troops of the republic the instruments of their private and particular vengeance; and to sacrifice the remainder of those marines that escaped the disastrous conflagration at the Cape.

Things being thus circumstanced, and while matters were secretly carrying on as above related, the papers of Galbaud were seized in the possession of one of his principal agents, at the house of Tangui, which unfolded a plan as abominable as it was ridiculous!—Finding himself thus discovered, and that he was not only about to be totally abandoned, but that of course he would be universally despised by the brave crews of the squadron, he thought fit to concert measures for his escape.

Galbaud accordingly undertook his flight, and succeeded—he ignominiously imposed on those men, who swore to guard him faithfully; that he would procure them an asylum and protection at Philadelphia; whilst at the same time, he bent his course towards Canada, there to join our enemies, the ENGLISH.

It is well known how he has effected his escape from the hands of American justice; but it is not understood how this traitor audaciously boasted, previous to his escape, to the American and English Tories or aristocrats, "that he never, from his heart, favoured the advancement of the French republic; and that his only object in wishing to return to St. Domingo, was to enter that colony under the domination of royalty—under that of the LITTLE CAPET."

This affair being duly deposited before the mayor of this city, as well as before a great many others no less respectable citizens, should prove to the respective crews of the republic, that the citizen Genet was not at all deceived, when, upon his arrival amongst them, he denounced Galbaud as the accomplice of the wretched Dumourier.—And now, that all is indubitably discovered, the several crews of the squadron have but one part to take, in order to prove their civism; and that is, to make known all those who have betrayed their confidence, by inciting them to riot and insurrection against the constituted authorities—for such men can be no others than the agents of Galbaud; a set of rascals unworthy to fight against the enemies of their country!

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Boston frigate, to his friend in New-York, dated Halifax, August 26.

" DEAR SIR,

" Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the action betwixt us and the Ambuscade, our loss is as follows—Captain Courtney, and Mr. Butler of the marines, killed early in the action, with eight others, and 24 wounded, amongst which are the first and second lieutenants, neither dangerously. We have suffered a little in our hull, but very much in our rigging; our men seemed to be in good spirits, considering the loss of our captain, but after the loss of our main-top-mast, the French fleet was discovered from the mast-head; and we were obliged to make all the sail we could."

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.

By the ship Alexander, Woodward, from Killybegs, arrived last Saturday in forty-two days, there are letters received in this city which mention great discontent prevailing among the people in the west and north of Ireland—some blood has been spilled at Sligo, the regular troops are ordered from the northern extremities of the island, to Belfast—the volunteers will not lay down their arms, and should the French make a landing near Sligo it was the opinion of many, that the Roman catholics and Presbyterians would join them, so great is the abhorrence of the people to corrupt measures of government, particularly the Roman catholics, who feel themselves imposed on by the pretended relief offered them in the late laws.

Sept. 11. Sunday morning last, between three and four o'clock, a very alarming fire broke out in the buildings back of Mr. Kennedy's house, in Second-street, between High and Chestnut-streets, which was soon communicated to Mr. Dobson's printing-office and other buildings contiguous.—The confined situation of the fire rendered the exertions of the citizens unsavory, till great destruction of property had taken place—all the back buildings of Mr. Kennedy, and several others and their contents being entirely consumed. Mr. Dobson's office nearly in the same situation. The citizens displayed their usual spirit and alacrity on this occasion. The officers and men from the French frigate, *La Precieuse*, and the India ship *La Ville de L'Orient*, merit very particular acknowledgments for their intrepidity and essential services on this occasion.—They brought their engines with them and by means of those, conveyed the water through smoke and flames to the very spot where the fire raged; Mr. Dobson is peculiarly indebted to these intrepid sons of Neptune for the preservation of his dwelling-house—as it was extremely difficult and entirely impossible in some directions to bring the large city engines in immediate contact with the fire.—Two persons were killed at the time of the fire, by the sudden falling of a brick wall, and some others wounded.—The loss of the sufferers, Mr. Kennedy in particular, is very great—and that of Mr. Dobson is heavy, as he had a very large amount in types, &c. exposed and destroyed.

The sufferers by the above fire, and others, who were in imminent danger, have publicly, and personally acknowledged their obligations to their fellow-citizens, and particularly to the French seamen, for their benevolent and spirited exertions whereby the flames were arrested in their course, and great property preferred.

The mayor has informed the citizens—That from the returns made to him, and which have been pretty accurate, the number of persons which have been taken off by the prevailing disorder do not exceed one hundred and forty from the first death which happened, to the second instant.

The mayor has also informed the citizens that the African Society have, humanely agreed to furnish nurses for the sick—apply to Abisalom Jones or William Gray, members of said society.

Captain Elijah Ely informs, that on his passage from Cape Sables to Boston, he saw on shore, bottom upwards, about fifteen miles from Cape Perse, a new American schooner, of about 100 tons burthen, sixty feet keel and twenty feet wide; she was principally loaded with lumber, and had also about twenty barrels beef on board, some of them marked Newbury meat, with the initials of some person's name.—Some money was found in her cabin—and a watch case marked B. B. I. the name on her stern worn off—a number of chests much damaged in the cabin—it is supposed she has been upset some time. Several papers were found but it was impossible to read them.

September 13. Doctor Rush's directions for curing and preventing the YELLOW FEVER.

AS soon as you are affected (whether by night or day) with a pain in the head or back, sickness at stomach, chills or fever—more especially if those symptoms be accompanied by a redness, or faint yellowness in the eyes, and dull or shooting pains about the region of the liver, take one of the powders* in a little sugar and water, every six hours, until they produce four or five large evacuations from the bowels—drink plentifully of water-gruel, or barley water, or chicken water, or any other mild drink that is agreeable, to assist the operation of the physic. It will be proper to lie in bed while the medicine is operating, by which means a plentiful sweat will be more easily brought on. After the bowels are thoroughly cleansed, if the pulse be full or tense, eight or ten ounces of blood should be taken from the arm, and more, if the tension or fulness of the pulse should continue. Balm tea, toast and water, lemonade, tamarind water, weak camomile tea, or barley water should be drank during this state of the disorder; and the bowels should be kept constantly open, either by another powder, or by

* Each powder consisting of ten grains of calomel, and fifteen grains of jalap for an adult.

Governor's Office, July 27, 1793.

S. I. R.,
IT is the desire of his honour the lieutenant-governor, that in the instructions to be given in future to captains of privateers, they may be, in the strongest terms, forbid rifling or plundering the passengers, or crews of such vessels as may fall in their hands: such proceedings being unworthy of Britons, are by no means intended to be sanctioned by the commissions granted by his honour, and belonging only to pirates and robbers, he is determined by every means to dis- countenance and suppress them.

And it is hoped, by his honour, that those unhappy persons who have already suffered in this way, will, for the sake of the national character, of humanity, and every thing else that is estimable, have ample re-stitution made them.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM SHAW, Secretary.

W. Walker, Esq; Reg. Ct. Ad.

It is highly necessary that those concerned should call to their recollection the following clauses from the rules and articles of war, now in full force, and regularly read on board his majesty's ships.

"VIII. No person in or belonging to the fleet, shall take out of any prize or ship seized for prize, any money, plate or goods, unless it shall be necessary for the better securing thereof, or for the necessary use and service of any of his majesty's ships or vessels of war, before the same be adjudged lawful prize in some admiralty court; but the full and entire account of the whole, without embezzlement, shall be brought in, and judgment passed entirely upon the whole without fraud, upon pain that every person offending herein, shall forfeit and lose his share of the capture, and suffer such further punishment as shall be imposed by a court-martial, or such court of admiralty, according to the nature and degree of the offence."

"IX. If any ship or vessel shall be taken as prize, none of the officers, mariners or other persons on board her, shall be stripped of their cloaths, or in any sort pillaged, beaten, or evil-intreated, upon pain that the person or persons so offending shall be liable to such punishment as a court-martial shall think fit to inflict."

Theatre.

Mr. GODWIN'S respects attend the ladies and gentlemen of ANNAPOLIS, whose patronage and favour he shall diligently endeavour to merit.—Purposing, (as he has long wished) to settle with his family in this city, he respectfully solicits the public encouragement on this occasion.

On FRIDAY Evening, Sept. 20, 1793.

Will be Presented, A COMEDY, called,

The Stratagem.

(By a new Edition, corrected, and rendered pleasing to the most refined taste.)

With SINGING, DANCING, &c. To which will be added, A DRAMATIC SATIRE, (written by GARRICK) called,

Lether: or, AESOP in the Shades.

To be Sold,

By order of the orphan's court for St. Mary's county, at public auction, on TUESDAY the first day of October next, if fair, or if not the first fair day, on the plantation of the late reverend George Goldie, deceased, on St. Clement's Bay.

HIS LIBRARY, containing a truly valuable collection of books; household and kitchen furniture, stock and plantation utensils. The sale to continue from day to day until all be disposed of, and the terms thereof made known at the beginning.

St. Mary's county, September 2, 1793.

Will be Sold,

On the 25th of October, 1793, at the dwelling plantation of Benjamin Douglass, late of Charles county, deceased, on Patowmack river, five miles below Port-Tobacco, for ready cash.

ALL the STOCK of the said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle and hogs, also three likely young negroes, and all the household and kitchen furniture of said deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them legally authenticated on that day for payment.

NATHANIEL FREEMAN, Ex'ors.

JAMES FREEMAN,

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Charles county, will be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on the third Monday in October next, in Port-Tobacco,

BOUT THIRTY HOGSHEADS OF IN- SPECTED TOBACCO.

JOHN FORBES, Attorney for ELIZA- BETH RIDGATE, Administratrix of Thomas How Ridgate.

September 12, 1793.

MULES.

ANY gentleman inclined to purchase those valuable ANIMALS, may be supplied at the Annapolis races on reasonable terms.

ASHRELL WELLES,

Dougheragen Manor, September 3, 1793.

small doses of tremor tarter, or cooling salts, or by common opening clysters; but if the pulse should become weak and low after the bowels are cleansed, infusions of camomile and snake-root in water, elixir of vitriol and laudanum, also wine and water, or wine, punch, and porter should be given, and the bark either in infusion in water or in substance, may be administered in the intermission of the fever. Blisters may likewise be applied to the sides, neck, or head, in this state of the disorder, and the lower limbs may be wrapped up in flannels wetted in hot vinegar or water. The food should consist of gruel, fago, panado, tapioca, tea, coffee, weak chocolate, wine, whey, chicken broth, and the white meats, according to the weak or active state of the system. The fruits of the season may be eaten with advantage at all times. Fresh air should be admitted into the room in all cases, and cool air when the pulse is full and tense. The floor should be sprinkled now and then with vinegar—and the discharges from the body be removed as speedily as possible.

The best preventatives of the disorder are, a temperate diet, consisting chiefly of vegetables, great moderation in the exercises of body and mind, warm clothing, cleanliness, and a gently open state of the bowels.

B. R.

September 10, 1793.

GENTLEMEN,
MOTIVES of humanity and friendship to the citizens of Philadelphia, induce me to address to you this letter, in the hope that it may be in some degree instrumental in diminishing the present prevailing calamity. It is natural to be afflicted not only at the mortality which is said to obtain, but at the consequences of that undue panic which is fast depopulating the city, and suspending business both public and private.

I have myself been attacked with the reigning putrid fever, and with violence—but I trust that I am now completely out of danger. This I am to attribute, under God, to the skill and care of my friend doctor Stevens, a gentleman lately from the island of St. Croix, one to whose talents I can attest, from an intimate acquaintance begun in early youth, whose medical opportunities have been of the best, and who has had the advantage of much experience both in Europe (having been in Edinburgh some years since, when the same fever raged there) and in the West-Indies, where it is frequent. His mode of treating the disorder varies essentially from that which has been generally practised, and I am persuaded, where pursued, reduces it to one of little more than ordinary hazard.

I know him so well, that I entertain no doubt, that he will freely impart his ideas to you, collectively or individually; and being in my own person a witness to the efficacy of his plan, I venture to believe that if adopted, and if the courage of the citizens can be roused, many lives will be saved, and much ill prevented. I may add, that as far as can be yet pronounced, its efficacy has been alike proved on Mrs. Hamilton, who is now in the disorder, contracted from me, with every favourable appearance.

In giving you this information, gentlemen, I have done what I thought discharging a duty. I only add, that, if any conference with doctor Stevens is desired, that he is going to-morrow to New-York, from which journey he has been detained several days, on my account.

I am, gentlemen, with respect,
Your obedient servant,
A. HAMILTON.

September 11.

He lodges at Mrs. William's, corner of Spruce and Third-streets.
College of Physicians.

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Mr. Backe,

IN addition to the very respectable authority of the gentleman who favoured you with an extract of a letter in your paper of to-day, permit me to add what weight my testimony can afford to its authenticity.

It is well known to every medical man, that the cold bath is no new remedy in putrid fevers. Every man, conversant in Spanish or Italian medical literature, must be convinced that amongst those nations, it has been used for ages. When in 1781 the writer of this note was afflicted with a malignant fever, brought in the vessel of captain Cheever, nothing was so delightful, so elegantly efficacious. Doctor Cotte, the physician in chief of the French arms which assisted in the capture of Cornwallis, a man whose writings are an honour to his head and heart, informed his friends of its success in his departments. In more than six cases on this day, the writer has had the most feeling expressions from his patients of cordial delight and satisfaction.

In the gaol of this city, where the cleanliness of the careful keeper, and the attention of his assistant are evident to all his fellow-citizens—where the cold bath is used *barely* amongst 104 French and about the same number of other nations, no trace of fever is perceptible.

I think this a duty I owe to the firm and well-known medical abilities of A. K. who furnished you with his signature.

I am, &c.

B. D.

September 12, 1793.

Extract of a private letter from Bourdeaux, dated 10th June, 1793, the 2d year of the French republic.

"I am just arrived from Bayonne, being ordered by general Courpon, to announce here the news of the victory which I assisted in obtaining, and which will

completely expel the despots from this part of our territory—they are the details of it.

"The 8th instant we had a great many workmen employed, to repair the fort of Socoa, and as it was important to the Spaniards to prevent this being done, we had foreseen they would attack us, and had concealed in the neighbouring woods a masked battery, of 14 pieces of cannon, and 4000 men, lying on their bellies on the ground, and while the troops and workmen at Fontenies, appeared to retreat, our ambuscade took them in flank and rear, and put them totally to route. They left on the ground 4566 men dead, 1900 prisoners, and nearly as many wounded. The fine regiment of Spanish carabiniers was totally destroyed, as well as one of dragoons. We took 1300 and odd horses, all their field tents, which they occupied the night before, and pursued them for three quarters of a league beyond their former encampment. I need not tell you, that all their provisions and warlike stores fell into our hands. We lost only 79 men killed, and 114 wounded.

History will never fail to make honourable mention of our brave republicans, especially of the battalion of Giron, who determined the fate of the day! To do them justice, each individual should be named; but above all, was distinguished citizen Fauver, a merchant of Bourdeaux, and captain of foot. Chapeau, he took with his own hand the colonel of the Spanish carabiniers prisoner, after having pursued him upwards of 800 yards, overthrowing every thing in his way.—They had not determined when I left them, how to celebrate this heroic action.

I am, with brotherly affection, your's,
"PITEY,
"Aid-de-Camp to gen. Courpon."

[From NEW-YORK, September 6.]

"I was yesterday on board the Concord and the Jupiter, the latter now commanded by captain Bompar, who has nearly 600 men on board, and expects in about eight days to be ready for any service.—He took with him 310 of his old crew, he has 100 or the Jupiter's former hands, he has received 100 from the Concord yesterday, and 60 from the Normande. Two of his lieutenants are promoted, viz. lieutenant Byeman to command the Liverpool letter of marque, mounting 16 guns, captured last Saturday and sent in here, and lieutenant Connel to command the Little Cornelia.

BALTIMORE, September 16.

Yesterday a detachment from the independent volunteer company, commanded by captain Stricker, marched out of town, to relieve the party who occupied a pass on the Philadelphia road, for the purpose of preventing such persons as come from Philadelphia or any other place infected with the malignant fever now raging in that city, to enter this town without a certificate from the health-officer, &c.

And this morning a detachment of the Baltimore rangers marched out for the same purpose—they are to relieve each other every morning, and will continue so to do, while the infectious disorder remains to have that threatening appearance, which now seems to menace Philadelphia with all the horrors attendant on the plague; or any other pestilential disease.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, (whose authenticity and opportunity of gaining the best information is undoubted) to the Editor, dated September 13, 1793.

"I never in my life was witness to such a melancholy scene as this city now exhibits: Scarce a person to be seen in the streets—chief of the houses shut up—almost every body is flying to the country, and the neighbouring towns:—In fact, every kind of business is at a stand.

"It is supposed, that on a moderate calculation, at least 500 people have been swept away by this disorder—and God only knows how many more may be carried off before it ceases, as it rages at present in almost every part of the city, with redoubled fury. Carts are constantly employed to carry the dead to the different burying-grounds, where they are buried sometimes five or six in a grave, especially in Potter's Field, where the graves can scarce be dug fast enough to receive the dead."

A N N A P O L I S, September 19.

Miss Broadhurst and Mr. Marshall, late of Covent Garden theatre, Mrs. Shaw, of Drury Lane house, with several other performers, sailed for America on the 15th July, to fulfil their engagements with the manager of the Philadelphia theatre.—So says a London paper of July 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in Baltimore, dated July 26th, received by the ship Manchester, captain George Clay, arrived in the Delaware.

"The French have entirely defeated the insurgents; and this day it is reported, that they have also totally defeated the combined armies before Valenciennes."

From the BALTIMORE DAILY REPOSITORY, of Tuesday last.

The following was published in the (Kingston) Daily Advertiser, of the 3d ultimo.

Admiralty-Office, Kingston, July 31, 1793.

Messrs. Striper, Bennet and Dodgington,

GENTLEMEN,

PLEASE to publish the enclosed letter, as the speediest notification I can make of his honour the lieutenant-governor's instructions, directed to be given by me to the commanders of private armed ships com- missioned from this office.

I am, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM WALKER, Dep. Reg.

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ANAPOLIS, Sept. 14, 1793.

THE Subscriber informs the public in general, and his old Friends in particular, that he takes in BOARDERS on the most easy Terms. He keeps a good STABLE, HAY, FODDER, CORN and OATS.

10/10 Beriah Maybury.

Prince-George's County, to wit:

September Term,

1793.

JOHN READ MAGRUDER, clerk of this court, having intimated to the court his intention to resign the office of clerk of Prince George's county court—The court will receive applications for that office on the first Monday in December next, whereof the clerk is directed to cause notice to be given by advertisements in the Maryland Gazette, and at the court house door.

Test. J. R. MAGRUDER, clerk.

Proposals,
FOR REPRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,
That truly valuable FAMILY Book,

ENTITLED,

BURKITT
ON THE

New Testament.

AMONG the many excellent divines who have adorned that part of the christian church commonly called "the Church of England," few have attained to so distinguished a height of honour and usefulness, as the Rev. WILLIAM BURKITT, the learned and pious author of the above work.—Sensible that the New Testament contains a system of the most perfect religion, kindly revealed to purify our hearts, to refine our palios, and by making us good here, to qualify us for eternal felicity hereafter; he anxiously desired that all the world should be made acquainted with and enjoy the inestimable blessings of this divine religion: But well knowing, that in the word as in the works of God, many things occur hard to be understood, he applied himself with the most affectionate solicitude to remove this difficulty. From abilities and piety like his, the church had every thing to hope.—His execution of that important work was equal to the most sanguine expectations of the public. His exposition of the sacred volume, is so judicious, and at the same time so familiar and easy, that the inquirer after truth has but to consult the passage that perplexes him, and he will immediately find, not only the light of truth irradiating his mind, but a glow of devout kindling in his heart.—But, as the best evidence of the merit of this work, suffice it just to say, that it has already passed through nearly twenty editions in England, and the call for it is still so great, that our infant country is annually drained of large sums of money to supply the demand.

Conditions.

THIS valuable work will be printed in the size of a Family Bible, containing about 1100 pages Quarto, on a fair paper and large type, neatly bound, lettered, and filled with gold, and delivered to subscribers at six dollars, one third only to be paid on subscribing, the rest when the book (handily finished) is delivered.

M. L. WOOD

Notice.

WE intend to make application to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, for an act to repay us the tobacco, or the value thereof, which we have accounted for as executors of PETER DENT, deceased, and which was stolen or destroyed while the said Peter Dent was inspector at Pomonkey warehouse, by being exposed to the weather and otherwise.

ANNE DENT,
THEO. DENT.

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

10/10 GAVIN H. SMITH.

Calvert county, September 8, 1793.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 15th instant, an apprentice lad named GEORGE M'NEIL. Whoever takes up the said lad, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of FOUR DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS M'NEIL.

I do hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring or secreting the said lad on their peril.

Annapolis, September 7, 1793.

I WILL hire my SCHOONER to a careful industrious man, on shares: She carries 1300 bushels of wheat, or about fourteen cord of wood. There are about fifty 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.

Hayland, 10th July, 1793.

LAND FOR SALE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 20th day of October next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying in Calvert county, on Battle creek; one of the branches of Patuxent river; this tract is supposed to contain seven hundred and fifty acres, and, as the proprietor expects whoever is inclined to purchase will previously view the land, he thinks it unnecessary now to publish the character it deserves, however, it may not be amiss to observe, that the greater part of this land is in wood and heavily timbered, and for fertility of soil, few tracts in the county excel it. One fourth of the purchase money will be expected on the day of sale, and for the remaining three fourths bond, with approved security, will be required, in three annual payments. Should any person wish to treat for the above valuable property before the day of sale, they may know the terms by applying to col. JOSEPH WILKINSON, in Hunting-town, or the subscriber, living near the premises.

THOMAS H. EGAN.

September 3, 1793.

THE subscriber being unable to pay his debts, and having a very large family of children to maintain, gives this public notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly for the benefit of an insolvent act in his favour, upon surrendering up all his property to his creditors.

JOSEPH WEST PLUMMER.

Frederick county, August 23, 1793.

GEORGE-TOWN, September 9, 1793.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the FEDERAL BUILDINGS having received, only one or two days previous to the time appointed for the commencement of the drawing of the Washington hotel lottery, information that a number of tickets which had been deposited for sale in the hands of persons at a distance, were still unfolded; and there being no fund established to pay any lots that might be sustained by keeping these tickets at the risk of the city, they determined to defer the drawing until they could be all sold.

Under these circumstances, a number of gentlemen of this town, and the city of Washington, formed themselves into a company, and took upon themselves all the tickets remaining on hand, on the express condition agreed to by the commissioners, that the drawing of the lottery should absolutely commence on the 23d instant, and be continued without interruption.

The subscribers have been appointed a committee to manage the concerns of this company, which was formed on public, not on private motives.—And in pursuance of their intentions, they now inform the public that tickets will be deposited with the following gentlemen,—Gilt. Scott, Baltimore-town; John Davidson, Annapolis; D. Crawford, Upper-Marlborough; Ben. Lowndes, Bladensburg; Bal. Turner, Port-Tobacco; J. Wilkinson, Calvert county; J. Fenwick, St. Mary's county; Geo. Murdock, Fredericktown; Hez. Clagett, Hagar's-town; Mar. Waring, George-town; Wm. Herbert, Alexandria; Wm. Thompson, Colchester; James Mifflin, Dumfries; Robert Patten, Fredericksburg; Thomas Mason, Richmond; Campbell and Wheelen, Petersburg; Samuel Love, New-Gate; who will sell the same until Saturday, the 21st instant, at the original price of seven dollars. If, contrary to the expectations of the company, any of their tickets should remain unfolded when the drawing commences, a necessary attention to save themselves from loss, will compel them to take advantage of the rise in price, which will certainly then take place.

BEN. STODDERT,
J. MASON,
J. M. LINGAN,
M. WARING,
THOS. PETER.

2 X

WASHINGTON, 9th September, 1793.

THE public are hereby notified, that since the postponement of the drawing of the hotel lottery, by the commissioners, a company of gentlemen have agreed to take the returned tickets to their private account, and in consequence the drawing will positively commence on Monday the 23d of this month.

On behalf of the commissioners,
S. BLODGET, Agent for the
affairs of the city.

NOTICE.

THE vestry of St. JOHN'S PARISH, commonly called KING GEORGE, in Prince-George's county, intend petitioning the next general assembly, of the state of Maryland, to give them a right, in behalf of said parish, to three acres of land, wherein the lower chapel stands, commonly called ACQUA-CREEK CHAPEL.

CHARLES TIPPETH, Register.

September 3, 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 FYLE, 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 cloathing an oxford 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.

THE members of the JOCKEY CLUB are desired to meet at Mr. MANN's, at 12 o'clock, the day before the race, and to pay their respective subscriptions, on or before that day, to Mr. Mann, who is authorized to receive them.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

Church-Street, Annapolis,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has opened shop next door below Mr. Nicholas Brewer, and directly opposite the General Court Office, where he carries on the above businesses in all their branches. He likewise carries on the SILVER-SMITH's and JEWELLER'S businesses. Those ladies and gentlemen who please to employ him, may depend on having their work done in the best and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price will be given for old gold and silver.

NOTICE is hereby given,
THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to confirm a deed of conveyance for about two hundred acres of land, in Kent county, called and known by the name of GRESHAM LEVELS.

CHARLES MORGAN.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the twentieth of August, a negro man named ANDREW; about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, slim made and very black; with large lips, small legs and large feet, when he walks lifts his knees high and stoops, and is rather knocked-kneed; he has a bad look, and when spoke to sharp; he stammers in his speech and has a loud voice; as for his cloathing it is unknown, as he had several suits with him. Whoever will apprehend the said negro so as I may get him again, shall receive Four DOLLARS REWARD if taken in Calvert county or between my house and Mr. Samuel Rawlings's, and if a greater distance, the above reward.

JAMES PATTISON.

September 6th, 1793.

By virtue of writs of *habeas corpus* from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the 13th day of September, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

TWO tracts of LAND, adjoining, with the improvements thereon, the one called FEUSING, and the other DEEP CREEK, situated on the north side of Severn river, about four miles from Annapolis; taken as the property of JOHN STEWART, 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, 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 STREET, and sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

July 31, 1793.

THE situation in which I am placed by REzin HAMMOND, compels me to give this notice that I shall apply, by petition, to the next general assembly of Maryland, to be released from all my debts.

ELIJAH GAITHER.

August 4th, 1793.

THE Annapolis Races

Will commence on the second TUESDAY in OCTOBER next.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, by sundry inhabitants of the county of Queen-Anne's, to obtain an act for straightening, amending and repairing the causeway at Kent Narrows, in said county.

August 22, 1793.

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

SAMUEL CHEW, of John.

Anne-Arundel county, August 31, 1793.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass an act correcting a mistake in a certificate of a tract of land called ADDITION TO OLD SCOTLAND, being part of the reserve of Calverton Manor, which certificate was made out and returned in the name of Zadisiah Johnson, on the 20th of January, 1787, by John Hanson, junr., surveyor of the reserves in Charles county.

JOSEPH JOHNSON.

Charles county, August 30, 1793.

PROPOSALS,
For PUBLISHING A PERIODICAL WORK,
to be entitled,
The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND WILLIAM ALLEN'S LAND, &c.

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 news-papers, 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 risque 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.

X S C H E M E

OF THE

L O T T E R Y, 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 10,000
15,000 ditto	10, are 10,000
16,739 Prizes.	409,000
33,201 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 30, 1793.

S C H E M E
OF
WILLIAM ALLEN'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 water 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,	100 0 0
No. 3, ditto,	100 0 0
5, 1 ditto of 10 ditto,	100 0 0
No. 4, ditto,	100 0 0
6, 1 ditto of 10 ditto,	100 0 0
No. 5, ditto,	100 0 0
7, 1 ditto of 10 ditto,	100 0 0
No. 6, ditto,	100 0 0
1 ditto of 100 dollars cash,	37 10 0
2 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 00
173 Prizes.	L. 2250 0 0
577 Blanks.	
750 Tickets, at £. 3 each,	L. 2250 0 0

M A N A G E R S,

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Bolt, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior; Joseph Wilkinson, William Graham, Peter Emerson, Charles Williams, 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. ALLEN.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792.

53

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.

19

CITY OF WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.

A NUMBER of LOTS in this city, will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMIS-

SIONERS, 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 Messrs. TRECOHICK, THWAITES

and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, and Messrs.

CRACOY and HODGEKIN, of Maryland, are once

more required to make payment in the course of this

summer, as suits will be commenced against all de-

linquents immediately thereafter.

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CRACOY and HODGEKIN, of Maryland, are once

more

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 26, 1793.

P A R I S, July 2.

Yesterdays letter from Marceilles, dated 26th June, we are informed, that the 3rd section having been made acquainted with the decree by which the popular tribunal had been outlawed, had taken an oath to support the said tribunal. The administrators of Gironde, Gard and High-Alps, have sworn unity with the sections of Marceilles, and communicated to them the measures which their different departments had taken.

The royalists had not made any movements since their action with general Westerman. The prisoners taken at Parthenay have been sent to Niort. There is no news from the army in Tours, nor has it quitted its state of inaction.

Last Tuesday all the municipal officers, dressed in their official caps, having copied into the records of the council-general the laws relative to the new constitution, repaired in procession to all the sections of the capital to proclaim the opening of the primary assemblies, and to present the new constitution to the people.

Henriot has obtained a decisive majority of votes, and is returned provisional commandant-general of the Parisian national forces.

L O N D O N, July 15.

The primary assemblies are convened for the acceptance of the constitution, of which a variety of false copies and parodies have already made their appearance. The convention have therefore decreed pain of death against every printer and seller, who shall circulate any other copy but that emanated from the convention.

Preparations for making the next campaign are already determined on. The war-office has given notice, that as soon as the guards and other regiments, from which draughts have been made, shall be completed, new regiments will be raised, and they fortunately received a number of offers. They do not expect to get them, as heretofore, from the Highlands of Scotland. The wilderness, at the present day, is a manufacturing town.

N E W - Y O R K, September 17.

The Methodist congregation in this city have appointed Wednesday next to be observed by them as a day peculiarly set apart for fasting and prayer, to implore the interposition of the Almighty in favour of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, and that he would be pleased to avert from this city a like dreadful calamity.

A Mr. Spier was removed from his lodgings in this city on Sunday last to Governor's island, where he died this morning. He arrived from Philadelphia last Thursday, was seized with the fever on Friday; the doctors pronounced it the malignant putrid fever, and the event proved their opinion to be just.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, September 14.

"I still keep my family here, as it is now impossible to remove them without great inconvenience, so that I believe they must take their chance. The upper end of Market-street, and the streets contiguous, remain healthy. Indeed, in our neighbourhood there is nothing left to die, except some dogs, cats, housekeepers, &c. so universal has been the flight. I do not think you need be under any apprehension of coming to town on account of the fever, as it has visibly and greatly abated. Towards the middle of next week, I believe many hundreds will return."

P I T T S B U R G H, September 14.

An express arrived in town on Tuesday last, from Philadelphia, with letters from the war-office, containing orders for Lieutenant-colonel John Clark to join the army at head-quarters.

A Lexington (Kentucky) paper of August the 17th, says, that 1500 volunteers, under general Scott, are anxiously waiting for orders to march against the Indians, with our army.

Wednesday evening last Mr. Wilson returned to this place from the mouth of Detroit river, where he had been with the commissioners. The terms offered by the commissioners to the Indians were, the running a new boundary line, including a considerable extent of country more than former treaties had given, paying them more goods than ever was given at any treaty at once, and allowing them a considerable sum, paid in goods, yearly for ever. The Indians, however, spurned at this offer, and refused treating on any other terms than establishing the Ohio as their boundary—but answered, if you give to the poor people who live on our side of the river, what you have proposed to us, and a little out of the money it will take to conquer us, they will leave us.

When the message was first sent them inviting them to the treaty, they talked of the Alleghany mountain as the boundary line between them and us, supposing that we were frightened by the action of our army, that we would gladly embrace any offer of peace.—

Mr. Wilson saw one of the Indians who first took, and two days after killed, a Mr. Carson, mentioned in our paper of the fifth of July last.—It was understood that about 1500 Indians were assembled at the Miami.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July, 1793, to a friend here.

"In such esteem is Charles Fox held for his patriotic services, that the most generous subscription ever made for any man took place, last week, at the London Tavern, in order to relieve him in his present embarrassed state of finances; and, at the same time the greatest delicacy used, that he might not be hurt in his feelings on the occasion. Some subscribed 3000, and no man less than 100, by which his debts were honourably discharged, an annuity of 3000 per annum purchased for him, and a present made to him of 20,000, to begin the world anew. A clear proof, that no nation is so generous in rewarding true virtue as the English nation."

S A V A N N A, August 29.

On the 14th instant, a party of Indians (supposed to be ten in number) stole seven horses from Colerain, in Camden county. Lieutenant M'Gillis, with seven men, went in quest of the thieves; they got to the Burnt Fort, where they made a raft, on which the lieutenant and five of his men crossed Settilla river at four o'clock in the afternoon; they followed the track of the Indians till night, and next morning, after marching two miles, came upon their camp; the savages on finding themselves discovered ran off, leaving six of the horses, (the others had shot) their flaps, leggings, kettles, knives, tomahawks, &c. behind them. The ground where they had encamped was so bad and swampy as to render every attempt of lieutenant M'Gillis to come up with them fruitless, so that he was obliged to content himself with what he had got, and return home.

The brig Mehitable and Mary, Fernald, from Charleston, arrived at Cowes the 7th of June last; she was boarded on the 27th of May, by a French privateer ship of twenty-two guns, and a prize master put on board her to carry her to France; but a Liverpool privateer hearing in sight the Frenchman quitted her. The ships Caroline, Hilton, and Essex, Green, are also arrived at Cowes from Charleston.

The ship Alexander, from New-York, was brought to last Thursday, between Charleston and this port, by a British seventy-four gun ship. The officer sent on board, behaved politely, and detained her but a short time.

Captain Reily, of the brig Nancy, of Connecticut, from St. Domingo, which was taken by two British privateers, has recaptured his vessel and carried her into Charleston. The two prize-masters and British seamen put on board her have been committed to gaol, to take their trial at the circuit court to be held in October, for certain acts of piracy committed on board laid brig.

A L E X A N D R I A, September 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Columbia county, Georgia, to his friend in this town, dated July 27, 1793.

"We have been disturbed by the Indians this summer. They have killed about twenty people. Six hundred volunteers offered to go to the Flint River Towns, and accordingly marched to the Ocmulgee, but under the command of some very unsoldier-like officers, who disagreed among themselves about forcing the fatigued soldiers into the river. Large parties of the soldiers, in consequence of this dissension among their officers, returned home, under M'Cluskey and others, who had no command, though more fit than those who had, which left their generals under the disagreeable necessity of returning home also, after running the state and individuals to considerable expence and trouble."

G E O R G E - T O W N, September 21.

On Wednesday last one of the grandest MASONIC processions took place, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Capitol of the United States, which, perhaps, never was exhibited on the like important occasion. It was in all probability much facilitated by an advertisement which appeared many days before in several news-papers of this state.

About 10 o'clock Lodge, No. 9, was visited by that Congregation, so graceful to the Craft, Lodge, No. 22, of Virginia, with all their Officers and Regalia; and directly afterwards appeared on the southern bank of the Grand River Patowmack, one of the finest companies of Volunteer Artillery that hath been lately seen; parading to receive the President of the United States, who shortly came in sight with his suite—to whom the Artillery paid their military honours, and his Excellency and suite crossed the Patowmack, and was received in Maryland by the Officers and Brethren of No. 22, Virginia, and No. 9, Maryland, whom

the President headed, and preceded by a band of music; the rear brought up by the Alexandria Volunteer Artillery, with grand solemnity of march, proceeded to the President's Square in the City of Washington, where they were met and saluted, by No. 15, of the City of Washington, in all their elegant Bridges and Cloathing, headed by Brother JOSEPH CLARK, R. W. G. M.—P. T. and conducted to a large Lodge, prepared for the purpose of their reception. After a short space of time, by the vigilance of Brother C. WORTHY STEPHENSON, Grand Marshal, P. T. the Brotherhood and other bodies were disposed in a second order of procession, which took place amidst a brilliant crowd of spectators of both sexes, according to the following arrangement, viz.

The Surveying Department of the City of Washington.

Mayor and Corporation of George-town.

Virginia Artillery.

Commissioners of the City of Washington, and their Attendants.

Stone Cutters.

Mechanics.

Two Sword Bearers.

Masons of the first degree.

Bibles, &c. on Grand Cushions.

Deacons with Staffs of Office.

Masons of the 2d degree.

Stewards with wands.

Masons of the 3d degree.

Wardens with Truncheons.

Secretaries with Tools of Office.

Pall Master with their Regalia.

Treasurers with their Jewels.

Band of Music.

Lodge No. 22, of Virginia, disposed in their own Order.

Corn, Wine and Oil.

Grand Master P. T. George Washington, Worshipful Master; No. 22, Virginia.

Grand Sword Bearer.

The Procession marched two abreast, in the greatest solemn dignity, with music playing, drums beating, colours flying, and spectators rejoicing, from the President's Square to the Capitol, in the City of Washington, where the Grand Marshal ordered a halt, and directed each file in the procession, to incline two steps, one to the right, and one to the left, and face each other, which formed an hollow oblong square, through which the Grand Sword Bearer led the van, followed by the Grand Master P. T. on the left—the President of the United States in the center, and the Worshipful Master of No. 22, Virginia, on the right—all the other orders, that composed the procession, advanced, in the reverse of their order of march from the President's Square to the south-east corner of the Capitol; and the Artillery filed off to a defined ground to display their manoeuvres and discharge their canons: The President of the United States, the Grand Master, P. T. and Worshipful M. of No. 22, taking their stand to the east of an huge stone; and all the Craft, forming a circle wellward, stood a short time in silent awful order:

The Artillery discharged a volley.

The Grand Marshal delivered the Commissioners a large Silver Plate, with an inscription thereon, which the Commissioners ordered to be read, and was as follows:

This South-East Corner Stone, of the Capitol of the United States of America in the City of Washington, was laid on the 18th day of September, 1793, in the Thirtieth Year of American Independence, in the first year of the second term of the Presidency of George Washington, whose virtues in the civil administration of his country have been as conspicuous and beneficial, as his Military valour and prudence have been useful in establishing her liberties, and in the year of Masonry 5793, by the President of the United States, in concert with the Grand Lodge of Maryland, several Lodges under its jurisdiction, and Lodge No. 22, from Alexandria, Virginia.

THOMAS JOHNSON,

DAVID STUART, Commissaries.

DANIEL CARROLL,

JOSEPH CLARK, R. W. G. M.—P. T.

JAMES HOBAN,

STEPHEN HALLATE, Architects.

COLLEN WILLIAMSON, M. Mason,

The Artillery discharged a volley.

The Plate was then delivered to the President, who attended by the Grand Master, P. T., and three most Worshipful Masters, descended to the Cavation trench—and deposited the Plate, and laid on it the Corner Stone of the Capitol of the United States of America, on which was deposited Corn, Wine and Oil, when the whole congregation joined in a general prayer, which was succeeded by Masonic Chanting Hymns, and a volley from the Artillery.

The President of the United States, and his attendant brethren, ascended from the Cavation to the east

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EDWARD HALL.

1793.

vn Races.

Thursday the 24th day of
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MAS WORRELL, Sec.

P O L I S:
ERICK and SAMUEL
EEN.

of the corner stone; and there the Grand Master, P. T. elevated on a triple rostrum, delivered an Oration fitting the occasion, which was received with Brotherly Love and Commendation; at intervals during the delivery of the Oration, several volleys were discharged by the Artillery. The ceremony ended in prayer, Masonic Chanting, Honour, and a 15 Volley from the Artillery.

The whole company retired to an extensive booth, where an ox of 500 lbs. weight was barbecued, of which the company generally partook, with every abundance of other recreation. The festival concluded with fifteen successive volleys from the artillery, whose military discipline and manœuvres merit every commendation.

Before dark the whole company departed, with joyful hopes of the production of their labour.

ANNAPOLIS, September 26.
At a meeting of the citizens of Annapolis, on Thursday the 5th instant, the following address was, by an unanimous vote, directed to be transmitted to the President of the United States:—

SIR,
THE citizens of Annapolis conceive it their duty, at this time, to unite their voices with those of their fellow-citizens in various parts of the United States; and they beg leave to assure you, that they are deeply and indelibly impressed with a sense of the paternal vigilance, exalted wisdom, and dignified firmness, manifested by your proclamation on the subject of neutrality.—It is their fixed determination to conduct themselves agreeably to the principles therein expressed, and to exert their best endeavours to prevent any infringement of them by others.

They are at the same time persuaded, that on the faithful observance of subsisting treaties, according to their true intent and obvious construction, the prosperity and honour of our country greatly depend. They cannot be unmindful of the important advantages derived from our generous allies, the citizens of France; and they doubt not, that throughout the United States, there prevails a disposition on all proper occasions to testify their gratitude and affection. But they never can consent to the adoption of a conduct which would violate the rules of universal justice, exceed greatly the extent of our national engagements, and hazard the blessings we have acquired, without serving materially the cause of our friends.

They cannot but lament, that any diversity of sentiment whatever, relative to the construction of a treaty, has taken place in America; but they do not believe, that a real difference of opinion on this subject will elsewhere prevail.—They reprobate the idea of the intervention of any foreign minister to correct supposed abuses in our government. Every communication of such a minister to them, or any of their fellow-citizens, unless through the regular constituted authority and every interference by such a minister with the administration of our internal affairs, they deem not only repugnant to the usage of nations, but derogatory to the dignity of a free and enlightened people.

Permit them further to declare, that they feel a sublime gratification, in avowing their steady attachment to the man, whom Providence seems to have raised up for the salvation of their country, and to have preferred as the favoured instrument for securing to millions the ineffable blessings of liberty, independence and peace.

That the people of America may always duly prize these blessings; that they may always possess discernment to detect the varying arts of delusion; and that you, Sir, may for ever be happy, is the sincere and ardent wish of the citizens of Annapolis.

By order of the citizens of Annapolis, at a meeting held at the stadt-house, on Thursday, September 5th, 1793.

A. C. HANSON, CHAIRMAN.

The President having received the said address at Mount-Vernon, was pleased to return the following answer, enclosed in a letter to the chairman:—

To THE CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

CONSCIOUS of having had in view the interest and happiness of the people of the United States, in the discharge of my public duties, and fully persuaded that remaining in a state of neutrality during the present contest between the powers of Europe, if not absolutely necessary to their objects, would tend in a very considerable degree to promote them, I receive with infinite satisfaction testimonies from my countrymen, from various parts of the union, expressive of their approbation of a measure intended to advance the welfare of my fellow-citizens; and none have given me more pleasure than that received from the citizens of Annapolis.

The present flourishing situation of our affairs, and the prosperity we enjoy, must be obvious to the good citizens of the United States; it remains therefore, for them to pursue such a line of conduct as will ensure these blessings, by averting the calamities of war.

The manner, gentlemen, in which you are pleased to express yourselves towards me personally, merits and receives my warmest gratitude; and it will always be my greatest pride and happiness to receive the approving voice of my fellow-citizens.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Departed this life, on Monday the 9th of this month, in the fifty-fifth year of her age, Mrs. Mary Beants, wife of Mr. William Barnes, of Prince-George's county—No person possessed more generally or more universally the love and affections of her friends and acquaintances—Assisted in the duties and em-

ployments of a domestic station, she was exemplary in her conduct as a wife, mother, mistress, and friend; and by her uniform behaviour in this life, and her charitable actions within the sphere of her neighbourhood, she secured the good will and affection of all to whom she was known—who join with her afflicted relations in lamenting her loss."

Died on the 4th instant, at Princeton, in New-Jersey, after a short illness, FREDERICK STONE, only son of the late THOMAS STONE, Esq; aged about 18 years.

"This young gentleman gave the surest prospects of an exalted character. His spirit was strongly and distinctly marked with an high sense of honour, a love of truth and strict integrity.—His warm heart overflowed with all the virtues that spring from generous sympathy. He was blessed with a vivid imagination and surprising powers of thought. Fate has snatched from Nature's hand one of her noblest works."

JOURNAL Of the OPERATIONS of the COMBINED ARMIES before VALENCIENNES.

Head-Quarters, Heris, July 1.

Yesterday and all this day, the works of communication for the third parallel have been briskly carried on by the sappe. Four hundred and two fathoms have been completed in all, and during the same night a new battery was mounted, with its artillery. The fortresses having kept up a considerable fire, and discharge of musketry during these operations, our loss has been greater than usual; the returns of the different corps offering an estimate of 2 men killed and 22 wounded.

The new battery greatly commands the enemy's fire, and has a great effect upon their works. The field-major of artillery, count de Ferraris, praises highly the indefatigable activity and intelligence displayed by captains count Kegel and Suirnick; as likewise of the second lieutenant Hassler, of the bombardiers; these three officers having much contributed, by the direction of their fire, towards the advancement of the works.

Tuesday, July 2.

Last night the branches of communication for the third parallel were carried on with the utmost activity, and were pushed 273 fathoms farther.

The fire was very violent on both sides, and our batteries damaged much the counter-guard towards the Fauxbourg of Marly, the redoubt of St. Rock and La Lunette. Our bombs have again set fire to several houses. In the present night we had 24 men killed, and 25 wounded. The first lieutenant of engineers, Krape, is among the latter, having had his left hand pierced with a ball.

During these 24 hours we lost 7 men, and had 43 wounded, among whom is the second lieutenant Dernitzki, of the regiment of Calemburg, who had his thigh shattered.

Count Ferraris praises count de Newland of Calemburg, M. Farbar, first lieutenant of Beaulieu, and Mr. Kern, of the regiment of Spleny; they shewed a great deal of zeal and activity in the continuation of the sappe, and the troops, although exposed to the most terrible fire, continued their works in the best possible order.

Wednesday, July 3.

In the night before yesterday, to this morning, the communication was advanced to the middle of the horn-work, and then, from the most advanced works on the right before the counter guard, near the horn-work, to the third parallel, part of which had been commenced both on the right and left; the branches of communication were entirely finished, and some ten inch mortars were placed in the angles of communication; the embrasures of the batteries were repaired, which the fire of the enemy had damaged.

During the whole night the enemy continued a heavy fire of musketry from the covered way. Their cannon played at break of day, with great vivacity; but the fire from our two parallels answered them with vigour and effect, and our preaching batteries continually drove them from one work to another. The howitzers, a ricochet, and the cannon loaded with grape, greatly annoyed them upon the covered way, and finally silenced them.

Thursday, July 4.

Last night the intermediary branches of communication were advanced facing the right, from the great horn-work to the third parallel, and the junction of this parallel itself was pursued by conjoint labours of six brigades of miners; M. Aballi, lieutenant of Spleny, and M. Heinemann, of Wallis, shewed great activity pending this operation.

During the whole night an incessant fire of musketry was directed against us from the covered way, and at day-break, as soon as our rangers posted behind the Gobions began to fire, the enemy's musketry discontinued, but from that moment their cannonade became brisker.

Our loss consists of seven killed and thirty-six wounded, among these M. de Vieulaud, captain of Calemburg, was shot through the shoulder, and M. Weltevreden, lieutenant of Wartenfleben, had his leg shattered by the bursting of a bomb.

The enemy detached about three o'clock this morning a patrol of 150 men towards Hargnies and Tonquerville; as soon as they were discovered, a wing of the regiment of Cobourg and a company of Colleredo, supported by some chasseurs, advanced, attacked the enemy, and routed them, after having killed five of them. We had one chasseur wounded!

Friday, July 5.

The work of the entrenchments before Valenciennes, of which mention was made yesterday, have been carried on last night, in a great measure with the sappe volunteers, and with much vigour; its length is

304 fathoms, and its width from five to 15 feet. During this operation, M. Peretich, director of the sappe, conducted himself with great intrepidity; and, in spite of the hot fire from cannon loaded with cartridges, not the least interruption was given to the progress of the works. Our batteries, which the enemy had damaged, were repaired; but the third parallel could not be completed, because our bombs, which had set fire to different parts of the city, disturbed the workmen too much. At day-break, the enemy began a dreadful fire, but our batteries soon silenced it, and an howitzer of ten inches, a ricochet, as also the battering mortars, battered with great effect the covert-way, and the redoubt of St. Rock. We lost eight men killed, and forty-three wounded.

To-day, an hour before day-light, the enemy attacked with vigour the left wing of M. gen. count de Bellegarde, posted near to Villerspot, and pushed it from Haye de Gomignies as far as Framoy. Major Brousvatzki took the resolution of attacking the enemy with the reserve, which advanced quickly, and obliged the enemy to retreat. The enemy attempted a second time to give succours to their project, and supported by three battalions from Querloy with 10 pieces of cannon, by favour of a very hot fire from Valenciennes, they made the greatest efforts, and advanced a little, when our soldiers, animated by the example of their officers, fell upon them with fixed bayonets, broke them, and drove them back with loss. We made seven prisoners.

The excellent disposition made by the prince of Swartzenberg, and his intrepidity, contributed greatly to the success of this action, in which M. Albert, and lieutenant of Deutsmeister, and lieutenant M. Ouchevsky, distinguished themselves; the last was dangerously wounded.

Our posts being all re-established in their former state, general Bellegarde reconnoitered the enemy's posts near the Maison-Rouge, and drove in their pickets posted near Gomignies. During this operation, the count Sinzendorff, captain of Mahony's Chasseurs, saw the possibility of forcing the entrenchments which the enemy had thrown up before Maison-Rouge; he advanced towards, while M. Sivkowitz, captain of the Free corps of Servians, attacked in front. These two officers succeeded in their enterprise, after having displayed equal prudence and bravery.

The count de Goltz, a Prussian major-general, engaged in a reconnoitring party beyond Bouvines, received a wound in the right thigh.

Saturday, July 6.

From yesterday evening to this morning, we worked incessantly to extend the third parallel 139 fathoms, to perfect its communication, and to complete it. The enemy's fire continued hot yesterday afternoon: a grenade which fell upon our bomb-magazine, No. 12, set fire to forty, with two casks filled with cartridges, but this explosion wounded no body. During the night, and a part of the day, the garrison of Valenciennes was silent; it is probable that the vicinity of the fire of the batteries, a ricochet of the second parallel upon the covert-way, and the mortars of ten inches, contributed to this silence.

During these twenty-four hours, our loss is seven killed, and thirty-four wounded.

Sunday, July 7.

At this moment the greater part of the works are carried on under ground. We are employed in enlarging the third parallel, which is only about twenty toises distant from the summit of the covert-way, and intersects the glacis. Batteries of pederces, bombes, and perdreaux, have been constructed, and have, in part, played with great effect.

By virtue of a writ of *conditio expensarum*, issued from the general court, to me directed, will be offered to PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY, on Friday the 4th day of October, at Mt. RICHARD LANHAM's tavern, between Piscataway and Upper Marlborough.

Twenty very likely country born NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, sundry articles of valuable household furniture, plantation utensils, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, also a lease for one life, on one hundred and sixty acres of land, known by the name of his LORDSHIP'S KINGNESS; the above property will be sold to satisfy a debt due from Charles Maddison to Nicholas Blacklock. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

EDWARD L. WAILES, late sheriff of Prince-George's county.

September 17, 1793.

JAMES WILLIAMS

Has just IMPORTED,

In the brig JUNO,

From the house of LAMAR, HILL, BISSET, & CO. A FEW PIPES of choice MADEIRA WINE, for particular use, three years old at vintage, which will be disposed of by the pipe of quarter cask.

September 24, 1793.

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NOTICE.

The sale of the late **BOARDER HUNTERSON**'s estate, advertised to take place on the eighteenth instant, is unavoidably postponed till Wednesday the nineteenth of October next, when it will certainly be held agreeably to the said advertisement.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Adm'r.

de bonis non.

Indian-Town, 16th September, 1793.

Annapolis Races.

ON Tuesday the 8th day of October, 1793, will be run for, over the course near this city, the **JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF FORTY GUINEAS**, free for any horse, mare or gelding, being the property of a member of the Club; aged to carry 120 pounds, six years old to carry 120 pounds, five years old, 110 pounds, four years old 98 pounds, and three years old a catch. Heats four miles.

On Wednesday the 9th of October, a **JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF TWENTY GUINEAS**, for three and four years old colts and fillies, to give three pounds to fillies. The horses winning the first day excluded running the second. Heats two miles.

On Thursday the 10th, a **SUBSCRIPTION PURSE OF FIFTY POUNDS**, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the horses winning the Jockey Club purses excepted, to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club. Heats four miles.

Any horse winning two clear heats, to be entitled to the purse. Three horses to start for the subscription purse, or no race. Entrance fifty shillings.

The riders to be dressed in silk jackets, jockey caps and half boots.

The horses to be entered each day preceding the race with Mr. George Mann, and to start each day at 12 o'clock precisely. Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

THE subscriber has to dispose of, a large quantity of excellent SOLE and UPPER LEATHER, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

He has also on hand a large quantity of COARSE SHOES.

JOHN HYDE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Two APPRENTICES for the tanner or shoemakers business, from 14 to 16 years of age, they must come well recommended.

The highest prices will be given for dry or green hides and bark.

J. H. September 25, 1793.

In CHANCERY, September 23d, 1793.

ORDERED, That the report of BENJAMIN LAWRENCE, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Philip Miller, deceased, be approved, and that the sale by the trustee, made as stated in his report of lots number nine and ten, lying in Bladensburg, to Jasper Wirt, on the thirteenth instant, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before Tuesday, the 29th of October next. Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, in the present or the following week.

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

TAKEN up in a creek, near the mouth of Wicomico River, in the swamp, a BATTTRAU of about thirteen feet and an half long, and about three feet three inches in width, has formerly rowed with four oarlocks, one seat in her stern. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

AARON PARRISH.

September 18, 1793.

Pursuant to the direction of the last will and testament of Mr. Jacob Mc'NEEY, late of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Tuesday the eighth day of October next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter.

ALL that valuable TRACT of LAND, whereon the deceased lived, being PART OF ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, situated between this place and Mount-Pleasant ferry, containing about 251 acres, and wherein are the following improvements, a comfortable dwelling, kitchen, convenient out houses, with an excellent orchard and fruits of all kinds. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

JACOB MC'NEEY.
ZACHARIAH MC'NEEY,
JOSEPH MC'NEEY,
BENJAMIN MC'NEEY.

Pig-Point, 20th August, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the twentieth of August, a negro man named ANDREW, about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, thin made and very black, with large lips, small legs and large feet, when he walks lifts his knees high and stoops, and is rather knocked-kneed, he has a bad look, and when spoke so sharp, he flatters in his speech and has a loud voice; as for his clothing it is unknown, as he had several suits with him. Whoever will apprehend the said negro so as I may get him again, shall receive Five Dollars Reward. If taken in Calvert county or between my house and Mr. Samuel Rawlings's, and a greater distance, the above reward.

JOHN HEPBURN,

September 25, 1793.

JAMES PATTISON.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 24, 1793.

THE Subscriber informs the public in general, and his old Friends in particular, that he takes in **BOARDERS** on the most easy Terms. He keeps a good STABLE, HAY, FODDER, CORN and OATS.

Beriah Maybury.

Prince-George's County, to wit:

September Term,

1793.

JOHN READ MAGRUDER, clerk of this court, having intimated to the court his intention to resign the office of clerk of Prince-George's county court.—The court will receive applications for that office on the first Monday in December next, whereof the clerk is directed to cause notice to be given by advertisements in the Maryland Gazette, and at the court house door.

Test.

J. R. MAGRUDER, clerk.

Proposals,

FOR REPRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION, That truly valuable FAMILY BOOK,

ENTITLED,

BURKITT

ON THE

New Testament.

AMONG the many excellent divines who have adorned that part of the christian church commonly called "the Church of England," few have attained to so distinguishing a height of honour and usefulness as the Rev. WILLIAM BURKITT, the learned and pious author of the above work.—Sensible that the New Testament contains a system of the most perfect religion, kindly revealed to purify our hearts, to refine our passions, and by making us good here, to qualify us for eternal felicity hereafter; he anxiously desired that all the world should be made acquainted with and enjoy the ineffinate blessings of this divine religion: But well knowing, that in the word as in the works of God, many things occur hard to be understood, he applied himself with the most affectionate solicitude to remove this difficulty. From abilities and piety like his, the church had every thing to hope.—His execution of that important work was equal to the most sanguine expectations of the public. His exposition of the sacred volume, is so judicious, and at the same time so familiar and easy, that the inquirer after truth has but to consult the passage that perplexes him, and he will immediately find, not only the light of truth irradiating his mind, but a glow of devotion kindling in his heart.—But, as the best evidence of the merit of this work, suffice it just to say, that it has already passed through nearly twenty editions in England, and the call for it is still so great, that our infant country is annually drained of large sums of money to supply the demand.

Conditions.

THIS valuable work will be printed in the size of a Family Bible, containing about 1100 pages Quarto, on a fair paper and large type, neatly bound, lettered, and filled with gold, and delivered to subscribers at six dollars, one third only to be paid on subscribing, the rest when the book (handsomely finished) is delivered.

Notice.

WE intend to make application to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, for an act to repay us the tobacco, or the value thereof, which we have accounted for as executors of PETER DENT, deceased, and which was stolen or destroyed while the said Peter Dent was inspector at Pomonekey warehouse, by being exposed to the weather and otherwise.

ANNE DENT,
THEO. DENT.

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

GAVIN H. SMITH,
Calvert county, September 18, 1793.

GREARILY to the CONSTITUTION and FORM of GOVERNMENT, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the seventh day of October next, for the purpose of choosing four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

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 forty 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.

Maryland, 10th July, 1793.

To be Sold.

By order of the orphan's court for St. Mary's county, at public auction, on Tuesday the ninth day of October next, if fair, or the first fair day, on the plantation of the late reverend George Goldie, deceased, on St. Clement's Bay.

HIS LIBRARY, containing a truly valuable collection of Books, household and kitchen furniture, stock and plantation utensils. The sale to commence from day to day until all be disposed of, and the terms thereof made known at the beginning.

LURE W. BARBER, Executor.

St. Mary's county, September 2, 1793.

Will be Sold,

On the 26th of October, 1793, at the dwelling plantation of Benjamin Douglass, late of Charles county, deceased, on Patowmack river, five miles below Port-Tobacco, for ready cash,

ALL the STOCK of the said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle and hogs, also three likely young negroes, and all the household and kitchen furniture of said deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them legally authenticated on that day for payment.

NATHANIEL FREEMAN, Executor.

JAMES FREEMAN,

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Charles county, will be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on the third Monday in October next, in Port-Tobacco,

About THIRTY HOGHEADS OF IN-

SPECTED TOBACCO.

JOHN FORBES, Attorney for ELIZA-

BETH RIDGATE, Administratrix of

Thomas How Ridgate.

September 12, 1793.

MULES.

ANY gentleman inclined to purchase those valuable ANIMALS, may be supplied at the Annapolis races on reasonable terms.

ASHBELL WELLES.

Doughersen Manor, September 31, 1793.

THE members of the JOCKEY CLUB are desired to meet at Mr. Mann's, at 12 o'clock, the day before the race, and to pay their respective subscriptions, on or before that day, to Mr. Mann, who is authorized to receive them.

LAND FOR SALE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 20th day of October next, on the premises.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying in Calvert county, on Battle creek, one of the branches of Patowmack river; this tract is supposed to contain seven hundred and fifty acres, and, as the proprietor expects whoever is inclined to purchase will previously view the land, he thinks it unnecessary here to publish the character it deserves, however, it may not be amiss to observe, that the greater part of this land is in wood and heavily timbered, and for fertility of soil, few tracts in the county excel it. One fourth of the purchase money will be expected on the day of sale, and for the remaining three fourths bond, with approved security, will be required, in three annual payments. Should any person wish to treat for the above valuable property before the day of sale, they may know the terms by applying to Col. JOSEPH WILKINSON, in Hunting-town, or the subscriber, living near the premises.

THOMAS H. EGAN.

September 3, 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.

TAKEN up and committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro fellow who has his name is JOE, and that he is the property of FREDERICK WILSON, 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 fist on his right wrist; his clothing an old shirt and trousers. His master is requested to come, pay his fees, and take him out of jail, otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law.

JAMES SIMMS, Sheriff of
Charles county.

P R O P O S A L 5
For PUBLISHING A PERIODICAL WORK,
to be entitled,
**The MONTHLY MIRROR; OR, MARYLAND
MUSEUM.**

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.

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 *Ten-pence 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 risque 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 magni- ficient dwelling-	10,000, & cash 30,000, are 50,000	house,
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	
1 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	
8,000 ditto	20, are 20,000	
15,000 ditto	10, are 150,000	
16,739 Prizes.	400,000	
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.

NO TICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, by boundary inhabitants of the county of Queen-Anne's, to obtain an act for strengthening, attending and repairing the causeway at Kent Narrows, in said county.

August 22, 1793.

NO TICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

SAMUEL CHEW, of John-

Anne-Arnold county, August 31, 1793.

NO TICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to confirm a deed of conveyance for about two-hundred acres of land, in Kent county, called and known by the name of GRESHAM LEVELS.

CHARLES MORGAN.

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,	100 0 0
5, 1 ditto of 10 ditto,	100 0 0
6, 1 ditto of 10 ditto,	100 0 0
7, 1 ditto of 10 ditto,	100 0 0
No. 6, ditto,	100 0 0
1 ditto of 100 dollars cash,	37 10 0
2 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.	L. 2250 0 0
577 Blanks.	
750 Tickets, at L. 3 each,	L. 2250 0 0

M A N A G E R S,

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Bell, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowes, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Bredie's; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinson, William Grabe, Peter Emerson, 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 carriage 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. ALLEN.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1793.

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.

THE debtors to Messrs. TECOTHICK, THWAITES and WHEELRIGHT, of London, and Messrs. CRACKORT and HOBKINS, 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.

THE situation in which I am placed by R. H. HAMMOND, compels me to give this notice that I shall apply, by petition, to the next general assembly of Maryland, to be released from all my debts.

ELIJAH GATHER.

August 12th, 1793.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass an act correcting a mistake in a certificate of a tract of land called ADDITION TO OLD SCOTLAND, being part of the estate of Calverton Manor, which certificate was made out and returned in the name of Zachariah Johnson, in the 20th of January, 1787, by John Hamilton, surveyor of the estates in Charles county.

JOSEPH JOHNSON.

Charles county, August 30, 1793.

THE subscriber being unable to pay his debts, and having a very large family of children to maintain, gives this public notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly for the benefit of an insolvent act in his favour, upon surrendering up all his property to his creditors.

JOSEPH WEST PLUMMER.

Frederick county, August 23, 1793.

ALL persons having balances due them on account, shipped to the address of Messrs. WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co., of LONDON, per my direction, 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 translation 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 inform me, that I have furnished Mr. EDWARD GWYNNE with a list of balances, and copies of each person's account, who is authorized to settle with such as may appear.

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 will and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing his action 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.

**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.

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.

THE subscriber purposes removing his store from West-River, and will dispose of about two hundred pounds, sterling cost, of fresh and saleable GOODS, consisting of Broad- and Elatic-Clothes; Caffiner; Vtg. Shapes; Welsh Cottons; Valencias; Sattins; Jeans and Fustians; Calicoes and Chintzes; Muslinets; Stuffs; Shawls; Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; Silk, Thread, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery; Bed Tick; Felt and Sailor Hats; Cutlery; with sundry other articles. Any person inclined to purchase the whole, may get a great bargain and long credit.

He requests all those indebted to him, or to Edward and Mordecai Hall, on bond, note or account, to settle the same; little or no attention having been paid to former requests of this kind; suits will be brought without respect to persons, if not settled by the twentieth of September next.

EDWARD HALL.

West-River, 29th July, 1793.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

Church-Street, Annapolis,

RESPETFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has opened shop next door to Mr. Nicholas Brewer, and directly opposite the General Court Office, where he carries on the above businesses in all their branches. He likewise carries on the SILVER-SMITH's and JEWELLER's business. Those ladies and gentlemen who please to employ him, may depend on having their work done in the best and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price will be given for old gold and silver.

A N N A P O L I S,

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL

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