

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 3, 1796.

### BERLIN, November 3.

THE line of demarcation which was established by the treaty of Basle for the security of the north of Germany, having been infringed by the armies of the belligerent powers in consequence of the events which have recently passed in the vicinity of the Mayn, and the present circumstances not admitting any dependence on the exact observance of a reciprocal neutrality in favour of the countries of the empire bordering on that river, the king of Prussia has ordered the hereditary prince Hohenlohe to quit Francfort, and the adjacent territory, with the troops under his command, and to repair to the Prussian states of Franconia. These troops are accordingly repairing to that destination.

When the French envoy obtained an audience of his majesty on the 28th, he wore the tri-coloured cockade, as well as his attendants. This minister has hired apartments in the most distant part of the city. His train consists of three secretaries, one of whom is his nephew.

The bishop of Bristol is arrived here.

### UPPER RHINE, November 2.

Yesterday afternoon the Austrians began to play their heavy artillery against Mannheim. This terrible cannonading continued all night without ceasing. The city was on fire in different places, and the flames are still visible.

Marshal de Clairfayt has advanced his right wing to the environs of Grunstadt. Yesterday was heard, on that side, a brisk firing of artillery and musketry. Pichegru, with his army, is posted near Oggersheim.

It was rumoured here that the French had attempted to pass the Rhine near Raddstadt, but the report is not confirmed. The army of Wurms receives daily reinforcements from Austria.

### HEPPENHEIM, November 12.

Yesterday general Wurms surrounded Mannheim. In consequence of the refusal to surrender the bombardment commenced. About six o'clock the city was on fire in two places, and at eight the flames had made a rapid progress. So far as we could judge at this distance, the fire appeared chiefly to rage in the vicinity of the church of the Jesuits. At seven o'clock this morning the fire still continued. It is said, that on the 9th the Austrians began their attack, by vigorously cannonading the bridge of the Rhine before Mannheim; and that the bridge was entirely destroyed. The French made the greatest efforts in order to repair it, but were unable to succeed.

We heard also yesterday the cannonading which took place on the other side of the Rhine, in the environs of Worms. At this distance we can remark the firing and the smoke of cannon; during the night we perceived distinctly the fires of the Austrian troops. The event of the engagement is not doubtful, as the Austrian army have advanced.

### LOWER RHINE, November 10.

The body of Austrian troops in the environs of Siegburg and Mulheim, and which very probably was not intended to advance further towards the Lower Rhine, yesterday afternoon retired beyond Sieg. Soon after which, the French advanced by Urbach to Siegburg, where they entered yesterday evening. They hastily threw up batteries near Mulheim and Deutz. It is likewise said, that they have been reinforced by troops who passed the Rhine near Cologne.

### WESSEL, November 11.

#### AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

All the appearances of a retreat have since Monday night last subsided at Cologne, the French being upon the advance. The Austrians evacuated Deutz at break of day yesterday, and the French were in the possession of that place in the afternoon. The flying bridge at Cologne is again at work, general Jourdan passing the Rhine upon it yesterday afternoon. The French are marching in two columns, the one over mountains, the other along the bank of the Rhine to Francfort.

On the day before yesterday the Austrians had retreated as far as Siegburg, which place is taken possession of by the French. The French advance step by step, in proportion as the Austrians retreat; both parties fire upon one another at a distance, principally with cannon. The Austrians retreated in order of battle on the afternoon of the day before yesterday, as far as the borders of the Sieg, and passed that river. The French are close at their heels, as they were yesterday at Uckerath, nine leagues above Deutz.

The republicans in and about Cologne continue to receive considerable reinforcements from the army of the north. An inconceivable quantity of provision and ammunition is conveying across the Rhine at Co-

logne, by means of the flying bridge, for the army of Berg.

They write from Coblenz that the French are still at Treves: on the departure of the post they were in expectation of the Imperialists attempting the passage of the Rhine; which, to frustrate, proper dispositions were taking.

### WETZLAR, November 12.

Yesterday it was reported, in consequence of the arrival of an express, that the French were advancing to Hackenbourg, to the number of 60,000 men. At the same moment we received intelligence from Hackenbourg, that on the 10th, general de Haddick was still in that neighbourhood, and that he had received notice that a body of 9000 French were marching against him.

We cannot, however, determine, whether this body of French may not be followed by another still more numerous, composed of troops from Brabant and Holland, and of a part of the army of Jourdan. The prince of Wurtemberg, in conjunction with general Haddick, has 10,000 men, Austrians and troops of the empire; to oppose the French; and in case that the latter attempt to penetrate farther, he may retreat behind the Lahn, and there maintain his ground.

### WORMS, November 11.

This morning the Austrians entered this place. Yesterday was a most tremendous day, the battle which took place having lasted from ten in the morning to six in the evening. The French, though well fortified from Mulheim to Pfedersheim, were compelled to give way to the Imperial fire. The centre of the French army which was near Alfey, stood it longest, but was obliged to retreat after the left wing had been beaten. The Red Mantlers are said to have pushed forward as far as Lautern, and that others patrol even up to the gates of Treves. The Austrians took eighteen pieces of cannon in our town, which they instantly made use of against the French.

The French generals demanded last night 1000 Louis d'ors of the municipality for their magazines, and that money being instantly paid, four of the principal members of that municipality were conducted away as hostages.

The Imperial army not having as yet sent for their magazines, and the French army not being abundantly supplied, the husbandman's stock, with the requisition of both sides, become speedily exhausted. The prices of grain are enormous, even sixteen florins per sack.

Frankenthal having been taken possession of by the Austrians last night, their advanced posts are likewise before Mannheim from that side.

### FRANCFORT, November 14.

The Austrians after repulsing general Pichegru's left wing, on the 10th, took the redoubt of the Rhine, opposite Mannheim, by storm yesterday, in which the regiment of Lafey in particular, distinguished itself: much blood has been spilled on both sides. The bombardment of this beautiful town still continues; the report of its having surrendered is not confirmed.

### VIENNA, November 7.

We have the following authentic accounts from Turkey: "Aga Mahmed Khan, who has, for some time past, usurped the principal provinces of Persia, according to the last accounts, made a sudden incursion, with a numerous army, into Georgia, and subdued the capital of Teflis, and conducted prince Heraclius, with his adherents, into captivity; by so violent a step, and the contiguous views of aggrandisement of this Asiatic conqueror, the Turkish dominions upon the Tygris and the Euphrates are endangered; and the southern provinces of Russia, and those of her vassals disturbed."

"Even the European revolters give more uneasiness to the Porte, than ever Paswan Ogli, of Widden, who has openly revolted; and although the governors of the adjacent provinces have been ordered to stop his progress, their endeavours have hitherto been frustrated. The said rebel has locked himself up in the fortress of Widden, and is making preparation for an obstinate resistance. At his desire the leaders of the malcontents of the former garrison of Belgrade, endeavour to keep open the communication between that place and Widden. The Porte still flatters itself with hopes, by the prudent measures taken, and the good dispositions of the pachas and Romilia and Belgrade, to bring him, by some means or other, to obedience in the course of the year."

### BORDERS OF THE RHINE, November 8.

There are yet changes in the disposition of the French army. The divisions of French troops commanded by general Lesebvre, Hatry, d'Herville, who were advanced on the other side of the river Sieg, and which we thought to be destined to march before to

the Lahn, in order to operate advantageously to the army of general Pichegru, are fallen back again. We understand they are about to take an excellent position behind the Sieg.

This has been a movement of necessity, occasioned by the approach of a large body of Austrian troops, who advanced to attack these republicans, and especially by the failure of supplies in a desolate and ruined country.

The Austrians, seeing this retreat, immediately advanced opposite Bonn, with a view of seizing a bridge of boats placed between that place and the right bank; but general Emores, seeing that such a manoeuvre might give them great advantage, passed the Rhine at the head of a hundred grenadiers and some dragoons, and whilst his small troop skirmished with the enemy, he drew away the bridge to the left bank.

By the movements of the Austrians, it is perceived that they have received reinforcements, and that their end is to march in force on the Lower Rhine, in order to make an attempt on Dusseldorf, and dispossess the French beyond the Rhine.

Whilst a body of the army inclined thus to direct their operations, another body commanded by general Boros, made all the necessary dispositions in the valley of Ehrenbreitstein, to hazard the passage of the Rhine; in order to cut off a part of the army of general Jourdan, which has proceeded to Hundspruck; but all the projects of the enemy have been defeated by the generous republicans; by means of the combinations taken by them, they appear to be entirely thwarted. Already the French have obtained many advantages; which augur favourably for their future operations.

General Marceau has obtained a considerable success near the Lahn, behind which a body of Austrians were entrenched. These were beaten and a number taken prisoners, among whom are some officers of consequence. Whilst these were passing on one side, another part of the republicans have taken post anew in the large isle situated opposite Neuwied, from which the Austrians have been totally expelled.

### BONN, November 6.

From adjutant-general Coulange, to the general of the brigade commanding at Liege and its environs.

"It is malevolence which spreads alarm on account of our armies. This malevolence will be defeated by our success, when we learn that general Marceau, commandant of the right wing of our army, has completely beaten Clairfayt, that from 4 to 500 of his men are killed, many are made prisoners (amongst whom are his first aid-de-camp and 7 or 8 officers of his etat-major) when we learn that the left wing of our army, under the orders of general Hatry, has equally beaten the enemy, and forced it to pass the Sieg; that this left wing is ready to pass this river to chase the enemy, and clear entirely the right bank of the Rhine, especially the part occupied by the army of the Sambre and the Meuse.

"This is an excellent manner by which to silence the reports of our miscarriages. I desire you to make known this news.

"COULANGE."

November 20.

"At this moment (nine o'clock in the evening) I hasten to announce to you that the siege of Mannheim is raised, after a very serious action, in which the Austrians have been completely beaten."

### BRUSSELS, November 24.

The preparations of the enemy on the right bank of the Rhine, near the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, are continually going on, and there is no doubt of their intending to hazard a passage of the Rhine in the environs of St. Gzar. The republicans have made the best dispositions for receiving them, if they persist in the hardy project, and we expect every moment to receive interesting news from this part of the Rhine. In the mean time, as the Austrians keep up a heavy fire upon Coblenz and its environs, the French commandant of that city has ordered that no citizen go out after five o'clock in the evening, as he cannot answer for the evils that may arise from a non-observance of this regulation. At the same time the bridge of the Moselle has been covered with litter, no doubt with a view of passing it in the night with the artillery, and without the enemy perceiving them.

By the same letters we learn, that the republicans, after having retaken the island situated opposite to Neuwied, they have begun to re-establish the bridge of boats which was there, before it was taken by the Austrians, between it and the left bank of the Rhine.

### NANTES, November 3.

We hear nothing said either of Charette or his army. Some say this rebel is passed to the side of the Chouans; others assert that he lies sick of a violent malady, from which he is not likely soon to recover.

For some time there have arrived here every day fishes from the communes of La Vendee, which have been given up.

In the cantons under the influence of Stofflet all is tranquil, and persons travel more in safety than in Vendee.

#### PARIS, December 2. Council of Five Hundred.

In the sitting of the 25th, the council declared that the customs shall henceforth be paid either in specie, or in assignats of the lawful course.

In the sitting of the 26th, the following articles, concerning the new plan for the arrangements of the finances were adopted. First, no note is to exceed the metallic value of 1000 livres, as it stood in 1790; nor to be less than 300 livres of the same value; but it shall be lawful for every citizen to have as many of them as he chooses.—2dly, Assignats shall be received at the appointed offices at the 30th part of their nominal value, in exchange for notes.—3dly, The notes shall be payable to bearer, and may of course be transferred and negotiated, but shall never obtain a forced circulation.—4thly, The notes are to bear 3 per cent. interest.—5thly, Taxes, duties, &c. shall be paid either in specie or in assignats, at the legal course.—6thly, The rents for the fourth year shall be paid in assignats, at the rate of the 30th part of their nominal value, viz. that for instance, a rent of 1000 livres is to be paid with 30,000 livres, in assignats, according to their nominal value.—7thly, Notes shall be issued to the amount of 1000 millions, of the value of national estates, as it stood in 1790, and equally distributed amongst all the departments. The notes shall be put in a chest, out of which they shall not be taken but at the conclusion of peace, and in virtue of a decree of the legislative body, in order to be distributed among the defenders of the country.—8thly, The decree, by which the duties were raised to a sum exceeding by six livres their former amount, is abolished.—9thly, The executive directory shall be ordered to cause immediately to be sold, all the furniture and other moveable property appertaining to the republic, such effects alone excepted, as are necessary for the operations of the armies and the march of the troops.—10thly, The whole value of national real estates shall be presented, and one thousand millions of these notes, serving as a security for the assignats, and another thousand millions being reserved for the rewarding of the defenders of the country, the remainder shall be destined for the extraordinary expences of the war.—11thly, The executive directory may mortgage a part of the national forests for sums advanced either by private individuals or corporations; and creditors of this description shall receive assignments of the produce of the said forests.

Robbers are increasing at Paris in a most alarming degree, and gangs of them strip whole houses and shops. The greatest warehouse of broad-clothes in this city, and a watch-maker's shop, were lately broke open, and the thieves got clear off with every article they contained. Bread sells at 60 livres a pound, and even at that enormous price it is extremely difficult to get any, since the markets have been pillaged by the mob. The distributions of bread in the sections are now only made every second day.

The national institute, which is destined to replace our universities, is now organized by the executive directory, and among the members appointed, we find the names of Bernardin de St. Pierre, Lagrange, Sieyes, Daunou, Volney, Picardet, Garat, &c.

#### TORBAY, November 19.

In my last I informed you we were uneasy for the safety of that part of the fleet that had not been able to fetch this place, the wind then beginning to blow very fresh. At midnight it increased, and blew a most tremendous gale, accompanied with showers and hail.

At day break yesterday morning, only nine sail of the whole fleet, which amounted to upwards of two hundred sail, were to be seen riding in the Bay. The rest were forced out by the violence of the gale, and blown to sea.

The gale continued till four o'clock P. M. when it moderated. It is conjectured the fleet are returned to St. Helen's. We are fearful that they suffered very considerable damage, from the difficulty they must have had to encounter in clearing Portland. The following are part of the nine ships that have rode out the gale, and remain here:—The Jamaica, the Simon Taylor, the Foster Earham, the Boddington, and a large ship, No. 79, with four more, whose names and numbers I cannot learn.—A collier is just come in dismantled, and reports to have seen at sea seven large ships, considerably damaged, steering for Portsmouth.

#### WEYMOUTH, November 19.

The fleet destined for the West-Indies, passed proudly by this port on Tuesday last, with a fair wind, and exhibited a grand and beautiful spectacle; but alas! the scene has been changed to horror and dismay. In the course of the night the wind changed to the westward, and blew a perfect hurricane. Many of the transports, unable to stretch out far enough to clear Portland Head, were drove on shore on the Pebley beach, where the most tremendous surf ran that has been known in the memory of man, and consequently dashed to pieces.

One ship with 200 soldiers, and their officers on board, sunk within 20 fathoms of the shore, and notwithstanding their piteous cries, and the efforts they made to swim, there was a tardiness in offering them assistance, and only ten were able to save themselves.

In the course of an hour, three other ships went to pieces, and all on board perished, except fifteen, among whom is an officer's wife of the 26th dragoons;

her husband was drowned, and she was sick in bed when the ship struck. She was miraculously forced through a port-hole, carried naked on shore, and has been ever since in a state of delirium.

Several vessels were lost along the coast, and we fear those on board shared a similar fate. Among the survivors are lieutenant-colonel Ross, and a surgeon. It is impossible for me to ascertain the number that perished; but I counted 275 dead bodies drove ashore, many of them women, and others are hourly appearing.

Nov. 20. I am very sorry to inform you, that on Tuesday evening about eight or nine o'clock, it began blowing from the S. W. and S. S. W. and increased all night in a most dreadful manner. The gale continued rather increasing all Wednesday morning, when it began to rain, and moderated about three or four o'clock; in the evening quite calm. Many of the West-India fleet, that had passed the day before, came to anchor in Portland road, among them a 74 and a frigate; several more in Weymouth road. One large ship, loaded with gunpowder and stores, lay off the North shore, entirely dismantled; another with only the fore-mast standing; and another lays on shore near the mills.

In West-Bay, near Portland, a large ship with timber frames, lays on the beach upright, with all her masts standing; another ship lost near her, name, I believe, the Golden Grove—the captain and most of the crew are drowned; two more ships lost higher up in the bay, one had 140 soldiers on board, only ten saved out of the whole.—Only one man, one woman, and a child, saved out of another; two more are lost off Abbotsbury.

The Eolus, transport, Isaac Duck.  
The Golden Grove, Bock, for St. Kitt's.  
The Venus, transport, with troops.  
The Thomas, Brown, for Oporto.  
The Hannah, Hickman, transport.  
The Piedmont, transport, only ten men saved.

#### LONDON, November 28.

A captain of one of the Mediterranean fleet, captured by the Squadron under the command of Richery, arrived in town yesterday from Cadiz; who states, that only two of the ships belonging to that Squadron were permitted to enter the harbour with the prizes, and that an application had been made by admiral Richery to the Spanish court, for permission to dispose of the cargoes in that port, but that his request had been peremptorily refused. He also states that admiral Mann had arrived at that place with six sail of the line, and had anchored, with springs on his cables, along side of the French.

In the course of the conversation which took place between the executive directory and the foreign ministers, on the 22d instant, when the former gave the first solemn audience, the following compliments were paid to some of the foreign ministers by the members of the directory. To the Swedish ambassador—"The chiefs of the French republic shall never forget that the representative of your nation took up arms, when the convention was in the utmost danger." To count Carietti—"Your philosophy, known all over Italy, makes the new Romans (the French) forget, that Tuscany once attempted to give Rome a master (Porsenna). To the American minister—"The friendship of the directory for the great Washington, keeps pace with its hatred against the English government." To the Prussian charge d'affaires—"The French government hopes, that the Prussians, by reading over and over again the works of the great Frederick, will learn once more to love the French." There is a wonderful resemblance between their diplomatic bombast, and the pedantic jargon of a school-master, who harrangues his boys.

Nov. 30. Admiral Duncan's sudden departure with so large a fleet to the North Seas, is occasioned by intelligence that the French Squadron from Bergen, augmented with several Dutch men of war, was on the point of sailing from Norway with a pretty large and valuable convoy, among which are four or five sail of Dutch East-Indiamen.

Dec. 2. Accounts from Madrid mention, that the queen of Spain had recovered from an indisposition. The gratitude of the people towards his majesty, for the blessings of peace, is described as beyond all bounds. Don Vallego, the president of the council, having finished his visits to the prisons, had liberated 80 men, and 344 women, confined for small debts, and relieved many others.

It is reported this morning, that admiral Christian's Squadron will not sail in divisions, the plan being changed; and he waits until the whole of the merchant ships and transports are refitted. (This the West-India fleet so many times arrived there!!!)

Dec. 3. The last dispatches to the admiralty from the Mediterranean, bring the unwelcome news that admiral Hotham, as well as admiral Goodall, have been obliged to strike their flags on account of ill health. Sir Hyde Parker is the commander in chief on that station, until Sir John Jervis arrives out there.

Dec. 4. We most anxiously expect the receipt of further advices from Paris, in order to be better informed than we yet are of the plan which the new government of France proposes to adopt for the restoration of its finances. The value of assignats not being now worth the expence of their engraving, the committee of finances has already pronounced that the plates of them are to be broken up.

#### HORSE-GUARDS, November 20.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received by the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of State,

from major-general Leigh, commanding his majesty's troops in the Leeward Islands, dated Martinico, October 5, 1795.

Sir,  
I have the honour to enclose, for your information, the copy of a letter I have received from major-general Irving, dated at St. Vincent's, October 3, and to congratulate you on the good behaviour of the troops, and on the success of his majesty's arms by the possession of the important post of the Vigie on that island.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
C. LEIGH.

Copy of a letter from major-general Irving, to major-general Leigh, dated Kington, St. Vincent's, October 3, 1795.

Sir,  
I have the honour to report to your excellency, that finding this town extremely freightened by the enemy having possession of the Vigie, I judged it expedient to drive them from it, as the only means to relieve it. I informed myself, from those best acquainted with the country, that a height, called Fairbairne's Hill, commanded the Vigie; upon this I formed my plan of attack. The grenadiers and light infantry, with four companies of the 40th regiment, were to gain the hill on one quarter, while the 50th regiment, supported by two three pounders, were to force it on another; the whole marched at three o'clock yesterday morning, so as to be at the object at day break. The first division gained the height early in the morning, with considerable loss; the 50th regiment was early within fifty paces of the enemy, and made several attempts to gain the post, but the natural strength of the ground, and the heavy rain that unluckily fell at day-break, rendered the place inaccessible. The troops having been exposed the whole of the day to great fatigues, and the weather being very unfavourable, from violent showers during the day, and having no possibility of providing the least shelter for them, I thought it most advisable to return to our former quarters for the night. Having sufficient reason to suppose the enemy had abandoned their post during the night, I ordered out early this morning a strong detachment of the St. Vincent's rangers to take possession of it; and I have to inform your excellency, that the British flag now displays itself there. We found all the cannon and ammunition there undestroyed. Brigadier-general Myers, by his able conduct the whole day, afforded me the most essential service; and the highest praise is due to this army, both officers and men, for the perseverance, discipline and bravery, they manifested in sustaining an action from day break until night, in this climate.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
P. IRVING, Major-General.

St. Vincent's, October 3, 1795.

Return of killed and wounded on the 2d inst.  
40th regiment—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 8 rank and file killed; 13 rank and file wounded.  
54th regiment—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 8 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 3 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 24 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.  
50th regiment—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 22 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 56 rank and file wounded.  
Martinique rangers—1 rank and file killed; 2 ditto wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

#### KILLED.

Capt. Patrick Blair, of the 50th regiment.  
Lieut. Alexander Sipton, of the 40th do.  
Lieut. Samuel Warren, of the 54th ditto.

#### WOUNDED.

Capt. Christopher Seton, of the 54th do.  
Capt. Robert-Vaughan, of the 50th do.  
Ensign Hannah, of the 50th do.

(Signed)

THOMAS HILL, Aid-de-Camp.

#### PROVIDENCE, February 8.

##### A Curious Inscription.

On the banks of a rivulet in the north of Ireland is a stone with the following inscription, which was no doubt intended for the information of strangers travelling that road.

"Take Notice, that when this stone is out of sight, it is not safe to ford the river!"

The above inscription is something similar to the famous finger post which was erected by order of the surveyor of the roads some years ago in Kent (Eng.)

"This is a bridle path to Feverham; if you can't read this, you had better keep the main road."

#### NEW-YORK, February 17.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, now residing in Bourdeaux, to the editor of this paper, dated

Bourdeaux, October 18, 1795.

"Many are of opinion that the people of France are not calculated to live happily under a republican government; but I think differently—though the peasants of this country are uncivilized and ignorant, and the inhabitants of the great cities immerse in vice and extravagance, which, in my opinion, are only monuments of the errors of their former government, and prove the justice and propriety of a change. I dare say, when a government is established, the French nation will be as remarkable for their attachment to it as they were for ages to their monarchs; and when information is diffused through every part of the state, the arts, sciences, and industry will flourish, and every advantage and happiness secured to this great and powerful people, which their natural situation makes them capable of enjoying."

A letter from Paris of there had been fresh difficulties national troops refusing to had received the arrears of ment being made and the they attacked the populace The person writing this letter hours on account of the d

#### PHILADELPHIA Extract of a letter dated P Dece

"The new legislature subject of the finances. taining in circulation ten ly bottomed on the unfc the purchase of which t As to the surplus of the p gressively reimbursed, at four eight deniers for the "Peace is now more we may believe those w ing well informed on th have been already agree suing spring as the epoch

#### Extract of a letter from dated

"We have been told troops coming to attack t pend upon it if ever they remain to tell the sad tale are ready at a day's warni they will; and citizen V citizen Lavaux a supply of will tell well among Joh never saw people more a are here for the arrival of

#### Annapolis

William J. Miller, E is appointed consul for th

For the government of following information tary of state, is publi

At the instance of Mr charge des affaires in the the vice-admiralty cour the term of his interlocu relative to the blockade island of St. Domingo co from thence. And by t site intelligence has been amon, and now transm be communicated to jud As general Williams, chief in St. Domingo, h ports have not been con but on the contrary that States with them has jully expected that all A of these interlocutory de

#### THOMAS

of the

THE creditors of hatter in Port-T their claims, legally au living near Beau-town, fore the 20th day of the effects of the decu possible thereafter.

#### WILLIAM

RACHEL

Admini

Charles county, Feb

WHEREAS a commissioners as visitors, the property del county Free School Notice is hereby give March they intend to n his day thereafter, fo posals for any person as a teacher in said sch day, to rent it to the known on the day. eleven o'clock.

Per ord

February 22, 1796

TAKEN up as a at South river t red COW, about fi a crop and sit in each belly and the end of her again on proving p

March 1, 1796.

In CHANCE ORDERED, Th of December last trustee, as stated in called TURNER, and a lot of ground in FARRER BOWIE, de confirmed, unless ca fore the first Tuesd of this order be infert the 20th day of Feb. SAMU Reg

A letter from Paris of November 27, relates that there had been fresh disturbances in that city—The national troops refusing to fire on the people, till they had received the arrearages of their pay—but the payment being made and the troops furnished with wine, they attacked the populace and killed 6000 of them—The person writing this letter was himself confined two hours on account of the disturbance.

**PHILADELPHIA, February 26.**  
Extract of a letter dated *Pouilbac, river of Bourdeaux, December 2.*

"The new legislature is seriously engaged on the subject of the finances. A plan is talked of for continuing in circulation ten millions of assignats, specially bottomed on the unsold national domains, and to the purchase of which those assignats to be assigned. As to the surplus of the paper money, it is to be progressively reimbursed, at the rate of three livres five sous eight deniers for the hundred livres.

"Peace is now more talked of than ever; and if we may believe those who have opportunities of being well informed on this point, the preliminaries have been already agreed on; we count on the ensuing spring as the epoch of that happy event."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at *Port-de-Paix, dated January 29.*

"We have been told a fine story about a fleet with troops coming to attack this place, and the Cape; depend upon it if ever they do come, there will but few remain to tell the sad tale. No less than 50,000 blacks are ready at a day's warning to oppose them, land where they will; and citizen Victor Hughes, has lately sent citizen Lavaux a supply of his wonderful balls, which will tell well among John Bull's fleet. I suppose you never saw people more anxious for any thing than they are here for the arrival of the fleet."

### Annapolis, March 3.

William J. Miller, Esq; formerly of Philadelphia, is appointed consul for the United States at Calcutta.

For the government of the merchants concerned, the following information, communicated by the secretary of state, is published:

At the instance of Mr. Bond his Britannic majesty's charge des affaires in the United States, the judge of the vice-admiralty court of Bermuda, has prolonged the term of his interlocutory decrees until the question relative to the blockade of the French ports of the island of St. Domingo could be decided by intelligence from thence. And by the like disposition the requisite intelligence has been obtained from general Williams, and now transmitted to governor Crauford, to be communicated to judge Green.

As general Williams, the British commander in chief in St. Domingo, has declared that these French ports have not been considered in a state of blockade, but on the contrary that the commerce of the United States with them has been perfectly free, it may be justly expected that all American property, the subject of these interlocutory decrees, will now be discharged.

**THOMAS FITSIMONS, Chairman**  
of the committee of merchants.

**THE** creditors of **JOHN ALEXANDER**, late hatter in Port-Tobacco, are desired to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, living near Beau-town, in Charles county, on or before the 20th day of March next, that a dividend of the effects of the deceased may be made as soon as possible thereafter.

**WILLIAM HAYS, sen. for**  
**RACHEL ALEXANDER, now Hays,**  
Administratrix.  
Charles county, February 29, 1796.

**WHEREAS** by an act of the last general assembly commissioners were appointed to superintend, as visitors, the property and regulation of Anne-Arundel county Free School, at the Head of South river, Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 15th of March they intend to meet on the premises, or the first fair day thereafter, for the purpose of receiving proposals from any person or persons who may be qualified as a teacher in said school, or otherwise, on the same day, to rent it to the highest bidder, on terms made known on the day. The meeting will be held at eleven o'clock.

Per order,  
**THOMAS SELLMAN, Clk.**  
February 22, 1796.

**TAKEN** up as a stray, by the subscriber, living at South river ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, a red COW, about five or six years old, marked with a crop and six in each ear, and has some white on her belly and the end of her tail. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

**JASPER EDWARD TILLY.**  
March 1, 1796.

In **CHANCERY**, February 16, 1796.  
**ORDERED**, That the sales made on the 22d day of December last, by **THOMAS COOPER BOWIE**, trustee, as stated in his report, of two tracts of land, called **TURNER**, and part of **BEANE'S PASTURE**, and a lot of ground in Nottingham, the property of **FATHER BOWIE**, deceased, be approved, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first Tuesday in May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 20th day of March next.

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

On Saturday the 9th day of April next, I shall **EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE**, at the house of **Mr. BRISCOE**, in Elkton,

**THAT** valuable tract of land called the **WIDOW'S LOT**, situated on the Susquehanna canal, about four miles above the town of Chesapeake, containing, by patent, 800 acres; this land is said to be of the first quality, but as it is supposed no one will purchase without viewing it previous to the day of sale, it will be unnecessary to give any further description. This property will be sold on a credit to the first of December next; one third of the purchase money may be paid in deferred stock of the United States; the other two thirds in certificates issued by the State of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States; the interest in specie only. Bond with approved security to be given on the day of sale.

**WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent**  
for the State of Maryland.

February 22, 1796.

Will be **SOLD**, on Monday the twenty first day of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day, **THE** subscriber's dwelling **PLANTATION**, situated in Prince-George's county, seven miles from Snowden's Iron Works, eight from Queen-Anne, and sixteen from Bladenburg, most beautifully situated on Patuxent-river, containing one hundred and sixty acres, eight of which are supposed to be as heavy timbered land as any in the county, about twelve acres of meadow land, with eight never failing springs thereon, some of which are near the dwelling house; it has a very valuable mill seat on it; and a considerable quantity of small grain sown thereon, some of which is of the forward kind of wheat, a new dwelling house twenty-eight feet long, and sixteen feet broad, hip roofed, and other necessary out houses. At the same time will be sold, a considerable quantity of Indian corn, corn fodder, cows, hogs, horses, plantation utensils, &c. Any person inclinable to purchase the land may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, who now dwells thereon. The terms of sale are for **CASH** only.

**WILLIAM STEUART.**

February 15, 1796.

### A HOUSEKEEPER

Wanted on hire in this City.

**A** HOUSEKEEPER who understands her business, and who can come well recommended for her industry, economy, and integrity; to such an one liberal wages will be given—Inquire of the printers of this paper.

Annapolis, February 22, 1796.

**THE** subscriber hereby gives notice; that the two **HOUSES** and **LOTS**, in the city of Annapolis, formerly occupied by **Mrs. ONNER WILKINS**, are for sale. The terms may be known by application to **Messrs. ZACCHARIAH** and **LEWIS DUVALL.**

**HENRY DAVIDGE.**

February 8, 1796.

### HIGH FLYER,

**WILL** stand to cover mares this season, at South river ferry, four miles from Annapolis. The particulars will be inserted in March.

**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of **JOHN CONTEE**, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. I hope proper attention will be paid to this notice, as it will relieve the executor from pursuing very disagreeable measures.

**R. A. CONTEE.**

January 29, 1796.

**THIS** is give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of **GISBOROUGH MANOR**, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

**JOHN ADDISON, Junior.**

February 8, 1796.

### TO BE SOLD,

**A** LARGE and commodious three story brick **DWELLING-HOUSE** in this city, an excellent stand for the mercantile business, and well calculated for a family.—Inquire of the **PRINTERS.**

**N. B.** A ready credit will be given to the purchaser.

Annapolis.

**HAVING** suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

**BENJAMIN OGLE.**

August 22, 1795.

### To be SOLD,

**A** COMMODIOUS **DWELLING-HOUSE**, in a pleasant part of this city.—Apply to the **PRINTERS.**

Annapolis.

### For SALE,

**A** N elegant **PHAETON**, built on the most fashionable construction, with a set of the best London plated **HARNESS.** The carriage is in no manner injured. Apply to the printers hereof.

### Take Notice,

**THE** subscribers, by their joint petition, intend to apply to Frederick county court, at their next March term, for a commission, as well to mark and bound the whole tract of land called the **HORR**, formerly lying in Prince-George's county; now Frederick county, as their particular parts thereof, and to mark and bound also the resurvey called the **HORR**, as well as their particular parts thereof, lying formerly in Prince-George's county, now in Frederick county; and also that particular part of a tract or parcel of land called **PART OF THE HORR**, as deeded, conveyed, and passed by the late Mr. Richard Bennett to the late Mr. John Darnall and Mary his wife, in tail, for eight hundred twenty-three acres of land, more or less, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the records of Prince-George's county, Maryland.

**JOHN DARNALL,**  
**HENRY DARNALL,**  
**THOMAS DARNALL.**

January 29, 1796.

### Six Dollars Reward.

**STAYED** or **STOLEN** from the subscriber, on the 19th January, living about two miles from South river ferry, and one mile and a half from South river church, one sorrel **MARE**, about thirteen hands three inches high; has no brand, she has a kind of a roan mane and tail, and has no other white about her only one white spot behind her left ear.

Also a small black **HORSE**, about thirteen hands high, with a small blaze in his face; a nap on his nose, and his tail lately bobbed and shod before, his sides a little rubbed with the traces. Whoever takes up the said creature, shall receive the above reward, paid by me;

**EDWARD STEUART.**

**RAN** away, on the 11th of September last, a small negro man named **JERRY**, about five feet five or six inches high, appears to be religious and about thirty years of age, of a yellowish complexion; has lost some of his foreteeth, and has some wheels on his belly, a round face, a tolerable flat nose, a broad mouth, short neck, small legs, and sometimes a stoppage in his speech, he understands plantation business, is a shoemaker, and knows something of carpenters work; it is uncertain what cloaths he has with him; it is likely he has changed his name, and may pass for a free man, or has a forged pass and will attempt to go to Baltimore or George-town; or escape to Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him to that I may get him again, shall receive **TEN DOLLARS REWARD**, paid by

**SAMUEL DARE.**

Calvert county, January 16, 1796.

**ALL** persons indebted to the subscribers for dealings with **JOHN READ MAGRUDER and SONS**, are desired to make payment, their partnership being dissolved this day, those having claims are requested to bring them in for settlement.

**JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Sen.**  
**JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Jun.**  
**JAMES ALEXANDER MAGRUDER.**

Upper Marlborough, January 1, 1796.

**THE** creditors of **STEPHEN STEWARD**, junior, prior to his obtaining an act of insolvency, are desired to take notice, that the subscriber, on the third Monday in February next, at the house of Mr. **WHARFE**, in the city of Annapolis, will proceed to pay on the claims exhibited in the chancery-office, in proportion to their respective amounts, all monies which he hath received as trustee of said **STEWART.**

**BENJAMIN HARRISON, Trustee of**  
**S. STEWARD, jun. an insolvent**  
debtor.

Annapolis, January 4, 1796.

### Thirty Dollars Reward.

**RAN** away in May last a negro man named **JOHN**, a carpenter, a black luty fellow, with a scar under one of his eyes, and on the 6th instant, eloped negro **BEN**, a small black fellow, with one of his fingers hurt by some accident. Whoever will deliver me the above negroes, or secures them in the Annapolis gaol, shall be paid the reward above, or **FIFTEEN DOLLARS** for either of them.

**BENNETT DARNALL, near Pig Point.**

January 21, 1796.

**LIST** of **LETTERS** remaining in the Post-Office, at Chaptico, if not taken up by the first day of April, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

**MESSRS. JACOB and JOSEPH MACCENEY,**

(2), Patuxent river.  
John Shanks, Esquire, Chaptico, St. Mary's.  
Bennett Aprice, Chaptico Forest, St. Mary's county.  
Capt. Robert Greenwell, Head of St. Clements Bay.  
Mr. Thomas A. Reeder, St. Mary's county, near Chaptico, Maryland.

Mr. Ign. Manning, Chaptico.

**JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, P. M.**

January 6, 1796.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in said county, called **The VENTURE ENLARGED**, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

**BENJAMIN RISTON.**

Anne-Arundel county, January 12, 1796.

**For SALE.**

By virtue of a decree of the honourable Chancery Court of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of Mrs. KIMBOLL, in Frederick-town, on Monday the 29th of February, instant,

**PART** of the real estate of JOHN DAVIDSON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to wit: Part of a tract of LAND called TASKER'S CHANCE, containing three hundred and fifty-four acres, more or less, of rich limestone land, lying in Frederick county, about two miles from Frederick-town, on the main road leading from said town to Lancaster.

There are about two hundred acres of cleared land under good fence, and the remainder exceeding well timbered. The cleared land is divided into six convenient fields, and upwards of thirty acres set in grass.

There are on said land a dwelling house, and some other out buildings, and two springs of valuable water near the house.

A further description of this land is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected those who are desirous of purchasing will view the same, previous to the day of sale.

At the same time will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, Five lots of LAND, being part of the aforesaid tract called TASKER'S CHANCE, containing forty-seven and one quarter acres, more or less, lying in the vicinity of Frederick-town, adjoining each other, and under good post and rail fencing, between the lots of said town and the land of Mr. LAWRENCE BREngle.

Also, a two story BRICK HOUSE, in Patrick-street, in said town, now in the tenure of ARTHUR SHAAFF, Esquire.

The terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money, with interest, within nine months; one other fourth, with interest, within fifteen months; one other fourth, with interest, within two years; and the residue, with interest, within three years from the time of sale, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

A deduction will be made for cash paid at the time of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said JOHN DAVIDSON are requested to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the first day of July next.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, } Trustees.  
TH. HARRIS, junior, }  
SAMUEL DUVALL, }  
Annapolis, February 12, 1796.

**JAMES PILCH,**

From LONDON,

Soap Boiler and Tallow Chandler,

**BEGS** leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has erected a MANUFACTORY in the house of Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS, formerly occupied by Mr. MEAGERS, where housekeepers and stores may be supplied at the very lowest price, mould candles 1/3, dipped 1/7, white soap 1/4, brown 1/5 soft four 1/6 per gallon.

N.B. The highest price given for TALLOW and ASHES, and all sorts of FAT.

Annapolis, February, 1796.

**Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.**

**WHEREAS** the State of Maryland has authorized us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz—1 Prize of	20,000	dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn tickets each	5,000		35,000
5 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		5,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the canal,			26,250

5847 Prizes, 175,000  
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000  
The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,  
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.  
LEWIS DEBLOIS,  
GEORGE WALKER,  
WM. M. DUNCANSON,  
THOMAS LAW,  
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of JOHN NORRIS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments, and those having claims to make them known, to MARTIN NORRIS, Administrator.  
Anne-Arundel county, West river, Jan. 1, 1796.

In CHANCERY, February 12, 1796.

*David Woolfe, against Mary Hayes, relict, and Jonathan Hayes, and others, heirs of Jonathan Hayes, deceased.*  
**THE** object of the bill is to obtain a decree for vesting in David Woolfe a complete legal title to two tracts of land, in Frederick county, called GOOD LUCK and ADDITION, which the deceased Jonathan Hayes, on the 15th day of October, 1792, contracted and bound himself to convey unto the said Woolfe, who hath (as he alleges) paid the whole of the purchase money; the bill states, that the defendant, Jonathan Hayes, doth not reside in this state, and is therefore out of the reach of the process of this court; it is, on application of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the eighteenth day of March next, to the intent that the said Jonathan Hayes may have notice of the filing of the bill, and of the object thereof, and may be wanted to appear here on or before the third Tuesday in July next, to show cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

**A** PERSON well qualified to conduct the business of a COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, coming with a good recommendation, will meet with encouragement, on application to the subscriber, clerk of Prince-George's.

JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Jun.  
Upper Marlborough, February 9, 1796.

**WENT** away, on the twenty-sixth day of December, a negro man who calls himself NED BROOKES, has one of his ears cropt, and a mark on his mouth, five feet six inches high, and about forty-five years of age; had on when he went away, a blue round jacket, and brown trousers and jacket; the rest of his cloaths unknown, as it is probable he may change them; he carried off with him a negro woman named HANNAH, about eighteen years of age, and five feet high, very black, shews a great deal of white in her eyes, has broad teeth and a burn on one of her feet; she had on a striped country cloth petticoat, patched with blue cloth, brown cotton jacket, and a pair of coarse shoes and stockings; she also took with her a white jacket and petticoat, a calico one, and a new hat; she is very handy about a house. I will give TEN DOLLARS reward if taken up in the county, and TWENTY DOLLARS if brought home; if out of the county FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and if brought home THIRTY; if out of the state THIRTY DOLLARS, and if brought home SIXTY.

February 13, 1796.

THOMAS LANE.

**NOTICE.**

To be SOLD, the following tracts of LAND;

**THE** tract whereon the late STEPHEN STEWARD, sen. lived, containing about 40 acres of land, situated on West river, the improvements consist of a good dwelling house, sufficient for a large family, a good kitchen, and every other necessary out houses; on the said tract is also the ship-yard, where the late Stephen Steward, sen. carried on his ship-building. Several other tracts of land, adjoining each other lying on Deep Creek, in the Swamp, containing upwards of 600 acres, with all necessary improvements thereon; one lot of land containing 49 acres, lying in the Swamp; one tract containing 87 acres; one tract containing 27 acres, the greatest part of it in timothy; two lots, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, one of 83 acres, the other 96 acres, all the above parcels of land lying in the neighbourhood of West river, and are valuable. One tract of land, lying near Herring Bay, containing 100 acres; one lot of ground, lying in Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, whereon is a good dwelling house. All the above lands are sold for the benefit of the creditors of the late Stephen Steward, sen. A liberal credit will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, on giving bond with good security, but no conveyance to be executed until the purchase money is paid. The title is unquestionable, the lands being sold under deeds from the heirs at law, and with the consent of the judgment creditors, and the surplus to be applied to the discharge of the late Stephen Steward, sen. his debts.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

West river, February 9, 1796.

**NOTICE,**

**THAT** St. James's Parish is now in want of a minister of the protestant episcopal church, and that the vestry of said parish will receive applications until Easter Monday next.

By order  
WILLIAM H. HALL, Reg.  
Anne-Arundel county, February 1, 1796.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,  
Price, One Dollar,

**The LAWS**  
OF  
**MARYLAND,**  
Passed November Session, 1795.

**STOP THIEVES.**  
**Six Pounds Reward.**

**RAN** away from the subscriber, this day, two negro men, each named WILL, one about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 22 years old, a slender, straight made, handsome fellow, light complexion; had on when he went away, a gray searought jacket, with blue cuffs, white halfthick trousers, a felt hat, and gray store stockings; took with him an old blue superfine cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, and old silk waistcoat, &c. The other about 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old, a strong well made fellow, has a downy curly look when spoken to, light complexion; had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket, waistcoat and breeches, much worn, white yarn stockings; but as they are artful cunning fellows, it is probable they may change their names and cloaths, and pass for free blacks, being well acquainted in Annapolis, but suppose they will make for Calvert county, as the first came from the mouth of Patuxent, St. Mary's, the other from Mr. John Ireland's, Bay side. Whoever takes up said negroes, and secures them, so that I get them again, shall be paid the reward above, or THREE POUNDS for either, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges, by

JOSEPH LEONARD.

N. B. These fellows may probably make for Baltimore.

Hill's Delight, February 9, 1796.

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M-DANIEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good clothing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man; FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

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

**WANTED,**  
Without Delay,

**A** STRONG, stout, substantial, and faithfully built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well seasoned white oak for the frame.—The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very handsome model.—If the craft or boat be well appraised it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printer.

March 23, 1795.

**WHEREAS** CHARLES COWLEY, late of this county, did, on or about the 30th day of January last, obtain from us two bonds for payment of £.300 and £.350 current money, being for the consideration of part of two tracts or parcels of land, BIRKHEAD'S ADVENTURE and HARRISON'S ENLARGEMENT, to which a title cannot be had, therefore we hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment of said bonds, or either of them, as they will not be paid.

CHARLES DRURY,  
WILLIAM DRURY.

Anne-Arundel county, January 1, 1796.

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber, in the month of May last, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty-one years of age, she took her only child with her, a handsome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is supposed she is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as she has been seen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and pass her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for securing the said woman and child, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795.

**An APPRENTICE**  
Wanted at this Office.

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

(List YEAR.)

**MA**

STOCKHO

LL possible the author there is no the life of dropped and pistol, and to publish, clear up that the regent, in returning from the very spot where the occasion, and distributed particularly careful not men's cloaths.

P A R I

Letters from Calais and missionaries are arrived from requesting the legislative grants lately driven to the weather, as wrecked perils to England; and to declare of non-compliance re the four French commiss voyage to Martinico.

In the sitting of the 23d provisionally agreed to approved of the suspension mains until the first Prair

The proposition, that general committee, brought and debates.—“How lo to last? (exclaimed Gen with the utmost anxiety pends the welfare of us all him to leave the tribune seconded it fell to the gro

Gironet proposed the nature, merchandise, and the nation, and not nee Adjourned for future conf The council came to a composed of five members a report on the fums whic the successions of emigran The amount of these millions.

In the sitting of the 29 the amnesty of the 4th Br persons confined in the r bels and Chouans alone shall be fabricated with tivity.

GLASGO

On Tuesday night one rain and snow, commence rained for many years without intermission till The Clyde suddenly over its height and extent, an than on any former per About noon, yesterday, t newly erected over the salt market, gave way

dash into the river; an the other three arches i somewhat singular that the waters on the fo which are still standing. house in the green, w the waters, and an imz belonging to the inhabita kettles, were mingled in part of the town was d 12 feet under water; an enour Burn inundated longer time and to a gre 7y of the oldest inhabita here, as well as in Brid from this devouring elem

Our intercourse with Paisley, Greenock, &c. the water on the road to ing in many places so de each were obliged liter The side of the bridge on the road to Hamilton lury to learn, that part on the Clyde, at Hamil considerably injured. height were only three Good in March, 1782.

PLYMOU

Yesterday evening gr Exeter, John Conner, r Accounts have been of the Newfoundland

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 10, 1796.

### STOCKHOLM, October 23.

ALL possible means are used to find out the authors of the conspiracy (which there is no doubt was designed) against the life of the regent; some words dropped by the villain who fired the pistol, and which it is thought best not to publish, clear up that matter; and it is certain that the regent, in returning from the castle, was to pass by the very spot where the officer was attacked, and that he was dressed in nearly the same uniform. The duke shewed great coolness and presence of mind upon the occasion, and distributed the guard himself. They are particularly careful not to let any one escape in women's cloaths.

### P A R I S, December 2.

Letters from Calais advise, that two English commissioners are arrived from Dover for the purpose of requesting the legislative body to treat the French emigrants lately driven to the French coast by stress of weather, as wrecked persons, and to send them back to England; and to declare at the same time, that in case of non-compliance reprisals should be used against the four French commissioners lately taken on their voyage to Martinico.

In the sitting of the 23d of November, the council provisionally agreed to a loan of three per cent. and approved of the suspension of the sale of national domains until the first Prairial.

The proposition, that the council be revoked into a general committee, brought on very violent objections and debates.—“How long is this general committee to last? (exclaimed Gennissieux) The public expects with the utmost anxiety a resolution, on which depends the welfare of us all.” Violent murmurs forced him to leave the tribune, and his motion not being seconded it fell to the ground.

Gironet proposed the immediate sale of all the furniture, merchandise, and other effects belonging to the nation, and not necessary for the public service. Adjourned for future consideration.

The council came to a resolution, that a committee, composed of five members, shall be appointed to make a report on the sums which accrue to the nation from the successions of emigrants.

The amount of these sums is stated to be 2000 millions.

In the sitting of the 29th the council declared, that the amnesty of the 4th Brumaire may be applied to all persons confined in the revolted departments, the rebels and Chouans alone excepted, and that money shall be fabricated with the utmost exertion and activity.

### GLASGOW, November 19.

On Tuesday night one of the severest storms of wind, rain and snow, commenced here which we have experienced for many years past, and which continued without intermission till the afternoon of yesterday.—The Clyde suddenly overflowed its banks to a prodigious height and extent, and committed greater ravages than on any former period within our recollection. About noon, yesterday, two arches of the Stone bridge, newly erected over the Clyde, opposite to the foot of the salt market, gave way, tumbling with a tremendous crash into the river; and by day light this morning, the other three arches had shared the same fate: it is somewhat singular that no visible impression is made by the waters on the foundation of the piers, all of which are still standing. The doors of the washing house in the green, were burst open by the weight of the waters, and an immense quantity of cloaths, belonging to the inhabitants, and of washing tubs and kettles, were mingled in the stream. The whole lower part of the town was deluged, and still remains several feet under water; and the reposed waters of Molendinar Burn inundated part of the Gallowgate for a longer time and to a greater depth, than in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Many of the inhabitants here, as well as in Bridegate, escaped with difficulty from this devouring element.

Our intercourse with the neighbouring towns of Paisley, Greenock, &c. was almost wholly obstructed: the water on the road to Greenock, in particular, being in many places so deep, that the horses in the mail coach were obliged literally to swim part of the way. The side of the bridge over the Calder, at Daldowie, on the road to Hamilton, is broken down, and we are sorry to learn, that part of the beautiful embankments on the Clyde, at Hamilton and Rusberglen farm are considerably injured. The waters at their greatest height were only three inches below the memorable flood in March, 1782.

### PLYMOUTH, November 28.

Yesterday evening arrived here the brig Mary, of Exeter, John Conner, master, from Malaga. Accounts have been received at Malaga, that many of the Newfoundland ships, with fish for the Medi-

terranean markets, had been captured by different French cruizers, and sent into Alicant and other ports in Spain: one of the ships was said to have a cargo of 6000 quintals of fish; many vessels also from Malaga and other places, with cargoes for England, have been taken by the French, and either sunk or burnt by them.

The treaty between the French and the Spaniards was published and read at Malaga three days before the Mary sailed from thence: it was received with a burst of acclamation by all ranks of people, and the most general rejoicing took place in consequence.

All the Spanish ports were immediately opened for the reception of French vessels, which operate very much to the prejudice of the British trade, by the French cruizers making those ports, in preference to their own, the places of general rendezvous.

Soon after the publication of the treaty, the Spaniards manifested their dislike of the English, by treating them with every sort of contempt, and expressing a wish that the British vessels about to sail from Malaga, might fall into the hands of the French.

The Mary touched at Cadiz, at which place the Censeur, of 74 guns, with 40 other ships and vessels, had arrived, all prizes to the squadron under the command of admiral Richery, which squadron was also at that port consisting of six sail of the line, four frigates and three brigs.

### L O N D O N, November 23.

Dispatches of which the following are copies and an extract, have been this day received by the right honourable Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from vice-admiral Sir G. K. Elphinston, K. B. and major-generals Alured Clarke and J. H. Craig.

#### Cape-town, September 23.

SIR,  
My letters from St. Salvador, by the Chatham brig, will have acquainted you of our leaving that place. I have now to inform you that all the India Company's ships, having troops on board, arrived off the Cape of Good Hope on the 3d, and entered Simon's Bay on the 4th inst. where I found the admiral in possession of the harbour, and major-general Craig at Muizenberg, a post of importance about 6 miles on the road to this place, with a corps composed of seamen and mariners from the fleet, six companies of the 78th regiment that came in it, and a detachment of the India Company's troops from St. Helena, amounting in all to about 1900 men; and the enemy who had peremptorily rejected all negotiation, in a state of active hostility against us. Under these circumstances it became necessary to endeavour to effect the execution of our orders without loss of time; I therefore, in conjunction with and aided by the admiral, disembarked the regiments, artillery, and necessary stores, and forwarded them to the advanced post as fast as possible.

[Here follows the march of the British soldiery, on the 14th, from Muizenberg to the post of Wynberg, where general Clarke remarks that the enemy were in force, with nine pieces of cannon, and had determined as he was told to make serious resistance.]

The general then observes, that finding themselves so pressed by us, and at the same time alarmed at the appearance of commodore Blanket with 3 ships the admiral had detached into Table Bay to cause a diversion on that side, of which they were very jealous, they retired with the loss of a few men.

I determined to halt for the night in the position I found myself, which proved favourable for the purpose; with the intention of prosecuting my march at day light next morning. In this situation an officer arrived with a flag and letter from governor Sluysken, asking a cessation for 24 hours, to arrange and offer proposals for surrendering the town; but I did not think it prudent to grant more than 24 hours, in which time every thing was settled agreeable to the articles of capitulation that I have the honour to enclose, whereby the regular troops that formed the garrison became prisoners of war, and his majesty is put into the full possession of the town and colony.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

ALURED CLARKE.

P. S. The quantity of ordnance, ammunition, naval, and other stores that we find here, is very considerable. The regular troops made prisoners of war, amount 1600 of which are of the regiment of Gordon, and the rest principally of the corps of artillery.

Total return of killed and wounded under general Clarke—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file wounded.

Under general Craig—5 rank and file killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 1 drummer, 37 rank and file wounded—5 rank and file missing.

Nov. 25. Tuesday an address was read by commissioner Proby, at his office in Chatham dock-yard, to all classes of workmen of that dock-yard, intended to be sent to his majesty, congratulating him on his late escape from assassination, and to be signed by all be-

longing to the yard; but from some cause, the greatest part of the above workmen, in number about 1100 or 1200, assembled on Wednesday morning, in the rope-house, and refused signing it. The commissioner and officers of the yard acquainted them there was no occasion for them to act contrary to their inclination, but wished them to go about their respective duties, which they did not; and in the afternoon nearly the whole absented themselves, and went to Rochester, to sign the petition against the bills now depending in parliament.

Nov. 30. The dukes de Choiseul and Montmorency are in prison at Calais, taken on board one of the transports lately driven on shore.

One of the ministerial paraphrasists, full fraught with that cool, kind, and christian spirit which so patiently and philosophically bears the misfortunes and distresses of others, says, that the present high price of candles will make no material difference, but rather be a saving to those who will adopt his method, which is, to burn only two candles where they were wont to burn four, and where they have been accustomed to two, only one. He farther hints, by adopting this economical method in quatern leaves, no little saving may be made in the article of bread. This is very kind and good advice; we wish to extend the system still farther, and to see it brought forward in the shape of an order of council directed to all placemen, pensioners, commissaries, contractors, government agents, brokers, &c. &c. in short, to every man, ecclesiastic or laic, who receives public money or emolument to the amount of 5000l. a year, for which he does nothing—

“That his majesty, taking into his most serious consideration the distress of the people, arising from the exorbitant price of provisions and all the other necessities of life, by and with the advice of his privy council, has thought fit to order and enjoin, and does hereby strictly order and enjoin, all and every the persons coming under the descriptions aforesaid, to confine themselves to one half their usual consumption of provisions and other articles of necessary use to the poor, for the ten months next ensuing, on pain of being deprived of their places, pensions, and emoluments aforesaid.”

Monsieur the count d'Artois, who arrived on Thursday evening at Spithead on board the Jason frigate, will remain on board until government shall have determined where he is to reside.—The emigrant regiments returned from Isle Dieu are to go into cantonments at Southampton. Therefore, general Doyle remains in that island with the British troops under his orders, who are not to embark until after all the ordnance and ammunition is safely shipped on board the transports destined to convey them back to England.

French Emigrants.—Misfortune seems to pursue these unhappy men, and destruction unceasing to await them. The emigrant corps in British pay were among the earliest embarkation of troops from Germany, coming home in consequence of the peace between France and Hanover. The late storms have driven them on the coast of France, as stated in the following letter from an officer on board the Carysfort, dated “Spithead, Nov. 17.”—A worse fate their greatest enemies cannot wish them!

“We are just arrived here, after two months spell up the Elbe, and a most melancholy passage we have experienced. It blew very hard, and was so dark, that we narrowly escaped being driven on shore on the coast of Calais. But I, with transports under our convoy, had come off as well as we did; for, out of 24 sail, no more than eleven are arrived. Four we saw on shore, without a probability of their being saved; and what adds to their misfortune, they were filled with emigrant troops, of whom, those who had any chance of escaping the waves, only prolonged their existence for a worse fate. We reckon about 1000 people must have perished; amongst whom are Le duc de Choiseul and colonel Dillamour, the two emigrant commanders. The loss of troops and artillery horses is likewise estimated at 800!”

A letter from Dover, dated “Nov. 17,” confirms the intelligence of this disaster, in the following words!—

“Several passengers landed this morning from the Two Sisters, capt. Schousted, from Calais; by this vessel we have received the intelligence, that, on Saturday morning last, three English transports from Embden, with about 600 foreign troops on board, amongst whom were a number of emigrants, ran on shore at Calais. About 200 are supposed to be drowned by the violence of the sea. Several emigrants jumped overboard, and were drowned, to escape falling into the hands of their countrymen.”

A letter from Calais of the 16th instant, contains the following addition to this melancholy intelligence:—“Last week we had six colliers on fire in this harbour. Their captains and crews were allowed to take with them all their personal property and cabin furniture, and were conveyed into private houses, and four days afterwards were sent back to England. On Saturday morning, at day break, 3 ships came on shore

with troops; they prove to be Hanoverians and emigrants, and were part of a fleet, 70 in number, bound from Hamburg to Portsmouth; one of these vessels is supposed to be totally lost, with every soul on board; the second lost 50 men and 40 horses; the third lost but little. On board these vessels were about 700 men, French and Hanoverians, and near 50 distinguished emigrants, among whom are the duke de Choiseul and M. de Montmorency. It was a shocking sight to see so many fellow creatures perishing, and not to be able to save them, on account of the high sea. The lands are covered with corpses and dead horses. Had darkness continued for half an hour longer, half the fleet would have been on shore. Three or four more were on shore, but got off and saved themselves; many women were with the troops."

Dec. 2. The Mediterranean merchant ships captured along with the Censeur man of war, were all carried into Cadiz, to the number of forty-one. The Censeur lost about nine or ten men killed. The French men of war, had no troops on board. Only two ships were permitted to enter Cadiz harbour; the rest rode in the bay. Arrangements were made for the exchange of all the prisoners by the English and French commissioners; and the cartel ship, the Constat Trader, of London, with 480 men on board, was permitted to sail to Gibraltar, under condition that she should bring back an equal number of French; but the English sailors, it is alleged, broke the cartel, and carried the vessel into Ilfracomb.

Dec. 4. The plague has raged with such violence in Smyrna and Scavonia, that only a few people being left in the towns of Iliak and Irak, those places are to be totally destroyed by fire.

Private letters from Paris by the last conveyance, give some clue to the measures which are to be adopted; and we were yesterday told by a gentleman who is better informed than almost any man in his country of the French affairs, that the principal point on which the committees depend for the restoration of public credit, is by re-establishing all the old mercantile corporate bodies, and companies, on whose credit, assisted by the mortgage of all the national lands and properties yet unsold, they hope to be able to issue a new paper currency, which may have a general circulation. As it cannot be denied that there still remain in France persons of property and respectability in the mercantile line, who would be flattered by seeing the principles of the new government so favourable to trade, and the renewal of old established charters, it is impossible to say, whether the French may not succeed in a certain degree to raise a temporary credit, so as to be able to carry on their affairs a little while longer.

Dec. 5. Among the instances of gallantry and loyalty displayed by the French noblesse in the course of the revolution, the following is of a description entirely new, and reminds us of the days of ancient chivalry. Madame de Benne, of a distinguished family in lower Normandy, made the campaign of 1792 with her husband, in one of the Norman companies.

After the retreat of the duke of Brunswick, she entered as a volunteer into the infantry of the legion of Damas, in the pay of Great-Britain. Her husband having been killed in 1793, fighting by her side, the commander of that corps endeavoured to persuade her to quit the profession of arms, and the prince stadtholder offered her a pension to live upon in the Netherlands. Her reply was, that having taken up arms in defence of her religion and her king, she could not lay them down at a time when the desire of avenging the death of her husband afforded her an additional motive to proceed in a military career. Possessed of these heroic sentiments, she made the campaigns of 1794 and 1795, respected by the whole regiment on account of the decency and propriety of her conduct, and admired for the intrepid courage which always led her to the most dangerous post. Madame de Benne followed her regiment in the expedition to Quiberon, and was taken prisoner on the 22d of last July, but escaped just before she was to be shot, although her sex was known to her judges. She reached London last Thursday in the utmost distress, having no cloaths, but a drummer's jacket, and two coarse woollen petticoats; no recommendation but certificates of her heroic conduct; and no resource but in the generosity of some of her countrymen.

#### BERMUDA, January 9.

Wednesday arrived the schooner Charlotte, Wainright, from Barbadoes and Turk's Island. The former place she left the 10th December, and brings accounts that the reinforcements for the West-Indies, after beating some time in the Channel, had returned into Plymouth. The Charlotte was chased into Turk's Island by an English 64 gun ship.

Arrived here this week, the retaken Jamaica outward bound ships Dunmore and Bellona, from Aux-Cayes, bound for the Chesapeake; also the armed American schooner Robert, from Guadaloupe to Baltimore, all prizes to his majesty's ships Resolution and Cleopatra.

Arrived here the schooner Nancy, Perinchief, from Charleston, and the sloop Abigail, Davenport, at Georgetown, before the Nancy sailed.

The sloop Ambuscade, Mercer, which arrived here with dispatches from Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, is seized for breach of the laws of trade.

Jan. 23. Arrived on Monday the privateer Hezekiah, with the following prizes from Guadaloupe, viz. bark Susanna, brig Lady Washington, and schooner Hope-for-Peace.

#### PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Just as the Philadelphia Gazette was going to press, the editor received the following interesting intelligence

from captain Stetson, this day arrived from Lisbon, which place he left the 24th December, viz.—That colonel Humphreys had announced to him, in company with a number of American captains, that the French had recrossed the Rhine to the eastward, and had gained a complete victory over the Austrian army.

March 3. Captain Pedin, of the brig Sea Nymph, from St. Bartholomews, which he left the 3d February, says, that previous to his sailing, he was informed that 5000 troops from England had arrived at Barbadoes.

#### CHARLESTON, February 1.

The merchants in this city having furnished captain Kalteisen, commandant of Fort Johnston, with a fund to provide signals by which information may be given to the city of what vessels appear in the offing—on Saturday last, at 12 o'clock, he hoisted a flag-staff to the eastward of the one on which the flag of the fort is usually hoisted, and displayed the different signal colours thereon until sun down. We understand that a new set of signals is to be made out, which will be far more complete and expressive than those hitherto hoisted.

Feb. 2. Accounts are received by the ship Elisabeth, from Bourdeaux, that Manheim surrendered to the Austrians early in December. The garrison was said to consist of upwards of six thousand troops.

The latest letters in town from London say, that there is great probability of peace being concluded between England and France in the course of this winter; accounts from Bourdeaux favour this opinion.

Feb. 11. Capt. Kollock of the ship Harmony, informs us, that the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, sailed on the 14th ult. for England, under convoy of the Penelope frigate, and two sloops of war.

That off the Metanles on the 31st ult. he saw them and counted 48 sail, exclusive of the convoy, most of them large three decked ships.

They were dogged by two small French privateers. Just before he sailed, a large ship with 700 hogheads of sugar on board, was cut out of Salt River by a small French privateer, but was retaken, the privateer escaping.

Marital law was still in force there, a peace with the Maroons having not yet been effected.

They had not heard in Jamaica of the arrival in any part of the West-Indies, of the fleet with troops, from either England or Ireland.

Capt. Kollock supposes that the homeward Jamaica fleet are off this port.

Feb. 13. Yesterday arrived schooner Carmagnole, Silvester, from a cruise; sloop Union, Hards, Jamaica, 22 days; schooner Hawk, Willard, Maribou, 38; brig Christiana, Richardson, Savanna, 5; sloop Maryann, Graves, Providence, R. I. 15; schooner Two Sisters, Thomas, Beaufort, N. C. 4.

During her cruise, the schooner Carmagnole captured an English brig loaded with cotton, and a schooner loaded with sugar, which she carried into the Havanna.

The Carmagnole spoke a French privateer, which informed her that the General Laveaux had captured an English ship richly laden, from Europe, and had carried her into Port-de-Paix.

Feb. 16. Yesterday arrived the sloop Defiance, Chase, Nixonton, (N. C.) 9 days; schooner Paragon, Price, New-York, 9 days; schooner Harriott, Webb, Havana, 13 days; brig Harriott, Andrews, Savanna, 5 days; ship Hope, Stevens, Guadaloupe, 24 days; sloop Maryland, Briggs, Petit Guave, 22 days.

Captain Stevens left Guadaloupe on the 22d of January last. At that date no accounts had been received of the arrival of a fleet from England, at any of the windward islands. Reports from those islands stated that a large number of troops were looked for daily; and that their first object, after their arrival, would be an attack on Guadaloupe. Visior Hughes had received early intelligence from France of this intended attack. In consequence thereof he had been indefatigable in putting the island in a respectable state of defence. Forts had been constructed at every place where it was possible for the enemy to land; and he had from 15 to 20,000 well disciplined men to oppose them. It was reported in Guadaloupe that Visior Hughes intended, if the British fleet did not soon arrive, to make a descent on Martinico.

On the 9th instant, in lat. 30 deg. 30 min. N. long. 80, captain Stevens passed a fleet of 50 or 60 sail from Jamaica. He was brought to by a sloop of war: after an examination of his papers, he was permitted to proceed on his voyage.

#### BALTIMORE, March 7.

By captain Jameon, who arrived in the southern stage yesterday morning, from Norfolk, we learn, that a vessel had arrived there on Saturday, the 30th ult. in a short passage from Antigua, but last from Barbadoes, and brought information, that part of the British fleet, with about 6000 men, had arrived at the latter place; and that the remainder had gone down to attack Guadaloupe. This intelligence, capt. Jameon assures us, he received from the captain of the above mentioned vessel. Whether it be true or not, we cannot pretend to determine; but it appears to be at least a confirmation of that brought by captain Pedin—vide Philadelphia head.

From the Gazette of the United States, dated March 3. Boston Centinel received by this day's mail, contains the following:

In the last Centinel we gave the cream of the latest European intelligence. Since then the expected vessel from Rotterdam, has arrived.—Her accounts confirm in some degree the disasters of the Austrians on the Rhine; but by no means give colour to the inflated letter, said to be from Bourdeaux.

Extra of a letter from Elkton, dated the 22d February.

"On Thursday last a dreadful fire took place near this village.—The merchant mill, saw mill, and oil mill, of colonel Henry Hollingsworth, together with the carding and spinning machines of a new woollen cloth manufactory (with a large quantity of wool) were burnt down. The fire was supposed to take from the flue of the oil mill; the workmen of the factory were absent at the time, and the few hands remaining about the works were incompetent to extinguish the flames, which got to some height before discovered. The loss of property to colonel Hollingsworth, as an individual, is very great; and the check occasioned thereby to this laudable (though infant) cloth manufactory, supported by the colonel and a few of the patriotic gentlemen of Elkton, is truly to be regretted. Several pieces manufactured there this winter, are equal to any second cloth imported from Europe."

#### From a London Magazine. MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Sir William Hamilton has transmitted to the royal society, an account of the dreadful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in June and July 1795. At this time the lava issuing by different fountains from mouths formed in the side of the mountain, rushed in a torrent of half a mile wide, and from 12 to 40 feet high, through the middle of the town of Torredel Greco, destroying the houses and vineyards in its progress, and forming a new promontory, 24 feet high, and extending 266 feet into the sea. The inhabitants of the town, 18,000 in number, all except about 15, escaped the conflagration. He then proceeds to relate the following curious anecdote.

"Five or six old nuns were taken out of a convent in this manner, on the 16th of June, and carried over the red hot lava, as I was informed by the friar who assisted them; and who told me, that their stupidity was such as not to have been the least alarmed or sensible of their danger; he found one upwards of 90 years of age, actually warming herself at a point of red hot lava, which touched the window of her cell, and which she said was very comfortable; and though now apprised of their danger, they were still very unwilling to leave the convent in which they had been shut up almost from their infancy, their ideas being as limited as the space they inhabited.

"Having desired them to pack up whatever they had that was most valuable, they all loaded themselves with biscuits and sweetmeats, and it was but by accident that the friar discovered that they had left a sum of money behind them, which he recovered for them, and these nuns are now in a convent at Naples."

How powerful is the influence of habit! We have read of a man, who after 70 years confinement in the dungeons of the Bastille, expressed similar regret at the moment of his release!

March 8. The Spanish treaty lately negotiated is now before the senate of the United States, and is such, we understand, as to do honour to the negotiator, and to the administration. It provides for a free navigation to the Mississippi, on such conditions, however, as, if we are rightly informed, will to deprive us of that great boon, from the operation of the British treaty. The above we collect chiefly from common report, and cannot therefore vouch for its positive accuracy, but have some reason to believe it not very far from the truth.

The treaty with Algiers is also before the same tribunal. Rumour states it as not so favourable. So far as it goes to the release of our citizens so long in cruel confinement there, the sums paid cannot be regretted; but it is feared that as its fulfilment on the part of Algiers is not guaranteed by any European nation, it may be broken and prove a trap for many of our enterprising mariners.

The last news from Cape-Francois, is by no means agreeable, and it is to be feared that the division of the chiefs will give rise to some violent commotions through the obstinacy of the parties.

General Laveaux being of opinion that he could more easily cover the great charges occasioned by the daily expenses, wanted to issue a paper money. The scheme did not meet the success which he expected; a man by the name of Rodrigue opposed it very violently. During that discussion, the whites ran the greatest risks; but the project having been totally opposed, the consequence has been that general Laveaux saw himself under the necessity of yielding to the general wish of the inhabitants of that town.

Yet we learn that he is gone to Borgne, and the motives of his journey are not known.

It was with as much pleasure as eagerness we gave the news we had from that place three months since. But it seems that hemisphere cannot enjoy a pure sky: we fear much that the storm which seems to threaten that unfortunate town will burst on those unhappy whites, who were either courageous enough to stay there, or have been compelled by circumstances to return to that place. [Gazette Francaise.]

Copy of an original letter, taken up at sea, enclosed in a bottle, and handed us by Mr. George Sinclair, mate of the schooner Estau, captain Stran, on his passage bound out.

"Bogtze Keys, 15th August, 1795. "This is to inform any poor unfortunate ship's crew, that may be cast away upon this island, that on the 13th day of this month, we sailed from L'Anceveas, in the schooner Flying-fish, bound to Charleston. On the 13th at 12 o'clock, we ran ashore here, and in one hour's time the vessel bilged. We got our boat out, and the next morning got safe on shore. We made different trials to procure water, but in vain. We attempted to go off to the wreck, but could not for want of oars. One of our people named James

Tracy, died thro' fatigue, concluded, to proceed to with a small sail and two people are.

"This letter being subscribed and published in the N. B. We left two us."

#### Annapolis,

Oliver Ellsworth, of Co. justice of the United States, Culsting resigned.

By virtue of a decree of the of Maryland, I shall E. at Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 4th of

THAT valuable tract of property of BENJAMIN county, deceased, supposed and six hundred acres, lying and within twelve or fifteen this property will be sold giving bond with approval money, one half to be paid year, and the other half years from the day of sale.

It is ordered by the debtors of the said Benjamin due their claims, with th of, to the chancellor, with of sale of said land.

WILLIAM

To be SOLD, by order day the first day of A station, near Pig-Point.

THE personal estate of deceased, consisting of cattle, horses and household furniture.

WILLIAM

All persons having desired to bring them in, desired to pay. Anne-Arundel county

Pursuant to an order of Arundel county, will SALE, on Tuesday the first fair day, at the HEWWOOD, deceased.

THE personal estate of horses, cattle, tobacco, and household furniture at 10 o'clock. on the day of sale.

JOHN

At the same time THE personal property of late of Anne-A fitting of one horse, some hold furniture.

JOHN

All persons having Stevens are requested and those indebted are March 7, 1796.

Agreeably to a decree EXPOSED to SALE on Saturday the 2 o'clock.

THE dwelling house of WILLIAM HANSON, the dwelling house of be notified on the day.

BURTON

NOTICE is here tends to petition Arundel county for a the lines of the following line of a tract of land also the fifth line of a GREAT PARK, and called LOCKWOOD'S P adjoining to the lands heirs of AARON PARK of the said lands are lands in the possession THOMAS

March 7, 1796.

TAKEN up by living near Bl horse COLT, about old the entuing spring and one hind foot w again on proving prop

TAKEN up on BATTEAU, on the inside of he The owner thereof is Calvert county, M

Tracy, died thro' fatigue. We held a council, and concluded, to proceed to Auckland's Key in our boat, with a small sail and two paddles. The names of the people are,

"Thomas Bailey, master,  
"James Duncomb, mate,  
"Benj. Parker, merchant,  
"Stephen Levy, and  
"Samuel Meica, sailors.

"This letter being found, we wish it to be transcribed and published in the news-papers.  
"N. B. We left two hogs and two goats behind us."

### Annapolis, March 10.

Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, is appointed chief justice of the United States, in the room of William Cushing resigned.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, I shall EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, on Monday the 4th of April next,

**T**HAT valuable tract of LAND, late the property of BENJAMIN BROOKES, late of said county, deceased, supposed to contain between five and six hundred acres, lying near Upper Marlborough, and within twelve or fifteen miles of the federal city; this property will be sold on a credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, one half to be paid, with interest, within one year, and the other half, with interest, within two years from the day of sale.

It is ordered by the decree aforesaid, that the creditors of the said Benjamin Brookes, deceased, do produce their claims, with the vouchers and proofs thereof, to the chancellor, within six months from the day of sale of said land.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Trustee.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, on Friday the first day of April, at the subscriber's plantation, near Pig-Point, for READY MONEY,

**T**HE personal estate of CHARLES COWLEY, deceased, consisting of five negroes, the stock of cattle, hogs and hogs, crop of tobacco, and household furniture.

WILLIAM COWLEY, Administrator.

All persons having claims against the deceased are desired to bring them in, and all persons indebted are desired to pay.  
W. C.  
Anne-Arundel county, March 10, 1796.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 22d inst. if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late plantation of WILLIAM HENWOOD, deceased,

**T**HE personal estate of the deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, and household furniture. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN BURTON, Administrator.

At the same time and place will be SOLD, **T**HE personal property of JOHN STEVENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of one horse, some sheep, hogs, rye, and household furniture.

JOHN BURTON, Administrator with the will annexed.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Stevens are requested to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make payment.  
March 7, 1796.

Agreeably to a decree of the court of chancery will be EXPOSED to SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 26th of March, instant, at 10 o'clock,

**T**HE dwelling house and lot, and a variety of household goods, belonging to the estate of WILLIAM HANSON, deceased. The sale will be at the dwelling house of the subscriber. The terms will be notified on the day of sale.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Trustee.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next April court of Anne-Arundel county for a commission to mark and bound the lines of the following tracts of land, viz. the fifth line of a tract of land called BARWELL'S PURCHASE, also the fifth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S GREAT PARK, and the fourth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S PARK, they being contiguous and adjoining to the land now the property of the minor heirs of AARON PARISH, deceased; all the other lines of the said lands are contiguous to and adjoining the lands in the possession of the subscriber.

THOMAS MORRIS, of THOMAS.

March 7, 1796.

**T**AKEN up as a stray by ROBERT REYNOLDS, living near Elk-Ridge Landing, a dark brown horse COLT, about twelve hands high, three years old the ensuing spring, has a star and snip in his face, and one hind foot white. The owner may be known again on proving property and paying charges.

**T**AKEN up on the shore of Chesapeake Bay a BATTEAU, about fifteen feet long, marked on the inside of her stern SWIFT of BALTIMORE. The owner thereof is requested to make application to  
RICHARD IRELAND.  
Calvert county, March 6, 1796.

On Saturday the 9th day of April next, I shall EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of Mr. BRISCOE, in Elkton,

**T**HAT valuable tract of land called the WIDOW'S LOT, situated on the Susquehanna canal, about four miles above the town of Chesapeake, containing, by patent, 800 acres; this land is said to be of the first quality, but as it is supposed no one will purchase without viewing it previous to the day of sale, it will be unnecessary to give any further description. This property will be sold on a credit to the first of December next; one third of the purchase money may be paid in deferred stock of the United States, the other two thirds in certificates issued by the state of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States; the interest in specie only. Bond with approved security to be given on the day of sale.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent for the State of Maryland.

February 22, 1796.

Will be SOLD, on Monday the twenty-first day of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

**T**HE subscriber's dwelling PLANTATION, situated in Prince-George's county, seven miles from Snowden's Iron Works, eight from Queen-Anne, and sixteen from Bladensburg, most beautifully situated on Patuxent river, containing one hundred and sixty acres, eight of which are supposed to be as heavy timbered land as any in the county, about twelve acres of meadow land, with a never failing springs thereon, some of which are near the dwelling house; it has a very valuable mill seat on it, and a considerable quantity of small grain sown thereon, some of which is of the forward kind of wheat, a new dwelling house twenty-eight feet long, and sixteen feet broad, hip roofed, and other necessary out houses. At the same time will be sold, a considerable quantity of Indian corn, corn fodder, cows, hogs, horses, plantation utensils, &c. Any person inclinable to purchase the land may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, who now dwells thereon. The terms of sale are for CASH only.

WILLIAM STEUART.

February 15, 1796.

### A HOUSEKEEPER

Wanted on hire in this City.

**A** HOUSEKEEPER who understands her business, and who can come well recommended for her industry, economy, and integrity; to such an one liberal wages will be given—Inquire of the printers of this paper.  
Annapolis, February 22, 1796.

**T**HE subscriber hereby gives notice, that the two HOUSES and LOTS, in the city of Annapolis, formerly occupied by Mrs. ONNER WILKINS, are for sale. The terms may be known by application to Messrs. ZACHARIAH and LEWIS DUVAL.  
HENRY DAVIDGE.

February 8, 1796.

### HIGH FLYER,

**W**ILL stand to cover mares this season, at South river ferry, four miles from Annapolis. The particulars will be inserted in March.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN CONTEE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. I hope proper attention will be paid to this notice, as it will relieve the executor from pursuing very disagreeable measures.  
R. A. CONTEE.

January 29, 1796.

**T**HIS is give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of GIBBOROUGH MANOR, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JOHN ADDISON, Junior.

February 8, 1796.

### TO BE SOLD,

**A** LARGE and commodious three story brick DWELLING-HOUSE in this city, an excellent stand for the mercantile business, and well calculated for a family.—Inquire of the PRINTERS.

N. B. A pleasing credit will be given to the purchaser.  
Annapolis.

**H**AVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.  
BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795.

### To be SOLD,

**A** COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in a pleasant part of this city.—Apply to the PRINTERS.  
Annapolis.

### For SALE,

**A** N elegant PHAETON, built on the most fashionable construction, with a set of the best London plated HARNESS. The carriage is in no manner injured. Apply to the printers hereof.

### Take Notice,

**T**HE subscribers, by their joint petition, intend to apply to Frederick county court, at their next March term, for a commission, as well to mark and bound the whole tract of land called the HORSE, formerly lying in Prince-George's county, now Frederick county, as their particular parts thereof, and to mark and bound also the refurvey called the HORSE, as well as their particular parts thereof, lying formerly in Prince-George's county, now in Frederick county; and also that particular part of a tract or parcel of land called PART OF THE HORSE, as deeded, conveyed, and passed by the late Mr. Richard Bennett to the late Mr. John Darnall and Mary his wife, in tail, for eight hundred twenty-three acres of land, more or less, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the records of Prince-George's county, Maryland.

JOHN DARNALL,  
HENRY DARNALL,  
THOMAS DARNALL.

January 29, 1796.

### Six Dollars Reward.

**S**TAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 19th January, living about two miles from South river ferry, and one mile and a half from South river church, one sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, has no brand, she has a kind of a roan mane and tail, and has no other white about her only one white spot behind her left ear.

Also a small black HORSE, about thirteen hands high, with a small blaze in his face, a snip on his nose, and his tail lately bobbed and shod before, his sides a little rubbed with the traces. Whoever takes up the said creatures shall receive the above reward, paid by me,

EDWARD STEUART.

**R**AN away, on the 11th of September last, a small negro man named JERRY, about five feet five or six inches high, appears to be religious and about thirty years of age, of a yellowish complexion, has lost some of his foreteeth, and has some wheels on his belly, a round face, a tolerable flat nose, a broad mouth, short neck, small legs, and sometimes a stammer in his speech, he understands plantation business, is a shoemaker, and knows something of carpenters work; it is uncertain what cloaths he has with him; it is likely he has changed his name, and may pass for a free man, or has a forged pass and will attempt to go to Baltimore or George-town, or escape to Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD, paid by  
SAMUEL DARE.  
Calvert county, January 16, 1796.

**A**LL persons indebted to the subscribers for dealings with JOHN READ MAGRUDER and SONS, are desired to make payment, their partnership being dissolved this day, those having claims are requested to bring them in for settlement.

JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Sen.  
JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Jun.  
JAMES ALEXANDER MAGRUDER.

Upper Marlborough, January 1, 1796.

**T**HE creditors of STEPHEN STEWARD, junior, prior to his obtaining an act of insolvency, are desired to take notice, that the subscriber, on the third Monday in February next, at the house of Mr. WHARFE, in the city of Annapolis, will proceed to pay on the claims exhibited in the chancery-office, in proportion to their respective amounts, all monies which he hath received as trustee of said STEWARD.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Trustee of S. STEWARD, jun. an insolvent-debtor.  
Annapolis, January 4, 1796.

### Thirty Dollars Reward.

**R**AN away in May last a negro man named JOHN, a carpenter, a black luffy fellow, with a scar under one of his eyes, and on the 6th instant, eloped negro BEN, a small black fellow, with one of his fingers hurt by some accident. Whoever will deliver me the above negroes, or secures them in the Annapolis goal, shall be paid the reward above, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS for either of them.

BENNETT DARNALL, near Pig Point.  
January 21, 1796.

**L**IST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, at Chaptico, if not taken up by the first day of April, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

**M**ESSRS. JACOB and JOSEPH MACCENEY, (2), Patuxent river.  
John Shanks, Esquire, Chaptico, St. Mary's.  
Bennett Aprice, Chaptico Forest, St. Mary's county.  
Capt. Robert Greenwell, Head of St. Clements Bay.  
Mr. Thomas A. Reeder, St. Mary's county, near Chaptico, Maryland.  
Mr. Igns. Manning, Chaptico.

JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, P. M.  
January 6, 1796.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in said county, called THE VENTURE ENLARGED, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

BENJAMIN RISTON.  
Anne-Arundel county, January 12, 1796.

THE creditors of JOHN ALEXANDER, late hatter in Port-Tobacco, are desired to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, living near Beau-town, in Charles county, on or before the 20th day of March next, that a dividend of the effects of the deceased may be made as soon as possible thereafter.

WILLIAM HAYS, sen. for  
RACHEL ALEXANDER, now HAYS,  
Administratrix.  
Charles county, February 29, 1796.

WHEREAS by an act of the last general assembly visitors were appointed to superintend, as visitors, the property and regulation of Anne-Arundel county Free School, at the Head of South river, Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 15th of March they intend to meet on the premises, or the first fair day thereafter, for the purpose of receiving proposals from any person or persons who may be qualified as a teacher in said school, or otherwise, on the same day, to rent it to the highest bidder, on terms made known on the day. The meeting will be held at eleven o'clock.

Per order,  
THOMAS SELLMAN, Clk.

February 22, 1796.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living at South river ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, a red COW, about five or six years old, marked with a crop and slit in each ear, and has some white on her belly and the end of her tail. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

JASPER EDWARD TILLY.  
March 1, 1796.

In CHANCERY, February 16, 1796.  
ORDERED, That the sales made on the 22d day of December last, by THOMAS CONTEE BOWIE, trustee, as stated in his report, of two tracts of land, called TURNER, and part of BEANE'S PASTURE, and a lot of ground in Nottingham, the property of FIELDER BOWIE, deceased, be approved, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the first Tuesday in May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 20th day of March next.

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

JAMES PILCH,  
From LONDON,  
Soap Boiler and Tallow Chandler,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has erected a MANUFACTORY in the house of Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS, formerly occupied by Mr. MEAGERS, where housekeepers and stores may be supplied at the very lowest price, mould candles 1/6, dipped 1/7, white soap 1/4, brown 1/5, soft soap 1/6 per gallon.

N. B. The highest price given for TALLOW and ASHES, and all sorts of FAT.  
Annapolis, February, 1796.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz—1 Prize of	20,000	dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn } tickets each	5,000		35,000
5 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		5,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the canal,			26,250

5847 Prizes, 175,000  
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000  
The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,  
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.  
LEWIS DEBLOIS,  
GEORGE WALKER,  
WM. M. DUNCANSON,  
THOMAS LAW,  
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN NORRIS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments, and those having claims to make them known, to MARTIN NORRIS, Administrator.  
Anne-Arundel county, West river, Jan. 8, 1796.

In CHANCERY, February 12, 1796.

David Woolfe, against Mary Hayes, relict, and Jonathan Hayes, and others, heirs of Jonathan Hayes, deceased.  
THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for vesting in David Woolfe a complete legal title to two tracts of land, in Frederick county, called GOOD LUCK and ADDITION, which the deceased Jonathan Hayes, on the 15th day of October, 1792, contracted and bound himself to convey unto the said Woolfe, who hath (as he alleges) paid the whole of the purchase money; the bill states, that the defendant, Jonathan Hayes, doth not reside in this state, and is therefore out of the reach of the process of this court; it is, on application of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the eighteenth day of March next, to the intent that the said Jonathan Hayes may have notice of the filing of the bill, and of the object thereof, and may be warned to appear here on or before the third Tuesday in July next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

A PERSON well qualified to conduct the business of a COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, coming with a good recommendation, will meet with encouragement, on application to the subscriber, clerk of Prince-George's.

JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Jun.  
Upper Marlborough, February 9, 1796.

WENT away, on the twenty-sixth day of December, a negro man who calls himself NED BROOKES, has one of his ears cropt, and a mark on his mouth, five feet six inches high, and about forty-five years of age; had on when he went away, a blue round jacket, and brown trousers and jacket; the rest of his cloaths unknown, as it is probable he may change them; he carried off with him a negro woman named HANNAH, about eighteen years of age, and five feet high, very black, shews a great deal of white in her eyes, has broad teeth, and a burn on one of her feet; she had on a striped country cloth petticoat, patched with blue cloth, brown cotton jacket, and a pair of coarse shoes and stockings; she also took with her a white jacket and petticoat, a calico one, and a new hat; she is very handy about a house. I will give TEN DOLLARS reward if taken up in the county, and TWENTY DOLLARS if brought home; if out of the county FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and if brought home THIRTY; if out of the state THIRTY DOLLARS, and if brought home SIXTY.

THOMAS LANE.  
February 13, 1796.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, the following tracts of LAND,

THE tract whereon the late STEPHEN STEWARD, sen. lived, containing about 40 acres of land, situated on West river, the improvements consist of a good dwelling house, sufficient for a large family, a good kitchen, and every other necessary out houses; on the said tract is also the ship-yard, where the late Stephen Steward, sen. carried on his ship-building. Several other tracts of land, adjoining each other lying on Deep Creek, in the Swamp, containing upwards of 600 acres, with all necessary improvements thereon; one lot of land containing 49 acres, lying in the Swamp; one tract containing 87 acres; one tract containing 27 acres, the greatest part of it in timothy; two lots, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, one of 83 acres, the other 96 acres, all the above parcels of land lying in the neighbourhood of West river, and are valuable. One tract of land, lying near Herring Bay, containing 100 acres; one lot of ground, lying in Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, whereon is a good dwelling house. All the above lands are sold for the benefit of the creditors of the late Stephen Steward, sen. A liberal credit will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, on giving bond with good security, but no conveyance to be executed until the purchase money is paid. The title is unquestionable, the lands being sold under deeds from the heirs at law, and with the consent of the judgment creditors, and the surplus to be applied to the discharge of the late Stephen Steward, sen. his debts.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.  
West river, February 9, 1796.

NOTICE.

THAT St. James's Parish is now in want of a minister of the protestant episcopal church, and that the vestry of said parish will receive applications until Easter Monday next.

By order,  
WILLIAM H. HALL, Reg.  
Anne-Arundel county, February 1, 1796.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,  
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS

OF  
MARYLAND,  
Passed November Session, 1795.

STOP THIEVES.

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, this day, two negro men, each named WILL, one about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 22 years old, a slender, straight made, handsome fellow, light complexion; had on when he went away, a gray fearnought jacket, with blue cuffs, white halfthick trousers, a felt hat, and gray store stockings; took with him an old blue superfine cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, and old silk waistcoat, &c. The other about 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old, a strong well made fellow, has a down furly look when spoken to, light complexion; had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket, waistcoat and breeches, much worn, white yarn stockings; but as they are artful cunning fellows, it is probable they may change their names and cloaths, and pass for free blacks, being well acquainted in Annapolis, but suppose they will make for Calvert county, as the first came from the mouth of Patuxent, St. Mary's, the other from Mr. John Ireland's, Bay side. Whoever takes up said negroes, and secures them, so that I get them again, shall be paid the reward above, or THREE POUNDS for either, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges, by

JOSEPH LEONARD.  
N. B. These fellows may probably make for Baltimore.

Hill's Delight, February 9, 1796.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good cloathing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the part, having rode for several purges in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man; FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

JOHN THOMAS.  
Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

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

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and faithfully built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well seasoned white oak for the frame.—The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very handsome model.—If the craft or boat be well appared should be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

WHEREAS CHARLES COWLEY, late of this county, did, on or about the 30th day of January last, obtain from us two bonds for payment of £.300 and £.350 current money, being for the consideration of part of two tracts or parcels of land, BIRKHEAD'S ADVENTURE and HARRISON'S ENLARGEMENT, to which a title cannot be had, therefore we hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment of said bonds, or either of them, as they will not be paid.

CHARLES DRURY,  
WILLIAM DRURY.  
Anne-Arundel county, January 1, 1796.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the month of May last, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty-one years of age, she took her only child with her, a handsome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is supposed she is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as she has been seen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and partner for a free woman. A reward of THREE DOLLARS will be given for securing the said woman and child, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.  
July 6, 1795.

APPRENTICE  
Wanted at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIST YEAR.)

MAK

COLOGNE

FRENCH  
HE day bef... officers from... brought ne... who comin... the Hund... army of th... attacked and beaten... Simmen; that six of the four hundred and five soldie... At the same time we learned arrived the 13th at the Errouf, and gave an officia... according to his report... Clairfayt, and eight... prisoners. The enemy... From the right bank of th... army under general Hatry... and the posts had even be... time he has taken a very... the right bank of the la... continue their works in th... with ardour; it is suppos... coop-de-main. 12th they... apparently with the desig... ters of the flying bridge w... side; but general Errouf... that; at the head of 20... volunteers, he passed the... bridge to oth side.  
This expedition occasion... our troops and the Austria

LONDON

Monday se'night Franc... Dean street, Westminster... of a warrant from th... office, Queen-square, cha... two sides of his shewboa... SHAVER TO THE SW... The magistrate told M... very imprudent man, in... trates, to have such inflam... his board. Mr. Ward sai... to put any thing on his... provided it did not molest... examination the magistrat... board taken down, and he... On Wednesday, in c... being taken down, one of... office went to Ward's l... frence; who said he had... down, or to direct his... pointed on it.  
Early on Friday mor... again, and taken before... magistrates. Mr. Kirby... after the very lenient t... he should persist in keep... answer, he found by k... great many new custom... opinion about it. The... what the counsel's opin... answering this question... told them, that the coun... for putting the board up... square were blockhead... down." After another... refusing to take down t... exhibited against him o... plet, entitled, "Scarle... head, an officer belongi... from his shop. The p... verie: The magistrates... charging him with bein... both cart. They deman... by two of Ward's friend... Dec. 1. The elector... to the Imperial army, ... replace the troops which... The quantity of can... Hope, amounts to 430... with an almost incalcul... Official bulletin of th... army under comman... Clairfayt.  
On the intelligence... vanced with all his arm... himself between Worn... terminated to attack him... body of reinforcements... Upper Rhine, should... severe cannonade took... 9th; and on the morn... made on all the line o... advanced in three col... de Wattenleben, gene... Alacy, towards Herch

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 17, 1796.

COLOGNE, November 17.

FRENCH SUCCESS.

THE day before yesterday several French officers from the banks of the Moselle, brought news that general Marceau, who commands the French troops on the Hundspruck, detached from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, had attacked and beaten a corps of Austrians, posted near Simmen; that six of the enemy's staff-officers and four hundred and five soldiers, had been made prisoners. At the same time we learned from Bonn, that a courier arrived the 13th at the head quarters of general Errouf, and gave an official account of the same victory; according to his report, an aid-de-camp of general Clairfayt, and eight staff-officers had been taken prisoners. The enemy were completely routed. From the right bank of the Rhine, we learn that the army under general Hatry has not yet passed the Sieg; and the posts had even been drawn in. In the mean time he has taken a very advantageous position along the right bank of the latter river. The Austrians continue their works in the valley of Ehrenbreitstein with ardour; it is supposed the design is to attempt a coup-de-main. 12th they appeared again before Bonn, apparently with the design of making themselves masters of the flying bridge which remained on the other side; but general Errouf did not give them time for that; at the head of 20 dragons and a company of volunteers, he passed the Rhine, and brought the bridge to our side.

This expedition occasioned a smart skirmish between our troops and the Austrians.

LONDON, November 20.

Monday se'nnight Francis Ward, a peruke-maker, of Dean-street, Westminster, was apprehended by virtue of a warrant from the magistrate of the public office, Queen-square, charged with having painted on two sides of his shewboard—"CITIZEN WARD, SHAVER TO THE SWINISH MULTITUDE."

The magistrate told Mr. Ward, he thought him a very imprudent man, in the very face of the magistrates, to have such inflammatory language painted on his board. Mr. Ward said, he thought he had a right to put any thing on his shewboard that pleased him, provided it did not molest any body else. After a long examination the magistrate persuaded him to have the board taken down, and he was discharged.

On Wednesday, in consequence of the board not being taken down, one of the clerks belonging to the office went to Ward's landlord to solicit his interference; who said he had no right to take the board down, or to direct his tenant what he should have painted on it.

Early on Friday morning Ward was apprehended again, and taken before Mr. Kirby and four other magistrates. Mr. Kirby expressed his surprise that, after the very lenient treatment Ward had received, he should persist in keeping up the board: he said in answer, he found by keeping up the board he got a great many new customers, and that he had counsel's opinion about it. The magistrates wished to know what the counsel's opinion was; Mr. Ward declined answering this question; but after some persuasion told them, that the counsel said "he was a blockhead for putting the board up, and the magistrates of Queen-square were blockheads for interfering to pull it down." After another long examination, Mr. Ward refusing to take down the board, another charge was exhibited against him of circulating a seditious pamphlet, entitled, "Scarlet Devils," which Mr. Shepherd, an officer belonging to the office, had procured from his shop. The part deemed seditious was in verse: The magistrates said it alluded to the king, charging him with being a miser and riding in a rubbish cart. They demanded bail; which being offered by two of Ward's friends, he was liberated.

Dec. 1. The elector of Saxony, it is said, has sent to the Imperial army, sixteen squadrons of horse, to replace the troops which he had recalled.

The quantity of cannon taken at the Cape of Good Hope, amounts to 430 pieces and 18 brass mortars, with an almost incalculable quantity of ammunition.

Official bulletin of the operations of the Imperial army under command of field-marshal count de Clairfayt.

Pfederalheim, Nov. 11.

On the intelligence that general Pichegru had advanced with all his army towards Premm, and posted himself between Worms and Donxbezi, it was determined to attack him in that position as soon as the body of reinforcements expected from the army of the Upper Rhine, should have passed. A dreadful and severe cannonade took place on the evening of the 9th; and on the morning of the 10th, an attack was made on all the line of the enemy, whilst the army advanced in three columns towards Premm. Count de Wattenleben, general of artillery, penetrated from Alzey, towards Herch-Poland, carried that important

post, and advanced to the heights of Mesheim, while general count de Neudorff pushed forward to Gellheim.—During that time, general Kray, with his advanced guard, kept in play the enemy, who were posted with superior force, towards the Pfirimm, till the arrival of the columns which were quickly formed in a line.

The first line advanced drums beating, and under the protection of a battery of mulettery, towards the height of Neiderflerheim, and after having silenced the battery of the enemy by a vigorous and well directed cannonade, conducted by Schuac, major of artillery, they scaled the villages situated on the banks of the Pfirimm. The brave infantry pushed forward with their bayonets to the villages near the neighbouring heights. By this impetuous attack, Pichegru, after an obstinate resistance, and after having sustained a considerable loss, was obliged at nightfall to retreat with all his army behind the river Bisbarh; and then to the position between Neustadt and Duckheim; in his retreat he entirely broke up all the roads in the vicinity of the Pfirimm, which prevented us from following him in the dark.

Worms was abandoned at the break of day, it was impossible to get up with the enemy in their retreat. Before the arrival of the columns, the enemy had made several attempts on the left wing of the advanced guard, and principally on the battalion of Clairfayt, who allowed them to come up within musket shot; and then, after a general discharge, advanced with fixed bayonets against the enemy. This singular intrepidity forced them to fall back. Our cavalry several times fell upon the enemy, and in every instance broke through their ranks. All the troops, in general, fought with their usual bravery, and with the greatest regularity. We have taken five hundred prisoners—among whom are several officers. We learn also, that several cannon have fallen into our hands. This morning the enemy encamped on the right bank of the Pfirimm, between Pfederalheim and Wacheim. General Kray is posted at Grunstadt, he keeps up a communication with lieutenant-general count de Latour, who has been detached to Frankenthal. General Kray is posted at Gulheim.

Frankenthal having been taken possession of by the Austrians last night, their advanced posts are likewise before Mannheim from that side.

The following is the official account of the affair between the advanced posts which took place near Frankenthal, on the 11th of November.

Pfederalheim, Nov. 12.

The enemy advanced yesterday, with a great quantity of artillery, against a squadron of Latour, forming the advanced post near Frankenthal. Count Lathoul being with a column of the army on his march thither, immediately detached colonel count Klenau, with five squadrons of Wurmer, and a battery of cavalry, for the purpose of supporting that advanced post upon which the enemy cannonaded very violently. Barons Tounou and St. Quintin availed themselves of this favourable moment by turning Frankenthal to the right and thereby falling on the enemy's rear, of whom they took three cannon, two howitzers and several ammunition carts; they cut a number of the enemy in pieces, and took some prisoners.

The enemy was pursued as far as Oggersheim; at which place they left their advanced posts, and retreated, for the greatest part, to Neustadt, at which place Pichegru, with his head quarters had arrived before. After which count Latour entered the camp of Bodenheim, and placed his advanced posts near Beckelheim. The patrols of generals Neudorff and Kray brought in some prisoners.

The advantage thus obtained is of more consequence, as the enemy had resolved upon attacking the Imperial army with the armies of Pichegru and Jourdan combined, and to drive them conjointly from the borders of the Nahe and the Pfirimm.

Mayence, Nov. 12, in the evening.

We are this moment informed, that the Austrians advanced posts are already at Kaliferstern. The head quarters of count de Clairfayt were this morning at Worms; but it is determined to push forward. The loss of the enemy in the action of the 10th must have been very considerable; several masked batteries, which were played with great effect, spread great disorder through their ranks. Among their prisoners were several carabineers. The enemy attempted yesterday to make a diversion, by menacing the body of prince de Hohenlohe towards Nahe; they even succeeded in repulsing some advanced posts near Krentzenace, but the reinforcements sent to that general enabled him to resume his original position before Nahe, and to oppose their further progress.

The enemy attempted likewise on the 9th to harass Bingen, they advanced from the wood situated beyond the Nahe, and penetrated to the bank of that river, but a division of the troop of Bomberg and of Mayence, who were at Bingen, were immediately dispatched from that quarter. After a brisk engagement, they repulsed the enemy beyond the mountain,

and took twenty prisoners. We had one man killed and nine wounded.

At Frankenthal our troops got possession of the flying artillery of the enemy; they likewise took three French commissioners prisoners. At Worms a very considerable magazine fell into our hands. The enemy did not pillage this city upon evacuating it, but they took hostages.

MONTEGO-BAY, January 16.

By a gentleman lately arrived from the Havanna, we have the following intelligence:—On the fifth of last month, the French privateer ship Brutus, captain Garrifcan, of 20 guns and 141 men, arrived at that port, demanding provisions and water, with which he was amply supplied, and every other article he was in want of, to enable him to continue his cruise off the Havanna and in the Gulph. Since the ratification of the treaty of peace between the French republic and the court of Spain, the Havanna has become a port of succour and out-fit to the republican cruisers; and the Mantanzas is fixed the rendezvous of all the vessels that are fitting out in the southern ports of America, under the republican flag. The English vessels in the Havanna are completely blockaded, particularly the ship Lord Stanley, belonging to Liverpool, which Garrifcan has declared his determination to capture. Several British vessels, particularly Guineamen, many of which were expected at the Havanna, must inevitably be made prizes, and the trade from this island, in particular, must materially suffer, as many more cruisers were expected to be in readiness to intercept the fleet.

It is not to be doubted, but the Spanish subjects and Americans will avail themselves of our disasters, and improve their advantages at the expence and ruin of our trade.

Our informant is of opinion, that were a suitable force detached from Cape Nichola Mole, the object of these marauders would be defeated, either by capture or breaking up their cruising ground.

The brig Hope, Drydale, from St. Andrews, New-Brunswick, loaded with fish and lumber, for this island, on the 27th of October last, was taken off Cape Donna Maria, by a schooner privateer belonging to Aux-Cayes, and retaken the first of November, by the Intrepid, of 74 guns, captain Carpenter, and taken again on the third of the same month, two leagues off the east end of this island, by a cutter privateer, and carried into Trinidad, in Cuba, where she sold for 9,500 dollars.

The above account was given by the second mate of the Hope, who arrived here from Trinidad.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) January 25.

The seven men that were saved out of the Leda frigate, by captain Pinkerton, were mariners and landmen, who had the good fortune to get into the pinnace, that had been repairing but the day before; a good number had got into the long-boat, which was overfet by one of the yards of the frigate in her going down, and every person drowned.—We understand there were on board several officers, desirous to hold high situations to windward. The fatal accident that befel her was owing to some of her guns breaking loose during the heavy squall that took them suddenly.

Letters from Port-au-Prince state, that the situation of the country about that place begins now to be favourable; the garrison, though not strong, is in good health, and the armed negroes are coming over, one of their chiefs named Pompey, had declared in a conference with Sir Adam Williamson, that he could soon retake Leogane with the force he had under his command; we may therefore hope that, by proper negotiations, these places we have lost may be put in our possession with little loss to the British army there.—The only thing wanting there is the arrival of the troops from Europe, that might enable us to garrison these places sufficiently upon getting possession of them. It was the want of troops occasioned our loss of them after conquering them at first.

A report is prevalent, said to be brought by the captain of the ship Resolution, come from Aux-Cayes.—That Victor Hughes had sent there 400 English prisoners.

Jan. 28. We erred in our yesterday's paper in the name of his majesty's ship which sent down the American schooner Swallow: It was the Argonaut that lately arrived from Quebec to join admiral Parker, and was to be, shortly afterwards, followed by the Africa of 64 guns.

The last accounts from Trelawny mention, that from the best information which can be obtained, there are now out about forty Maroon shot, with twenty or thirty armed negroes, and a considerable number of runaways unarmed.

Upwards of 100 pioneers were sent a few days ago to prepare huts at Tuckeys for the militia, 160 of whom are to be immediately posted there.

The grenadiers of the first battalion of the Kingston regiment were at Spring Vale Pen at the close of the last week, and those of the second battalion at Green Vale.

The north side coast is greatly infested by privateers; they are continually looking into the different ports, and two were plainly seen from Dry Harbour on Monday. The privateer from which the Barbara, Gleeg, escaped after a running fight of three hours, was a large brig of 14 guns and full of men.

#### NEWBURYPORT, February 26.

##### Female Patriotism.

A party of ladies belonging to town having met on Monday, in honour of the day which gave birth to the man "who unites all hearts," dedicated a few glasses to the following truly sentimental and highly republican toasts:

1. May our beloved president preside at the helm of government longer than we shall have time to tell his years.
2. Mrs. Washington, the respected consort of our illustrious chief.
3. May the fair patriots of America never fail their independence which nature equally dispenses.
4. Maria Charlotte Corde—May each Columbian daughter, like her, be ready to sacrifice their life to liberty.
5. "The day that saw the wondrous hero rise, shall more than all our sacred days be blest."

#### COOPERSTOWN, February 25.

By a gentleman directly from Niagara, we are assured that the British are making every necessary preparation for evacuating the western posts, agreeable to the late treaty.

#### NEW-YORK, March 4.

Late papers announced that the French had surprised the British at the island of St. Vincent's, &c. This account is confirmed by the arrival of the schooner Washington, capt. Waring, 20 days from Nevis, (St. Christopher's) who informs, that the same report prevailed at Nevis when he left it.

Thus the republicans persevere, and victory continues to smile propitious on their humble endeavours. The following particular account of the loss of the frigate Diomedé, in the East-Indies, we have been favoured with by captain Bright, of the ship Otsego.

##### LOSS OF THE DIOMEDE.

His majesty's ship Diomedé, anchored off Foul Point, with the greatest part of the fleet, on the evening of the 31st July.—On a signal being made early the next morning, she weighed and stood out to the eastward, for the purpose of towing in a snow that was unable to beat up against the strong westerly winds that blow at this season off the N. E. part of Ceylon. About noon she took the snow in tow, and continued beating to windward during the night;—most of the fleet anchored in Back Bay early the next morning, and about 10 o'clock the Diomedé hove in sight from the northward; at about half past 11, she struck on a pyramidal sunken rock, off the northward part of Elizabeth Point, and immediately after made a signal of distress to the commodore.—She was in 16 fathoms the moment before she struck, and after the first shock, instantly payed off into the same depth of water; she was at this period about two miles from the fleet, the vessel she had in tow was immediately cast off; the Diomedé hauled in for the fleet.—She anchored at half past 12, with so much water in the hold, that it was judged no exertions whatever of the pumps could possibly save her. Several of her guns were thrown overboard, and her anchors cut away from the bows, but the water still gained so fast upon the pumps, that it was found necessary to abandon her without loss of time.

The troops and crew were taken out and put on board the Heroine frigate, that anchored near her, for the purpose of receiving them. Captain Smith was the last man that quitted the ship, a boat was sent to cut her cable, that she might drift out clear of the fleet, she continued sinking slowly till about 10 minutes past 4, when the water began to come in at her upper deck ports, her hull then instantly disappeared; she went down in about 28 fathoms water; the heads of her fore and main-top-gallant-masts are to be seen above water.

#### PITTSBURG, February 27.

Within this week or ten days past, the public attention has been wholly engrossed on the subject of the lands west of the Alleghany river—the number of people that have begun improvements and settlements on those lands, is inconceivable. Scarcely a tract within 12 or 14 miles of this place, but what is taken possession of—no respect is paid to title, as it is generally considered that an actual settler at this time will hold the land.

#### PHILADELPHIA, March 4.

Extract of a letter, dated London November 25, received by the editor of the Aurora per the Charlotte arrived at New-York.

"SIR,

"The king had a ball fired from an air gun through his coach, but has done him no damage. Since when he has hardly stayed any time in the city, but has been at Windsor forest hunting; the people in England are ripe for a revolution, and the king's party are very much alarmed; bread is remarkably dear and very scarce, as is all provision in the kingdom. 15s. per quarter bounty is allowed on all American wheat, and Indian corn 5s. per quarter. The duty on every material is so amazing high, that the poor are scarcely able to live; the press gangs are ransacking all the ships in the rivers

to get seamen. Since my arrival, which was the 25th instant, there has failed for the West-Indies fifteen hundred troops; a number of the transports are said to be lost in the great gale of wind that happened a few days ago.

"Immediately when any vessel arrives at Cowes, she is boarded by about twenty several officers all of which appear more like beggars than any thing else, search every hole in the ship with the greatest accuracy, and all the passengers trunks, and particularly inquire and examine whether you have any French books on board, all these men you have to pay something to, they appear more like servants begging than officers of government.

"It is reported that the British have made themselves masters of the Cape of Good Hope, which they tell with a great deal of pleasure, and think perhaps it may stop the mouths of the people, but the whole cry is peace."

##### Extract from a Jersey paper.

The first inherent law of nature teaches self preservation; on this point I desire to draw your serious attention. At present our country is much drained of all kinds of provision, and no valuable supply can be had or expected from the bosom of nature for 9 months yet to come; and if the crops should then fail, an universal famine must ensue. Remember that within these states there cannot be less than 5 million of people to feed. The British house of commons offers a bounty of nearly 2s. sterling a bushel for American wheat, and Indian corn in proportion. Their agents are in all quarters of our country, giving such prices as never before were heard of, and if they are suffered to take it out of our country a general famine will soon succeed.

##### ARRIVAL OF THE PIGOU.

We have the pleasure to inform the public of the arrival in town last evening, of Mr. Peter McCall, and Mr. William Read, supercargoes of the ship Pigou, Richard Dale, Esq; commander, which vessel arrived at New-Castle last Wednesday evening, all well, in three months and 18 days from Canton, in China. The Pigou left the Delaware on the 27th of March, 1795, arrived at Canton in July, and sailed from thence the 11th of November.

The Delaware, captain Olmon, and Atlantic, captain Swaine, arrived the 1st of September, and were to sail the 25th of November for this port. The America, captain Howell, and Sampson, captain Sword, of New-York, with the India Packet, and Eliza, of Boston, were also at Canton.

By the Pigou we are favoured with the following intelligence—

Two French frigates, the Sybelle and Prudent, the former carrying forty-four guns, the latter thirty-six, together with a brigantine of twenty guns, manned with 900 Europeans besides Caffres, left the Mauritius on the 27th of May, and arrived in the Straits of Sunda the latter end of June, where they captured two ships from Batavia; one bound to Bengal with a large sum in cash, commanded by a captain Young; the other to Malacca, the former of which they dispatched to Mauritius, and with the latter proceeded to the Straits of Malacca, and arrived off the town of Malacca on the 20th of July.—During their stay in the Straits of Malacca they captured the following vessels:

A brigantine named the Fort Louis from Madras for Manilla.—A vessel of considerable value, her cargo consisting of money and piece goods.

The Java Cutter (a Dutch cruiser) conveying a Chinese Junk through the Straits, the former had on board 18,000 dollars, the property of the Chinese, which sum had been put on board the Cutter for safety.

The Tarbun, from Bombay to China, with a cargo of cotton, &c. and about the value of 30,000 rupees in pearl.

A Portuguese ship from Goa, bound to Macoa, which vessel, with her cargo (not being valuable) they presented to the captain.

The Lechme, a new ship from Madras for Manilla, with a valuable cargo of piece goods, &c. and some cash.

The Penang Grabb, with a cargo of piece goods, opium, and 18,000 dollars, from Penang bound to Sambas. They likewise took a Chinese Junk under Dutch colours, which, after stripping her of every thing valuable, they sunk.

The Tarbun, and one of the vessels taken, in the Straits of Sunda, owing to their leaky condition, were burnt by the French, who proceeded for Acherg. Of the foregoing vessels, the following were recaptured, having been parted from the fleet in a gale of wind:—the Fort Louis, was re-taken by the Resistance, an English frigate of 44 guns, capt. Pekenham; the Java Cutter, by the Surat Castle, from Bombay bound to Canton; the Penang Grabb, by the ships Shaw Muncher and Anna, both Bombay ships, for Canton.

The Resistance, accompanied by the Orpheus frigate and several other vessels, were dispatched from Madras for the reduction of Malacca, with about 800 troops. Upon their appearing off Malacca and demanding a surrender, it was immediately given up without opposition. In a short time after the capture, a civil officer was dispatched to Batavia, to inform them of the state of politics at home, and to know if they adhered to the party of the prince of Orange; if not they should be considered as enemies—the result of which was not known on the departure of the Pigou.

It was reported that the English had taken Trincomale, and that the mariners belonging to one of the ships sent against it had been nearly all cut off.

The frigate Diomedé, captain Smith, was lost going into Trincomale.

The Pigou spoke a sloop from Charleston bound to Aux-Cayes, out 12 days, named the Polly, of New-York, Arthur Rogers, master; in long. 65, W. 22, 25, N.

March 10.

##### Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 6.

"Enclosed I send you a Paris paper.—You will see by it some account of the operations of the armies on the Rhine. The French have suffered very little in their retreat, even admitting the German accounts to be true.

"Immense reinforcements have gone to the armies to repair the loss which they sustained by the affair of the 13th Vendémiaire (5th of October) and we may soon expect something serious. All is tranquil here at present."

##### Important Victory in Italy.

Extract from the Paris paper mentioned in the above letter.

PARIS, December 6.

Yesterday the council of five hundred were informed of important advantages obtained by the army of Italy.—The following is an extract of the narrative addressed to the executive council by the representative of the people, Peyre, commissary of the government, near that army.

"The Austrian army is completely routed. On the 2d of Frimaire (Nov. 23d) the attack was made in the whole extent of our line. It lasted from 6 in the morning till 6 in the evening. Every where the Austrians resisted vigorously; every where French valour triumphed over the obstacles which nature and art laid in their way. The Austrian army is reduced to one half of its former number. They have lost their cannon, and a great number of colours; they had 3000 men killed; and the number of prisoners is so great that we cannot yet find time to count them. One word will enable you to judge of the number. At Albagens only, 4000 rations of bread were distributed to the prisoners that passed there. There will be for some time to come no Austrian army in Italy. We learn this moment, that the French army has entered Finalo, where they found immense magazines.

##### "PEYRE."

The council of ancients has unanimously rejected all the resolutions of that of five hundred relative to the finances.

The Louis 4050 livres.

Extract of a letter from a Spanish gentleman, to a merchant in Philadelphia.

Bourdeaux, December 3.

"I transmit you the enclosed (printed) paper, and request you to shew it to our friends, the other news I sent to citizen M——, who is at present at New-York.

##### Translation of the above-mentioned paper.

##### GLORIOUS VICTORY!

Gained by the armies under Pichegru and Jourdan over the Imperialists.

I hasten to impart you our triumphs.—The checks we had met with obliged us to make new efforts, which are crowned with the most splendid and most essential success, and of which a speedy peace will be the necessary consequence.

You have heard of the masterly retreat effected by general Jourdan; this skilful manœuvre worked up the confidence of the Austrian general Clairfayt; he made sudden and vigorous attacks, carried all our works before Mayence, took all our artillery and a quantity of ammunition, and formed the plan to besiege Luxembourg; he immediately after pushed his advanced post as far as Treves.

Pichegru after having left at Manheim forces sufficient to oppose Wurmsfer, another Austrian general who pressed against Manheim, hung on the rear of Clairfayt's army. Daily from that time skirmishes of little consequence took place. Jourdan on his side put the right bank of the Rhine, which he had conquered, in a state of defence, he established at Duffeldorf a formidable camp, and waited for the result of the movement of the Austrian army, in order to know whether they intended to march against Luxembourg or Maestricht. When he presumed to have hit upon the plan of the enemy, he re-crossed the Rhine and marched to Bonn, got the start of the Austrians, and after having reconnoitred Clairfayt's position, he made a movement towards Bonn, marched along the river Moselle, and came up with the enemy on the 20th Brumaire (Nov. 11.)

Serious engagements took place on the 21st and 22d.

The 23d ushered in the most bloody battle in our annals. The Austrian army was cut to pieces; Pichegru on his side supported Jourdan, the Austrians were placed between two fires, part of their army retreated over the bridge at Coblenz, but Jourdan pursued them so closely, that he crossed the Rhine over the same bridge; and is preparing to recommence the blockade of Cassel, where his army is arrived, and consequently of Mayence.

The other division of the Austrian army led on by Clairfayt himself, has sought a shelter behind the fortifications of Mayence, where Pichegru keeps that place blockaded.

Among the proofs of their ameliorated situation, the English may now count the triumphs of Clairfayt, which are announced by the shrill sound of the trumpets and twenty-four French horns. They certainly will not employ so many to proclaim the late final result thereof.

It is affirmed that the Rhine within the space of two leagues were covered with dead bodies. That whole divisions of the Austrian army were dashed into the river. That they have left the major part of their ca-

vally, and the whole of field waggons, hospital,

(Sign

Printing-Office of

CITIZEN DELORME,

Ayres-Street, No. 54

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valry, and the whole of their artillery, ammunition, field waggons, hospitals, and all their baggage.

(Signed) ROGIER.

Printing-Office of  
CITIZEN DELORME,  
Ayres-Street, No. 54.

BALTIMORE, March 12.

Arrivals on Thursday last.

Captain Perrin, of the Edward, from Surinam, informs, that he was brought to on the 18th February, off the island of Barbadoes, by a British sloop of war, then three days out from that island, who after examining his papers, suffered him to proceed on his voyage, telling him they had no right to stop American vessels and property, coming from Dutch ports. He was further informed, that from 6 to 7000 British troops had arrived at Barbadoes, before the sloop of war sailed from thence.

Captain Smith of the schooner Rebecca, 30 days from Port-au-Prince, informs, that 13 British transports, with 3000 troops, had arrived there. Captain Hamilton who left Port-au-Prince the same day, says he heard nothing of them. But as the former put into Cape-Nicola-Mole, this information from that quarter, is some days later, and is corroborated by other accounts. Both, however, agree in saying they had been looked for with the utmost impatience, and that every preparation was made for the attack of Guadaloupe and Cape-François on their arrival. Flour 15 dollars.

### Annapolis, March 17.

#### Fourth Congress of the United States.

At the first session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the seventh of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

An ACT further extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term for receiving on loan that part of the domestic debt of the United States, which has not been subscribed, in pursuance of the provisions heretofore made by law for that purpose, be, and the same is hereby further extended until the thirty-first day of December next, on the same terms and conditions as are contained in the act, entitled "An act making provision for the debt of the United States:" Provided, That the book for receiving the said subscriptions shall be opened only at the Treasury of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to reimburse so much of the principal of the debt or stock, which may be subscribed pursuant to this act, as will make the reimbursement thereof equal in proportion and degree to that of the same stock subscribed antecedent to the present year; and the said reimbursement shall be made at the expiration of the quarter in which such debt or stock shall be subscribed, and pursuant to the rules and conditions prescribed by the act, entitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt."

And be it further enacted, That such of the creditors of the United States as have not subscribed, and shall not subscribe to the said loan, shall, nevertheless, receive during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, a rate per centum on the amount of such of their demands as have been registered, or as shall be registered at the treasury, conformably to the directions in the act, entitled "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," equal to the interest which would be payable to them as subscribing creditors.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States, and president of the senate.

Approved, February the nineteenth, 1796.

GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

### NOTICE,

THAT St. James's Parish is now in want of a minister of the protestant episcopal church, and that the vestry of said parish will receive applications until Easter Monday next.

By order,

WILLIAM H. HALL, Reg.

Anne-Arundel county, February 1, 1796.

WHEREAS by an act of the last general assembly visitors were appointed to superintend, as visitors, the property and regulation of Anne-Arundel county Free School, at the Head of South river, Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 15th of March they intend to meet on the premises, or the first fair day thereafter, for the purpose of receiving proposals from any person or persons who may be qualified as a teacher in said school, or otherwise, on the same day, to rent it to the highest bidder, on terms made known on the day. The meeting will be held at eleven o'clock.

Per order,

THOMAS SELLMAN, Clk.

February 22, 1796.

### FOR SALE,

AN elegant PHAETON, built on the most fashionable construction, with a set of the best London plated HARNESS. The carriage is in no manner injured. Apply to the printers hereof.

The subscribers, appointed by the decree of the honourable the chancery court for the state of Maryland trustees for the disposal of the real estate of ALEXANDER FRAIZER, late of Calvert county, deceased, and of JOHN ALEXANDER FRAIZER, his brother, and heir at law, will, on the twelfth day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, offer at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, all the LAND devised to the said Alexander Fraizer and John Alexander Fraizer by their father, viz.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying in the county aforesaid, containing about nine hundred acres, the greater part of which abounds with heavy timber of every kind, about three hundred acres thereof is valuable meadow land; the improvements are, a neat and convenient dwelling house and kitchen, a milk, corn and still house, several negro quarters, necessary out houses, and three tobacco houses, the most of the above improvements in good repair. There are also on the premises three apple orchards of good fruit. This valuable property lies within three miles of Chesapeake Bay, twenty-five from Annapolis, sixty from Baltimore-town, forty from the Federal city, and four from Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, where fish, oysters and wild fowl, may be easily had in their seasons, is situated in an agreeable neighbourhood, near to houses of worship, and convenient to mills. The above tract of land will be sold in one or more lots, as may appear to be most advisable at the time of sale. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond, with security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money within three years from the day of sale, and for the payment of the interest thereof annually. Should the day appointed prove rainy, the sale will commence on the first fair day thereafter. Any person desirous of viewing the premises may apply to JOSEPH SPRIGG, who will give every information.

The creditors of the said Alexander Fraizer are, in pursuance of the said decree, hereby required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the honourable the Chancellor within six months after the day of sale.

HENRY RIDGELY,  
and  
JOSEPH SPRIGG, } Trustees.

### HAWTHORN RIDGE For SALE.

To be SOLD, on the twenty-fifth day of April next, on the premises,

THAT valuable estate, containing a thousand and seventy-five acres of land, in Anne-Arundel county, and state of Maryland, distant twelve miles from Annapolis, twenty-four from the capitol in the city of Washington, thirty-five from Baltimore-town, one from Patuxent river, and six from the Chesapeake; the improvements are, a new handsome framed two story mansion house, forty-four feet in length and twenty-four in breadth, commanding an extensive and beautifully variegated prospect, cellar, kitchen, pantries, housekeeper's room, stable, overseer's house, tobacco houses, and negro quarters; there are a great number of streams of water running through said tract; it abounds with rich low grounds, which may be watered at will, and converted into timothy meadow of the first quality, at least one hundred acres; upwards of four hundred acres of said estate are in rich woods, consisting of oak, hickory, poplar, mulberry, and black walnut, &c. &c. which must render it peculiarly valuable on a consideration of the scarcity of wood and timber in the adjacent country; the soil is rich, and as a part of it is adapted to the produce of small grain and part to tobacco and Indian corn, it presents an object well deserving the attention of the gentleman farmer, or planter. This estate can boast as many advantages as most in the United States; if elegance and locality of situation, salubrity of air, and fertility of soil are sufficient inducements to invite attention, Hawthorn Ridge unites them in a desirable degree. Terms of sale will be, a moiety of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of possession of seven hundred acres, including the dwelling house and its appertanances, which will be in ten days after the sale, and the balance in three equal yearly payments, with interest. Three hundred and seventy-five acres of said land are leased for a term of years, to reputable and industrious tenants, rendering a profitable rent. The purchaser must mortgage the premises as a security for the balance of the purchase money.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

Chew's Farm, Washington county, Maryland,  
March 7, 1796.

### A HOUSEKEEPER Wanted on hire in this City.

A HOUSEKEEPER who understands her business, and who can come well recommended for her industry, economy, and integrity; to such an one liberal wages will be given—Inquire of the printers of this paper.

Annapolis, February 22, 1796.

THIS is give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of GIBBOROUGH MANOR, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JOHN ADDISON, Junior.  
February 8, 1796.

THE creditors of JOHN ALEXANDER, late hatter in Port-Tobacco, are desired to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, living near Beau-town, in Charles county, on or before the 20th day of March next, that a dividend of the effects of the deceased may be made as soon as possible thereafter.

WILLIAM HAYS, sen. for  
RACHEL ALEXANDER, now HAYS,  
Administratrix.

Charles county, February 29, 1796.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living at South river ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, a red COW, about five or six years old, marked with a crop and slit in each ear, and has some white on her belly and the end of her tail. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

JASPER EDWARD TILLY.

March 1, 1796.

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795.

### To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in a pleasant part of this city.—Apply to the PRINTERS.

Annapolis.

In CHANCERY, February 12, 1796.

David Woolfe, against Mary Hayes, relist, and Jonathan Hayes, and others, heirs of Jonathan Hayes, deceased. THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for vesting in David Woolfe a complete legal title to two tracts of land, in Frederick county, called GOOD LUCK and ADDITION, which the deceased Jonathan Hayes, on the 15th day of October, 1792, contracted and bound himself to convey unto the said Woolfe, who hath (as he alleges) paid the whole of the purchase money; the bill states, that the defendant, Jonathan Hayes, doth not reside in this state, and is therefore out of the reach of the process of this court; it is, on application of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the eighteenth day of March next, to the intent that the said Jonathan Hayes may have notice of the filing of the bill, and of the object thereof, and may be warned to appear here on or before the third Tuesday in July next, to show cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

Will be SOLD, on Monday the twenty-first day of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THE subscriber's dwelling PLANTATION, situate in Prince-George's county, seven miles from Snowden's Iron Works, eight from Queen-Anne, and sixteen from Bladensburg, most beautifully situated on Patuxent river, containing one hundred and sixty acres, eight of which are supposed to be as heavy timbered land as any in the county, about twelve acres of meadow land, with eight never failing springs thereon, some of which are near the dwelling house; it has a very valuable mill seat on it, and a considerable quantity of small grain sown thereon, some of which is of the forward kind of wheat, a new dwelling house twenty-eight feet long, and sixteen feet broad, hip roofed, and other necessary out houses. At the same time will be sold, a considerable quantity of Indian corn, corn fodder, cows, hogs, horses, plantation utensils, &c. Any person inclinable to purchase the land may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, who now dwells thereon. The terms of sale are for CASH only.

WILLIAM STEUART.

February 15, 1796.

WHEREAS CHARLES COWLEY, late of this county, did, on or about the 30th day of January last, obtain from us two bonds for payment of £. 300 and £. 350 current money, being for the consideration of part of two tracts or parcels of land, BIRKHEAD'S ADVENTURE and HARRISON'S ENLARGEMENT, to which a title cannot be had, therefore we hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment of said bonds, or either of them, as they will not be paid.

CHARLES DRURY,  
WILLIAM DRURY.

Anne-Arundel county, January 1, 1796.

In CHANCERY, February 16, 1796.

ORDERED, That the sales made, on the 22d day of December last, by THOMAS CONTER BOWIE, trustee, as stated in his report, of two tracts of land, called TURNER, and part of BRANA'S PASTURE, and a lot of ground in Nottingham, the property of FIELDER BOWIE, deceased, be approved, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first Tuesday in May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 20th day of March next.

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

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN NORRIS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments, and those having claims to make them known, to MARTIN NORRIS, Administrator.  
Anne-Arundel county, West river, Jan. 8, 1796.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, I shall EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, on Monday the 4th of April next,

THAT valuable tract of LAND, late the property of BENJAMIN BROOKES, late of said county, deceased, supposed to contain between five and six hundred acres, lying near Upper Marlborough, and within twelve or fifteen miles of the federal city; this property will be sold on a credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, one half to be paid, with interest, within one year, and the other half, with interest, within two years from the day of sale.

It is ordered by the decree aforesaid, that the creditors of the said Benjamin Brookes, deceased, do produce their claims, with the vouchers and proofs thereof, to the chancellor, within six months from the day of sale of said land.

WILLIAM MAREBURY, Trustee.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, on Friday the first day of April, at the subscriber's plantation, near Pig-Point, for READY MONEY,

THE personal estate of CHARLES COWLEY, deceased, consisting of five negroes, the stock of cattle, horses and hogs, crop of tobacco, and household furniture.

WILLIAM COWLEY, Administrator.

All persons having claims against the deceased are desired to bring them in, and all persons indebted are desired to pay.

Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1796.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 22d inst. if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late plantation of WILLIAM HERWOOD, deceased,

THE personal estate of the deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, and household furniture. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN BURTON, Administrator.

At the same time and place will be SOLD, THE personal property of JOHN STEVENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of one horse, some sheep, hogs, rye, and household furniture.

JOHN BURTON, Administrator with the will annexed.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Stevens are requested to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

March 7, 1796.

Agreeably to a decree of the court of chancery will be EXPOSED to SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 26th of March, instant, at 10 o'clock,

THE dwelling house and lot, and a variety of household goods, belonging to the estate of WILLIAM HANSON, deceased. The sale will be at the dwelling house of the subscriber. The terms will be notified on the day of sale.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Trustee.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next April court of Anne-Arundel county for a commission to mark and bound the lines of the following tracts of land, viz. the fifth line of a tract of land called BARWELL'S PURCHASE, also the fifth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S GREAT PARK, and the fourth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S PARK, they being contiguous and adjoining to the land now the property of the minor heirs of AARON PARRISH, deceased; all the other lines of the said lands are contiguous to and adjoining the lands in the possession of the subscriber.

THOMAS NORRIS, of THOMAS. March 7, 1796.

TAKEN up as a stray by ROBERT REYNOLDS, living near Elk-Ridge Landing, a dark brown horse COLT, about twelve hands high, three years old the ensuing spring, has a star and snip in his face, and one hind foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up on the shore of Chesapeake Bay a BATTEAU, about fifteen feet long, marked on the inside of her stern SWIFT of BALTIMORE. The owner thereof is requested to make application to RICHARD IRELAND.

Calvert county, March 6, 1796.

On Saturday the 9th day of April next, I shall EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of Mr. BRISCOE, in Elkton,

THAT valuable tract of land called the WIDOW'S LOT, situated on the Susquehanna canal, about four miles above the town of Chesapeake, containing, by patent, 800 acres; this land is said to be of the first quality, but as it is supposed no one will purchase without viewing it previous to the day of sale, it will be unnecessary to give any further description. This property will be sold on a credit to the first of December next; one third of the purchase money may be paid in deferred stock of the United States, the other two thirds in certificates issued by the State of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States; the interest in specie only. Bond with approved security to be given on the day of sale.

WILLIAM MAREBURY, Agent for the State of Maryland.

February 22, 1796.

### Washington Canal Lottery, No. 1.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. 1.

Viz—1 Prize of	20,000	dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each	5,000		35,000
1 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		5,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the canal,			26,250
5847 Prizes,			175,000
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.			

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed)

NOTLEY YOUNG,  
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.  
LEWIS DEBLOIS,  
GEORGE WALKER,  
WM. M. DUNCANSON,  
THOMAS LAW,  
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

WENT away, on the twenty-sixth day of December, a negro man who calls himself NED BROOKES, has one of his ears cropt, and a mark on his mouth, five feet six inches high, and about forty-five years of age; had on when he went away, a blue round jacket, and brown trousers and jacket; the rest of his cloaths unknown, as it is probable he may change them; he carried off with him a negro woman named HANNAH, about eighteen years of age, and five feet high, very black, shews a great deal of white in her eyes, has broad teeth, and a burn on one of her feet; she had on a striped country cloth petticoat, patched with blue cloth, brown cotton jacket, and a pair of coarse shoes and stockings; she also took with her a white jacket and petticoat, a calico one, and a new hat; she is very handy about a house. I will give TEN DOLLARS reward if taken up in the county, and TWENTY DOLLARS if brought home; if out of the county FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and if brought home THIRTY; if out of the state THIRTY DOLLARS, and if brought home SIXTY.

THOMAS LANE.

February 13, 1796.

### NOTICE.

To be SOLD, the following tracts of LAND,

THE tract whereon the late STEPHEN STEWARD, sen. lived, containing about 40 acres of land, situated on West river, the improvements consist of a good dwelling house, sufficient for a large family, a good kitchen, and every other necessary out houses; on the said tract is also the ship-yard, where the late Stephen Steward, sen. carried on his ship-building. Several other tracts of land, adjoining each other lying on Deep Creek, in the Swamp, containing upwards of 600 acres, with all necessary improvements thereon; one lot of land containing 49 acres, lying in the Swamp; one tract containing 87 acres; one tract containing 27 acres, the greatest part of it in timothy; two lots, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, one of 83 acres, the other 96 acres, all the above parcels of land lying in the neighbourhood of West river, and are valuable. One tract of land, lying near Herring Bay, containing 100 acres; one lot of ground, lying in Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, whereon is a good dwelling house. All the above lands are sold for the benefit of the creditors of the late Stephen Steward, sen. A liberal credit will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, on giving bond with good security, but no conveyance to be executed until the purchase money is paid. The title is unquestionable, the lands being sold under deeds from the heirs at law, and with the consent of the judgment creditors, and the surplus to be applied to the discharge of the late Stephen Steward, sen. his debts.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

West river, February 9, 1796.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that the two HOUSES and LOTS, in the city of Annapolis, formerly occupied by Mrs. OWEN WILKINS, are for sale. The terms may be known by application to Messrs. ZACHARIAH and LEWIS DUVALL.

HENRY DAVIDGE.

February 8, 1796.

### HIGH FLYER,

WILL stand to cover mares this season, at South river ferry, four miles from Annapolis. The particulars will be inserted in March.

### STOP THIEVES.

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, this day, two negro men, each named WILL, one about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 22 years old, a slender, straight made, handsome fellow, light complexion; had on when he went away, a gray farnought jacket, with blue cuffs, white halfthick trousers, a felt hat, and gray store stockings; took with him an old blue superfine cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, and old silk waistcoat, &c. The other about 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old, a strong well made fellow, has a down surly look when spoken to, light complexion; had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket, waistcoat and breeches, much worn, white yarn stockings; but as they are artful cunning fellows, it is probable they may change their names and cloaths, and pass for free blacks, being well acquainted in Annapolis, but suppose they will make for Calvert county, as the first came from the mouth of Patuxent, St. Mary's, the other from Mr. John Ireland's, Bay side. Whoever takes up said negroes, and secures them, so that I get them again, shall be paid the reward above, or THREE POUNDS for either, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges, by

JOSEPH LEONARD.

N. B. These fellows may probably make for Baltimore.

Hill's Delight, February 9, 1796.

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good cloathing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man; FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

11

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton 69 RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

### WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and faithfully built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well seasoned white oak for the frame.—The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very handsome model.—If the craft or boat be well appared it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

34

March 23, 1795.

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be sold at the Printing-Office, Price, One Dollar,

### The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1795.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the month of May last, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty-one years of age, she took her only child with her, a handsome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is supposed she is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as she has been seen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and pass her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for securing the said woman and child, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795.

### An APPRENTICE

34 Wanted at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIST YEAR.)

# MA

GEORGE W

OF THE UNITED S

To all to whom these pro

HEREAS has been herein af potential America, Algeri; Arabic language, being the United States, is wit:

A treaty of peace and day lima arts, the t year of the Hegira 1 turday the fifth of S hundred and ninety. E dey of Algiers, his d Washington, preside North-America, and t States.

ARTICLE 18. From there shall subsist a firm between the president States of North-America, Algeri, his divan and jets of both nations re with civility, honour an

ART. 2d. All vessels United States of North- enter the different ports our subjects, or any oth jurisdiction, on paying house, that is paid by al agency; observing that fold here shall be permi paying any duty whatev embarking. All naval a powder, lead, iron, pla ing, tar, pitch, resin, t denominated naval and mitted to be sold in the duties whatever at the cy.

ART. 3d. The vessel other without any impe goods, monies or pass that may be on board o party, shall be confide allowed to pass unques

ART. 4th. All ships cy, on meeting with nizens of the United them with two persons two only permitted to obtaining express leav vessel, who shall compy permit said vessel to

ART. 5th. No com to this regency, shall whatever nation or dea belonging to the United der to examine them them consents any thin filed any corporal pur them.

ART. 6th. If any States of North Am coast of this regency assistance from the sub saved from the wreck barked on board of any duties at the cust

ART. 7th. The A whatever, to give or on at war with the or any vessel capable commerce of the Un

ART. 8th. Any North-America, hav by the Algerines, th cruisers of the regen not a passport; a c being deemed suffici cure such passport.

ART. 9th. If any the United States of American vessel and this regency, they t

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 24, 1796.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
PRESIDENT

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

HEREAS a treaty of peace and amity has been concluded in the manner herein after mentioned, by the plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and the dey and regency of Algiers; which treaty, written in the Arabic language, being translated into the language of the United States, is in the words following, to wit:

A treaty of peace and amity concluded this present day, the twenty-first of the Luna Safer year of the Hegira 1210, corresponding with Saturday the fifth of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, between Hassan Bashaw, dey of Algiers, his divan and subjects, and George Washington, president of the United States of North-America, and the citizens of the said United States.

ARTICLE 1st. From the date of the present treaty, there shall subsist a firm and sincere peace and amity between the president and citizens of the United States of North-America, and Hassan Bashaw, dey of Algiers, his divan and subjects; the vessels and subjects of both nations reciprocally treating each other with civility, honour and respect.

ART. 2d. All vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of North-America, shall be permitted to enter the different ports of the regency, to trade with our subjects, or any other persons residing within our jurisdiction, on paying the usual duties at our custom-house, that is paid by all nations at peace with this regency; observing that all goods disembarked and not fold here shall be permitted to be reimbarked without paying any duty whatever, either for disembarking or embarking. All naval and military stores, such as gunpowder, lead, iron, plank, sulphur, timber for building, tar, pitch, resin, turpentine, and any other goods denominated naval and military stores, shall be permitted to be sold in this regency, without paying any duties whatever at the custom-house of this regency.

ART. 3d. The vessels of both nations shall pass each other without any impediment or molestation; and all goods, monies or passengers, of whatsoever nation, that may be on board of the vessels belonging to either party, shall be considered as inviolable, and shall be allowed to pass unmolested.

ART. 4th. All ships of war belonging to this regency, on meeting with merchant vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, shall be allowed to visit them with two persons only beside the rowers—these two only permitted to go on board said vessel, without obtaining express leave from the commander of said vessel, who shall compare the passport, and immediately permit said vessel to proceed on her voyage unmolested. All ships of war belonging to the United States of North-America, on meeting with an Algerine cruiser, and shall have seen her passport and certificate from the consul of the United States of North-America, resident in this regency, shall be permitted to proceed on her cruise unmolested; no passport to be issued to any ships but such as are absolutely the property of citizens of the United States; and eighteen months shall be the term allowed for furnishing the ships of the United States with passports.

ART. 5th. No commander of any cruiser belonging to this regency, shall be allowed to take any person, of whatever nation or denomination, out of any vessel belonging to the United States of North-America, in order to examine them, or under pretence of making them consents any thing desired; neither shall they inflict any corporal punishment, or any way else molest them.

ART. 6th. If any vessel belonging to the United States of North-America, shall be stranded on the coast of this regency, they shall receive every possible assistance from the subjects of this regency; all goods saved from the wreck shall be permitted to be reimbarked on board of any other vessel, without paying any duties at the custom-house.

ART. 7th. The Algerines are not, on any pretence whatever, to give or sell any vessel of war to any nation at war with the United States of North-America, or any vessel capable of cruising to the detriment of the commerce of the United States.

ART. 8th. Any citizen of the United States of North-America, having bought any prize condemned by the Algerines, shall not be again captured by the cruisers of the regency then at sea, although they have not a passport; a certificate from the consul resident being deemed sufficient, until such time they can procure such passport.

ART. 9th. If any of the Barbary states at war with the United States of North-America, shall capture any American vessel and bring her into any of the ports of this regency, they shall not be permitted to sell her,

but shall depart the port on procuring the requisite supplies of provision.

ART. 10th. Any vessel belonging to the United States of North-America, when at war with any other nation, shall be permitted to send their prizes into the ports of the regency, have leave to dispose of them, without paying any duties on sale thereof. All vessels wanting provisions or refreshments, shall be permitted to buy them at market price.

ART. 11th. All ships of war belonging to the United States of North-America, on anchoring in the ports of the regency, shall receive the usual presents of provisions and refreshments, gratis. Should any of the slaves of this regency make their escape on board said vessels, they shall be immediately returned: No excuse shall be made that they have hid themselves amongst the people and cannot be found, or any other equivocation.

ART. 12th. No citizen of the United States of North-America, shall be obliged to redeem any slave against his will, even should he be his brother; neither shall the owner of a slave be forced to sell him against his will; but all such agreements must be made by consent of parties. Should any American citizen be taken on board an enemy's ship, by the cruisers of this regency, having a regular passport, specifying they are citizens of the United States, they shall be immediately set at liberty. On the contrary, they having no passport, they and their property shall be considered lawful prize; as this regency know their friends by their passports.

ART. 13th. Should any of the citizens of the United States of North-America, die within the limits of this regency, the dey and his subjects shall not interfere with the property of the deceased; but it shall be under the immediate direction of the consul; unless otherwise disposed of by will. Should there be no consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them; when they shall render an account of the property. Neither shall the dey or divan give hindrance in the execution of any will that may appear.

ART. 14th. No citizen of the United States of North-America, shall be obliged to purchase any goods against his will; but on the contrary, shall be allowed to purchase whatever it pleaseth him. The consul of the United States of North-America, or any other citizen, shall not be amenable for debts contracted by any one of their own nation; unless previously they have given a written obligation so to do. Should the dey want to freight any American vessel that may be in the regency, or Turkey, said vessel not being engaged; in consequence of the friendship subsisting between the two nations, he expects to have the preference given him, on his paying the same freight offered by any other nation.

ART. 15th. Any disputes or suits at law, that may take place between the subjects of the regency and the citizens of the United States of North-America, shall be decided by the dey in person, and no other. Any disputes that may arise between the citizens of the United States, shall be decided by the consul; as they are in such cases not subject to the laws of this regency.

ART. 16th. Should any citizen of the United States of North-America, kill, wound, or strike a subject of this regency, he shall be punished in the same manner as a Turk, and not with more severity. Should any citizen of the United States of North-America, in the above predicament, escape prison, the consul shall not become answerable for him.

ART. 17th. The consul of the United States of North-America, shall have every personal security given him and his household; he shall have liberty to exercise his religion in his own house. All slaves of the same religion shall not be impeded in going to said consul's house, at hours of prayer. The consul shall have liberty and personal security given him to travel whenever he pleases, within the regency; he shall have free licence to go on board any vessel lying in our roads, whenever he shall think fit. The consul shall have leave to appoint his own drogaman and broker.

ART. 18th. Should a war break out between the two nations, the consul of the United States of North-America, and all citizens of said States, shall have leave to embark themselves and property unmolested, on board of what vessel or vessels they shall think proper.

ART. 19th. Should the cruisers of Algiers capture any vessel, having citizens of the United States of North-America on board, they having papers to prove they are really so, they and their property shall be immediately discharged. And should the vessels of the United States capture any vessels of nations at war with them, having subjects of this regency on board, they shall be treated in like manner.

ART. 20th. On a vessel of war belonging to the United States of North-America, anchoring in our ports, the consul is to inform the dey of her arrival; and she shall be saluted with twenty-one guns; which she is to return in the same quantity or number, and the

dey will send fresh provisions on board, as is customary, gratis.

ART. 21st. The consul of the United States of North-America shall not be required to pay duty for any thing he brings from a foreign country for the use of his house and family.

ART. 22d. Should any disturbance take place between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of this regency, or break any article of this treaty, war shall not be declared immediately; but every thing shall be searched into regularly: the party injured shall be made reparation.

On the 21st of the Luna of Safer, 1210, corresponding with the 5th September, 1795, JOSEPH DONALDSON, jun. on the part of the United States of North-America, agreed with HASSAN BASHAW, dey of Algiers, to keep the articles contained in this treaty sacred and inviolable; which we the dey and divan promise to observe, on consideration of the United States paying annually the value of twelve thousand Algerine sequins in maritime stores. Should the United States forward a larger quantity the overplus shall be paid for in money, by the dey and regency. Any vessel that may be captured from the date of this treaty of peace and amity, shall immediately be delivered up on her arrival in Algiers.

Signed,

VIZIR HASSAN BASHAW,

JOSEPH DONALDSON, JUN.

Seal of Algiers stamped at the foot of the original treaty in Arabic.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or be made known,

WHEREAS the underwritten David Humphreys hath been duly appointed commissioner plenipotentiary, by letters patent under the signature of the president and seal of the United States of America, dated the 30th of March, 1795, for negotiating and concluding a treaty of peace with the dey and governors of Algiers; whereas by instructions given to him on the part of the executive, dated the 28th of March and 4th of April, 1795, he hath been further authorized to employ Joseph Donaldson, junior, on an agency in the said business; whereas by a writing under his hand and seal, dated the 21st of May, 1795, he did constitute and appoint Joseph Donaldson, junior, agent in the business aforesaid; and the said Joseph Donaldson, junior, did, on the 5th of September, 1795, agree with Hassan Bashaw, dey of Algiers, to keep the articles of the preceding treaty sacred and inviolable:

Now, know ye, That I David Humphreys, commissioner plenipotentiary aforesaid, do approve and conclude the said treaty, and every article and clause therein contained; reserving the same nevertheless for the final ratification of the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the said United States.

In testimony whereof, I have signed the same (Seal) with my hand and seal, at the city of Lisbon, this 28th of November, 1795.

DAVID HUMPHREYS.

Now be it known, That I George Washington, president of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, do, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof. And to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have ordered the premises to be made public; and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty and every clause and article thereof.

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

Done at the city of Philadelphia, the seventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred (Seal) and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twentieth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the president,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,  
Secretary of State.

BOSTON, March 5.

THE French treaty with Spain has given the republic free commerce to the Spanish ports; from which there are daily opportunities of annoying the British Mediterranean trade. Among the late captures are not a small number of English Newfoundland ships, bound up that sea.

NEW-YORK, March 8.

The late arrival from Bourdeaux is the brig Cleopatra, captain King. She has certainly brought large

packages of news-papers, as well as letters, but they cannot be come at by us: She failed on the 27th of December, and her papers doubtless contain late and important accounts. One of the letters by her says, the Austrians have been beaten with great slaughter—but this may be the old story.

We learn, that the constitution of the French republic is to be proclaimed to the French citizens in this city on Friday next, by the consul of the French republic, as having gone into complete operation, and that on this occasion a salute will be fired.

The Whitehall Evening Post of November 26, contains the following paragraph: "We announced, that accounts had arrived from Vienna, that Madame de la Fayette had obtained leave to go to her husband: we now learn that the emperor has released M. de la Fayette, who is going to Hamburg, and from thence to America. The same accounts mention the release of Bureau, Puzy, and Latour Maubourg, ex-constituents, who were confined with M. de la Fayette.

It is supposed in this country, that England is upon the eve of a revolution, and the opinion is formed upon the numerous meetings held to oppose the passing of the sedition bill. On examining, however, the papers devoted to the different parties, we cannot assent to popular opinion in this particular.—It is a fact that ought not to be suppressed, that the editors of American papers are evidently partial in extracting accounts from London papers. The accounts of meetings held by the whigs are detailed at full length, but rarely do we see any notice of meetings held to support ministerial measures. This partiality in selecting intelligence from foreign papers, is highly reprehensible; for admitting American wishes to be with the friends of reform, this is no good reason why those wishes should be indulged to mislead public opinion. The public want facts, and whether for or against our wishes, facts should be faithfully detailed.

It appears to us that far from a revolution, England is, at this moment, nearly as unanimous in support of the minister, as at any former period. In a full common council of London, held November 18, a motion for petitioning the commons in favour of the bills to preserve his majesty and to prevent seditious meetings, was, after debate, carried 52 to 45. In various other parts of the country, we observe similar proceedings.

So far as we can judge, there appears to be nearly as great a majority of the nation in favour of the minister, as there is in the house of commons. That respectable class of people, which includes the wealthy and independent freeholders, merchants, farmers and manufacturers; a body of people between the nobility and the labourers, and which constitutes the strength, military and pecuniary, of that nation, appears to be generally in favour of the measures now pursuing by the minister; and if that body of men stands by the minister a revolution cannot be effected.

#### PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

The arrival of the British fleet at Barbadoes comes from so many quarters, that we have reason to believe it is certainly the case; an arrival from St. Kitt's, which left that place the 14th ult. mentions, that 13 sail of the line, and transports, with a number of troops on board from England, had arrived at Barbadoes. This account was generally believed at St. Kitt's, when our informant left that place.

Another arrival from Martinique, which left that place on the 12th ult. also mentions that part of a fleet of men of war and transports, having on board 18,000 troops, had arrived at Barbadoes, and that the remainder were daily expected.

March 16.

#### BRITISH AMITY

The following is a true account of the cruel and unjust treatment of the British towards the Americans, during my stay in the port of Jeremie, from the 26th of December, 1795, to the 18th of February, 1796.

On the 7th of January, 1796, the ship *Regulus*, of 44 guns, captain Oaks, came to anchor in the road of Jeremie—immediately after he sent two of his boats on board the American vessels in order to press their people. Some of the Americans having timely notice secured their people on shore; others not having the same information, their people were left at the mercy of the said Oaks, who took without discriminating either country or colours. The following vessels suffered.

Schooner *Eliza*, of Baltimore, capt. Porter, 2 men; schooner *Two Cousins*, capt. Coppinger, of Philadelphia, 1 man; brig *Jenny*, capt. Alcorn, 1 man; schooner *Eutaw*, of Baltimore, capt. Strand, 1 man; by this time the remainder of the Americans had secured all their men from the unjust treatment of said Oaks, and put it out of his power to take any more. Between the 7th of January and the 20th, the brig *Mary*, capt. Campbell, in government service, mounting 14 guns, took by force of arms, from on board the schooner *Industry*, of Philadelphia, belonging to Mr. Blight, 2 men; brig *Richard and James*, of Philadelphia, capt. Adams, 1 man; and 1 man from a Connecticut sloop, the captain's name unknown. From the 20th of January to the 9th of February no armed ship arrived but the *Harriot*, mounting sixteen guns, commanded by one Reynolds, who immediately, in the dead hour of the night, visited the brig *Richard and James*, and took one man from her; the ship *Carolina*, Lusher, of Baltimore, one man; and the brig *Nymph*, Thomas Webb, of Philadelphia, one man. On the 10th of February the above waited on captain Reynolds, and demanded their people, but his answer was, that he would keep them, and demanded their wages, which was refused by all. Captain Lusher asserting his right to the man, he being an American, and pro-

duced his protection from a notary public of Charleston, the said Reynolds made answer, that he did not care a damn for his protection, and would keep him, and force the said Lusher to pay his wages—and by God he would strip the whole of the American vessels that night of their men, and immediately sent for his boat, well armed, to come on shore. This put the Americans on their guard. Accordingly about 9 o'clock that night, he came along side of the schooner *Eliza*, capt. Porter, of Baltimore, where he was asked if his intention was to come on board, his answer was yes; he was ordered to keep off, that nobody was allowed to come alongside at that time of the night. The said Reynolds then fired a volley of pistols into the schooner *Eliza*, which was returned by a volley of wood-crowbars, handspikes, &c. which compelled them to sheer off, and go on board the ship for more force. During the interval the Americans from the different vessels repaired on board the schooner, expecting their return, which was the case, when they returned with 17 armed men in their boat, and came alongside of said schooner, and poured in a whole volley of their small arms, which was again returned by the schooner, but finally beat off. They then repaired on shore in order to get assistance from the garrison, which they obtained by getting a number of British officers. A council of the Americans was held, and concluded that the schooner was too small and low to defend her against a strong force. Accordingly all repaired on board the brig *Richard and James*, of Philadelphia, which was then the most convenient vessel for defence.

They the third time returned to the schooner and finding her deserted, cut her cables, sails and rigging, broke the cabin furniture, and destroyed every thing in a most outrageous manner, but daring not to attack the brig *Richard and James*, which was prepared for their reception, but immediately returned on shore. The loss of the Americans in this affair was one man killed and several wounded; their loss, as reported, was 47 killed and wounded.

On the morning of the 11th, the whole of the American masters drew up a memorial to the commandant, stating their ill treatment by Reynolds and others, and demanded immediate justice, otherwise orders to depart the port immediately, which was received by him apparently in a friendly manner, but no satisfaction was obtained during my stay.

THOMAS WEBB,  
Master of the brig *Nymph*,  
of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1796.

Captain Webb farther says, that the Americans formed a petition, which was handed to commandant Murray, for a redress of the ill treatment they received from captain Reynolds and his crew, and requested their people to be returned. He told them that he gave no commission to capt. Reynolds to press men, and also that he would use his influence in their favour for a redress, which was not likely to take place, though all was tranquil when he left that port.

#### BALTIMORE, March 19.

A letter from a gentleman of respectability in Philadelphia, to another in this town, received by last mail, mentions that he had just learnt from his correspondent at New-York, that the king of Prussia had marched an army of 100,000 men against Holland to replace the stadholder. Whether this news be worthy the credence of our readers we must leave to their own judgments to determine. But from the sickle, faithless disposition of that monarch, and from the inconsistency of all his actions, during the late contest in Europe, we rather have reason to suppose it at least probable.

[The following is a further confirmation of the ill treatment which a number of Americans have lately experienced in the ports of Cape-Nichola-Mole and Jeremie.]

I arrived at Cape-Nichola-Mole, on the 29th of January last, where I had scarcely let go my anchor, until an armed boat from the *Syren*, a British 64, came along side of my vessel and pressed one of my best seamen. I sailed from thence on the 31st for Jeremie, where nothing material occurred, until the 9th February. About 9 o'clock at night, captain Reynolds, of the British ship *Harriot*, an armed vessel in government service, manned his boat and pressed several American seamen, from the different vessels then in port; first beginning with the ship *Carolina*, of Baltimore, capt. Lusher, &c.

The next day, on shore, the said Reynolds swore he would make a sweep amongst the Americans that night, and said he had a commission from the commandant to press men. These circumstances the American captains were informed of, and concluded to act on the defensive. Accordingly all the American captains formed themselves into two parties; one on board the brig *Richard and James*, capt. Adams, Philadelphia; the other on board the schooner *Eliza*, capt. Porter, of Baltimore; about 9 o'clock at night, capt. Porter discovered an armed boat full of men, coming from the *Harriot*, steering for his vessel; he hailed them to know what they wanted? To which captain Reynolds replied, he would soon let him know. Captain Porter apprized of his intention, told him, if he persisted in coming on board of his vessel at that untimely hour of the night, he must abide by the consequences. Immediately after, capt. Reynolds fired at the people on board the *Eliza*, which was returned by capt. Porter and his party, who made use of every offensive weapon they were in possession of, and after some time beat the boat off. Capt. Reynolds returned the second time with a fresh supply, but had to retreat with loss: he then went ashore to collect a stronger reinforcement; during the interval, the Americans thought prudent to form a junction, which they accord-

ingly did on board the brig *Richard and James*, where they were fully determined to make a grand effort, or be slain to a man. Shortly after captain Reynolds returned with his force a third time; but finding no one on board the *Eliza*, they gave three cheers. One of the officers struck a dead man belonging to capt. Reynolds, whom he took to be an American, and cut his skull in two. The loss of the British on this occasion were seventeen men killed and wounded, by their own reports; and of the Americans, one man killed and another wounded.

(Signed)

JACOB PETERSON,  
Master of the sloop *Polly*,  
of Philadelphia.

March 21. The public are cautioned against taking counterfeit half joes and dollars, which are at present in circulation through this town. We are sorry we have it not in our power to state the particular marks whereby they might be known. The vigilance of those to whom they may be offered will prevent their being imposed on, and bring the swindlers who first introduced them to the punishment due to such crimes.

#### PORT OF JEREMIE, in the island of HISPANIOLA.

February 11th, 1796.

"Be it made known to the world, That we the subscribers, and masters of the American vessels now at anchor in this port, having deliberately and maturely weighed and considered the matter now in question, conceive it an indispensable duty incumbent on us to set forth and publish the following facts, as they really were:—The late consul of John Reynolds, a native of New-York, master of the private armed ship the *Harriot*, British property, in government service, now at anchor in this harbour—the hostile and ferocious treatment of captain Reynolds to many of us; the gross insult which the American flag has received, in such, that it ought to be made public; and that all, at a future period, may be apprized of the danger and distress into which they may be driven, which undoubtedly will befall many, should they have the misfortune to arrive at the port of Jeremie.—We do jointly and severally, and in concert with each other, declare, that on the evening of the 9th inst. about the hour of eight, captain Reynolds, of the aforesaid ship, the *Harriot*, went with his boat and crew, and did by force of arms, force and compel men from the following American vessels—Christopher Lusher, master of the ship *Carolina*, of Baltimore; Thomas Webb, master of the brig *Nymph*, Philadelphia; Thomas Adams, master of the brig *Richard and James*; Alcorn, master of the brig *Jenny*, and Colvill, of the schooner *Renwick*, all of Philadelphia: from all those vessels Mr. Reynolds forced one man; the next day, when those men were demanded, instead of a delivery of them, invectives were received, and threats were given by the said Reynolds, that he would again visit and distress them much more, and about eight in the evening, Reynolds went with his boat and ten men, for the purpose of going on board the different vessels, and chose to visit the schooner *Eliza*, of Baltimore, first, she being the most convenient to the wharf. Captain Porter, of the schooner *Eliza*, did not judge it prudent to suffer Reynolds to come on board at night, asked him what he wanted; and no reply was made, and Reynolds still persisted to board. Reynolds being ordered off, he fired pistols many times at the *Eliza*, and in consequence thereof a battle ensued; but the *Eliza's* crew conquering with only billets of wood and pebble stones; there were no weapons on board. The boat repaired on board the ship, but shortly returned full of men, fifteen in number, and well armed—the boat was hailed, but answered thus—

"Now you buggers we will cool you," and were saluted with a volley of small arms from the boat; an action commenced which lasted about three quarters of an hour; the boat was a second time beat off; the *Eliza* had neither arms nor ammunition on board her, until that hands from the neighbouring vessels went to assist, were brought on board the *Eliza*, one blunder-buss and pistol with broken locks. The ship's boat being a second time beat off, went on shore, and believed by all for soldiers, which proved to be the case. Captain Porter and captain Lusher, with their crews, thought prudent to retire, and in retreating went along side of the brig *Nymph*, captain Webb, of Philadelphia, inquired which was the strongest vessel, and were told it was the brig *Richard and James*, captain Adams. Captain Reynolds, after recruiting on shore, with soldiers and ammunition, went on board the *Eliza*: finding no men, staid a short time, then repaired on board his ship. The next morning, which was the 11th, we repaired on board the schooner *Eliza*, but that which presented to view was shocking to behold; her decks strewn with human blood; the blood ran from the killed and wounded from the after part of the quarter deck, and other parts, until it vented itself through the scuppers on the main deck, a spectacle shocking to the eye: but let us remember, consider and view it as a specimen of British barbarity. We found the shrouds of the *Eliza* shot off; her main-sail, which was new, cut in several places with cutlasses; her small cable cut in several strands, and other damages done, which we compute the loss to be 300 dollars; and do therefore protest against the said Reynolds for all damages and losses which the schooner *Eliza* has received by the said Reynolds."

Captain Lusher, of the ship *Carolina*, of Baltimore, was on board of the *Eliza*, from the commencement; he fortunately escaped, but had one man killed and another shot through the body.

The masters that were robbed of their men made application for them the next day. They were ordered to pay them their wages, or prison was their

portion. Captain Lusher treated. Protections av... We the subscribers, and spectators to the treatment received of intention to have it conceive it hostile, and of nations, abusive of our flag and country nence.

Thomas Coppinger,

Jacob Peterson,  
Daniel Stoy, ich  
Christopher Lusher,  
Levi Goodfellow, D  
Samuel Bowditch,  
James Power, B  
Thomas Adams,  
Philadelphia.

Thomas Webb, B  
Michael Alcorn,  
Thomas Clounfu  
James Bowen, J  
Thomas Putnam,  
Pope, C

John Webb, Doc  
Richard Chappell  
William Biggs,  
Elijah Satterly,

N. B. The ship *Harriot* harbour during the at *Eliza*; many vessels rec

March 23. The late enced, we are happy t mage in the bay than hear of nothing except ashore between this and were bound to this port and the other with who learn.

For a series of years the oldest inhabitants, er of water than they north-west winds:—I they, that the vessels and in one of the dock half joes were found, as a place of all others, ed. A number of th and we sincerely hope to whom they may be further.

TRIBUTE

At an entertainment months since, the portr TON was exhibited room. When his nea up, in his native lan trophe; which an A quelled might be tr handed us a copy, whic a true likeness of a gre with due respect, oh! republican, a Cato in a second Solon, in his the political temper; branches blossom; the Albion. A hero wh knew by his care to blood—Columbia's b Mars, who by his kno fourth part of the glo GREAT WASHINGTON

To be SOLD, on next, a

A GREAT varie ture, constitin FURNITURE, &c on the day of sale.

Annapolis March 2

WANTED

A NEGRO BOY mily, on a pla Annapolis; the high who can be well reco and plantation work.

ALL persons h WARFIELD, torney at law, deced to the subscriber for to the deceased will amount to

THOMAS N. B. All thos Henry Warfield as that all his law paper CHARL RIGBELY, ject to the directions

Head of Severn, M

N O

THAT St. Jam minister of the that the vestry of fa until Easter Monday.

By Anne Arundel cou



By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, I shall EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, on Monday the 4th of April next,

THAT valuable tract of LAND, late the property of BENJAMIN BROOKES, late of said county, deceased, supposed to contain between five and six hundred acres, lying near Upper Marlborough, and within twelve or fifteen miles of the federal city; this property will be sold on a credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, one half to be paid, with interest, within one year, and the other half, with interest, within two years from the day of sale.

It is ordered by the decree aforesaid, that the creditors of the said Benjamin Brookes, deceased, do produce their claims, with the vouchers and proofs thereof, to the chancellor, within six months from the day of sale of said land.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Trustee.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, on Friday the first day of April, at the subscriber's plantation, near Pig-Point, for READY MONEY,

THE personal estate of CHARLES COWLEY, deceased, consisting of five negroes, the stock of cattle, horses and hogs, crop of tobacco, and household furniture.

WILLIAM COWLEY, Administrator.

All persons having claims against the deceased are desired to bring them in, and all persons indebted are desired to pay.

Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1796.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 22d inst. if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late plantation of WILLIAM HENWOOD, deceased,

THE personal estate of the deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, and household furniture. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN BURTON, Administrator.

At the same time and place will be SOLD, THE personal property of JOHN STEVENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of one horse, some sheep, hogs, rye, and household furniture.

JOHN BURTON, Administrator with the will annexed.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Stevens are requested to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

March 7, 1796.

Agreeably to a decree of the court of chancery will be EXPOSED to SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 26th of March, instant, at 10 o'clock,

THE dwelling house and lot, and a variety of household goods, belonging to the estate of WILLIAM HANSON, deceased. The sale will be at the dwelling house of the subscriber. The terms will be notified on the day of sale.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Trustee.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next April court of Anne-Arundel county for a commission to mark and bound the lines of the following tracts of land, viz. the fifth line of a tract of land called BARWELL'S PURCHASE, also the fifth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S GREAT PARK, and the fourth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S PARK, they being contiguous and adjoining to the land now the property of the minor heirs of AARON PARISH, deceased; all the other lines of the said lands are contiguous to and adjoining the lands in the possession of the subscriber.

THOMAS NORRIS, of THOMAS.

March 7, 1796.

TAKEN up as a stray by ROBERT REYNOLDS, living near Elk-Ridge Landing, a dark brown horse COLT, about twelve hands high, three years old the ensuing spring, has a star and snip in his face, and one hind foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up on the shore of Chesapeake Bay a BATTEAU, about fifteen feet long, marked on the inside of her stern SWIFT of BALTIMORE. The owner thereof is requested to make application to RICHARD IRELAND.

Calvert county, March 6, 1796.

On Saturday the 9th day of April next, I shall EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of Mr. BRISCOE, in Elkton,

THAT valuable tract of land called the Widow's LOT, situated on the Susquehanna canal, about four miles above the town of Chesapeake, containing, by patent, 800 acres; this land is said to be of the first quality, but as it is supposed no one will purchase without viewing it previous to the day of sale, it will be unnecessary to give any further description. This property will be sold on a credit to the first of December next; one third of the purchase money may be paid in deferred stock of the United States, the other two thirds in certificates issued by the state of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States; the interest in specie only. Bond with approved security to be given on the day of sale.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent for the State of Maryland.

February 22, 1796.

### Washington Canal Lottery, No. 1.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us, the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. 1.

Viz—1 Prize of	20,000	dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each	5,000		35,000
5 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		5,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the canal			26,250

5847 Prizes, 11653 Blanks, not two to a prize. 175,000

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed)

NOTLEY YOUNG, DANIEL CARROLL, of D. LEWIS DEBLOIS, GEORGE WALKER, WM. M. DUNCANSON, THOMAS LAW, JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

WENT away, on the twenty-sixth day of December, a negro man who calls himself NED BROOKES, has one of his ears cropt, and a mark on his mouth, five feet six inches high, and about forty-five years of age; had on when he went away, a blue round jacket, and brown trousers and jacket; the rest of his cloaths unknown, as it is probable he may change them; he carried off with him a negro woman named HANNAH, about eighteen years of age, and five feet high, very black, shews a great deal of white in her eyes, has broad teeth, and a burn on one of her feet; she had on a striped country cloth petticoat, patched with blue cloth, brown cotton jacket, and a pair of coarse shoes and stockings; she also took with her a white jacket and petticoat, a calico one, and a new hat; she is very handy about a house. I will give TEN DOLLARS reward if taken up in the county, and TWENTY DOLLARS if brought home; if out of the county FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and if brought home THIRTY; if out of the state THIRTY DOLLARS, and if brought home SIXTY.

February 13, 1796.

THOMAS LANE.

### NOTICE.

To be SOLD, the following tracts of LAND,

THE tract whereon the late STEPHEN STEWARD, sen. lived, containing about 40 acres of land, situated on West river, the improvements consist of a good dwelling house, sufficient for a large family, a good kitchen, and every other necessary out houses; on the said tract is also the ship-yard, where the late Stephen Steward, sen. carried on his ship-building. Several other tracts of land, adjoining each other lying on Deep Creek, in the Swamp, containing upwards of 600 acres, with all necessary improvements thereon; one lot of land containing 49 acres, lying in the Swamp; one tract containing 87 acres; one tract containing 27 acres, the greatest part of it in timothy; two lots, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, one of 83 acres, the other 96 acres, all the above parcels of land lying in the neighbourhood of West river, and are valuable. One tract of land, lying near Herring Bay, containing 100 acres; one lot of ground, lying in Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, whereon is a good dwelling house. All the above lands are sold for the benefit of the creditors of the late Stephen Steward, sen. A liberal credit will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, on giving bond with good security, but no conveyance to be executed until the purchase money is paid. The title is unquestionable, the lands being sold under deeds from the heirs at law, and with the consent of the judgment creditors, and the surplus to be applied to the discharge of the late Stephen Steward, sen. his debts.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

West river, February 9, 1796.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that the two HOUSES and LOTS, in the city of Annapolis, formerly occupied by Mrs. ONNER WILKINS, are for sale. The terms may be known by application to Messrs. ZACHARIAH and LEWIS DUVAL.

HENRY DAVIDGE.

February 8, 1796.

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795.

### STOP THIEVES. Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, this day, two negro men, each named WILL, one about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 22 years old, a slender, straight made, handsome fellow, light complexion; had on when he went away, a gray searought jacket, with blue cuffs, white halstuck trousers, a felt hat, and gray store stockings; took with him an old blue superfine cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, and old silk waistcoat, &c. The other about 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old, a strong well made fellow, has a down surly look when spoken to, light complexion; had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket, waistcoat and breeches, much worn, white yarn stockings; but as they are artful cunning fellows, it is probable they may change their names and cloaths, and pass for free blacks, being well acquainted in Annapolis, but suppose they will make for Calvert county, as the first came from the mouth of Patuxent, St. Mary's, the other from Mr. John Ireland's, Bay side. Whoever takes up said negroes, and secures them, so that I get them again, shall be paid the reward above, or THREE POUNDS for either, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges, by

JOSEPH LEONARD.

N. B. These fellows may probably make for Baltimore.

Hill's Delight, February 9, 1796.

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good cloathing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man. FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton 70 RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

### WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and faithfully built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well seasoned white oak for the frame.—The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very handsome model.—If the craft or boat be well appared it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be sold at the Printing-Office, Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND, Passed November Session, 1795.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the month of May last, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty-one years of age, she took her only child with her, a handsome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is supposed she is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as she has been seen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and pass her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for securing the said woman and child, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795.

An APPRENTICE Wanted at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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Jan. 30. A few d terburgh, with the alliance; and he bro ambassador at this co be of importance, a peror immediately courier was dispatch peace have since th assured that the war est vigour, in conseq Troops continue trie to Italy. More ders to march ther. The martial cou the minister of state

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1796.

### BRUSSELS, December 2.



LL is movement anew on the banks of the Rhine, on which military operations of the highest importance are on the point of being executed. The generals Jourdan and Kleber are gone to Coblenz; the general quarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. The division of general Marceau has been attacked near Simmein; and, after a very obstinate engagement, they were obliged to retreat. The environs of Coblenz furnished troops slowly, because they apprehended the Austrians would cross the Rhine there, from the great quantity of vessels which were collected in the river near them.

Whilst the Upper Rhine is desolated by all the powers of war, the Lower Rhine is far from being in comfortable circumstances. The Austrians are preparing to attack the republican corps who have taken a position behind the Sieg. The French will not hazard an attack in so bad a position, and are therefore about to abandon it. Harville and Hatry are retired towards Dusseldorf; Lefevre has repassed the Rhine at Cologne. The French labour with the greatest activity to fortify all the passages which the enemy may attempt, in covering the left bank with intrenchments and batteries.

Jan. 31. General Lefevre, who commanded the cantonments of the republican troops on the left banks of the Rhine, between Cologne and Bonn, has received orders to move to the right banks of that river, abandoned by general Caurent, who we understand has marched with his division to Holland, where fears are entertained concerning the intentions of the cabinet of Berlin. Lefevre has marched to Dusseldorf with a corps of about 7000 men, which is to be reinforced, in order to facilitate the communication between the banks of the Rhine as well as with the train of artillery, ammunition, and provisions. Near Ham another bridge has been established across the Rhine.

### H A G U E, November 28.

Besides the measures adopted for the defence of the frontiers of Gueldre and the provinces of Groningen and of Over Yssel, it is a question whether an inundation shall take place on the side of the Yssel, to shelter the provinces from any sudden invasion. The preparations are directed by generals Daendels and Gerick, under the inspection of the French general Moreau, who is the commander in chief in that part.

Troubles succeed rapidly here from one city to another. Scarcely had they been appeased at Amsterdam and Rotterdam when they broke out at Schoonhoven; the representatives of the people of Holland have appointed a commission of four members for the purpose of appeasing the discontents of the people.

### M A D R I D, December 20.

According to letters from Cadix, the French squadron is on the point of setting sail. Admiral Richery has taken measures to resist the English squadron, consisting of 7 sail of the line and 3 frigates, which are waiting for him at the Straits. Besides his force of 6 sail of the line and 3 frigates, he has armed several ships that have been captured from the English.

### T U R I N, January 8.

A reinforcement of 6000 men has been sent to Genoa. Collis, nevertheless the reports of a speedy peace are again circulated, and the edict that was published on the 5th instant, has been received with much satisfaction, inasmuch as it is supposed to strengthen the idea of an approaching peace. This edict suppresses the impost of a quarter upon all places, pensions, and annuities.

The minister of war hates the Austrians, and is for peace.

### V I E N N A, January 27.

General Clairfayt is again gone off to the army. Several regiments of horse are gone to Milan, and a great part of the troops intended for the army on the Rhine, are now ordered to march, to join that in Italy.

Jan. 30. A few days ago a courier arrived from Peterburgh, with the ratification of the triple treaty of alliance; and he brought also dispatches to the Russian ambassador at this court, the contents of which must be of importance, as he had an audience of the emperor immediately after, at the ending of which a courier was dispatched to London. The rumours of peace have since that time totally vanished, and it is assured that the war will be carried on with the greatest vigour, in consequence of the triple alliance.

Troops continue to march from Bohemia and Austria to Italy. More of them have lately received orders to march there.

The marshal count de Clairfayt is every day with the minister of state Baron Thugot.

Volunteers of every kind continue with redoubled zeal, which is an evident proof of the affection which the inhabitants of Austria bear to their august sovereign. Another considerable convoy of ammunition, attended by a large body of cannoniers, has just set off for Italy.

### A M S T E R D A M, January 30.

Accounts from Paris state, that not only a treaty of peace with Sardinia is on the point of being concluded, but also some steps have been made, tending to bring about a pacification with Great-Britain.

### B E R L I N, January.

#### PRUSSIAN MEMORIAL.

(From *Le Veridique*, a French paper.)

“After having exposed all the services that Prussia has rendered in the course of this war for the defence of the empire; the re-capture of Mentz, the defeats experienced, the losses suffered by the armies, the destruction caused by the Polish insurrection, the exhausting of treasure, the evils of all kinds which military operations so actively carry on, so multiplied and to remove, produce, the memorial adds;

“What was the direct object of the convention of Pilnitz and of the abolition of the two principal powers of Germany? Was it not the re-establishment of the French monarchy in its former integrity? Did not his Prussian majesty assist with all the zeal which might be expected from his royalty? Must he not have been surprised at seeing his ally deviate from his primitive intentions, and appear to be less occupied with them than with the objects of making conquests, and of enriching himself with the spoils of the oppressed? In this situation his Prussian majesty could not but take a less lively interest in the political situation and interior government of France, and prefer to all other cares the care of delivering his subjects from the scourge of war.”

### D I E T O F R A T I S B O N, February 1.

On the 29th ult. the general assembly of the empire unanimously resolved, in all the three colleges, to pay the farther sum of one hundred Roman months. In the act of opinion of the empire sent to his Imperial majesty, it is stated, “That as the French government had refused to enter into negotiations with the German empire, it was absolutely necessary to carry into effect the decree of the empire, made on the 22d of December, 1794, for the express purpose of meeting such an event, to unite all their strength, and put themselves in both an offensive and defensive situation, so as to compel the enemy to comply with the wish of the head of the empire, and all the states, to conclude a peace on the grounds already specified; and that for this purpose the chiefs of the empire consent to pay one hundred Roman months, the payment of which to be made in four different payments, the first in four, and the three others at the end of six weeks successively; and that all the arrears are to be demanded with the greatest strictness.”

### C O L O G N E, January 26.

The deputies of our city at Paris, give us in their letters great hopes of a general peace. The French, however, are making the most vigorous preparations to prosecute the war.

### C H A N T O N A Y, 28 Nivose.

We march from success to success. We run from victory to victory. Charette and his lieutenants are pursued with vigour, and the pursuit is maintained notwithstanding the season, which is very unfit for military expeditions. His troops no longer attempt to defend themselves. He wanders with the rest of the rebels. His soldiers come over to us by half hundreds at a time. Every day there are numbers of them taken and you know what lot is reserved for those rebels.

Yesterday and the preceding days, Charette was pursued to Creil de Vournefond, and it appears he has taken refuge in the thick part of the wood with which that country is covered.

The 24th was distinguished by a discharge of musketry, such as we have not heard for a long time. Two of our colonels fell in with Charette at the wood of Pontujan. He defended himself with a desperation which proved that he paid no regard to discretion; that he had little to risk, and not much to lose. The republicans charged him with a courage and intrepidity which announced the firm resolution they have formed of finishing this war. They immolated all these fanatic royalists.

The theatre of the war is carried into the left quarter of the route from Rochelle to Nantes. It is there that Charette, always in correspondence with Stofflet, the Chouans of Morbihan and Sables, endeavours to gain some moments of repose for his soldiers, who are much harassed. Then too, he fabricates a treaty in

with the republican generals, by his primary agents. It appears that this treaty never was made, and from thence it is seen that we are deceived. We are certain of the person of Bejarris the elder. He has fled with the chevaliers; his brothers.

Thus, however, the moment in which we believed that peace was about to terminate the misfortunes of this unhappy country, we find it still retarded. It is necessary, therefore, to arm ourselves with courage and patience. It is necessary to bring up new forces, in proportion to the efforts that are made by our enemies.

### V A D O, December 27.

#### ARMY OF ITALY.

An English frigate has just arrived in this port, ignorant of Vado being no longer in possession of the Austrians. The French took possession of her amidst the cries of vive la republic.

The French army surrounds Levo, in which 4000 Piedmontese are shut up. The Austrians have entirely seceded from the Piedmontese army, and have retired to Alexandria—4500 men are blockaded by our centre column. The column on the right keeps 12,000 infantry and 6 squadrons of cavalry shut up in a village.

All the country of Genoa is covered with Austrian prisoners, whom we know not what to do with. Every moment brings us fresh details of the memorable victory which has been gained by our troops. The Austrians lost 12,000 men, all their magazines, and 110 pieces of cannon.

A part of the army is to be cantoned between Genoa and Nice.

### N A N T E S, January 26.

General Hoche is arrived here, and to-day a proclamation has been issued through the streets, that the city is in a state of siege. Angers, Rennes, and Mans are also in danger.

This proclamation has been found necessary, in consequence of the audacity of the Chouans, who have organized themselves in the Morbihan country, and in the departments on the northern coast. Puyaye is at the head of the council which directs them. The Nantese legion is to do duty within the city.

The Chouans of Brittany appear now more to be dreaded than those of La Vendee. Charette is at the last gasp, and his force seems to be quite exhausted. He is pursued without intermission, and deserters arrive from his army in numbers. He is now cooped up in the woods on the side of Creil de Vournefond. The war of La Vendee exists now only on the left side of the road leading from Rochelle to Nantes, Stoder and Sapinoud are with the Chouans in the Morbihan.

### P A R I S, December 4.

The loss which our armies have sustained for some time past, have made a considerable deficiency in different corps. Desertion has also assisted to heighten the deficiency. The directory has nominated Peyron, general of brigade, to cause all the young men of the requisition who are in Paris, to join the army. He has addressed them on the subject, in which he presses, in the name of his country, all those who may have been sick or wounded, to quit their homes, and return to the field of honour. He leaves them to the choice of the army they will join; but declares that if they do not pay respect to his invitation, he must employ against them all the severities of the law.

#### 17 Nivose.

The minister of foreign affairs to citizens Blauw and Meyer, ministers plenipotentiary from the Batavian republic.

The good faith which the French have maintained with the Batavian republic, does not permit me to leave you ignorant of a measure into which the province of Zealand, is about to be precipitated.

It appears from a memorial of citizen Freregeau, engineer of the French republic, at Flushing, that the secret committee of Zealand, agreeably to the desire of the inhabitants of the Isle of Walcheten, is determined to separate without reserve from the political body of the United Provinces.

The executive directory would have repelled such a proposition, even though it had been made officially; and I am charged to inform citizen Noel of it, to enable him to anticipate the suspicions which might arise from this imprudent step of Freregeau.

The directory expect your reclamations to prevent in future an act, which is at least indiscreet, from troubling the harmony and mutual confidence which ought to exist between the two governments.

The engineer Freregeau has been dismissed. You will see in this act of just severity a new proof of the frankness and fidelity which conduct the directory in all its relations with your government. It will doubtless prevent our ulterior proceeding on the part of

Zealand; but if the province has taken any step of this nature, I shall consider it a duty in you to prevent it.

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX.

Feb. 5. The government are making the utmost endeavours to supply the armies with necessaries. Orders have been given to purchase provisions and cloathing, and these orders will, it is said, be speedily carried into execution.

We have already mentioned the arrest by which the directory have made a present of six horses to general Jourdan. By a second arrest they have given him a sabre and a pair of pistols, from the manufactory at Versailles. Never was present more wisely given. All good citizens will rejoice at the gratitude testified by the directory to general Jourdan. But a similar recompence will, without doubt, be given to general Pichegru, whose services and whose glory are not less brilliant.

It is said that the directory have given a new proof of their attachment to the constitution, by recalling Reverchon from Lyons, and directing him to repair to the post, where he ought to have been long ago, as he is a deputy.

If this news is true, the directory will probably recall Freron also, who exercises at Carpentras the same dictatorship as Reverchon at Lyons.—He entered Carpentras at the head of an armed force; he ordered the gates of the town to be shut, the inhabitants to be disarmed, and a great number of persons to be arrested. He exercises also, by his delegates, the same power in the principal places of the department of Vaucluse.

General Perignon set out two days ago in quality of ambassador from the French republic to Spain.

LONDON, February 13.

A cabinet council was held last night upon the important intelligence received from Paris. The council sat to a very late hour.

Stocks rose yesterday in consequence of the news of the convention between France and the emperor, to 69 5-8, they fell, however, in consequence of the doubts that were entertained to 68 7-8.

The Omnium was at one time as high as 11. It left off at 9. This day at one o'clock the 3 per cents. were at 69 3-8, and the Omnium at 9 1-4.

A letter was received yesterday in town from Deal, stating, that advices had been received there of the Dutch fleet having put to sea.

Feb. 15. Advices were received this morning of the sailing of the outward bound West-India and other fleets, consisting of 400 sail, from Cork, on Tuesday last.

A packet arrived at Weymouth from Guernsey, brings intelligence that the inhabitants of that island, having received accounts that a large military force has been collected on the coast of the former province of Normandy, are apprehensive that the French entertain a design of making an attack upon Guernsey.

The lord lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation, forbidding the exportation of corn, flour, or potatoes, from any of the ports of that kingdom, except in such quantities as may be necessary for the crews of vessels, during their voyages.

The lower orders of people in this country have of late been so much injured to the practice of fasting, that they will find no difficulty in complying with the injunctions of the proclamation of the Gazette of Saturday evening; but we have our doubts whether they would not more frequently with success to the war, if it produced a feast, instead of a fast.

February 18.

MR. PITT'S DECLARATION.

The words made use of by Mr. Pitt, in the short debate on Mr. Grey's motion, were, no doubt, carefully and deliberately weighed. That they might not be misstated they have been sent to the papers; and as we are desirous of binding him to the words which he chooses himself to publish, we readily give insertion to the statement which follows. His words were—

"That since his majesty's message had been delivered to that house, ministers had taken every measure consistent with the general interest of the country, and with the attention and regard due to her allies, to enable his majesty to take any opportunity, either to meet overtures for negotiation, or to make such overtures as might be found most expedient.

That no etiquette with respect to who should make the first overture—no difficulty in finding a mode of making it, appeared to government to be an obstacle to negotiation, if in other respects there appeared a probability of its leading to just and honourable terms, the great point being what prospect there was of obtaining such terms. Measures had been taken to ascertain these points, and were now in train; and if the enemy were sincere, they must lead to a negotiation.

Whether that negotiation would lead to a peace he could not say, because that depended upon whether the exhausted state of the enemy would incline them to set on foot that negotiation with a view to a peace, very different to the terms of it from any which their public declaration for a long time past seemed to indicate, if this was not the case, he must say, a speedy peace was impossible. He wished ardently for peace, but he did not wish for any but honourable peace. The country had a right to expect it from its own strength and resources, and from a knowledge of the relative situation of France."

PORTLAND, March 10.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Madeira, December 24, 1796.

"When we arrived here, the inhabitants were all starving to death for provisions. A vessel which should arrive here any time of the year loaded with provision

and lumber would make a fine voyage—Boards sell at 53 dollars a thousand, flour at 23 dollars a barrel.

Three days ago came to anchor in this road several English merchantmen, belonging to a large fleet from England bound to the West-Indies. They had experienced a very hard gale of wind—some of them perished: some were driven one way, and some another. Among those which perished was the admiral.

"The French are not happy here—the Portuguese are not friendly to them."

BOSTON, March 14.

Yesterday morning arrived here the brig Dispatch, in 35 days from St. Domingo; by her we learn that a French packet had arrived, and that a large fleet with a formidable body of troops were hourly expected. That American seamen in British ports were constantly pressed on board the ships of war indiscriminately—protection or no protection.

Also schooner —, Blackmore, in 30 days from Jamaica, spoke no merchantmen—informs, that a schooner belonging to Mr. Tisdale of this town, carried in there, had not had her trial, the captain, men, &c. put on shore without money, victuals or credit. Sunday the 6th inst. was brought to by a British frigate, one other in company, after being fired at, hove his topgals to the mast and hoisted his colours, and coming very near to her he saw a man level his piece at him, which he fired, the ball entered captain B's cheek and came out of his mouth; the names of the officer and ship he could not learn—and that Jamaica was visited by 42 French privateers.

NEW-YORK, March 23.

About 5 o'clock last evening, merchants and politicians were set upon the wing on hearing it announced, that the ship Hunter, captain Whitlock, was coming to the wharf in twenty-nine days from Liverpool—in a few moments the Hunter's decks were crowded with citizens—the captain and people were apparently so struck with astonishment at the eagerness of all those assailants to be informed in one sentence, who are conquerors on the Rhine—are there any prospects of peace—is the sedition bill passed—are the people yet quiet—how are the prices current, &c. &c. that they did not satisfy an individual with respect to any one of these important circumstances.—We however, obtained a few papers from a budget which was received to the 20th of February, from which we are only able this day to give a concise abstract.—

That on the 11th December, the bills to prevent seditious meetings, and for the better security of his majesty's person, received the royal assent. That the communication between France and England was stopped about the middle of December, by order of the executive directory of the French republic—that the Austrian defeat in Italy is confirmed officially, as before stated, and the French were pursuing their victory—that the French under Jourdan and Pichegru had regained all the ground they had lost. That a cessation of arms between the French and emperor had been agreed upon. That overtures for peace between France and England had been made.

That "in the sitting of December 13th of the council of five hundred, a letter was read from the minister at war, stating, that the general St. Cyr, commandant of the left wing of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, after a warm action, had taken Deux-Ponts, and driven the enemy beyond Homburg." That "the emperor and Sardinia both, we are told, insist upon the *status quo*, and Great-Britain cordially joins with them. The status would certainly be advantageous to the former powers; because the one would regain the Netherlands, and the other Savoy and Nice; but what would Great-Britain gain? A loss, as the honest Irishman said, for they must in that relinquish Corsica, cede the Dutch and French settlements in the East-Indies, and abandon the French territories in the West-Indies. The status, it appears, is now the object of the war, that is, the war was undertaken for the mere purpose of restoring all things to the state in which they were before the war! That vast damage had been done by other severe gales from January 20 to 28—several ships went to pieces. That another embarkation of 7000 troops was soon to take place for the West-Indies. That lord Camden, at the opening of the Irish parliament, insisted on the meliorated state of the war, and cited the victories of the Austrians, and ratification of the treaty with America—the delivery of the princess of Wales, and the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, as matters of congratulation!!

It is worthy remark, that this vessel brings intelligence 75 days later than we had before received.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

A letter from Salem, Massachusetts, dated 11th March, speaking of the recent outrage on the American vessels and seamen at Jeremie, informs, that the morning after the affair, a spirited memorial was presented to col. Murray, the commandant at Jeremie: his conduct was manly, and the Americans were protected from farther insult. The British had 10 or 12 killed and wounded. They were armed with cutlasses, pistols and muskets—the Americans with ballist stones and billets of wood. One American was killed; he was shot through the heart, and belonged to Baltimore. He was buried with honour, and a label on his coffin, mentioning his name, and "This man was murdered by Reynolds." Another American was shot through the arm.

Another letter, of the 14th of March, says, that "a complaint was entered to the commander in chief on shore, who reprimanded the captain of the frigate, and he begged pardon of the Americans for the insult.

Extra of a letter from Charleston, (S. C.) dated March 8, 1796.

"By captain Whipple, in 14 days from Dominica, we learn, that packets were arriving two or three of a day from Martinique at Dominica; the accounts brought by them were, that 115 sail of British transports had arrived at Barbadoes, exclusive of a number of heavy ships of the line. Captain Whipple saw a letter from a merchant in Barbadoes to the British agent for troops at Dominica, which gave positive accounts of the arrival of 75 sail. The transports were said to have arrived scatteringly.

"Captain Whipple likewise informs, that the English had taken Mariegalante, and stationed one thousand men there, intending it as a hospital for their sick and wounded."

March 23. By the ship Hamburg Packet, captain George Clay, arrived this day, in 28 days from Liverpool, we have received late English papers; from them the following important intelligence is selected.

The Hamburg Packet had the remarkably quick passage of 24 days from land to land.

LONDON, February 4.

THE ARMISTICE.

Authentic conditions of the armistice agreed upon by the Austrian general Kray, and the French general Mareau, as plenipotentiaries of the generals in chief of the two parties.

I. From the date of the 31st of December 1795, hostilities shall cease between the two armies; and shall not be renewed till the party desirous to break the truce, shall have given to the other ten days previous notice.

II. This notice shall be given in writing, and be sent by an officer, who shall remain as an hostage till the ten days have elapsed.

III. The positions of the two armies, and of their advanced posts, shall remain exactly on the same footing as at present, with the exception of such changes as may afterwards be agreed on. If any misunderstanding shall arise on this head, the officers of the advanced posts shall settle the difference.

IV. Neither of the parties shall enter into a pass, which has not been previously evacuated by the other.

V. The patrols shall not extend beyond their line.

VI. The Austrian advanced posts shall remain in their present line, from Eckenhausen to Koppstein; from this point they shall extend towards the Simmerabach, towards the Thaum, beyond the Nahe; and on the other side of that river, all the way to Neuenkirchen, from which they shall be drawn out from Ottweiler, along the river Bleis.

VII. The French troops shall occupy the line of Niedriebach, Maurisbach, Fershausen, Gellweiler, Creynon, Arweiler, Brunel, Morscheid, Herborn, Veitroth, Wolfmerbach, Idar, and Nockenthal, and shall extend along the Nahe, all the way to Selbach, and along the river Bleis, all the way to Ottweiler.

VIII. The passes which are not occupied by the advanced posts, shall remain unoccupied. None shall be permitted to come there, except those guards which the troops who evacuate them shall leave behind.

Feb. 6. The Nemesis frigate, capt. S. H. Linzee, was built in 1780; on her return from Salonica to Smyrna she got on shore near the Dardanelles, within the limits of the Ottoman Porte, and while in that situation was captured by three French frigates; they have also taken a large ship, said to be a Russian, and sent her into Candia; one of the French frigates is dismantled.

All the masters of the neutral vessels which will sail between Dover and Calais have been prohibited by government, under severe penalties, from taking on board any passengers going to France.

The national convention proposed to be called, in order to convert the disunited provinces into a Frenchified republic, bids fair to increase the flames of war in Europe. The power and the interest of Prussia will be so much affected by this measure, that its monarch can no longer befriend the French by his neutrality, with any regard to his own safety.

The laudable opposition which the provinces of Zealand and Friesland have made to this, as they truly style it, absurd and impolitic measure, is to be overcome by the means of popular commotions, fostered by the agents of France, and countenanced by some of those municipal officers, whom the modern system of revolution politics has introduced among the unfortunate Dutchmen.

The armistice has now continued several weeks—but we see very few features of returning peace. Another month will probably disperse this air blown bubble. It is the happiness of this kingdom, that we are prepared for war; which, great as are its inevitable evils, is ever to be preferred to a dastardly and dishonourable pacification.

The Dutch flatter themselves, that by the spring they shall have 30 ships of the line to meet us; this seems to be the utmost force they can muster on the water; and if this be all, with our immense and well disciplined force, we have little to fear. At this moment Great-Britain is the match for all Europe on the sea.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, commander in chief, with generals Campbell and Dundas, are to go out immediately. It is supposed they will proceed in a fast sailing frigate. They are to be immediately followed by six or eight regiments, to be completed to 1000 men each, who will go out in the ships that have sustained the least damage, and which, it is to be presumed, from the exertions making, will be ready in about 14 days.

The regiments intended for the reserve, that have in part returned, are to be disembarked, and to go out with the December fleet.

The East-Indiamen are to remain at Spithead, the troops under the command of gen. Campbell. The

West-Indiamen and (ma) Cowes. Generals Dund the troops in them. By Jan. 13, we learn, that certain of a speedy peace and the French; and Turin and Switzerland, There are now in the war ready for sea, notwithstanding, besides what are in.

Feb. 11. Early this mpris, Paris papers to the stance of dispatch which

That of the 10th is it contains a message, with a preliminary convey the 5th inst. at Basle, be Imperial minister, and from the French republic.

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Done at Basle, 5th

month Pluvoise, and

public.

Signed

Paris, Feb. 10. T

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Fourth Congre

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An ACT providing r

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West-Indiamen and smaller transports are to lie at anchor. Generals Dundas and Mordaunt command the troops in them. By a letter from Geneva, dated Jan. 13, we learn, that confident hopes were entertained of a speedy peace between the king of Sardinia and the French; and that the exchange between Turin and Switzerland, loses 35 per cent.

There are now in the roads at Spithead 76 men of war ready for sea, notwithstanding the continued tempest, besides what are in the docks and harbour.

Feb. 11. Early this morning we received, by express, Paris papers to the 10th inst. inclusive, an instance of dispatch which has never been equalled.

That of the 10th is most particularly important, as it contains a message from the executive directory, with a preliminary convention for PEACE, signed on the 5th inst. at Basle, between the count Lehrbach the Imperial minister, and M. Barthelemy, ambassador from the French republic.

We give as follows, this important paper.

#### Preliminary Convention for PEACE.

In the sitting of the council of elders of the 20th Pluvoise, (February 9th) at the moment they were about to rise, the executive directory announced to the convention the following important paper, accompanied by a message which breathed the warmest wishes for the success of negotiations which will finally give peace to France and to Europe.

His majesty the emperor, and the French republic, equally animated with a desire to put an end to the war which divides them, by a solid and general peace, which may comprehend them and their allies, have named their plenipotentiaries for this negotiation, viz. his majesty the emperor, his minister of state the count Lehrbach; and the French republic, the French citizen Barthelemy, its ambassador in Switzerland; who, after exchanging their full powers, have concluded the following

#### PRELIMINARY CONVENTION.

I. There shall be a general armistice, and a full cessation of hostilities for four months, between the armies of the emperor and those of the empire on one side, and those of the French republic on the other; in which shall be comprised all the powers allied to his Imperial majesty who shall signify their consent to this convention in the space of one month.

II. The two contracting powers shall be bound to regard as the basis of all future negotiation, the integrity (the unity) of the Germanic body on the one side, and the renunciation of all pretensions incompatible with the independence and the dignity of the French republic on the other.

III. His Imperial majesty engages that the members of the Germanic body, who may have feudal rights or pretensions in the ci-devant provinces of Lorraine and Alsace, or in whatever other part of the territory of the French republic, shall wholly renounce those rights and pretensions; and he will employ his good offices with his holiness the pope, to make him formally cede all his pretensions to the city of Avignon, and the county Venaissin.

IV. The troops of the French republic, shall evacuate, within a month after the signing this convention, those parts of the states of the Germanic body which they may occupy.

V. There shall be formed, within a month, a congress in the city of Aix-la Chapelle, to which the two contracting parties shall send their ministers; and the other belligerent powers shall be invited to send ambassadors to negotiate a general peace, under the mediation of their catholic and Prussian majesties.

VI. The French republic shall retire its troops from the territory of the republic of the United States, with the exception of the city of Maeltricht; under the express condition that all other powers shall respect the independence of that republic, and that no foreign force shall enter its territory.

VII. The French armies shall continue to occupy all the conquered country which is not herein specified, until its fate shall be determined by a general peace.

Done at Basle, 5th February, 1796, the 16th of the month Pluvoise, and the 3d year of the French republic.

Signed { Le Comte LEHRBACH.  
FRANCOIS BARTHELEMY.

Paris, Feb. 10. The enthusiasm which the reading of the convention concluded with Austria produced in the council of elders, leaves no room to doubt but it will be attended with the happiest effects.—The kuis was yesterday 4150.

The foregoing "preliminary convention for peace," between the Emperor and the French republic, has turned out to be an impudent forgery.

#### Annapolis, March 31.

#### Fourth Congress of the United States.

At the first session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the seventh of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

An ACT providing relief, for a limited time, in certain cases of invalid registers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby empowered to allow to such vessels and their cargoes, whose registers have already, or that, before the close of the present session of congress, become invalid, by reason of a non-compliance with the terms of the fifth section of the act "concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels," the same privileges and benefits, they would have been entitled to, if no such invalidity had taken place: Provided, it shall appear to him, that such non-compliance did not proceed

from wilful negligence or an intention of fraud: And provided also, that a new register shall be obtained, in the manner prescribed by law, for such vessels respectively, as may now be within the United States, within ninety days from the passing of this act; and for others, within the same time after their first arrival within the United States.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States, and president of the senate.

Approved, March the tenth, 1796.

GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls, in the office of the department of state.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,  
Secretary of state.

#### MAP OF MARYLAND.

Griffith's Map of Maryland,

Sold by

John Shaw.

Annapolis, March 30, 1796.

#### To be Sold,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, about nineteen or twenty years of age, with a male child about seven months old; she has been accustomed both to domestic services and to the work of a farm, and will be sold for a term of eight years; the child, for twenty-one years. Apply to the PRINTERS, March 30, 1796.

I WILL sell that corner LOT, in Upper Marlborough, which I lately occupied, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling house, containing three spacious rooms and passage on the first floor, two large chambers on the second, a large garden and yard, well paved, &c. Its vicinity to the court-house and public offices, renders it an eligible situation for a merchant or inn-keeper; the purchaser, on giving a bond with approved security, will be indulged with a year's credit. The terms, which will be moderate, may be known by applying to Mr. JOHNSON M. O'REILLY, near Upper Marlborough, or the subscriber, in Annapolis.

HUGH MAGUIRE.

Annapolis, March 29, 1796.

#### Archibald Golder

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has opened a DRY and WET GOODS STORE, in the house of his nativity, in West-street, in the city of Annapolis, where he intends constantly keeping a very extensive assortment of goods, of the first quality, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices; being solicitous to please, he will ever exert himself to give satisfaction to those who will obligingly give him their custom.

He likewise intends to transact the conveying business, and from his long experience he hopes to have it in his power to give general satisfaction.

He wants to hire two sober, honest, and attentive labourers; and to employ two young men to act in the store.

#### For SALE,

One two story brick HOUSE, subject to a ground rent of £450 sterling; two second hand single top CARRIAGES, and a negro GIRL, about 15 years of age, she can be recommended; the lowest price is £75, to any person in Baltimore, the city of Annapolis, or vicinity.

#### To RENT,

Three small framed dwelling HOUSES.  
March 27, 1796.

#### A STRAY MARE.

WAS taken up as a stray, on the 19th of March, 1796, a small bay MARE, about four or five years old, without brand or any other perceivable mark, by the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South-river ferry. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

L. ROBINSON.

ALL persons having claims against HENRY WARFIELD, late of the city of Annapolis, attorney at law, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber for settlement, and all those indebted to the deceased will be pleased to call and pay the amount to

THOMAS WARFIELD, Administrator.

N. B. All those persons who employed the said Henry Warfield as an attorney, are hereby informed that all his law papers are lodged in the hands of RICHARD RIDGELY, Esq; of Annapolis, and are subject to the directions of those entitled to receive them. Head of Severn, March 22, 1795. T. W.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 11th day of April next, at the subscriber's,

A GREAT variety of valuable household furniture, consisting of FEATHER-BEDS and FURNITURE, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

VACHEL STEVENS.

Annapolis March 24, 1796.

#### WANTED to HIRE,

A NEGRO BOY, as a waiter, in a small family, on a plantation in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; the highest wages will be given to any who can be well recommended. Also one for garden and plantation work. Inquire at the printing-office.

#### HIGH FLYER,

Will stand this season, to cover mares, at South river ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at six guineas and one dollar for each mare, if credit is expected, but three guineas and one dollar will be taken if sent with the mare, or paid at the end of the season.

HIGH FLYER was bred by Richard Tatterfall, got by his High Flyer, which covers now in England at thirty guineas a mare, and never was beat.

THISTLE, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, she was the dam of Mr. Hutchison's Thistle, which was own brother to High Flyer, who was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade, she was the dam of Mr. Shatto's hunter Omnium, Herald, Miss Barforth, &c. his great-grand-dam by Partner, she was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig; Drowly, Torimond, Aleides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Privateer and Villager, all capital runners, his great-great-grand-dam by Makeiefs, Brimmer, Places White Turk, great-grand dam of Cartouch, Dods-worth, Layton Barb Mare.

JOHN CRAGGS.

A large lot will be enclosed for favourite mares at 3/4 per week, but not accountable for escape or accident.

RAN away, on the evening of the 18th instant, negro DANIEL, thirty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very small and feet remarkably long for one of his size; he has lost a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his escape a new cotton jacket and cuffs of the same, an under waistcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro shoes, cut down a small distance before to prevent them from pressing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the soles and heels, and an old pair of yarn stockings; his wool is short, having been not long since cut off. He has been several times on these trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leesburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July last. It is expected he will change his dress, and that he may have a pass, as he had when last out one, which he says he had from a person in the neighbourhood. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for securing him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if a less distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796.

#### To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in a pleasant part of this city.—Apply to the PRINTERS.

Annapolis.

#### For SALE,

AN elegant PHAETON, built on the most fashionable construction, with a set of the best London plated HARNESS. The carriage is in no manner injured. Apply to the printers hereof.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next April court of Anne-Arundel county for a commission to mark and bound the lines of the following tracts of land, viz. the fifth line of a tract of land called BARWELL'S PURCHASE, also the fifth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S GREAT PARK, and the fourth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S PARK, they being contiguous and adjoining to the land now the property of the minor heirs of AARON PARISH, deceased; all the other lines of the said lands are contiguous to and adjoining the lands in the possession of the subscriber.

THOMAS NORRIS, of THOMAS.

March 7, 1796.

TAKEN up as a stray by ROBERT REYNOLDS, living near Elk-Ridge Landing, a dark brown horse COLT, about twelve hands high, three years old the ensuing spring, has a star and snip in his face, and one hind foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up on the shore of Chesapeake Bay a BATTEAU, about fifteen feet long, marked on the inside of her stern SWIFT of BALTIMORE. The owner thereof is requested to make application to RICHARD IRELAND.

Calvert county, March 6, 1796.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living at South river ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, a red COW, about five or six years old, marked with a crop and slit in each ear, and has some white on her belly and the end of her tail. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

JASPER EDWARD TILLY.

March 1, 1796.

#### An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

The subscribers, appointed by the decree of the honourable the chancery court for the state of Maryland trustees for the disposal of the real estate of **ALEXANDER FRAIZER**, late of Calvert county, deceased, and of **JOHN ALEXANDER FRAIZER**, his brother, and heir at law, will, on the twelfth day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, offer at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the premises, all the **LAND** devised to the said Alexander Fraizer and John Alexander Fraizer by their father, viz.

**A VALUABLE** tract of **LAND**, lying in the county aforesaid, containing about nine hundred acres, the greater part of which abounds with heavy timber of every kind, about three hundred acres thereof is valuable meadow land; the improvements are, a neat and convenient dwelling house and kitchen, a milk, corn, and still house, several negro quarters, necessary out houses, and three tobacco houses, the most of the above improvements in good repair. There are also on the premises three apple orchards of good fruit. This valuable property lies within three miles of Chesapeake Bay, twenty-five from Annapolis, sixty from Baltimore-town, forty from the Federal city, and four from Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, where fish, oysters and wild fowl, may be easily had in their seasons, is situated in an agreeable neighbourhood, near to houses of worship, and convenient to mills. The above tract of land will be sold in one or more lots, as may appear to be most advisable at the time of sale. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond, with security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money within three years from the day of sale, and for the payment of the interest thereof annually. Should the day appointed prove rainy, the sale will commence on the first fair day thereafter. Any person desirous of viewing the premises may apply to **JOSEPH SPRIGG**, who will give every information.

The creditors of the said Alexander Fraizer are, in pursuance of the said decree, hereby required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the honourable the Chancellor within six months after the day of sale.

**HENRY RIDGELY,**  
and  
**JOSEPH SPRIGG,** Trustees.

### HAWTHORN RIDGE For SALE.

To be **SOLD**, on the twenty-fifth day of April next, on the premises,

**THAT** valuable estate, containing a thousand and seventy-five acres of land, in Anne-Arundel county, and state of Maryland, distant twelve miles from Annapolis, twenty-four from the capitol in the city of Washington, thirty-five from Baltimore-town, one from Patuxent river, and six from the Chesapeake; the improvements are, a new handsome framed two story mansion house, forty-four feet in length and twenty-four in breadth, commanding an extensive and beautifully variegated prospect, cellar, kitchen, pantries, housekeeper's room, stable, overseer's house, tobacco houses, and negro quarters; there are a great number of streams of water running through said tract; it abounds with rich low grounds, which may be watered at will, and converted into timothy meadow of the first quality, *at least one hundred acres*; upwards of four hundred acres of said estate are in rich woods, consisting of oak, hickory, poplar, mulberry, and black walnut, &c. &c. which must render it peculiarly valuable on a consideration of the scarcity of wood and timber in the adjacent country; the soil is rich, and as a part of it is adapted to the produce of small grain and part to tobacco and Indian corn, it presents an object well deserving the attention of the gentleman farmer, or planter. This estate can boast as many advantages as most in the United States; if elegance and locality of situation, salubrity of air, and fertility of soil are sufficient inducements to invite attention, *Hawthorn Ridge* unites them in a desirable degree. Terms of sale will be, a moiety of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of possession of seven hundred acres, including the dwelling house and its appertinances, which will be in ten days after the sale, and the balance in three equal yearly payments, with interest. Three hundred and seventy-five acres of said land are leased for a term of years, to reputable and industrious tenants, rendering a profitable rent. The purchaser must mortgage the premises as a security for the balance of the purchase money.

**BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.**

Chew's Farm, Washington county, Maryland,  
March 7, 1796.

### A HOUSEKEEPER

Wanted on hire in this City.

**A HOUSEKEEPER** who understands her business, and who can come well recommended for her industry, economy, and integrity; to such an one liberal wages will be given—Inquire of the printers of this paper.

Annapolis, February 22, 1796.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of **GIBSON'S MANOR**, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

**JOHN ADDISON**, Junior.

February 8, 1796.

### Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

**WHEREAS** the State of Maryland has authorized us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz—1 Prize of	20,000	dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each	5,000		35,000
5 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		5,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the canal,			26,250

5847 Prizes,  
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize. 175,000

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) **NOTLEY YOUNG,**  
**DANIEL CARROLL,** of D.  
**LEWIS DEBLOIS,**  
**GEORGE WALKER,**  
**WM. M. DUNCANSON,**  
**THOMAS LAW,**  
**JAMES BARRY.**

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

**WENT** away, on the twenty-sixth day of December, a negro man who calls himself **NED BROOKES**, has one of his ears cropt, and a mark on his mouth, five feet six inches high, and about forty-five years of age; had on when he went away, a blue round jacket, and brown trousers and jacket; the rest of his cloaths unknown, as it is probable he may change them; he carried off with him a negro woman named **HANNAH**, about eighteen years of age, and five feet high, very black, shews a great deal of white in her eyes, has broad teeth, and a burn on one of her feet; she had on a striped country cloth petticoat, patched with blue cloth, brown cotton jacket, and a pair of coarse shoes and stockings; she also took with her a white jacket and petticoat, a calico one, and a new hat; she is very handy about a house. I will give **TEN DOLLARS** reward if taken up in the county, and **TWENTY DOLLARS** if brought home; if out of the county **FIFTEEN DOLLARS**, and if brought home **THIRTY**; if out of the state **THIRTY DOLLARS**, and if brought home **SIXTY**.

February 13, 1796. **THOMAS LANE.**

### NOTICE.

To be **SOLD**, the following tracts of **LAND**,

**THE** tract whereon the late **STEPHEN STEWARD**, sen. lived, containing about 40 acres of land, situated on West river, the improvements consist of a good dwelling house, sufficient for a large family, a good kitchen, and every other necessary out houses; on the said tract is also the ship-yard, where the late Stephen Steward, sen. carried on his ship-building. Several other tracts of land, adjoining each other lying on Deep Creek, in the Swamp, containing upwards of 600 acres, with all necessary improvements thereon; one lot of land containing 49 acres, lying in the Swamp; one tract containing 87 acres; one tract containing 27 acres, the greatest part of it in timothy; two lots, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, one of 83 acres, the other 96 acres, all the above parcels of land lying in the neighbourhood of West river, and are valuable. One tract of land, lying near Herring Bay, containing 100 acres; one lot of ground, lying in Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, whereon is a good dwelling house. All the above lands are sold for the benefit of the creditors of the late Stephen Steward, sen. A liberal credit will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, on giving bond with good security, but no conveyance to be executed until the purchase money is paid. The title is unquestionable, the lands being sold under deeds from the heirs at law, and with the consent of the judgment creditors, and the surplus to be applied to the discharge of the late Stephen Steward, sen. his debts.

**BENJAMIN HARRISON.**

West river, February 9, 1796.

**THE** subscriber hereby gives notice, that the two **HOUSES** and **LOTS**, in the city of Annapolis, formerly occupied by **Mrs. OWEN WILKINS**, are for sale. The terms may be known by application to Messrs. **ZACHARIAH** and **LEWIS DUVAL**.

**HENRY DAVIDGE.**

February 8, 1796.

**HAVING** suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

**BENJAMIN OGLE.**

August 23, 1795.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, I shall **EXPOSE**, to **PUBLIC SALE**, at Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on Monday the 4th of April next,

**THAT** valuable tract of **LAND**, late the property of **BENJAMIN BROOKES**, late of said county, deceased, supposed to contain between five and six hundred acres, lying near Upper Marlborough, and within twelve or fifteen miles of the federal city; this property will be sold on a credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, one half to be paid, with interest, within one year, and the other half, with interest, within two years from the day of sale.

It is ordered by the decree aforesaid, that the creditors of the said Benjamin Brookes, deceased, do produce their claims, with the vouchers and proofs thereof, to the chancellor, within six months from the day of sale of said land.

**WILLIAM MARBURY**, Trustee.

### STOP THIEVES. Six Pounds Reward.

**RAN** away from the subscriber, this day, two negro men, each named **WILL**, one about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 22 years old, a slender, freight made, handsome fellow, light complexion; had on when he went away, a gray farnought jacket, with blue cuffs, white halfhick trousers, a felt hat, and gray store stockings; took with him an old blue superfine cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, and old silk waistcoat, &c. The other about 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old, a strong well made fellow, has a down furly look when spoken to, light complexion; had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket, waistcoat and breeches, much worn, white yarn stockings; but as they are artful cunning fellows, it is probable they may change their names and cloaths, and pass for free blacks, being well acquainted in Annapolis, but suppose they will make for Calvert county, as the first came from the mouth of Patuxent, St. Mary's, the other from Mr. John Ireland's, Bay side. Whoever takes up said negroes, and secures them, so that I get them again, shall be paid the reward above, or **THREE POUNDS** for either, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges, by **JOSEPH LEONARD.**

N. B. These fellows may probably make for Baltimore.

Hill's Delight, February 9, 1796.

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

**RAN** AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named **BILL**, or **WILL**, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of **M'DANIEL**, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one of both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good cloathing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter **B**. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man; **FORTY DOLLARS** shall be paid for the boy, and **TEN** for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

**JOHN THOMAS.**

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

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

**RAN** AWAY from the subscriber, in the month of May last, a mulatto woman named **MARY**, about twenty-one years of age, she took her only child with her, a handsome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is supposed she is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as she has been seen about three weeks ago in company with a certain **CHARLES CLEVIS**, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and pass her for a free woman. A reward of **THREE POUNDS** will be given for securing the said woman and child, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by **WILLIAM HARWOOD.**

July 6, 1795.

### NOTICE,

**THAT** St. James's Parish is now in want of a minister of the protestant episcopal church, and that the vestry of said parish will receive applications until Easter Monday next.

By order,

**WILLIAM H. HALL**, Reg.  
Anne-Arundel county, February 1, 1796.

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

(LIST YEAR.)

**MA**

CONSTANT

HB lit serves Dardan only of the Arc comm and an English vessel which had for long blo port of Smyrna, mad Squadron, seeing the im such a superior force.

Judging by appear to believe, that the fl bursting forth.—In the of the Empire, the w increasing. Couriers h governors of the provi them to assemble the gr can collect, who are to b April, and distributed The French republica speak with confidence tween the Porte and R

But notwithstanding vast preparations, the cians are of opinion th that all these appeara fures of precaution.

The plague continues hence. It lately penetr intermunicio and carri which cauted great cont other ministers are eq to avoid this disorder country.

HEAD QUARTERS

Yesterday general J pletely, took three pie prisoners, among whom

FRANCE

The news we annou firmed by our letters The French army of manded by Jourdan, is charach and Simmern, bach, to retreat finally

Dec. 22. The day Clairfayt visited the env of Wurtemberg and g preparation for an at place. The Imperial but their advanced gu other side of the Mosel ling towards the Mosel within six miles of Co seem to prepare for th by the Austrians.

On the 16th, at 10 Austrians took Coblen repulsed by the Frenc sides must have been Austrians took several

The Austrians rece Trarbach.

The heavy artillery Luxemburg.

MANHE

A letter from Deuz quints us, that the F to quit the town and i this movement is occi Austrians near Treves, St. Cyr is going to thr

WES

We hear from Lim country people as far taken up arms, havin formed at head quarters the banks of the Rhi and the desiles, in or near of the Imperial ar Austrian officers.

MAYEN

Yesterday 600 Fren in the battle of Musf a letter from Alzey, v dan had retired with h Treves, and that the each.

Dec. 20. According that on the 17th insta perils and the troops heat Loreh, and attac