

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1796.

### FRANCFORT, September 6.

**HOUGH** it is very difficult to arrive at the truth, yet the defeat of the army of the Sambre and Meuse is no longer doubted. Several of the officers belonging to the general staff, will leave this city this day. The situation which the staff of general Jourdan was lately in was this—general Ernouf, with the staff and several wagons, containing the papers, &c. belonging to the army on his march from Forchheim to Bamberg, was attacked by 300 peasants. The general and his staff endeavoured to escape by the swiftness of their horses; but 250 of Kinckles dragoons came up with and attacked him and his escort. The general made a resistance for some time, and thereby gave his party an opportunity to effect their escape, which they did in a disorderly manner; some of them arrived at Wurtzburg, others at Schweinfurt, and general Ernouf himself, with the commissary ordonnateur, arrived at this city on the 3d inst.

Sept. 13. We estimate, that the French armies since they penetrated into Germany, have levied about 120 millions of livres in specie, and more than 160 millions in requisitions of different kinds.

### INSBRUCK, August 21.

An official report has been published here, containing in substance what follows:  
Field-marshal count Wurmser has directed baron de Melcourp, quarter-master-general, who only left the head quarters at Trent on the 19th instant, and is since arrived here, to promulgate the consolatory news, that the Imperial Italian army had taken to advantageous position from Pert to Trent, as to enable it to render abortive every hostile attempt. Meantime the archduchess Maria Elizabeth has left Inspruck, and all her important effects have been embarked. The archives and all important records and writings belonging to government are removed; and the families of many officers of state begin to take flight. There are mere measures of precaution, because of the epidemical disorder which rages among the French. The garrison of Mantua, which is supplied with fresh troops and a vast quantity of provisions, the measures of the defence already adopted, and the strong assurances of field-marshal Wurmser, leave us to apprehend no immediate danger. The fortress of Kufstein has been provided with a sufficient garrison, heavy artillery, and provisions for one year.

### TYROL, August 28.

The head quarters of field-marshal Wurmser are now removed from Trent to Botzen, where all preparations are made for his reception. The cavalry, for want of forage, will be obliged to go back much farther. The districts before Botzen, are not very mountainous, but behind that place rise the mountains which will serve to defend the country. It is here the army of Wurmser is concentrating with all the volunteers; but in order to be able to maintain himself in that position, it is necessary for the field-marshal, that the corps in his rear should prevent the French from penetrating from the side of the country of Veraberg and Bavaria. The progress of general Moreau seems to become dangerous, as he appears to come into the field-marshal's rear.

It is this instant reported, that general Buonaparte, after taking possession of Roveredo, is marching to Trent, and that part of the French column, which penetrated by the Lake of Constance, is directing its march against Inspruck, by the valley of the river Inn.

On the 24th the French penetrated from hence over the Lech into Bavaria, took a great many pieces of cannon, and between two and three thousand prisoners. This day all the remaining French soldiers march into Bavaria, and only leave a few hundred men here. Owing to the armistice concluded, we may consider ourselves as perfectly safe.

### AUGSBURGH, August 26.

On the 22d instant, about 11 o'clock in the morning, the French entered this city. The Austrians who were hitherto on the Lech, retreated to Ingolstadt, in Bavaria, while their reserve remains stationed on the Iser.

A deputation of our senate went to meet general Moreau, who received them in the most affable and friendly manner, and alighted at the sign of the Three Moors. The French are still in pursuit of the Austrians, who were in Suabia. There was still an Imperial camp near Beechfeld; on the 23d, thirty thousand French troops, under generals St. Cyr, Regnier, and La Courbe, marched to that district, to expel the Austrians from Lower Bavaria. In an action which happened a few days ago near Rham, the Austrians lost a great number of men. Among the French troops there are some of the finest and the best made fellows ever seen. The corps of general Moreau, who

commands the centre in these environs, amounts to 45,000 men; his left wing was combined, through Donawert in the environs of Arehstadt, with general Jourdan, and the right wing advances against Munich and the frontiers of Tyrol.

### FRONTIERS OF BAVARIA, September 7.

Yesterday the Imperialists and the corps of the prince de Conde, were obliged to quit their advantageous position on the other side of the Iser opposite Munchen, in order not to be out-flanked by the republicans. The latter are now in possession of the Iser. In the engagement on the 5th of September, near Gergensfeldt, the Imperialists had to leave behind several cannon. The French had many wounded. The day before yesterday the head quarters of general Moreau were already in Wolznach. The cessation of arms between Bavaria and France is said to be agreed upon; it is said to be concluded at Villingen, and the elector, beside great requisitions in kind, is to pay thirty millions of ready cash to the republic.

The French are said to have entered Freisingen; the army of general Moreau consists of 80,000 men.

### VIENNA, September 8.

The favourable news from our young hero the archduke, has raised our funds 15 per cent. The assembling of the militia of Bohemia is suspended.

We hear from the frontiers of Italy, that the army of general Wurmser has advanced 4 leagues. We are also assured, that he would have acted offensively before this, but for an epidemic which effects every body on the frontiers. For this reason the Austrians have drawn a cordon on their side.

### DILLINGEN, September 8.

Several conjectures are formed concerning the victorious march of the archduke to Wurtzburg. Some suppose that Moreau will soon retire nearer to the French frontiers; but others fear that the French have only decoyed the Austrian main force so far from the frontiers of Austria, in order to fall upon them with all their force and render their defeat irreparable.

The French corps on the north side of the Danube sends parties to within a short distance of Nuremberg. They destroy every thing that was left behind by the army of Wartenleben, and intercept all the roads that opened a communication to the troops in Austria with those on the Mein. This is very easy; for however strange it may appear, yet it is certain that there is not a single Austrian soldier in all those districts, which a fortnight ago were the scene of murderous actions, and so obstinately defended by the united armies of Wartenleben and the archduke.

General Wurmser, in his last dispatches from Inspruck, says, "that general Buonaparte is advancing into Tyrol like a madman." Those are the expressions of the Austrian general.

### COBLENTZ, September 9.

General Bernadotte, arrived severely wounded, and Jourdan's heavy baggage passed through this place. The army of the north is in motion, and requisitions from the departments of the Rhine passing to the army of the Lahn.

### MUNCHENAU, September 9.

The Austrian general La Tour has again been forced, after a very bloody engagement, to fall back and evacuate the fortress of Landshut and his position behind the Iser. The French light troops pursued him to within a short distance of Braunau, where he has retreated in order to stop the further progress of the French in Austria. On this side the French general Moreau, whose army amounts to 82,000 men, is complete master of Bavaria, and it is generally believed that the corps of general Ferino has not only passed the Inn near Burkerhausen, and entered Upper Austria, but also that two considerable French corps are advancing rapidly along the Inn and Iser to Inspruck, which is no more than sixty miles from this city. It is also generally believed that Buonaparte was master of Trent and Roveredo by the 1st inst. If this is the case, which the movement of Moreau's right wing to the frontiers of Tyrol seems to corroborate, the army of Wurmser must sustain their attacks in four different points, and if any one of the four republican columns succeeds, the Austrians, for fear of having their only retreat towards Carinthia cut off, will not be able to check the progress of any of the three others. Tyrol seems to be the chief object of the republican armies. If they get possession of that province, there will be no longer any possibility of stopping their progress.

The French are now masters of Bavaria from the Lech to the frontiers of Austria, and along the Danube from Donawert to Nelheim. Ingolstadt, which was in no manner provided for a siege, is surrounded and bombarded by the corps of general Desaix. The place must unavoidably surrender, if the archduke does

not send a corps of troops sufficiently strong to relieve it. The corps of troops which was left for its protection, under general Nauendorf, has been obliged to fall back precipitately, because about 8000 French had crossed the Danube in the rear of the Austrian corps, whilst the left wing attacked them a front.

### BAMBERG, September 12.

They write from Augsbuerg of the 10th September, that Moreau was daily advancing in his career. His progressing is attributed to his total ignorance of Jourdan's retreat.

### HEIDELBERG, September 12.

It is supposed that we shall have soon some serious work in this neighbourhood. Several thousand men, cavalry of the army of the archduke, have arrived here. They have this day been joined by part of the garrison of Mannheim, at Schweitzingen, and marched towards Bouschal, where the garrison of Philipshurg, the siege whereof the French have entirely raised, will join them. We expect therefore an engagement between the Imperialists and the French, who have here about 4000 men under general Eckenteyer. The peasants carried lately 130 French prisoners and two pieces of cannon through this place to Mannheim, without any further military escort.

### FRIEDBERG, (Weteravia) September 12.

Since the 9th, we have got the Imperialists here, after the French had occupied our city for 62 days.

Weteravia has suffered greatly by the retreat of general Jourdan's army, who marched through the midst of this country. Several villages have lost all their cattle, and all their effects. In a place called Libberg, in Hesse Darmstadt, the peasants opposed the French; the place was thereupon set on fire, and the minister, a man of 70 years of age, together with 25 inhabitants, lost his life. The villages of Leikern, Stein-furth, Weisel, &c. are partly plundered and partly burnt. When the peasants in several of the districts of Hesse Darmstadt, learned that the retreat of the French would be directed through those parts, they collected to the number of 4000, under the command of M. de Schenk, and waited for the retreating French column in the mountains near Alstedt. When the French advanced, the peasants stood there fully armed in parade. The French cavalry astonished drew their swords. M. de Schenk then rode up to the French general, and declared, that his army of peasants was 15,000 strong; that they were convened only for the purpose of protecting the country from being plundered; that it was not their intention in the least to molest the retreat of the French, but that they were determined to destroy them all if they commenced plundering. The French then quietly proceeded.

Among the Imperial generals who passed through these parts, in pursuit of the French, was prince Frederick of Orange.

### BRUSSELS, September 12.

The retreat of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, under general Jourdan, is more serious and decisive than it was first thought to be. The republicans being constantly pursued and attacked by an enemy of superior force, have been compelled to fly in such a hurry that they were obliged to leave artillery, baggage, and in particular an amazing number of killed and prisoners behind them. The worst yet remains. The different columns of general Jourdan's army had to act separately in a country which is divided into narrow passes, and thus every one was separately wasted in a dreadful manner. In such a pressing situation, a decided part was to be taken, in order to save the remains of the army, and therefore general Jourdan gave orders to all these columns to rendezvous on the right bank of the Mayne. The staff of said army was already at Francfort on the 5th inst. and also troops at or about that city, entirely worn down by fatigue and hardships, and most part without cloaths and shoes. These troops arriving in the greatest disorder, it is to be inferred that the misfortunes of the republican army must be very considerable. All the baggage and artillery of reserve is to be sent to Limburg on the Lahn, whilst the army will choose a good stand behind the Mayne, where they will wait for the numerous reinforcements which are sent to them from all parts.

In the mean-time the Imperialists are filling down the river with a considerable force, and if they are not arrested in their career by unforeseen events, it is to be apprehended, that the army of general Jourdan will be obliged to re-cross the Rhine. General Moreau will also have to fall back to prevent his left wing being surrounded by the Imperialists, and an attack in the rear. The greatest part of the troops besieging the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, are ordered from there towards the Mein, and very few sent to replace them. The letters from Francfort, Neuwied, Coblenz and Trier mention, that an astonishing number of wounded are daily brought to their hospitals, and that the

roads are covered with waggons, loaded with these unfortunates. We expect to see during the week, strong reinforcements pass through this city, which will come from the interior of the republic, and not resort to the army of general Jourdan, as also a great quantity of artillery and ammunition.

#### COLOGNE, September 13.

The French head quarters are already transferred to Andernach on this side of the Rhine. Last night an express arrived here from that place, with orders to remove the magazines here to a place of safety. A great part of the French Sambre and Meuse army is making through the territories of Treves towards Luxemburg, in order to cover that neighbourhood. The baggage of general Lefebvre and Kleber is arrived here, and about 20 waggons loaded with money.

#### WURTZBURG, September 3.

The 1st, 2d, and 3d inst. were remarkable days for this city.

On the 1st inst. half after two P. M. the alarm was given, that the Imperialists were at the gates, and almost in the same instant a detachment of Austrian chevau-légers came along the street of the Augustines towards the Mayne bridge. The French, by no means prepared for such a visit, hurried some into the houses, some into the fort; those who fell into the hands of the Imperialists, were cut to pieces. The Imperialists galloped every where through the city, and nothing could withstand their bravery. Towards evening more troops rode into the city, and others encamped round the same. The enemy now commenced a dreadful cannonade from the fort, which lasted from five o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d, without any intermission; the terrors of the inhabitants were so much the greater, as they fired into the city, and some people were killed and others wounded. Twenty shot fell on the city hall only. The garrison of the fort absolutely refused to surrender, though the heavy artillery, fortunately for us, had been removed some days before.

On the 2d towards noon, general Grenier arrived with his division from Arnstein, and towards 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one of the hottest engagements commenced, which lasted till late in the night, but was not decisive.

General Jourdan, who had been all along in the neighbourhood of Schweinfurt, arrived in the night with his whole army, and towards morning, archduke Charles likewise, with 8000 men, cavalry! With break of day the battle began in the neighbourhood of this city, with unexampled obstinacy; long was our fate in suspense: at last, at four o'clock in the afternoon, we heard, that the Austrians had obtained the victory.

Soon after gen. Hotze made his entry into this city, and was received with loud acclamations: the dead of the French lay in heaps, 4000 are said to be taken prisoners. The French, in their retreat, burnt five villages, a number of waggons with wounded Austrians arrive here likewise.

Just now the fort was summoned again, but the garrison will not surrender, unless a free passage is granted them, because the French have a great deal of money there.

Letter from Hessa, Sept. 6.

A messenger who arrived here just now, brings the account that the fort of Wurtzburg surrendered on the 4th instant, in the morning. The engagement near Wurtzburg, on the 3d, was uncommonly murderous. The French first chief of artillery and general of division, Bellemont, was taken prisoner. The English col. Crawford, who was mortally wounded near Anberg, and afterwards taken prisoner, was delivered up at the request of the archduke.

#### UPPER RHINE, September 6.

The scene of war is shifting back from Franconia, to the environs of the Lahn and Lower Rhine. The French are every where retreating after a bloody battle, which took place on the third instant, near Wurtzburg, where the Imperialists were victorious. Wurtzburg, the citadel thereof, Schweinfurt, Gelnhausen, &c. are in the hands of the latter.

On the 1st inst. a severe engagement took place between the French general Moreau, and the Imperial gen. Neudorf, in which the Imperialists at last got the better.

#### MENTZ, September 12.

Our city, after having suffered a blockade of two months, is now totally liberated. In the nights from the 7th to the 8th, and from the 8th, to the 9th, the French quitted our neighbourhood, as well on their side of the river as on the other. The joy of the inhabitants is inexpressible. The laboratory which blew up during the blockade, killed 13 and wounded 21, with a great number of windows broken. The French corps which retreated across the Maine broke up the bridges, destroyed the vessels, and left a great number of cannon behind them, and took only the artillery horses with them. Near Florbach a park of artillery of 80 cannon of heavy pieces of the empire were found.

The French in their retreat, plundered at Wisbaden and other places, and demanded contributions. As soon as the retreat of the French was known, general Nau made a sortie on the 8th, with 8 battalions, pursued the French to Ibslein and made a number of prisoners. Lieutenant-colonel Williams with hussars drove the enemy from the Rhine places. It is said now, that the retreat of the French to Limburg is cut off. Bingen is occupied by the Germans.

#### PARIS, September 7.

All is at present tranquil in this city—News is handed about of the defeat of our armies, but nothing is yet officially published; it is for this reason presumed, that our loss must be very considerable.

#### ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

Ratisbon, September 9.

This city is again exposed to danger. The field-marshal Latour has been obliged to retire from Landshut to Breunau, in consequence of which, general Nisidorf has retired from Abensberg, to Postfaal, from whence he was obliged to retreat by a body of three hundred French, who had unexpectedly forced the passage of the Danube at Wiltenberg; the French are now masters of the country from the Iser to the Danube, and their advance has taken post at Neudorf.

The Austrians had thrown all the force they could raise or detach from the army into Ingoldstadt, which after repeated assaults remained in the hands of the Austrians.

#### ARMY OF ITALY.

Milan, September 3.

Mantua is still in a state of blockade. Buonaparte has divided his army, and with the reinforcements gone in pursuit of Wurmser through the Tyrol, towards Carintha.

#### NEW-YORK, October 27.

#### WAR! ENGLAND and SPAIN.

#### PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency Sir John Wentworth, L. L. D. lieutenant-governor and commander in chief, in and over his majesty's province of Nova-Scotia, and its dependencies.

Whereas information has been communicated to me, by his grace the duke of Portland one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, that the most indubitable proofs of the hostile intentions of the court of Spain against Great-Britain, have determined his majesty to order his naval forces in every quarter of the world, not to neglect any favourable opportunity that may offer of attacking the fleets of Spain, either singly or united with those of France and Holland, or of striking any other blow at the possessions of that crown; and also signifying to me his majesty's commands, that I should in the most public manner possible, give such information to his majesty's subjects in this province, as may best enable them to prevent on the one hand any mischief which otherwise they might suffer from the Spaniards, and on the other hand, to do their utmost to distress and annoy them, by making captures of their ships and by destroying their commerce.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his majesty's council, to publish this proclamation, hereby calling on, and requiring all his majesty's liege subjects, within his province of Nova-Scotia and its dependencies, to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Halifax, this 17th day of October, 1796, in the 36th year of his majesty's reign.

By his excellency's command,

I. M. FREEBULKLEY.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

#### PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

The following article appears in the Aurora of this morning; according to this, general Jourdan's retreat, &c. were preconcerted, "the plan of the Austrians being now a second time completely unhinged."

#### HAMBURG, September 14.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, September 5.

"The accounts of Jourdan's retreat out of the circle of Bavaria to that of Franconia, were yesterday the subject of all political conversations. This circumstance very little disquiets those who wish for a speedy peace; and bets were offered, that this event would greatly accelerate the conclusion of peace, and that at least in one month, the war would be terminated.

"Amongst others, I heard a person, employed in the military committee, say with a degree of confidence, that in a short time the military operations would produce quite unexpected results; he assured that the French plan of operations had not undergone the least change during the whole campaign, and that, on the contrary, the plan of the Austrians was now a second time completely unhinged."

October 28.

Extract of a letter, dated Amsterdam, 16th September, to a merchant in this city.

"The French army under Jourdan met with great losses, and is retreating they say, as far as Francfort. But as 100,000 men are sent from the interior of France to the Rhine, it is thought they will push forward again."

#### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Late last evening we were favoured with the London Telegraph of September 17th. Our latest London paper, our readers will recollect was the 16th. It will appear surprising upon reading the following accounts, that Hamburg papers of the 20th of September, did not give intelligence from Moreau and Buonaparte's armies as late as that contained in London prints of the 17th, but the surprise must cease when it is considered, that from the relative positions of the different armies, all intelligence from the Danube and Tyrol, could only reach London and Hamburg thro' Paris, and that the communication between Paris and London is much speedier than between that city and Hamburg.

The paper from which we extract the following important account, was received by the Diana, Post,

arrived here in 20 days from London. She brings, we understand, papers of a later date, down to the 22d of September, but we question whether she still contains any intelligence more satisfactory and important than what we here extract, concerning affairs in Tyrol.

We have had a London Gazette account of the 18th of September, giving the particulars of the battle of Wartburg; but that account was copied from a hand bill printed at Liverpool, which contained nothing else. If the London papers of that date had come to hand, we should have had ere this, the details of Massena's victory in Tyrol.

#### LONDON, September 17.

General Moreau has gained another victory. After passing the Lech, and defeating the Austrian general Latour, Moreau's army advanced at Dakau, Plattenhofen, and Bombal; and the Austrians retreated behind the Iser; having received reinforcements from the archduke, they made an attack upon the left wing of Moreau's army on the 1st inst. but after an obstinate engagement which lasted for the whole day, the Austrians were completely defeated, and forced to retreat with the loss of 1800 men, killed, wounded and prisoners.

To this is to be added a second French victory gained in Italy, the news of which arrived last night by express. On the morning of the 4th inst. general Mallea attacked a division of the enemy, consisting of 15 battalions, whom he defeated and drove as far as the castle of La Pietra. He made 1200 prisoners, and a great number were killed and wounded. On the evening of the same day the French forced the castle of La Pietra, renewed their attack on the enemy, and after an obstinate action, took five thousand prisoners, 15 pieces of cannon, and 7 standards. The French advanced to the very gates of Trent.

#### ANNAPOLIS, November 3.

Messieurs GLENN.

BE pleased to publish in your paper the proceedings of the general assembly of Virginia, relative to the conduct of Mr. Jefferson, whilst governor of that state. They contain a complete refutation of all the charges against him during his administration. Let it be remembered that Mr. Jefferson did not resign the office of governor. He served during the period for which he was elected, and at the expiration of the second year of his government; declined being a candidate for a CUSTOMER.

#### IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

MONDAY, 20th of November, 1781.

A motion was made that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That this house will, on Wednesday the 12th of December next, proceed, agreeably to the resolution of the 12th of June last, to inquire into the conduct of the executive of this state, for the last twelve months, next preceding the said resolution; and that as well the information against the said executive, as their defence, be received and heard as that day.

And the said resolution being read a second time, was on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the house.

Ordered, That a committee be appointed to hear any charges, and receive such information as may be offered, respecting the administration of the executive, of which the said committee shall give notice, if any accusation should be made in writing to the member which compose the executive, within the time referred to.

And a committee was appointed of Mr. Banister, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Southall and Mr. Morgan.

FRIDAY, 30th of November, 1781.

Resolved, That Thomas Jefferson, Esq. be appointed a delegate to represent this commonwealth in congress, until the first Monday in November next, in the room of John Blair, Esq. who hath resigned, he having been elected by joint ballot of both houses of assembly.

WEDNESDAY, 12th of December, 1781.

Mr. Banister reported from the committee appointed to state any charges and receive such information as might be offered respecting the administration of the late executive, that the committee did according to order convene for that purpose; and no information being offered on the subject matter of the said inquiry, except that some rumours prevailed, which appeared to the committee to have been the cause of the original order of the 12th of June, directing the said inquiry; that the committee had come to a resolution thereupon, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered at the clerk's table, when the same was again twice read and agreed to by the house as followeth:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that the said rumours were groundless.

A motion was made that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the general assembly be given to our former governor, Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, for his impartial, upright, and attentive administration of the powers of the executive whilst in office; Popular rumours gaining some degree of credence by more pointed accusations, rendered it necessary to make an inquiry into his conduct, and delayed that retribution of public gratitude so eminently merited; but that conduct having become the object of open scrutiny, ten fold value is added to an approbation founded on a cool and deliberate discussion. The assembly with therefore, in the strongest manner, to declare the high opinion of Mr. Jefferson's ability, rectitude, and integrity; as chief magistrate of this commonwealth, and mean, by thus publicly avowing their opinion, to obviate all future, and to remove all former, unmerited censure.



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

**SUSANNA BREWER**, William Brogden, David Bangs, John R. Bryce, Annapolis; John Edmond Barry, care of Jacob Franklin, West river; Samuel Bailey (2), Pig Point; Frid. Ludi-Bohme, Annapolis Royal.

The Clerk of the Annapolis Records, the Clerk of the Council, John Callahan (4), William Campbell, Mont. Chaves, Annapolis; Richard Chew (2), Herring Bay; Solomon Cooper, Caroline county.

Gabriel Dwyall, John & Samuel Davidson, Emanuel Davis, Annapolis; Henry Hall Dorsey, Indian Landing.

Stephen Farrez, Samuel Frederick, Annapolis. John G. Ginn (3), F. & S. Green, Annapolis.

Samuel H. Howard (3); John Huff, William Harwood, Clerk of the general assembly, Annapolis; Miss Henderson (2), at Mrs. Hesselius's, near Annapolis; Henry Hall, Herring Bay.

John Johnson (2), Annapolis; Samuel Jones, near Annapolis.

William Kilty, Annapolis. Mont. L'Engle, Annapolis.

Gilbert Muddock, John May, Mrs. James Moïs, care of W. Wells, Annapolis; John F. Mercer, Bladenburg.

Mr. O'Duhigg, Annapolis; Alexander O'Rourke, Belvoir, near Annapolis.

William Pace (2). Thomas Power, Mr. Plowden, Mr. Pelch, Annapolis; Margaret Parker, William Parrot, Anne-Arundel county.

Ridgely & Evans, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Mr. Shaw, music master, James Shorter, Goddard Stanback, Seth Sweetzer, William Spencer, at Mr. Hutton's, Hamilton Smith, care of Mr. Taylor, Annapolis; Anne Steuart, near Annapolis; William Steuart, near London town; Thomas Shorter, Anne-Arundel county.

Philip Thomas, Simon Tullack, Annapolis; John Tillard, P. Point; Samuel Thomas, Anne-Arundel county.

Rebekah Watters, care of James Murray, Jane Williams, Richard Webb, Fairfax Washington, Thomas Walker (2), Philip Williams, care of John Munroe, John Welch, Henry Warfield, Annapolis; David Weems, John Wateney's, Herring Bay.

George Yeates, Turner's Creek.

**S. GREEN, P. M.**

All persons sending for the above letters are requested to send the money as they will not be delivered without.

October 1, 1796.

**THE** debtors to the State of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, will please to observe, that their next instalment becomes due on the first day of December next, and it is expected that the payments will be made at the Treasury of the Western Shore on or before that day, otherwise process will certainly issue against every delinquent on the day following; it hath been a practice heretofore to delay issuing against the delinquents until after the 20th day of February following, as no such indulgence will be given for the ensuing instalment, I hope the debtors will be punctual in making their payments. In all cases where property is taken in execution for the use of the state, I shall fix a place and day of sale, where I shall attend in person to enforce the sale, unless payment be made.

The several county clerks will please to take notice, that agreeably to law their returns and payments should be made on the first day of November in each year, and as several of them have heretofore neglected to comply, I will certainly put the law in force against those who fail in making their returns and payments on the first day of November next.

The sheriffs are requested to pay up their respective balances on or before the first day of November next, otherwise I shall take immediate steps thereafter for the recovery of the same.

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

**THE** subscriber, now in the custody of the sheriff of Prince-George's county, intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for an act to relieve him from all his debts, on his delivering his property to be divided among his creditors, and the overplus, if any, to be returned to him, or his order.

**ROBERT KEY**.

September 16, 1796.

**THE** subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to dispose of a house and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late house of Browns, Perkins, and Buchanan.

**WILLIAM BROWN**, Surviving partner.

October 5, 1796.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Vestry of **SHREWSBURY PARISH** intend petitioning the next general assembly for an act authorising them to sell the **GLEBE** of said parish, also to set on foot a scheme of a lottery, for the purpose of raising a sum of money to repair the Parish church, and to finish and complete a new chapel they have begun; and are unable to finish.

By order of the Vestry,  
**JOHN HURTT**, Register.

Kent county, Sept. 14, 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. 1.

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Viz—1 Prize of 20,000 dollars | 20,000 |
| 1 ditto                       | 10,000 |
| 7 last drawn tickets, each    | 5,000  |
| 5 ditto                       | 1,000  |
| 10 ditto                      | 400    |
| 20 ditto                      | 100    |
| 35 ditto                      | 50     |
| 5750 ditto                    | 12     |
| 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.

**TICKETS**

**IN** the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MWIR. Price, ten Dollars.

**THE** subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

**SAMUEL T. DYSON.**  
Charles county, Sept. 8, 1796.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that **THOMAS BOYD**, junior, and **BENJAMIN BOYD**, of Prince-George's county, intend to petition the ensuing general assembly for an act to relieve them from debts contracted severally, or jointly; which they are unable to pay.

September 21, 1796.

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

**WERE** stolen from this city, on Sunday evening last, two bay HORSES, remarkably well matched, four years old last spring, about fourteen hands three inches high, hanging manes and switch tails, which are long; each of them has a small star in his forehead, and one of them a small white snip on the nose; one is branded S I the other branded Q on their buttocks; they have been newly shod, and are remarkably fat. Whoever will deliver to me the said horses shall receive Twenty Dollars, and whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, who stole them, shall receive Thirty, on their conviction.

**J. H. STONE.**  
Annapolis, September 20, 1796.

**Forty Dollars Reward.**

**RAN** away from the subscriber, living near Montgomery county court-house, on the 27th of July last, a very likely negro man named **PATRICK**; he is about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a bright complexion, and has the first joint of one of his middle fingers very much contracted, supposed to be occasioned either by a cut or a burn; he had on and took with him when he went away, a blue broad-cloth coat with a red velvet cape, a pair of nankeen breeches, with strings at the knees, one pair ditto gray casimer, much worn, and a pair of old boots and shoes. Mr. Henry Rozer, near Alexandria, raised him, and sold him last fall, and he is well acquainted in that neighbourhood and Alexandria; he has been seen in the Federal City, and I believe passes as a free man, and says he obtained his freedom from Mr. H. Rozer. It is very probable he has changed his name and dress, and procured a pass or certificate of his being free. Whoever will deliver the said runaway to his master shall receive the above reward, or **THIRTY DOLLARS** for securing him in any goal, so that his master gets him again.

**JAMES BOWIE BROOKES.**  
September 8, 1796.

**THE** ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

The members are requested to meet at Mr. Wharfe's, at 11 o'clock on the first day's race.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the corporation and the inhabitants of George-town intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to vest in said corporation powers to increase their right of taxation, and of granting ordinary and retailing licences, and appropriating the money therefrom arising, and also of applying the money arising from fines and forfeitures within laid town to the use thereof, and to grant them a power to sue for such land as they may claim within the precincts of said town, and to vest in them the right of the county what in said town, and to enable them to improve or digole of the ground and water upon Patowmack river, at the termination of the streets and alleys of said town.

**TREASURY of the UNITED STATES.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *Funded Debt*, or *Stock*, bearing a *present interest* of six per centum per annum.

1st. That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, entitled, "An Act in addition to an Act, entitled, 'An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt,' the said Debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: First, by dividends to be made on the last days of March, June and September, for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of December for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, inclusive, at the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of *Interest* and *Principal* being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz:

**KNOW** all men by these presents, that I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ do make, constitute and appoint \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) standing in my name in the books of (here describing the books of the Treasury or the commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) from (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) with power also an attorney or attorneys under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.

**IN WITNESS** hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_

Sealed and Delivered in presence of \_\_\_\_\_

**BE IT KNOWN**, that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ before me personally came \_\_\_\_\_, within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his and that of \_\_\_\_\_

**IN TESTIMONY** whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed \_\_\_\_\_ Seal, the day and year last aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July, 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

**SAMUEL MEREDITH**, Treasurer of the United States.

Charles county, August 11, 1796.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that sundry inhabitants of said county intend to petition the next general assembly to grant them a public road, leading from a place commonly called Beane town to Charles town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in said county.

**THE** subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and there being other debts still against him which he is unable to pay, he therefore gives this public notice, that he means to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

**THOMAS B. MORRIS.**  
September 5, 1796.

**STOLEN** from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a forel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive **FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.**

July 6, 1796. **THOMAS OWINGS.**

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

(LIIID YEAR.)

**MA**

**NUREME**

HE fa long t Her m sent w the in we v very large tum in fourteen days, an snod all kinds, reduced at as forced her to give licence, and to commi majesty the king of Pr A treaty of submission yesterday concluded tween his excellency deputation of the city royal Prussian troops Von Lawrens, took The citizens hope, t of his majesty the k flourishing; especial are favourable and co

**ESLAN**

Hardenberg was in than eight days before solved on, and from Prussian soldiers inc berg. The king of Prussian debt of Nup emptied from the le shall be quartered in The burghers w wards, and called u in writing, whethe sian protection. T on the table, the the notes. The great majo the patients and scribed their tam 1500 burghers, c lowest class were pence of the ci reinforced, becau take revenge upo most active in pr favour of particip itition.

**VI**

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The general by the troops, in their power an advantagou corps under ge berg, by which are covered. I wait reinforced others daily e port more effe neral Moreau such movemen

**ST** According surretion bec say Saliceti armanent wh ifland.

General B ders from the the siege of chief of the he has obtai some time f subdial tro The general

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 10, 1796.

## NUREMBERG, September 3.

THE sad situation this city was, for a long time in, is generally known. Her misfortunes increased by the present war and other circumstances, and the invasion of the French, to whom we were not only obliged to pay a very large sum in specie, but also to furnish, during fourteen days, an enormous quantity of requisites of all kinds, reduced at last, this city to such a condition, as forced her to give up every hope of a longer existence, and to commit herself to the protection of his majesty the king of Prussia, her powerful neighbour. A treaty of submission and immunity was, therefore, yesterday concluded in the suburb of Goltshoff, between his excellency the baron de Hardenberg and a deputation of the city of Nuremberg, after which the royal Prussian troops, under the command of col. Von Lawrens, took immediate possession of the city. The citizens hope, that under the wise administration of his majesty the king, this city will again become flourishing; especially as the conditions of the treaty are favourable and consolatory.

## ESLANGEN, September 12.

Hardenberg was in the suburb of Goltshoff more than eight days before the delivery of the city was resolved on, and from that time the number of the Prussian soldiers increased in the environs of Nuremberg.

The king of Prussia charges himself with the national debt of Nuremberg. The burghers are exempted from the service in the army, and no soldiers shall be quartered in their houses.

The burghers were assembled in their respective wards, and called upon to declare indiscriminately and in writing, whether they would not accept the Prussian protection. Two rolls were for the purpose laid on the table, the one for the eyes and the other for the nose.

The great majority of the inhabitants, particularly the patricians and the honorables or well born, subscribed their names on the first roll. From 14 to 1500 burghers, chiefly tradesmen, and people of the lowest class were against the surrender of the independence of the city. The garrison has already been reinforced, because the rabble made some attempts to take revenge upon those respectable persons who were most active in procuring to this distressed country the favour of participating of the king of Prussia's protection.

## VIENNA, September 7.

On the 1st inst. general Latour, in conjunction with major-general count Nauendorf, who had been detached by his royal highness to his reinforcement, attacked the enemy at three in the morning at Geissenfeld, and drove them from that position. The French then took post in a wood, from which, after an obstinate action, they were likewise driven, and compelled to retreat from one height to another, to Buch and Bernabach; where general Latour determined to attack them with his whole line. But here they were joined by the division stationed at Neuberg, by which they obtained a great superiority over the Austrian general, in infantry and artillery. The ground in front of the Austrians was likewise unfavourable for the operations of the cavalry, so that general Latour was obliged to retreat, which he did about five in the afternoon.

The general highly commends the courage displayed by the troops, who exerted themselves to the utmost in their power. On the next day general Latour took an advantageous position near Pfaffenhausen, and the corps under general Nauendorf posted itself at Abensberg, by which Ratibon, Strahlingen, and Landshut, are covered. In this position general Latour means to wait reinforcements, some of which are arrived, and others daily expected, when he will advance to support more effectually his royal highness, and force general Moreau to retreat, either by a new attack, or such movements as may be necessary.

## STUTTGARD, September 6.

According to the Italian papers, the Corsican insurrection becomes more and more serious. Commissary Saliceti is destined to accompany and direct the armament which the French are going to send to that island.

## HAGUE, September 6.

General Bournoville has now actually received orders from the directory at Paris to take the command of the siege of Ehrenbreitstein. Being at the same time chief of the Northern and Batavian army, he has requested the approbation of our convention which he has obtained. It has been allowed to him at the same time to take along with him part of the French subsidial troops, 25,000 of which are in our pay. The general is therefore gone to Deventer, in order

to break up the camp which has been there this summer. Our convention likewise agreed last Friday, that part of our own troops which had been encamped at Nymwegen and further along the frontiers should march towards the Lower Rhine. It is supposed that these troops are intended for Dusseldoff, in order to relieve the French who are there.

The French troops which are yet in the dukedom of Cleve are drawing all towards the army of the Sambre and Meuse in Franconia. The French troops under general Daindis, who together with the Dutch troops are marching to their different destinations, amount to more than 20,000.

## HAMBURG, September 10.

Intimation has been given to the French emigrants in Dresden, who were there in great numbers, that they are to quit that place on the 6th of this month at farthest; those that are sick may remain until the 16th.

Mr. Hammond, under secretary of state of his Britannic majesty, left Hamburg on the 9th instant, in order to return on board the frigate Garland, from Cuxhaven to England.

## BREMEN, September 13.

It is not known where Jourdan is—Lefebvre has taken command of that flying army. The peasants of Franconia; in number about six thousand, under the command of a game keeper of the environs of Neustadt, have carried off the military chest of the French, in which they found half a million in hard cash.

## BRUSSELS, September 16.

The French army, commanded by general Jourdan, is rapidly retreating at all points; in consequence of which it should seem, they have taken a position behind the Lahn, where they have raised, with the utmost expedition, some intrenchments.

The Austrian army is now rapidly pursuing, with the utmost success. Accounts have already been received of the arrival of the Imperial troops at Francofort, and it is confidently said, that the siege of Mannheim is raised, a circumstance highly improbable in the present circumstances.

## Retreat of Jourdan across the Rhine.

P. S. We are at this moment informed that general Jourdan has transferred his head quarters to the left bank of the Rhine.

## WILHELMSBAD, September 9.

The Austrians entered Francofort on the 7th, in the evening. On the 8th, in the afternoon, the blockade of Mentz was not raised. The Sambre and Meuse army is assembling between the Lahn and Mein. The reinforcements received by that army are incalculable. A considerable corps is desiling along the Moselle, and another along the Lower Rhine, coming from Holland and the countries between the Meuse and the Rhine.

## COBLENTZ, September 11.

General Moreau's division in the Hundsruck, and which is increasing daily by new troops coming from the interior, is to be immediately augmented by the divisions of Poncet and Bonnard, which are to cross the Rhine at Neuwied. These divisions will be increased by others from the army of the North. By means of these reinforcements general Jourdan, who has taken a position from Friedberg to the mouth of the Lahn, will be in a condition to resume offensive operations.

The Austrians appear to be checked in their pursuit, and seeing that general Moreau does not follow the movements of Jourdan, the archduke will be forced to withdraw a great part of his army to the Danube, either to attack the army of the Rhine and Moselle, or to reinforce general Frolich and Wolf.

It does not appear that the Sambre and Meuse army has yet passed the Lahn. We are assured the head quarters are at Wetzlar. From Treves we learn, that reinforcements are passing for the army of the Sambre and Meuse.—[From the Brussels paper.]

## BOURDEAUX, 13th Fructidor.

A tragedy entitled, *The death of Turenne*, has been represented at the grand theatre of this city, many passages furnished allusions, this line, *Peace is better than victory* was twice applauded; in the course of the piece an actor asks; *who may be compared to Turenne?* a citizen in the pit cried out, *Bonaparte*.

## TOULON, 10 Fructidor, August 29.

Two thousand sailors have arrived in this port from Brest. A great number more are on their voyage, and are expected to arrive every moment.

A report prevails, and is generally believed, that twenty fall of the line belonging to Spain, in conjunction with the eight ships of war, which composed the division under the command of admiral Richery,

have sailed from Cadiz, and will soon make their appearance off this place, with a view of cruising in the Mediterranean.

## PARIS, 13th Fructidor, 4th year.

The minister of the marine and the colonies, to the officer charged with the junction of the est-major at Havre.

I inform you, citizens, that the French republic has concluded a treaty of alliance with Spain, and that this act has been submitted to the ratification of the legislative body. As this disposition may expose the vessels of that nation, which navigate without convoy, to be captured by the English, you will give information to all Spanish captains, who may be in the port or circle of Havre, in order that they may be on their guard, and take all necessary measures for their safety.

(Signed) TRUGET.

Sept. 7. It is said that the Spanish government will never listen to any terms of accommodation with England, unless the latter power will consent to surrender Gibraltar, which was unjustly taken from them whilst placed in the hands of England as a sacred deposit.

The Austrian general Wurmsler, who has considerable possessions in Alsace, has been put on the list of emigrants from the department of the Lower Rhine. He protested against this proceeding, but the administration of the department has confirmed his proscription.

Sept. 8. A private letter from Rome mentions that the Belvidere Apollo is carefully packed up, and on the point of being sent off to Paris.—By what route it is to reach this capital? If by land, it must of necessity be dashed to pieces on its passage over the Alps, and we shall be under the imputation of having destroyed a chief *d'œuvre* in the history art; if by sea, it runs the hazard of being taken by the English, who will have the benefit of it, while the obloquy will attach upon us.

Sept. 17. Jourdan is to take the command of the army of the North; Lournoville that of the Sambre and Meuse.

A letter from Aix-la-Chapelle, of the 8th of September, informs us, that general Jourdan has been forced, after a battle upon the Rednitz, to retire to the Upper Mein. There was on the 4th near Wurtzburg, a very warm affair, the result of which was, the occupation of that city by the Austrians.

## CAPTURE OF RATIBON BY MOREAU.

The army of the Rhine and Moselle, after having occupied Munich, has got possession of Ratibon, from whence it is marching to take the archduke in the rear. Francofort is retaken. The head quarters of Jourdan have re-passed the Rhine.—Bernadotte is dreadfully wounded. It is believed that the siege of Mentz is raised.

The last intelligence received from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, dated the 15th, in stating the account of their retrograde movement, has produced in the public mind the most painful sensations respecting the left of our line of operations. Advices of the 24th and 25th, the only accounts that come to hand since the date above mentioned, have in part allayed the sensations which the preceding dispatch ought not to have produced, and the manifest absurdity of the alarms, excited by vague and ridiculous reports, and the credulity of those who entertain them.

The siege of Ehrenbreitstein is not as yet raised. The army of the Sambre and Meuse has not fallen back upon the Rhine, as was reported, but upon the Lahn, where they occupy very advantageous positions—they will remain stationary in those positions, until they resume the offensive, by marching back to the heart of Germany, and forming a line with the front of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, which is supported on one side by the Danube, on the other by the mountains of Tyrol. Thus, by their conjoint operations, they will aim a blow at the vitals of Austria, which peace alone can avert.

Sept. 18. General Buonaparte has authorized our minister at Rome to signify to the Neapolitan minister, Acton, that if the Neapolitan troops invade the territory of the pope, he will order a division of his army to march to the defence of his holiness's dominions. Eighteen thousand men are already preparing to march towards Bologna. The Neapolitans were at Ponte Corvo, to the number of three thousand. It is feared that another column will march to the Romagna. The Neapolitans replied, that they took these precautions merely to prevent desertion. This, however, is but an excuse.

## LONDON, September 17.

Yesterday we received by express the Paris journals to the 15th and those of Brussels to the 12th. by an article inserted in the latter, we are led to believe that Jourdan intended to assemble all his different corps at Francofort, where it is probable his head quarters are arrived by this time. Some of the letters pretend that Jourdan's retreat is only a stratagem

tagem, calculated to draw the archduke into a more fatal snare than that into which he fell by Jourdan's retreat across the Rhine at Coblenz, in the beginning of the campaign. But we do not concur in this opinion. Jourdan's letters plainly shew that he has sustained several severe defeats. We do not think it improbable that either the archduke will cut off Moreau's retreat, or Moreau will cut off the archduke's. Moreau's army now becomes much more an object of interest than that of Jourdan. From the banks of the Naab to Ramelsberg, the distance which Jourdan has retreated since the archduke crossed the Danube at Ingolstadt, is full 150 miles.

Sept. 22. Thirty transports having on board four thousand black troops (French prisoners) who have been taken prisoners in the West Indies, are daily expected to arrive here.

#### Resources of Spain.

The annual revenue of this kingdom amounts to twenty millions sterling, according to the latest accounts. Its population is ten millions and a half—its military establishment ninety thousand men, including twenty thousand militia—and its naval force three hundred and thirty-eight vessels, of which seventy-one are of the line. *Clark's Statistical Survey, 1791.*

Sept. 23. The lord chancellor yesterday had the king's orders to prepare a commission for assembling both houses of parliament on Tuesday next.

The subscribers to the second loan this day made good their sixth payment of 15l. per cent. on the whole of that capital at the bank.

On Wednesday, earl Maccartney kissed the king's hand on being appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope; as did Sylvester Douglas, Esq; on being appointed deputy governor.

Hoffman is returned from Paris, whither he had been dispatched by the Danish minister for a passport or a confidential agent of ours to repair to Paris for the purpose of opening a negotiation for peace. Mr. Hoffman's reception it is said was favourable; and the answer which he brings from the directory, though not divulged, is said to be conciliatory. [Other accounts state that the French still insist on the reduction of our fleet to 40 sail of the line, and the cession of Gibraltar and Jamaica.]

#### BOSTON, October 17.

Mr. Winslow arrived at Alicant, about the 22d of August, off Cape de Gares, was boarded by an Algerine corsair, whom he supplied with water. The Algerine had with him the ship Betsey, Captain Sampson, of Boston. The English ships in the Spanish ports were embargoed; but no hostilities on the part of the English had yet taken place, and small vessels from Spain visited Gibraltar as usual.

We learn that the two original commissioners for settling the St. Croix boundary, met at Halifax in August last and made choice of the honourable Egbert Benson, Esq; of New York, as the third commissioner. That Judge Benson on the 25th of September met the other commissioners at Palamaquody Bay. The board then took the oath required by the treaty, and appointed Edward Winslow, Esq; their secretary. The board then continued in session, received and decided upon several memorials delivered in by the agent for the United States, and by the agent for his Britannic majesty. The commissioners went to and took a view of the mouths of the two rivers contended for by the parties, and having ordered surveys of them, and of the bay into which they empty their waters, and having made arrangements for a final hearing adjourned to meet in Boston.

#### RUTLAND, October 24.

At the late election of a representative for the eastern district of this state to congress, the whole number of votes was 3,018. Of these 2,931 were for Mr. Buck. The scattering votes amounted to but 88, of which not more than three were for the same person.—We are happy to find that Mr. Buck's exertions, and federalism, have met with the universal approbation of his constituents.

#### NEW-YORK, October 27.

Yesterday the brig Rebecca, captain Brown, arrived at this port in 37 days from Havre-de-Grace. By capt. B. our regular file of the Paris Monitor, is received to September 14.

These papers are only one day later than accounts before received.

A Postscript to the Paris Monitor, of September 12, contains the following important article which we have not before seen.

#### Army of Italy.

From the 16th to the 18th Fructidor (Sept. 2 to 4) there were several bloody battles fought at the advanced posts beyond Trent, the success of which equals (if not surpasses) the preceding exploits of the army of Italy. Five thousand men killed or taken, 15 pieces of cannon, and 7 standards are the fruits of the victory, which the general in chief was following up.

The Monitor of September 13, contains the following official account from the army of the Rhine and Moselle:

Extra of a letter from the general in chief, Moreau, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Pfaffenhoffen  
19th Fructidor—Sept. 3.

#### Citizen Directors,

On the 17th of the month (Sept. 3) general St. Cyr made an attack on Freising; he had orders to be brisk in his attacks to prevent them from destroying the bridge on the Isar. This attack succeeded perfectly.

The enemy descended upon the bridge with a regiment of infantry, 4 squadrons of cavalry, and some cannon. The 8th half brigade, the 9th regiment of hussars, and the 2d of cavalry, attacked them with such vigour, that they had time only to raise some of the planks of the bridge, which were immediately replaced. The right flank of the army, this day has taken a position at Gassenfeld.

Giving you an account of so brisk an action, is rendering you panegyrics on the troops and officers who were engaged in it.

The Minerva, captain Ratiburn, arrived yesterday in 31 days from Breit, we learn, brought a Paris paper of September 18, but having fallen in with a French privateer (which it is said is now off the Hook) and being treated politely by the captain, he handed it to him. We cannot learn whether it contained any important articles or not.

It is said, that letters are in town of late date from Halifax, informing, that 7 of the Quebec fleet had been captured by the French squadron, 6 of which were destroyed, and the 7th was manned for port, being estimated at upwards of 100,000l. sterling.

A large deputation of the Six Nation Indians have lately held a conference with the commanding officer of the Federal troops at Niagara, at that post.—The object of this conference was to obtain from the Indians the privilege of cutting a road through their lands from Canandaqua, to Niagara.—This had been refused by them at the treaty held by colonel Pickering, but has now been cheerfully granted.—We notice the Cornplanter among the chiefs at the conference.

Judge Williamson, of Genesee, has lately caused to be built at Geneva, a vessel of 30 tons. It was launched a few days since into the Seneca lake—is called the *Williamson*, and is the largest vessel which ever before floated on the Seneca waters.

#### PHILADELPHIA, October 31.

##### IMPORTANT.

Extra of a letter from a respectable house in Amsterdam, to their correspondent in New-York, dated Amsterdam, September 19, 1796.

"The news of the day is that the KING of PRUSSIA has declared WAR against the EMPEROR of GERMANY; that his troops are marching, and that likely the ports of Hamburg and Embden will be shut against British vessels to oblige that court to enter into terms of peace. How far the news is certain we cannot say, but we are certainly on the eve of great events; if peace does not take place soon, war is likely to rage with redoubled animosity."

The foregoing intelligence is highly probable, when we recollect that the king of Prussia has taken Nuremberg and other Imperial cities under his immediate protection, contrary to the wishes of the emperor, and his construction of the Imperial constitution.

The above is copied from a New York paper of Saturday last.

#### Annapolis, November 10.

Yesterday a sufficient number of members appearing, the house of delegates met, and made choice of Philip Key, Esq; of St. Mary's county, for their speaker.

On Tuesday last the Jockey Club purse of two hundred dollars was run for over the course near this city, and won by Mr. Taylor's mare Virago. And

The next day the colt's purse of one hundred dollars was run for over the same course, and won by Mr. Taylor's mare Calippo.

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

For St. Mary's county, William Thomas, James Hopewell, Wilfred Neale and Philip Key, Esquires.

For Talbot county, Philemon Sherwood, John Harwood, Henry Johnson and Wrightson Landis, Esquires.

For Cecil county, Levi Hollingsworth, Samuel Miller, Thomas Wallace and Thomas Savin, Esquires.

For Worcester county, William Whittington, James B. Robins, William Corbin and Ephraim K. Wilson, Esquires.

For Caroline county, John Bennett, Joshua Driver, John Young and Thomas Boon, Esquires.

#### Messieurs GREEN,

Please to insert the following, taken from an Alexandria paper, in your next.

#### PUBLIC SALES.

On Saturday 9th of November will be sold, at public auction, at the Union tavern, George-town, if not disposed of in the mean-time by private contract,

THE DISTRICT of Prince-George's and Montgomery counties. Draughts upon the favour of the next president will be received in payment, or M—s and N—s notes at their passing value. The title to the property indisputable, the present proprietors having made a regular purchase of it, as will appear from the title papers recorded in the electioneering office kept by D—d C—d, Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, Maryland.

N. B. The people are very docile, and will readily submit to any master.—As a mild one, however, would be preferred, ten per cent. deduction will be made to the purchaser, if an Adamite.

At the same time and place will be sold, a flock of sheep, among which are a few fat weathers with both-tails, and an old ram of the Italian breed.

#### WANTED,

A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the dwelling plantation of IGNATIUS WHEELER, late of said county, deceased, on Thursday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, for READY MONEY,

FROM twenty to thirty valuable healthy cotatory born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; these negroes are of good characters, remarked for honesty and morality. At the same time will be sold the household, kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils, also the crop of corn, fodder, &c. &c. the property of the deceased. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

All persons having just and legal claims against Ignatius Wheeler, deceased, are requested to make them known, and those indebted are desired to make payment to his executor.

Also will be sold, at public sale, agreeable to the last will and testament of Ignatius Wheeler, deceased, on Monday the 19th day of December next, on the premises, the dwelling plantation of the said Wheeler, containing by deed 375 acres; this tract of land is good for farming, lies in an agreeable neighbourhood, and beautifully situated in view of the rivers Patowmack and Wicomico. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those desirous of purchasing, it is expected, will view the premises before the day of sale. The terms will be made known on that day by

EDMUND FLOWDEN, Executor of  
IGNATIUS WHEELER.

November 11, 1796.

The subscriber being appointed trustee by the honorable the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, for the purpose of selling and conveying the real estate of SAMUEL HANSON, Esq; late of Charles county, deceased, agreeably to the will of the said deceased, will OFFER for SALE, in pursuance of said decree, on Monday the fifth day of December next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of said deceased,

ALL THE REAL ESTATE aforesaid, consisting of about two thousand acres of land; the whole of this property lies in Charles county; and the greater part thereof near the road leading from Port-Tobacco to Piscataway, about eight miles from each place—the land in general is well adapted to planting and farming, abounds with good water, and is valuably improved, with buildings, orchards, &c. This land will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, and the purchaser required to give bond on interest with sufficient security for the discharge of the purchase money, with the interest arising thereon, at three equal annual payments. The said estate will be sold in tracts or parcels as may best suit the purchasers, and answer the object of the sale.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee.

P. S. On the day, and at the place above mentioned, will be offered for sale, on a twelve month's credit, a variety of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, also a few plantation utensils.

H. H. C.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, for a road leading from the lower end of Cornwall's Neck, Charles county, to the head of Matuswoman creek.

November 5, 1796.

#### Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in South river Neck, about the 20th of September last, a small ferret HORSE, with a blaze face, about twelve hands high, and nine years old, pace and gallops. Whoever will bring him to me shall receive the above reward.

YARROW WATERS.

#### CHARLES FARIS,

##### Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Castors, Candlesticks and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

THIS subscriber hereby informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced TAVERN KEEPING in the city of Annapolis, at the sign of the FOUNTAIN-INN, near the Church, at the house lately occupied by RICHARD RIDGELY, Esq; and where Mrs. FRANCES BRYCE formerly kept boarding-house, between Church and South-east-streets, in the said city; being well provided with good beds and stabling, and all kinds of the best of liquors, will thankfully be obliged for the custom of his friends, and the patronage of a generous public; anxious to please he is determined to have good hostlers and waiters, and to those who will honour him with their custom, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction.

HENRY CRIST.

Annapolis, September 26, 1796.

#### For SALE,

A LOT containing three acres and three quarters of an acre of land, in the City of Annapolis, commonly known by the name of POWERS HOUSE HILL, on which there is a brick dwelling house.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

October 7, 1796.

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By his EXCELLENCY  
**JOHN HOSKINS STONE, Esquire,**  
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,  
**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, places and manner, holding elections for representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers, and instruments containing the number of votes for representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as a representative, and by proclamation, signed by the governor, and dispersed through the State, should declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives; We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that George Dent, Esquire, was elected for the first district, Richard Sprigg, Esquire, was elected for the second district, William Craig, Esquire, was elected for the third district, George Baer, Esquire, was elected for the fourth district, Samuel Smith, Esquire, was elected for the fifth district, William Matthews, Esquire, was elected for the sixth district, William Hindman, Esquire, was elected for the seventh district, and John Dennis, Esquire, was elected for the eighth district.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.  
**J. H. STONE,**  
By the Governor,  
**NINIAN PINNEY,** Clerk of the Council.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated on School-street, in this city, lately occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, and now in the occupation of Mr. DANIEL ADDISON, it has eight rooms, besides the parlor, a kitchen and cellar underneath, with a stable sufficient for twelve horses. Any person inclinable to purchase is requested to apply to the subscriber. Possession will be given on the 15th of March next. The terms will be made known at the sale.  
**JOHN WILMOT,**  
Annapolis, November 3, 1796.

In CHANCERY, October 25, 1796.

James Gordon, and others, against Samuel Carter, and Rebecca, his wife, and Anne, his daughter. October 22, 1773, by David John Oden, deceased, father of the defendants, Rebecca and Anne, to John Glasford, and company, of two tracts of land at that time in Frederick county, called Boyelow, and part of Fallowship, to secure the payment of £208 1 2; it is stated, that the said Samuel, Rebecca, and Anne, are put of this State, and it is, on the complainant's motion, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of November next, to the intent that the aforesaid defendants may have notice of their (the said complainant's) application to this court, and of the object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the 25th day of March next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.  
Tell. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**  
Reg. Cur. Can.

DEPENDING, as I do in my present situation, upon receiving punctual payment of interest due me on bond, and otherwise, I request the favour of all those who are indebted, and more especially those who owe interest from two to seven years and upwards, that they would take notice, that I desire payment of all arrears of interest, on or before the 10th day of November next, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of compelling payment by every method in my power, not only of such interest but principal also. I greatly dislike the trouble of suing gentlemen by repeated applications, and have therefore thought it best for those concerned, as well as myself, to give this general notice.  
Not being constantly in Annapolis any payment of interest to Henry Hall, jun, who lives at my house in town, will be good, he is authorized to receive for me, his receipt shall be deemed and taken as payment for the sum therein specified.  
**J. HALL,**  
Annapolis, October 11, 1796.

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

**A Housekeeper Wanted.**  
ONE who understands her business, and can come well recommended for her industry, economy, and integrity, to such an one liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the Printers hereof.  
Annapolis, November 2, 1796.

**FOR SALE,**  
TRACT of LAND, in Anne Arundel county, near Pig Point, containing upwards of three hundred acres, either for CASH, or on CREDIT. The terms may be more particularly known by application to captain JOHN KILTY, at Baltimore, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.  
**WILLIAM KILTY,**  
October 25, 1796.

Chapico, St. Mary's county, October 16, 1796.  
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court, of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling plantation of Dr. JOHN HANSON BRISCOE, near Chapico, on the 17th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter.

A GREAT variety of physical books, horses, black cattle, sheep, and plantation utensils. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by **ELIZABETH A. BRISCOE, Ad'mx.**

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against Doctor JOHN HANSON BRISCOE, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, to the administratrix, on or before the 17th day of November next, and those indebted to said estate to pay their respective accounts, to **ELIZABETH A. BRISCOE, Ad'mx.**

On Monday the 14th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, for READY CASH, at the late dwelling place of JAMES KILGOUR, Esq; of St. Mary's county, deceased, near the Head of St. Clement's Bay.

ALL the personal property of said deceased, consisting of negroes, stock of all kinds, household furniture, and plantation utensils. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue until all is sold.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims to bring them in, on the day of sale, legally proved.  
**WILLIAM KILGOUR,** Administrators.  
**JAMES COOK,**  
St. Mary's county, October 11, 1796.

**High bred Cattle for sale.**

On the 16th of November next, if fair, or the first fair day thereafter, will be OFFERED at PUBLIC SALE, for READY PAY, at Holland's Island, on Herring Bay, at the hour of 11 o'clock, ABOUT one hundred head of valuable high bred CATTLE, of the latest stock from England, and perhaps superior to any ever imported to this country, consisting of twenty-five steers from three to five years old; among which are eight pair broke oxen, and fit for immediate use, their size and power are calculated for the heaviest labour; twenty-five cows, all young and are in calf by a full bred bull, the excellence of this valuable stock cannot be excelled at the pail; fifty young cattle, among which are several bulls of one year old, and the remainder in heifers, highly formed, which are calculated for the perpetuation of this truly admired stock. Also, a high bred bull, now rising seven years old. It is unnecessary to comment on the value of this kind of property, the best recommendation that can be given falls very short of a true description. I must therefore refer those inclined to purchase to an examination, which emboldens me to say they cannot be equalled.  
**RICHARD CHEW.**

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the BANK of BALTIMORE give notice to the STOCKHOLDERS, that the remaining two-thirds of the first instalment, being one hundred dollars on each share, will be required in full at their banking house on Monday the 26th December next, or on either of the two following days.

NOTICE is also given, that the books of the bank will be opened on the 12th day of December next, for the purpose of making transfers of stock; powers of attorney duly executed before a magistrate, accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the county where the magistrate resides, or the oath of the attesting witness, will be received from those who cannot attend in person. All powers of attorney already executed agreeably to the above, or that may be executed before the foregoing date for the transfer of such stock, will be received by the president, to remain with him until the books are opened, when the same shall be admitted like other powers of attorney.  
**JAMES COX, Cashier.**  
Baltimore, 22d October, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 10th inst. a negro woman by the name of HANNAH; who says she belongs to JAMES WHITTING, of Montgomery county; she appears to be about 25 years of age, her apparel is a striped country cloth short gown and petticoat, of a bright shift. Her owner is desired to take her away and pay the expences arising on her commitment, or she will be sold at the expiration of the time limited by law.  
**CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Sheriff**  
of Calvert county.  
October 12, 1796.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 15th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, if not sold at private sale before that day.

A VALUABLE and healthy PLANTATION, in Anne Arundel county, containing about three hundred and twenty-nine acres, there are about fifty-six acres of it meadow land, some in meadows, the other easily cleared; it lies adjoining the lands of Herring Creek Church, it is well adapted to corn, tobacco, and wheat, is plentifully supplied with water, and plenty of wood, and on it are good orchards; the buildings are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, quarters, corn house, two tobacco houses, and other out houses. A credit will be given for one half of the purchase money. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.  
**JOSEPH DEALE.**

THIS is to request that all persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD BEARD, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, will make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next court, and all those having claims against said deceased are requested, to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled and paid, on or about the first day of December next, at which time we expect to be prepared for that purpose.  
**MARY BEARD,** Administratrix.  
**M. BEARD,** Administrators.  
**JOHN BEARD,** Administrators.

P. S. And on the first day of December storefoaid, will be offered for sale, on a credit till the first day of March next, on bond with approved security, a large crop of Indian corn, and corn fodder, also some hay, a quantity of excellent cider, and a parcel of stock, household and kitchen furniture, &c. which remained unsold at the last sale.  
Beard's Habitation, October 25, 1796.

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable Chancery Court, will be OFFERED for SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 10th day of November next, if fair if not the first fair day following.

THAT valuable tract of LAND, whereon SAKAM BERRY, late of Prince George's county, deceased, resided, situated within three miles from Upper Marlborough, and six from Nottingham. The purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of one half the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue, with interest, within two years from the day of sale, on doing which deeds, with an indisputable title, will be given. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
**EDWARD NICHOLLS, Trustee.**  
Upper Marlborough, October 18, 1796.

THE subscriber hath received, by the last arrivals from Europe, his full assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are fairs of 40, 45, and 50 fathoms, also sein twice, all of which he offers for sale on the best terms for cash, or the usual credit to particular customers, and he earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to come and discharge the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given to those who have been long in arrears and neglected this notice.  
**JAMES MACKUBIN.**  
October 18, 1796.

In CHANCERY, October 15, 1796.  
ORDERED, That the sales made by JAMES FREEMAN, trustee for the sale of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, as stated in his report this day returned, viz. of a brick house in Baltimore town for £1850, of another brick house, with a vacant lot in said town, for £705, of a lot No. 1, in Charles town for £800, of lots No. 2 and 3, in said town, for £462, and of 150 acres of land in Charles county for £75, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at any time during the present month.  
Tell. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**  
Reg. Cur. Can.

**JOHN HYDE,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his customers, that he carries on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS as usual, at the tannery formerly occupied by Mr. BAYNE, where he has for sale a quantity of upper and sole leather of the first quality, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He continues to purchase hides and bark, for which he will give a generous price, and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next season. He returns his sincere thanks to the public and others for their past favours, and solicits their continuance for the future.  
Annapolis, 1796.  
N. B. An apprentice wanted at the above business.

**MOSES MACCUBBIN,**  
Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair-Dresser,  
BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened shop, opposite Mr. WHARF'S TAVERN, where he is determined to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has for sale, hair powder and perumes, and many dry other articles in the line of his business, such as pomatums, (hard and soft) shaving soap and boxes, powder bags, gilt powder puffs, toupee irons, &c. Particular attention will be paid to those who please to favour him with their custom.  
Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

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

**SUSANNA BREWER**, William Brogden, David Bangs, John R. Bryce, Annapolis; John Edmond Barry, care of Jacob Franklin, West river; Samuel Busley (2), Pig Point; Frid. Ludi Bohme, Annapolis Royal.

The Clerk of the Annapolis Records, the Clerk of the Council, John Callahan (4), William Campbell, Monf. Chaves, Annapolis; Richard Chew (2), Herring Bay; Solomon Cooper, Caroline county.

Gabriel Duvall, John & Samuel Davidson, Emanuel Davis, Annapolis; Henry Hall Dorley, Indian Landing.

Stephen Parrez, Samuel Frederick, Annapolis. John Gwinn (3), F. & S. Green, Annapolis. Samuel H. Howard (3), John Huff, William Harwood, clerk of the general assembly, Annapolis; Miss Henderson (2), at Mrs. Hesselius's, near Annapolis; Henry Hall, Herring Bay.

John Johnson (2), Annapolis; Samuel Jones, near Annapolis.

William Kilty, Annapolis. Monf. L'Egley, Annapolis. Gilbert Murdock, John May, Mrs. James Mofs, care of W. Wells, Annapolis; John F. Mercer, Bladenburg.

Mr. O'Duhigg, Annapolis; Alexander O'Rourke, Belvoir, near Annapolis.

William Poca (2), Thomas Power, Mr. Plowden, Mr. Pelch, Annapolis; Margaret Parker, William Parrot, Anne-Arundel county.

Ridgely and Evans, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Mr. Shaw, music master, James Shorter, Goddiss Stanback, Seth Sweetzer, William Spencer, at Mr. Hutton's, Hamilton Smith, care of Mr. Taylor, Annapolis; Anne Steuart, near Annapolis; William Steuart, near London-town; Thomas Shorter, Anne-Arundel county.

Philip Thomas, Simon Tullack, Annapolis; John Tillard, P. Point; Samuel Thomas, Anne-Arundel county.

Rebekah Watters, care of James Murray, Jane Williams, Richard West, Fairfax Washington, Thomas Walker (2), Philip Williams, care of John Muntoe, John Welch, Henry Warfield, Annapolis; David Weems, John Wastneys, Herring Bay.

George Yeates, Turner's Creek.

**S. GREEN, P. M.**  
All persons sending for the above letters are requested to send the money as they will not be delivered without.

October 1, 1796.

**T**HE debtors to the State of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, will please to observe, that their next instalment becomes due on the first day of December next, and it is expected that the payments will be made at the Treasury of the Western Shore on or before that day, otherwise process will certainly issue against every delinquent on the day following; it hath been a practice heretofore to delay issuing against the delinquents until after the 20th day of February following, as no such indulgence will be given for the ensuing instalment, I hope the debtors will be punctual in making their payments. In all cases where property is taken in execution for the use of the state, I shall fix a place and day of sale, where I shall attend in person to enforce the sale, unless payment be made.

The several county clerks will please to take notice, that agreeably to law their returns and payments should be made on the first day of November in each year, and as several of them have heretofore neglected to comply, I will certainly put the law in force against those who fall in making their returns and payments on the first day of November next.

The sheriffs are requested to pay up their respective balances on or before the first day of November next, otherwise I shall take immediate steps thereafter for the recovery of the same.

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

**T**HE subscriber, now in the custody of the sheriff of Prince-George's county, intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for an act to relieve him from all his debts, on his delivering his property to be divided among his creditors, and the overplus, if any, to be returned to him, or his order.

**ROBERT KEY**,  
September 16, 1796.

**T**HE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to dispose of a house and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late house of Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan.

**WILLIAM BROWN**, Surviving partner.  
October 5, 1796.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Vestry of SHREWSBURY PARISH intend petitioning the next general assembly for an act authorizing them to sell the GLEBE of said parish, also to set on foot a scheme of a lottery, for the purpose of raising a sum of money to repair the Parish church, and to finish and complete a new chapel they have begun, and are unable to finish.

By order of the Vestry,  
**JOHN HURTT**, Register.  
Kent county, Sept. 14, 1796.

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

**W**HEREAS 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.

**TICKETS**

**I**N the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars.

**T**HE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

**SAMUEL T. DYSON**,  
Charles county, Sept. 8, 1796.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that **THOMAS BOYD**, Junior, and **BENJAMIN BOYD**, of Prince-George's county, intend to petition the ensuing general assembly for an act to relieve them from debts contracted severally, or jointly, which they are unable to pay.

September 21, 1796.

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

**W**ERE stolen from this city, on Sunday evening last, two bay HORSES, remarkably well matched, four years old last spring, about fourteen hands three inches high, hanging manes and switch tails, which are long; each of them has a small star in his forehead, and one of them a small white snip on the nose; one is branded S I the other branded 2 on their buttocks; they have been newly shod, and are remarkably fat. Whoever will deliver to me the said horses shall receive Twenty Dollars, and whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, who stole them, shall receive Thirty, on their conviction.

**J. H. STONE**,  
Annapolis, September 20, 1796.

**Forty Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living near Montgomery county court-house, on the 27th of July last, a very likely negro man named **PATRICK**; he is about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a bright complexion, and has the first joint of one of his middle fingers very much contracted, supposed to be occasioned either by a cut or a burn; he had on and took with him when he went away, a blue broad-cloth coat with a red velvet cape, a pair of nashkeen breeches, with strings at the knees, one pair ditto gray casimer, much worn, and a pair of old boots and shoes. Mr. Henry Rozet, near Alexandria, raised him, and sold him last fall, and he is well acquainted in that neighbourhood and Alexandria; he has been seen in the Federal City, and I believe passes as a free man, and says he obtained his freedom from Mr. H. Rozet. It is very probable he has changed his name and dress, and procured a pass or certificate of his being free. Whoever will deliver the said runaway to his master shall receive the above reward, or **THIRTY DOLLARS** for securing him in any goal, so that his master gets him again.

**JAMES BOWIE BROOKES**,  
September 8, 1796.

**C**OMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself **MINTA**, and says she belongs to captain **WALTER SMITH**, of Calvert county, she appears to be about 18 or 19 years of age, and pretty tall. Her master is desired to take her away, or she will be sold agreeably to law to discharge her prison fees, and other charges.

**JOSEPH GREEN**, Sheriff of Charles county,  
Sept. 15, 1796.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the corporation and the inhabitants of George-town intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to vest in said corporation powers to increase their right of taxation, and of granting ordinary and retailing licences, and appropriating the money therefrom arising, and also of applying the money arising from fines and forfeitures within said town to the use thereof, and to grant them a power to sue for such land as they may claim within the precincts of said town, and to vest in them the right of the county wharf in said town, and to enable them to improve or dispose of the ground and water upon Patowmack river, at the termination of the streets and alleys of said town.

**TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES**

**N**OTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.

1<sup>st</sup>. That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, entitled, an Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt," the said Debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: "First, by dividends to be made on the last days of March, June and September, for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of December for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said Stock."

2<sup>d</sup>. All distinction between payments on account of Interest and Principal being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rate of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

**KNOW all men by these presents, that**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ do make, constitute and appoint \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to laws, on the (here describing the Stock) standing in my name in the books of (here describing the books of the Treasury or the commissioner of Loans, where the Stock is credited) from (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) with power also an attorney or attorneys under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.

**I**N WITNESS hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

Scaled and Delivered in presence of \_\_\_\_\_

**BE IT KNOWN**, that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ before me personally came \_\_\_\_\_, a witness named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

**I**N TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed \_\_\_\_\_ Seal, the day and year last aforesaid.

**G**IVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July, 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

**SAMUEL MEREDITH**, Treasurer of the United States.

Charles county, August 11, 1796.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that sundry inhabitants of said county intend to petition the next general assembly to grant them a public road, leading from a place commonly called Beans-town to Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in said county.

**T**HE subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and there being other debts still against him which he is unable to pay, he therefore gives this public notice, that he means to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

**THOMAS B. MORRIS**,  
September 5, 1796.

**S**TOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a (orrel) HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive **FOUR DOLLARS REWARD**.

July 6, 1796. **THOMAS OWINGS**.

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

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 17, 1796.

Messieurs Green are requested to insert in their paper the piece signed A REPUBLICAN CITIZEN, From the RIGHTS OF MAN.

## TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

W H E T H E R the address of Americanus to the citizens of the United States on the political character of Mr. ADAMS, drawn from his defence of the constitutions of government of the United States of America, is of Boston, agreeably to its date, of Tennessee, or of Virginia, according to its date, is of no great consequence to ascertain. But, whether it just now material for the public to know, whether the maxims therein quoted, are fairly, or erroneously stated, I recur to the book, and find I was not mistaken in my suspicion, on reading the address, that Americanus had tripped. Whether from design, or ignorance, those concerned will determine. Unfortunately for his party, he has been rather incautious in referring to particular pages of the book, in making his quotations. He charges Mr. ADAMS with saying in the 8th page of his first volume, that "a limited monarchy may be justly denominated a republic." On a careful perusal, I find neither the words, or the sentiment there; but, in the 12th page of the preface, speaking of the conduct of the Americans in forming their governments, are the following words: "Unembarrassed by attachments to noble families, hereditary lines and successions, or any considerations of royal blood, even the pious mystery of holy oil had no more influence, than that other of holy water, the people were universally too enlightened to be imposed upon by artifice; and their leaders, or more properly their followers, were men of too much honour to attempt it."

Several of the other quotations of Americanus are incorrectly taken, and all of them misapplied. Mr. ADAMS is charged with saying in page 110, that "wealth, birth, and family pride are respected by all people." Page 159, that "A commonwealth can no more consist of a people without gentry, than of a gentry without people." Page 360, that "Distinctions of poor and rich are as necessary as labour and good government; poor destined to labour, the rich, by advantages of education, independence and leisure, to superior stations."—Page 373, that "Men of property and family are fittest for public service." Page 375, that "Rich, well born, well educated, must be preferred to office, otherwise the people themselves will despise them."

These quotations were given no doubt to shew, that Mr. ADAMS was for establishing an aristocratical government alone, or, in aid of a monarchy; but, wherever expressions of this kind are introduced, they plainly appear to be for a very different purpose. They are to point out the necessity of forming such necessary checks, to prevent undue influence in any class of men, as are happily placed in our federal government formed since the book was written. The following extracts copied from the same volume, will remove all doubts, with the impartial reader, on the subject. Mr. ADAMS wishing to avoid the danger of placing the whole legislative authority in a single house, agreeably to the opinion of Mr. Turgot and other writers of his day, judiciously displays the defects in the forms of a number of governments, modern as well as ancient, called republican. After giving the outlines of the form of the government of Biscay, (much celebrated as a democratic republic) and the manner of choosing the members of the legislative and the executive officers, all of which must be of noble families, he says, page 20, "Thus we see the people themselves have established by law, a contracted aristocracy under the appearance of a liberal democracy. Americans beware!"

Turning to the government of Glaris, one of the Swiss Cantons, he observes, page 29, "As the use of government is the greatest happiness of the greatest number, saying at the same time the stipulated rights of all; governments like these, where a large share of power is preserved by the people, deserved to be admired and imitated. It is in such governments that human nature appears in its dignity, honest, brave, and generous." After mentioning their valour in defeating an Austrian army of 15,000 with 400 men, he adds, "Such will ever be the character of a people, who preserve to large a share to themselves in their legislature, while they temper their constitution, at the same time, with an executive power in a chief magistrate, and an aristocratical power in a wise senate."

Regarding the power of the Tribunes under the government of Venice, Mr. ADAMS says, page 38, "their tyrannical administration, and their eternal discords, rendered a revolution necessary, and, after long alterations and many projects, the people having no adequate idea of the only natural balance of power among the three orders, determined, that one magistrate should be chosen, as the centre of all authority. The eternal resources of every ignorant people, harassed with demagogical distractions, or aristocratical encroachments,"

Attending to the dreadful powers of the inquisition in the same government, he observes, page 67, "such are the happy effects of the spirit of families when they are not bridled by an executive authority in the hands of a first magistrate on one hand, or by an assembly of the people in person, or by an adequate representation, on the other."

Americanus labouring under an ardent anxiety to convict Mr. ADAMS of an attachment to a monarchical government, gives us a number of other quotations from his book, viz. that he says, page 206, "Kingly government best, Tyranny worst; no city is more wretched than that under tyranny, nor any more happy than that under regal power." In page 294, that "If the power of negotiation and of treaty be in one man, there can be no intrigue." Page 321, that "had Epaminondas lived to display his talents as a legislator, the world might have been blessed with an English constitution two or three thousand years sooner than it was." Page 324, that "limited monarchy the best government; superior to republicanism." Page 379, that "ministers of the executive only ought to be responsible."

By turning to the pages from whence these quotations are taken, the reader's indignation will rise, on seeing how partially they are copied, and how sophistically they are applied. In exploring the causes of the downfall of the ancient republics, Mr. ADAMS aceffarily introduces the opinions of the philosophers, who flourished at those periods, and their sentiments are improperly given, in several instances, as his own. It appears they were brought forward to shew the fatal consequences of trulling the legislative powers of the government wholly in any single body of men, whether aristocratic or democratic, or in the hands of any one man. "Kingly government best, tyranny worst," are the sentiments of Plato, in treating of the tyranny that prevailed among the several ruling parties. Attention to the following extracts from the book already mentioned, will shew that this idea is not imaginary, and will discover the sentiments of Mr. ADAMS more fully on the subject of inquiry.

Reviewing the beauties and defects of the British constitution, and explaining how far the Americans have imitated it, he says, page 71, "they (the Americans) have not made their chief magistrates hereditary, nor their senators: here they differ from the English constitution, and with great propriety." "The agrarian in America is divided into the hands of the common people in every state, in such a manner, that nineteen-twentieths of the property would be in the hands of the commons, let them appoint whom they could for chief magistrate and senators; the sovereignty then, in fact, as well as morality, must reside in the whole body of the people; and an hereditary king, and nobility, who should not govern according to the public opinion, would infallibly be tumbled instantly from their places: it is not only most prudent then, but absolutely necessary, to avoid continual violence, to give the people a legal, constitutional, and peaceable mode of changing those rulers, whenever they discover improper principles or dispositions in them." Does this shew a disposition to introduce monarchy or aristocracy?

In page 87, examining the form of the Polish government, and pointing out its defects, he adds, "A free republic is the best of governments, and the greatest blessing mortals can aspire to."—"But there have been oligarchies carried to such extremes of tyranny, that the despotism of Turkey, as far as the happiness of nations is concerned, would perhaps be preferable. An empire of laws is a characteristic of a free republic only, and should never be applied to republics in general."

Page 91, "Among every people, and in every species of republics, we have eventually found a first magistrate, a head, a chief, under various denominations, indeed, and with different degrees of authority, with the title of Stadtholder, Burgomaster, Avoyer, Doge, Confaloniers, President, Syndick, Mayor, Alcalde, Capitaneo, Governor, or King; in every nation we have met with a distinguished officer; if there is no example in any free government, any more than in those which are not free, of a society without a principle personage, we may fairly conclude, that the body politic cannot subsist without one, any more than the animal body without a head, (obviating the objection of Mr. Turgot) and, therefore, the Americans are not justly liable to censure for instituting governments."

Page 93, "In America there are different orders of officers, but none of men; out of office, all men are of the same species, and of one blood! Why then are they accused of establishing different orders of men?" Lamenting the slavery of the people under all the governments, he thus expresses himself; page 95, "after all, let us compare every constitution we have seen, with those of the United States of America, and we shall have no reason to blush for our country; on the contrary, we shall feel the stronger motives to fall upon our knees, in gratitude to heaven, for having

been graciously pleased to give us birth and education in that country, and for having destined us to live under her laws! We shall have reason to exult if we make our comparison with England, and the English constitution. Our people are undoubtedly sovereign; all the landed and other property, is in the hands of the citizens—not only the representatives, but their senators and governors, are annually chosen; there are no hereditary titles, honours, offices, or distinctions. The legislative, executive, and judicial powers, are carefully separated from each other. The powers of the one, the few, and the many, are nicely balanced in their legislatures. Trials by jury are preferred in all their glory, and there is no standing army. The habeas corpus is in full force. The press is the most free in the world, and, where all those circumstances take place, it is unnecessary to add, that the laws alone can govern."

Page 118. In his argument against a legislative body, consisting of a single assembly, he demonstrates, that the object (perfect equality) in view of those writers whom he opposes, would be defeated. "Let us (says he) then reflect how the single assembly, in which our great statesmen wish all authority to be concentrated, will be composed. There being no senate, nor council; all the rich, the honourable, and meritorious will stand candidates for seats in the house of representatives, and nineteen in twenty of them obtain elections. The house will be found to have all the inequality in it that prevailed among the people at large. Such an assembly will be naturally divided into three parts."—In drawing the characteristics of the several parties, he displays the influence of each of them in the house, and it is on this occasion he mentions the respect and influence which men of "birth, wealth, virtue, and family pride" would acquire in such an assembly. The truth of this will more fully appear by the following passages copied from the same volume.

Describing the dangers which would result from having but one house, Mr. ADAMS says, page 121; "In what did such a confidence in one assembly end, in Venice, Geneva, Biscay, Poland; but in aristocracy and an oligarchy? There is no special providence for Americans, and their natures are the same with others." Again, page 131, "The nation that commits its affairs to a single assembly will assuredly find that its passions and desires augment as fast as those of a king; and therefore such a constitution must be essentially defective." Again, page 135, "Now if all authority is to be collected in one central assembly, it will have the whole power of division and choice; and we may easily conjecture what division and choice it will be. It will soon have possession of all the cakes, loaves, and fishes."

To avoid the certain evils which would flow from such an establishment, he, with ability, shews the necessity of having two branches to the legislature, that they may serve as useful checks upon each other; and cites the celebrated patriot, Harrington, page 159, who says, "An army may as well consist of soldiers without officers, or officers without soldiers, as a commonwealth consist of a people without a gentry, or a gentry without a people." These extracts plainly shew that Mr. ADAMS is carefully guarding against the danger which Americanus and his party wish you to believe he is endeavouring to promote.

In progression, page 281, he says, "It must be acknowledged that every example of a government which has a large mixture of democratical power, exhibits something to our view which is amiable, noble, and, I had almost said, divine. In every stage hitherto mentioned this observation is verified. What is contended for, is, that the people in a body cannot manage the executive power, and therefore that a simple democracy is impracticable; and that their share of the legislative power must be always tempered with two others, in order to enable them to preserve their share, as well as to correct its rapid tendency to abuse. Without this they are but a transient glare of glory, which passes away like a flash of lightning, or like a momentary appearance of a goddess to an ancient hero, which, by revealing but a glimpse of celestial beauties, only excited regret that he had ever seen them."

It is while he is deploring the tyranny and slavery under which ancient nations suffered from the want of those checks, for which he contends, in the several departments of their governments, he says, "It is much to be regretted, that Epaminondas did not live to display his talents as a legislator; the world might possibly have been blessed with something like an English constitution two or three thousand years sooner than it was." On comparing the quotation taken by Americanus, with the book, you will perceive it is imperfect (the words something like are omitted) and that it is violently misapplied. The decided preference which Mr. ADAMS had given, in a preceding passage, to the forms of government of the United States, to the British constitution, with fairly every candid inquiry; he possessed inviolable objections to the latter, although he justly thought it superior to

ration... and to... right... from... there... town... half... in... to... the said... account of... the effluence... according... the fol... attorney... that... true and... the law... my name... the stock... and ex... to... do all... his sub... my hand... in the... day of... named... to be his act... set my hand... year last... Philadelphia... 1796, pur... etary of the... Treasurer... 1796... inhabitants... the next... leading... to Charles... said county... given up his... being other... to pay, he... means to pre... for an act of... MORRIS... ing in Anne... Saturday the... hands high... and a small... up said horse... shall receive... OWINGS... S: SAMUEL

those ancient governments, the imperfections of which he had been explaining.

You will, with pleasure, see too, from the several extracts herein fairly copied, as well as from a number of other passages in his book, that he must be satisfied the chief amendments he wished for in the governments of his country are, *substantially*, comprised in the form of the federal government. A government under which we happily flourish, and which excites the admiration of the world! From these considerations, and from the experience he has had of the solid advantages it possesses, *in practice*, it is not to be doubted but he is too firm a friend to its future prosperity to wish any variation to be made in the form.

The truth of his theory respecting the balances which he conceived were necessary to secure the peaceful enjoyment of the equal rights of the citizens of any nation, is further supported by the conduct of the people of two of the States, Pennsylvania and Georgia, in each of which the legislative authority was, at first, placed in a single assembly; where they voluntarily changed their form of government by establishing senates, as checks to their houses of representatives, and they have strengthened the executive powers of their chief magistrates, in their new constitutions. Experience only must have convinced them of the necessity of these changes, and they are now enjoying the important benefits resulting from them.

Having no other object in view than to expose the misrepresentations of Americans, I shall offer no apology for the length of this address.

A REPUBLICAN CITIZEN.

Frederick, October 26, 1796.

BRUSSELS, September 6.

WE here give the most authentic accounts, that we can collect respecting the late operations of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

The archduke Charles having detached great reinforcements of his army to join his forces upon the Lower Rhine, he attacked with them general Bernadotte in flank. There have never yet been actions so bloody as those which happened on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of August. The Austrian cavalry charged the infantry with such fury, as never had been before seen. Many times they were repulsed with loss, at last, returning continually to the charge with fresh troops, routed the French infantry.

The carnage which was in these different engagements, is horrible to imagine. The republican army has been obliged to yield to all directions. The enemy has advanced before Frauenthor, into which they entered after having beaten down the walls with their cannon.

The Austrians have since taken the fortresses of Rothemburg; since, pursuing victory, they have forced the French army to evacuate Nuremberg and Bamberg. During this retreat, which was sometimes made over rocks and desiles, sometimes in the plains, they have been driven with such fury, that it seemed that every man was personally engaged without cessation.

Without affirming any thing upon the loss on either side on these bloody and disastrous days, we have before us many letters from different parts of Germany, which put at 20,000 men, French and Austrians, the number of victims sacrificed in the space of four days. It is impossible to vouch for the authenticity of these accounts, but it is certain that, from five or six different accounts, we have chosen that which is the most moderate. As soon as they were informed, on the left bank of the Rhine, of the reverse experienced by the army of general Jourdan, all the troops which formed the garrisons of the towns upon the Rhine received orders to march instantly for the centre of Germany, to reinforce the armies.

PARIS, August 30.

The expressions unanimously in favour of the discourse pronounced by Daunou, yesterday, upon the amnesty, is the best proof that we can give of the happy effect that this discourse has had upon the assembly. The force of its principles, the justice of its arguments, the tract of eloquence with which it was filled, produced an universal effect, and this effect may be regarded as a sure presage that all the objections are removed. But unexpectedly Louvet was on the side of Daunou, and yet Louvet was hissed and insulted, while Daunou was applauded.—But there were particular reasons. Daunou spoke in favour of those pure souls, that the revolution had separated in an instant, or that perhaps the law had excluded unjustly. He plead in favour of the unhappy refugees from Toulon. But Louvet only appeared the patron of the vile agents of terror. Daunou spoke the language of a philosopher, Louvet that of a comedian, and of a fool.

Sept. 1. We hear from Cologne, that the commissioners of the Directory in the counties upon the left of the Rhine, and not yet united to the republic, have received orders to suspend all measures relative to the organization of the conquered countries, as well as to the reformation of the clergy. It is concluded that a peace with the Germanic Body approaches, and that the French government have no further view of aggrandizement.

September 4.

From Constantinople, July 30.

The Ottoman minister always observes an impenetrable secrecy respecting the events of the war between the Russians and Persians, but he produced an effect directly contrary to his intentions. For the public is induced to believe that the Persians are great sufferers. Every thing which has been said for several weeks past, though dissipated, is in effect of a nature to render the Turks uneasy at the progress of the Russians in the north of Persia. The Russians meet with hardly any resistance, for the Persians are discouraged, know not

how to keep up a campaign, and as there are few fortresses in that country, the Russians can make the greatest progress, without meeting any obstacles sufficient to arrest them.

Sept. 11. All of us tremble, when we think of the plan of insurrection organized by G. Babouf. Every man says, that a similar confederation, formed by desperate villains, would involve us in the greatest dangers.—G. Babouf, Drouet, and a certain number of these desperate wretches, have been arrested. Hear what G. Babouf said when he was interrogated by the judges.—He replies, For what purpose do you intend to take my life, or the life of a few of my accomplices? My party yet lives in full force. Its means are yet powerful, and its fury indistinguishable. I can die, but my party will live to avenge my death.

LONDON, September 10.

Gun-boats are mooring off the most vulnerable parts of the Isle of Wight, viz. Bembridge, Sandham, and Freshwater Bay; and it is intimated, that such inhabitants as are capable of bearing arms, will shortly be called on to enrol themselves twice or thrice in each week, to acquire a competent military knowledge for defence, after the example long established in Jersey and Guernsey.

Captain Schank, one of the commissioners of the transport office, is appointed to the command of all the gun-boats to be stationed along our coasts.

An East-India paper has the following articles, dated Negapatam, February 9.

"The appearance of the weather is yet threatening here, and the swell of the sea terrible. The river exhibits every day a scene more shocking to humanity than the former; numbers of human bodies, dead horses, bullocks, sheep, and an elephant, have either been washed upon the banks, or continued to drift past for the last ten days. A few days since the rudder of a large ship was picked up on the beach. We have also dismal accounts of an inundation to the northward of this place Cuddalore and Porto Nova. The accounts add, that different parts of vessels, pale-keens, furniture, and numberless dead bodies, are continually drifting past those places to the southward. All the villages between this place and Porto Nova are swept away, nor is the road any longer passable. A budgeron, that had carried some lady on board a ship, was upset by a trifling sea that was experienced at Sangor three or four days ago, and some of the Dandies, with the lady, were drowned. The abandoned construction of those boats render them unsafe, it is astonishing they are used, especially so far down as Sangor."

BOSTON, November 2.

It is worthy notice that every person appointed on the side of the British to examine and determine the true river Saint Croix, &c. are native Americans, even down to the secretary and surveyors.

BASSATERRE, Sept. 23.

Rumour states, that the Spanish men of war which went to Trinidad, are gone to the Cape.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker has arrived in these seas with six line of battle ships. Admiral Colpoys with eight heavy ones, sailed from England two days after. Admiral Bligh with his squadron of five men of war, had his signal for sailing flying the 29th of July.

A letter has been received in this island, which mentions, that the reinforcement under admiral Colpoys have arrived to the windward, and that in their way out they captured a Spanish frigate that parted with the ships lately arrived at Trinidad.

FAIR-HAVEN, October 26.

By a gentleman of veracity, direct from Canada, we are informed, that the French inhabitants of Montreal, to the number of 3 or 4000, assembled, armed with clubs, pick axes, &c. and forcibly liberated a number of their countrymen, who were confined on some disagreeable pretence.—This transaction has seriously alarmed the British in that quarter.

The same gentleman adds, that a ship lately sailed from Quebec for England, but returned in a few days, with intelligence, that the river was blocked up by a French fleet. This intelligence caused great consternation, and orders were issued for every man to be ready to take arms at a moment's warning.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.

AUTHENTIC.

The minister plenipotentiary of the French republic near the United States of America, to the French citizens, who reside or travel in the said United States.

CITIZENS,

From the dawn of our revolution, the tri-coloured cockade has been the rallying point of those energetic men, whose generous efforts gave the first blows to arbitrary power. At their call, the French nation bent for centuries under the yoke, shook off that long drudgery, twenty-four millions of men adopted that august symbol, they exclaimed, "we shall be free," and all opposition was defeated and the throne tumbled down to the dust, all Europe armed against them, has been vanquished.

The republic decorates all her citizens with those national colours, the sacred symbol of liberty which they have won.

Frenchmen, who are absent from their native land, ought not amidst nations allied with theirs, to lay aside the distinctive mark which, by making them known, secures to them this protection and reciprocal respect guaranteed your treaties with those nations.

Those who from a guilty indifference, should slight that right, exempt themselves from that duty—those

could lay no claim to that protection; they would renounce the support of the agents of the republic. But, citizens, I am persuaded that at the call of the minister of the French republic, you will hasten to put on a symbol of a liberty, which is the fruit of eight years toils and privations, and of five years victories.

Thus, you will signalize those still more degraded beings, who being sold to the enemies of the republic drag from crime to crime, a life overwhelmed with misery and contempt—wretches whom history will not call to remembrance, except to perpetuate their disgrace.

The use of the French chanceries, the national protection will not be granted to any Frenchmen but those, who perfectly sensible of the dignity attached to the title of citizen, shall take a pride in wearing constantly the tri-coloured cockade. The Executive Directory of the French republic have pronounced thus. Being the organ of their decisions I communicate them with pleasure to my fellow-citizens. As for those who although Frenchmen born have ceased to be Frenchmen, I do not speak to them; the public voice will inform them of their exclusion.

Done at Philadelphia, the 12th Brumaire, the 5th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed)

P. A. ADET.

CHARLESTON, October 25.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the brig Aurora, from Amsterdam; we are informed, that, while he lay in the Texel, he received two letters from Amsterdam, dated the 19th of September, one of which mentioned that it was reported that day, that in consequence of the French army retiring towards the Rhine, after Jourdan's check, the Imperial army had advanced and taken possession of Francfort. The other letter gave it as the report of the day, that the king of Prussia and the prince of Hesse Cassel, had declared war against the emperor. The northern French army, which was in Holland, had received orders to reinforce Jourdan. In consequence of these orders, 20,000 French troops, which had garrisoned Amsterdam, had marched for the Rhine.

When capt. Phillips left the Texel, the Dutch fleet, consisting of sixteen sail of the line and eight or ten frigates, lay there, completely manned and fitted for sea—There was no appearance of peace being concluded between France and either of the belligerent powers, when the Aurora left Amsterdam.

Annapolis, November 17.

On Tuesday last, his excellency John Hopkins Stoes was unanimously re-elected governor of this State.

And on the day following, the honourable William Kilty, James Thomas, John Davidson, James E. Lee and John Johnson, were chosen the council to the governor.

BY AUTHORITY.

By GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an explanatory article to be added to the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty, was concluded and signed at Philadelphia on the fourth day of May last, by Timothy Pickering, Esquire, secretary of state, on the part of the United States, and by Phineas Bond, Esquire, the commissioner of his Britannic majesty, which explanatory article is in the following words:

EXPLANATORY ARTICLE.

"Whereas by the third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded at London on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, it was agreed that it should at all times be free to his majesty's subjects, and to the citizens of the United States, and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States, freely to pass and repass by land of inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two contracting parties, on the continent of America (the country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay company only excepted) and to navigate all the lakes, rivers and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, subject to the provisions and limitations contained in the said article: And whereas by the eighth article of the treaty of peace and friendship concluded at Greenville on the third day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five between the United States and the nations or tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawaes, Chippewas, Putawatimies, Miami, Eel River, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias, it was stipulated that no person should be permitted to reside at any of the towns or hunting camps of the said Indian tribes as a trader who is not furnished with a licence for that purpose, under the authority of the United States: Which latter stipulation has excited doubts whether in its operation it may not interfere with the due execution of the said third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation: And it being the sincere desire of his Britannic majesty and the United States, that this point should be so explained as to remove all doubts, and promote mutual satisfaction and friendship: And for this purpose his Britannic majesty having named for his commissioner, Phineas Bond, Esq; his majesty's consul general for the middle and southern States of America, (and now his majesty's

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charge d'affaires to the United States) and the President of the United States having named for their commissioner Timothy Pickering, Esq; secretary of state of the United States, to whom agreeably to the laws of the United States he has intrusted this negotiation: They, the said commissioners, having communicated to each other their full powers, have, in virtue of the same, and conformably to the spirit of the last article of the said treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, entered into this explanatory article, and do by these presents explicitly agree and declare, that no stipulations in any treaty subsequently concluded by either of the contracting parties with any other state or nation, or with any Indian tribe, can be understood to derogate in any manner from the rights of free intercourse and commerce secured by the aforesaid third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, to the subjects of his majesty, and to the citizens of the United States, and to the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line aforesaid; but that all the said persons shall remain at full liberty freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the contracting parties, on either side of the said boundary line, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, according to the stipulations of the said third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation.

This explanatory article, when the same shall have been ratified by his majesty, and by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be added to and make a part of the said treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, and shall be permanently binding upon his majesty and the United States.

In witness whereof we the said commissioners of his majesty the king of Great-Britain and the United States of America, have signed this present explanatory article, and thereto affixed our seals. Done at Philadelphia this fourth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

P. BOND, (L. S.)  
TIMOTHY PICKERING, (L. S.)

And whereas the said explanatory article has by me, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States on the one part, and by his Britannic majesty on the other, been duly approved and ratified and the ratifications have since, to-wit, on the sixth day of October last, been duly exchanged: Now, therefore, to the end that the said explanatory article may be executed and observed with punctuality and the most sincere regard to good faith, on the part of the United States, I hereby make known the premises; and enjoin and require all persons bearing office civil or military within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, to execute and observe the said explanatory article accordingly.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Given at the city of Philadelphia, the fourth (L. S.) day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twenty-first.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the President,  
TIMOTHY PICKERING, Sec'y of State.

To be SOLD, at the subscriber's dwelling plantation, on Herring Bay, on Tuesday the 29th of November, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the next following fair day,

NINETY head of good cattle, horses, and sheep, also a very good phaeton, with harness, a smith's bellows, and set of tools, a new cart, and some other plantation utensils. A credit of six months will be allowed on giving bond with approved security.

DAVID WEEMS.

Herring Bay, November 10, 1796.

### For SALE,

A VALUABLE MILL, on South river, lately thoroughly repaired for the merchant business, and now in good order. Said mill is furnished with one pair of best new burr stones, and one pair of B logne, and will be sold together with 150 or 200 acres of land, 25 of which are in timothy and highly improved, and 25 acres more could at a small expence be converted into most excellent meadow, the remaining part is well timbered, and will yield slaves to answer the use of the mill for many years; besides the many advantages that could be mentioned of the situation of said mill, it can command by little expence a water navigation within the distance of two hundred yards. The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money in hand, the residue at such periods as may be agreed on. Whoever may be inclined to purchase will apply to JOHN BRICK, jun. living in Baltimore-town, near the marsh market, in Market-street, or to the subscriber on the spot.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

South river, Anne Arundel county,  
November 6, 1796.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

ZERO. B. HUGHES, Clk.

November 10, 1796.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

J. W. KING, Clk.

November 10, 1796.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Hockley Works, near Elk-Ridge Landing, on the 14th instant, a negro man named BEN, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout made, middling black, his dress cannot be described, as he took away several cloaths with him, amongst which were a short dark drab jacket and trousers, gray searought ditto; the said negro was purchased from Mr. DAVID STEWART, West river, and it is supposed that he is gone to that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable expences will be paid, by

JOHN WRIGHT.

November 15, 1796.

GOT away from the subscriber, on Monday the 7th instant, on the road leading from Patapsco lower ferry to Annapolis, a black HORSE, with saddle and bridle on him, the horse is near fourteen hands high, with one white hind foot, and a long star in forehead, and is branded on the near side of his neck with a pot hook. I will give THREE DOLLARS REWARD to any person who will give me information, so that I get him again, if found in the neighbourhood of the subscriber, and SIX DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, to any person who will deliver him to me, living about two miles from Patapsco lower ferry, Anne Arundel county side, if out of the neighbourhood, or fifteen miles distant.

PATRIC KELLY.

Patapsco, November 11, 1796.

### MOSES MACCUBBIN,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair-Dresser,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened shop, opposite Mr. WHARFE'S TAVERN, where he is determined to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has for sale, hair powder and perfumes, and sundry other articles in the line of his business, such as pomatums, (hard and soft) shaving soap and boxes, powder-bags, silk powder puffs, toupee irons, &c.

Particular attention will be paid to those who please to favour him with their custom.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to dispose of a house, and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late house of Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan.

WILLIAM BROWN, Surviving partner.

October 5, 1796.

Charles county, August 11, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sundry inhabitants of said county intend to petition the next general assembly to grant them a public road, leading from a place commonly called Beane-town to Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in said county.

### WANTED,

A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers.

DEPENDING, as I do in my present situation, upon receiving punctual payment of interest due me on bond, and otherwise, I request the favour of all those who are indebted, and more especially those who owe interest from two to seven years and upwards, that they would take notice, that I desire payment of all arrears of interest, on or before the 10th day of November next, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of compelling payment by every method in my power, not only of such interest but principal also. I greatly dislike the trouble of dunning gentlemen by repeated applications, and have therefore thought it best for those concerned, as well as myself, to give this general notice.

Not being constantly in Annapolis any payment of interest to Henry Hall, jun. who lives at my house in town, will be good, he is authorized to receive for me, his receipt shall be deemed and taken as payment for the sum therein specified.

J. HALL.

Annapolis, October 11, 1796.

THE subscriber hath received, by the last arrivals from Europe, his full assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are felms of 40, 45, and 50 fathoms, also sein twine, all of which he offers for sale on the best terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers, and he earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to come and discharge the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given to those who have been long in arrears and neglect this notice.

JAMES MACCUBBIN.

October 18, 1796.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the dwelling plantation of IGNATIUS WHEELER, late of said county, deceased, on Thursday the 14th day of December next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, for READY MONEY,

FROM twenty to thirty valuable healthy country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; these negroes are of good characters, remarked for honesty and morality. At the same time will be sold the household, kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils, also the crop of corn, fodder, &c. &c. the property of the deceased. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

All persons having just and legal claims against Ignatius Wheeler, deceased, are requested to make them known, and those indebted are desired to make payment to his executor.

Also will be sold, at public sale, agreeable to the last will and testament of Ignatius Wheeler, deceased, on Monday the 19th day of December next, on the premises, the dwelling plantation of the said Wheeler, containing by deed 375 acres; this tract of land is good for farming, lies in an agreeable neighbourhood, and beautifully situated in view of the rivers Patowmack and Wicomico. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those desirous of purchasing, it is expected, will view the premises before the day of sale. The terms will be made known on that day by

EDMUND FLOWDEN, Executor of  
IGNATIUS WHEELER.

November 1, 1796.

The subscriber being appointed trustee by the honourable the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, for the purpose of selling and conveying the real estate of SAMUEL HANSON, Esq; late of Charles county, deceased, agreeable to the will of the said deceased, will OFFER for SALE, in pursuance of said decree, on Monday the fifth day of December next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of said deceased,

ALL the REAL ESTATE as aforesaid, consisting of about two thousand acres of land; the whole of this property lies in Charles county, and the greater part thereof near the road leading from Port-Tobacco to Piscataway, about eight miles from each place—the land in general is well adapted to planting and farming, abounds with good water; and is valuably improved, with buildings, orchards, &c. This land will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, and the purchaser required to give bond on interest with sufficient security for the discharge of the purchase money, with the interest arising thereon, at three equal annual payments: The said estate will be sold in tracts or parcels as may best suit the purchasers; and answer the object of the sale.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee.

P. S. On the day, and at the place above mentioned, will be offered for sale, on a twelve month's credit, a variety of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, also a few plantation utensils.

H. H. C.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, for a road leading from the lower end of Cornwallis's Neck, Charles county, to the head of Mutterwomen creek.

November 5, 1796.

### Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in South river Neck, about the 20th of September last, a small sorrel HORSE, with a blaze face, about twelve hands high, and nine years o'd, paces and gallops. Whoever will bring him to me shall receive the above reward.

YARROW WATERS.

### CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and steel-Watch Chains and Seals, plated Callers, Candlesticks, and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced TAVERN KEEPING in the city of Annapolis, at the sign of the FOUNTAIN-INN, near the Church, at the house lately occupied by RICHARD RIDGELY, Esq; and where Mrs. FRANCIS BEYER formerly kept boarding-house, between Church and South-east-streets; in the said city; being well provided with good beds and stabling, and all kinds of the best of liquors, will thankfully be obliged for the custom of his friends; and the patronage of a generous public; anxious to please he is determined to have good hostlers and waiters, and to those who will honour him with their custom, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction.

HENRY CRIST.

Annapolis, September 26, 1796.

### For SALE,

A LOT containing three acres and three quarters of an acre of land, in the City of Annapolis, commonly known by the name of POWDER HOUSE HILL, on which there is a brick dwelling house.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

October 7, 1796.

By his Excellency  
**JOHN HOSKINS STONE, Esquire,**  
 GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,  
**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, places and manner, holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers, and instruments containing the number of votes for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as a representative; and by proclamation, signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, should declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives; We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that George Dent, Esquire, was elected for the first district, Richard Sprigg, Esquire, was elected for the second district, William Craik, Esquire, was elected for the third district, George Baer, Esquire, was elected for the fourth district, Samuel Smith, Esquire, was elected for the fifth district, William Matthews, Esquire, was elected for the sixth district, William Hindman, Esquire, was elected for the seventh district, and John Dennis, Esquire, was elected for the eighth district.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

J. H. STONE,  
 By the Governor,  
 NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

In CHANCERY, October 25, 1796.  
*James Gordon, and others, against Samuel Carter, and Rebecca Carter, and Anne Oden, and others.*  
 THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for foreclosure of, or sale on, a mortgage executed October 22, 1773, by David John Oden, deceased, father of the defendants, Rebecca and Anne, to John Glasford, and company, of two tracts of land at that time in Frederick county, called BOYSLOR, and part of FELLOWSHIP, to secure the payment of £.208 1 2; it is stated, that the said Samuel, Rebecca, and Anne, are out of this state, and it is, on the complainant's motion, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of November next, to the intent that the aforesaid defendants may have notice of their (the said complainants) application to this court, and of the object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the 25th day of March next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.  
 Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
 Reg. Cur. Can.

**A Housekeeper Wanted.**  
 ONE who understands her business, and can come well recommended for her industry, economy, and integrity, to such an one liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the Printers hereof.  
 Annapolis, November 2, 1796.

**FOR SALE,**  
 A TRACT of LAND, in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, containing upwards of three hundred acres, either for CASH, or on CREDIT. The terms may be more particularly known by application to captain JOHN KILTY, at Baltimore, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.  
 WILLIAM KILTY.  
 October 25, 1796.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, will please to observe, that their next instalment becomes due on the first day of December next, and it is expected that the payments will be made at the Treasury of the Western Shore on or before that day, otherwise process will certainly issue against every delinquent on the day following; it hath been a practice heretofore to delay issuing against the delinquents until after the 20th day of February following, as no such indulgence will be given for the ensuing instalment, I hope the debtors will be punctual in making their payments. In all cases where property is taken in execution for the use of the state, I shall fix a place and day of sale, where I shall attend in person to enforce the sale, unless payment be made.

The several county clerks will please to take notice, that agreeably to law their returns and payments should be made on the first day of November in each year, and as several of them have heretofore neglected to comply, I will certainly put the law in force against those who fail in making their returns and payments on the first day of November next.  
 The sheriffs are requested to pay up their respective balances on or before the first day of November next, otherwise I shall take immediate steps thereafter for the recovery of the same.  
 WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent  
 for the State of Maryland.

**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,                      |         | 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.

**TICKETS**  
 IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. 1. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars.

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
 WERE stolen from this city, on Sunday evening last, two bay HORSES, remarkably well matched, four years old last spring, about fourteen hands three inches high, hanging manes and switch tails, which are long; each of them has a small star in his forehead, and one of them a small white snip on the nose; one is branded S I the other branded 2 on their buttocks; they have been newly shod, and are remarkably fat. Whoever will deliver to me the said horses shall receive Twenty Dollars, and whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, who stole them, shall receive Thirty, on their conviction.  
 J. H. STONE.  
 Annapolis, September 20, 1796.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the BANK of BALTIMORE give notice to the STOCKHOLDERS, that the remaining two thirds of the first instalment, being one hundred dollars on each share, will be required in specie at their banking house on Monday the 26th December next, or on either of the two following days.

NOTICE is also given, that the books of the bank will be opened on the 12th day of December next, for the purpose of making transfers of stock; powers of attorney duly executed before a magistrate, accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the county where the magistrate resides, or the oath of the attesting witness, will be received from those who cannot attend in person. All powers of attorney already executed agreeably to the above, or that may be executed before the aforesaid date for the transfer of such stock, will be received by the president, to remain with him until the books are opened, when the same shall be admitted like other powers of attorney.  
 JAMES COX, Cashier.  
 Baltimore, 22d October, 1796.

**JOHN HYDE,**  
 RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his customers, that he carries on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS as usual, at the tannery formerly occupied by Mr. BAYLER, where he has for sale a quantity of upper and sole leather of the first quality, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He continues to purchase hides and bark, for which he will give a generous price, and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next season. He returns his sincere thanks to the public and others for their past favours, and solicits their continuance for the future.  
 Annapolis, 1796.  
 N. B. An apprentice wanted at the above business.

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

**TREASURY of the UNITED STATES.**

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any loans of the Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.

1st. That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, entitled, an Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt," the said Debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: "First, by dividends to be made on the last days of March, June and September, for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of December for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and seven, inclusive, at the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of Interest and Principal being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rate of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

**KNOW all men by these presents, that I** \_\_\_\_\_ **of** \_\_\_\_\_ **in** \_\_\_\_\_ **do make, constitute and appoint** \_\_\_\_\_ **of** \_\_\_\_\_ **my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) standing in my name in the books of (here describing the books of the Treasury or the commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) from (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) with power also an attorney or attorneys under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, in virtue hereof.**  
**IN WITNESS** hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_  
 Secret and Delivered in presence of  
**BE IT KNOWN,** that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ before me personally came \_\_\_\_\_, within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

**IN TESTIMONY** whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed \_\_\_\_\_ Seal, the day and year last aforesaid.

**GIVEN** under my hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July, 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.  
 SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

THIS is to request that all persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD BEARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next courts; and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled and paid, on or about the first day of December next, at which time we expect to be prepared for that purpose.  
 MARY BEARD, Administratrix.  
 M. BEARD, } Administrators.  
 JOHN BEARD, }

P. S. And on the first day of December aforesaid, will be offered for sale, on a credit till the first day of March next, on bond with approved security, a large crop of Indian corn, and corn fodder, also some hay, a quantity of excellent cider, and a parcel of stock, household and kitchen furniture, &c. which remained unsold at the last sale.  
 Beard's Habitation, October 23, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself MINTA, and says she belongs to captain WALTER SMITH, of Calvert county, she appears to be about 18 or 19 years of age, and pretty tall. Her master is desired to take her away, or she will be sold agreeably to law to discharge her prison fees, and other charges.  
 JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.  
 Sept. 15, 1796.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a foal HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive **FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.**  
 THOMAS OWINGS.  
 July 6, 1796.

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

(LHD YE)

**M A**

**COPEN**  
 According to the Prussian colonies who are charged the Swiss regiment, to settle in the parts of Westphalia. These gentlemen as possible, troops. It is completed, as a considerably increased; he and no new grace.

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**B E**  
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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1796.

### COPENHAGEN, September 6.

Received intelligence from Morocco, that the present sovereign had renewed the duty of 100 piastres, to be paid by each ship that enters the port of Magadore. Notwithstanding this new tax, the usual per cents for exported goods are to be paid as before.

Sept. 13. We see by the latest intelligence from Norway, that the French prizes captured by the English in the harbours of that province, and which were to be immediately restored had not yet arrived.

It is believed that several of the ships of war now lying in this road, will be detached to Norway, where they are to remain stationed during the winter.

### HAMBURG, September 10.

According to letters from Balle, they expect there the Prussian colonel Peller and the baron de Walther, who are charged to enlist for the Prussian service, all the Swiss regiments discharged by France and Holland, to settle with the canton the capitulation, and to send the troops immediately to Wefel and other parts of Westphalia.

These gentlemen are charged to enlist as many more men as possible, for completing other corps of Prussian troops. It is believed that the capitulations will be settled without difficulty, and the levies very easily completed, as the population of Switzerland has considerably increased since those regiments have been discharged; besides many foreigners have emigrated, and no new recruits have been levied several years since.

### BERLIN, September 17.

We hear that at the present moment the negotiations between this court and that of St Petersburg, are carried on with more than usual activity. The Russian ambassador de Kalitcheff had a private audience at Potsdam; he received and dispatched of late several couriers. It is impossible to determine how far these negotiations have a reference to the assembling of a considerable corps of Prussian troops on the frontiers of Galicia.

### ANSPACH, September 7.

One of the chief motives which decided the burghers of Nuremberg to swear allegiance to the king of Prussia, was undoubtedly the promise made by the directing minister, baron Hardenberg, that as soon as they were subjects of Prussia, his majesty the king would not suffer any of the contending parties to march troops into their city and territory. This offer was the more enticing, because the advanced guard of general Moreau's left wing was, at the time of the surrender of that city, fast approaching and no more than ten leagues distant.

Baron Hardenberg, who arrived here yesterday, is now taking the preparatory steps for the organization of the newly acquired territory. His highness the hereditary prince of Hohenlohe, is also here since yesterday. He will have the command in chief of all the Prussian troops in the two marquisates, which will be reinforced with five regiments, on their march from Brandenburg.

### LONDON, September 25.

Venice is incomparably the richest place in Italy. This noble city, and the islands about it, are so populous, have so many manufactures, and carry on so great a trade, that the revenue drawn from them by the state amounts annually to three millions of ducats. The entire revenue of the republic is computed at eight millions of ducats; and the annual expence does not commonly exceed half that amount. So that in peace they are constantly laying up large sums. Before the fatal war of Candia, they had in their treasury fifty millions of ducats in ready money, exclusive of a famous gold chain, to which they annually added some links, which forty porters could hardly carry, and which, on certain festivals, was extended across the square of St. Mark, for the gratification of the public.

Experiments are now making in the north of Ireland, with success, for mixing hemp and flax together in the manufacture of coarse lins, which process will considerably lower the price of them.

A duel was fought in a field within three miles of Hamburg on the 20th ult. between lord Valentia, and Henry Gawler, Esq. They left England with their seconds and servants for the purpose. They fired together: Mr Gawler's fire took place. The ball entered a little above his lordship's sternum, and lodged near the neck; it was extracted on the field, and when the mail came away, he was considered to be out of danger. Lord Valentia's ball passed through Mr. Gawler's hat.

### St. JOHN'S (Antigua) September 6.

A person who arrived this morning from St. Bartholomew's asserts, that on Thursday evening last, the

French commandant of St. Martin's, and another French officer arrived there in a canoe from that island, being obliged to fly in consequence of the free people of colour having risen upon the French, and taken possession of a post called Mary Gut, where they had hoisted English colours, and that they were proceeding from thence to Great Bay, another post in the possession of the French. It is supposed they must have been aided by the people of Anguilla.

Two French privateers have been frequently seen about this island, and it is said the island of St. Vincent is infested by no less than six.

A dreadful mortality it is said rages amongst the British seamen both at Jamaica and St. Domingo.

A report has taken place, which we hope will prove unfounded, that there has been a hurricane at Barbadoes.

Sept. 13. By a gentleman who arrived here this day from St. Bartholomew's, we have a confirmation of the transactions passing at St. Martin's, as mentioned in our last Journals; with this addition that the French commandant had dispatched a vessel express to Guadaloupe for assistance. Several privateers and a great number of other vessels, chiefly under Danish colours, are daily passing between Guadaloupe and St. Bartholomew's, as well as St. Thomas's, where there were lying a few days ago, two French frigates and a 50 gun ship.

It is reported that a heavy French frigate with artillery stores, artillery men and troops on board, from France, has got into Guadaloupe. The intelligence, we understand, comes via St. Thomas's.

Oct. 4. Admirals Pole and Christian, we learn, will shortly sail for England in his majesty's frigate Beaulieu. It is said they mean to stop here in their way home.

### BERMUDA, October 15.

His majesty's ship Asia, captain Murray, arrived off these islands on Sunday last, from England, after a passage of seven weeks. She sent a boat on shore with letters, &c. informing that the hon. William Campbell, Esq. was passenger on board, who is to succeed his excellency James Crauford, Esq. (our present governor,) to the government of these islands. At night a heavy gale came on with wind at east, which has continued ever since, so that she cannot get up yet. The Asia, after landing the passengers and watering, is to proceed for Halifax, to join admiral Murray's squadron.

The Asia on her passage from England, fell in with a French frigate near the Western Islands, but in chasing her, carried away her main-topmalt, which gave the frigate a chance of making her escape before a new one could be got up.

Yesterday arrived at the West End, the brig Retriever, capt. Seymour, from London, with provisions, &c. for the troops in these islands. She made the land on Sunday, but the gale also drove her again. In her cargo passenger captain Stokes, who is supposed to have got on board the Asia in the pilot-boat, which has not returned; the boat, with four negroes, it is hoped, is also late.

### HALIFAX, October 12.

Wednesday arrived here capt. Warren, in a schooner from St. John's Newfoundland, in 21 days passage. Capt. Warren informs, that on his way here he touched at the Bay of Bulls, that he found that whole settlement burnt and destroyed, and some of the inhabitants who had fled to the woods, had returned, and were endeavouring to put up small huts to shelter them from the winter. Among the vessels destroyed at the Bay of Bulls, was a valuable brig from London, which had touched there, and had not discharged any part of her cargo. She belonged to the house of Hill & Co.

No accounts had been received at St. John's of the fleet having been at any other principal harbour of the island, or of their having done so much damage as from their force might have been expected. They have destroyed a number of bankers, and we do not find that they have preserved any of the vessels which have fallen into their hands. At St. John's they have been under no apprehension of an attack from them, though every measure had been taken by Sir James Wallace to give them a warm reception, should they have the folly to attempt it. Upwards of 5000 men have been embodied there for the defence of the place. Captain Warren also informs, that intelligence had been received at St. John's, that the Quebec fleet had got safely through the Straits at Belleisle. A flag of truce with a number of persons who had been taken by the French had arrived at St. John's. Capt. Warren further informs, that 14 days ago he spoke a Gallop from Feriland, and learnt, that another vessel had arrived at an adjacent harbour, with a number of masters of vessels and others who had been prisoners on board the admiral's ships. By this vessel they were informed, that seven sail of the fleet had gone into St. Lawrence harbour, in the bay of Placentia, and that they were expecting the return of two of their ships, which had been detached to the northward, and im-

mediately after their rejoining the fleet, it was supposed they would quit the coast. They had been into St. Pierre's and had burnt the church and government house, which had been left standing.

### NEW-YORK, November 12.

We hear that captain Thompson, from Shelburne, has arrived this day, and brings intelligence that St. John's is not destroyed, as has been reported, but that the French squadron has taken seven sail of the Quebec fleet and destroyed the rest, except one—they have also taken and burnt an American vessel laden with flour. We give this as a creditable report.

### St. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

A letter from which the following is an extract was yesterday received by a gentleman in this city from his correspondent at St. John's, dated October 10, 1796.

"I am sorry to inform you that captain Porte has been captured by a squadron of French men of war, under the command of admiral Richery, which lately made their escape from Cadix, consisting of seven sail of the line and three frigates. They appeared off this harbour early in the morning of the 11th ult. and had they then made an attempt on this place I have no doubt they would have carried it, which I am happy to say, should they now attack it, they would fail therein, as I think we are now in a pretty good state of defence."—The writer proceeds to state, that on the appearance of the fleet an immediate embargo was laid on all vessels and boats—that a total stagnation of business had in consequence ensued, but which was immediately expected to be revived.—That the French fleet had been off and landed troops at Bull's Bay (as before stated, in our former accounts) had also gone down the Labradore coast, burning and destroying several ports, and considerable property—and by taking that route, had intercepted the Quebec fleet of eleven sail off the Straits of Belleisle, seven of which they had captured. That as the fleet had not been seen or heard of since, no further attempts were expected.

Captain Thompson, by whom the above intelligence was received, has stated verbally, that about 100 sail of square rigged vessels, and 200 sail of sailing sloops were lying embargoed at St. John's—that the British naval force consisted of the Romney of 50 guns, admiral Sir J. Wallace—the Venus and Mercury frigates of 32 guns each, and the Shark and Fury sloops of war—that a considerable number of the prisoners from the Quebec fleet had been liberated and sent into different parts in small vessels taken on the coast, who spoke highly of the humane treatment received from admiral Richery, and the other officers. The French fleet was stated to be abundantly supplied with provisions, but the seamen so miserably clad, that they took the sails of the different vessels they destroyed, and immediately cut them up into articles of wearing apparel.

### November 16.

On Sunday last arrived in this city, captain Luke Codwife, of the brig Glasgow, belonging to this port; captain Codwife, with the six following masters of vessels, B. Huggins, G. Byrne, J. Snell, J. Boyd, of Philadelphia, Z. Hunt, of Providence, (R. I.) and J. Mynhew, of Boston, abandoned their vessels in consequence of the cruel treatment they received from the French, and made their escape from Leogane on the night of the 28th September last, on board the ship Union, Samuel Davis, master, in which they arrived at Rhode-Island.

Capt. Boyd died soon after they left Leogane. Captain Davis had his cargo taken from him, and regained his vessel by giving security to return her, if she should be condemned. They gave him eighty dollars to lay in provisions, &c. but took it from him afterwards for port charges; and also obliged him to make good a bad debt they had contracted in the sale of his cargo.

Captain Davis is entitled to great applause, for carrying off from a tedious and irksome confinement so many of his countrymen, at the utmost danger of his life, as the French suspecting he would attempt it, threatened to hang him. Capt. Davis effected his laudable purpose in the night.

Captain Codwife has handed us his protest, which we will publish to-morrow. It is a narrative of insult, injustice and wanton barbarity.

Captain King of this port, who was carried into Leogane, made a protest before a French notary, who, as soon as he received payment for it, took it away again.

### PITTSBURG, November 12.

From Niagara we learn, that the packet arrived there from Kingston, in that province, the 24th October, with dispatches containing information that the French with seven sail of the line, and 2000 troops, had taken possession of the island of St. John's in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Our informant left Montreal

By his Excellency  
**JOHN HOSKINS STONE, Esquire,**  
 GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,  
**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, place and manner, holding elections for representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers, and instruments containing the number of votes for representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as a representative, and by proclamation, signed by the governor, and dispersed through the State, should declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives. We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that George Dent, Esquire, was elected for the first district, Richard Spring, Esquire, was elected for the second district, William Craik, Esquire, was elected for the third district, George Baer, Esquire, was elected for the fourth district, Samuel Smith, Esquire, was elected for the fifth district, William Matthews, Esquire, was elected for the sixth district, William Hindman, Esquire, was elected for the seventh district, and John Dennis, Esquire, was elected for the eighth district.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

J. H. STONE.  
 By the Governor,  
 NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

In CHANCERY, October 25, 1796.  
*James Gordon, and others,*  
 against  
*Samuel Carter, and Rebecca and Anne,*  
 Oden, and others.  
 THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for foreclosure of, or sale of, a mortgage executed October 22, 1773, by David John Oden, deceased, father of the defendants, Rebecca and Anne, to John Glasford, and company, of two tracts of land at that time in Frederick county, called DOYSLOR, and part of BULLOWS, to secure the payment of £208 1 2: It is stated, that the said Samuel, Rebecca, and Anne, are out of this State, and it is, on the complainant's motion, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of November next, to the intent that the said defendants may have notice of their (the said complainant's) application to this court, and of the object of their bill; and may be warned to appear here on or before the 25th day of March next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.  
 Test, SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
 Reg. Cur. Can.

**A Housekeeper Wanted.**  
 ONE who understands her business, and can come well recommended for her industry, economy, and integrity, to such an one liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the Printers hereof.  
 Annapolis, November 2, 1796.

**FOR SALE,**  
 A TRACT of LAND, in Anne Arundel county, near Pig Point, containing upwards of three hundred acres, either for CASH, or on CREDIT. The terms may be more particularly known by application to captain JOHN KILTY, at Baltimore, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.  
 WILLIAM KILTY.  
 October 25, 1796.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, will please to observe, that their next instalment becomes due on the first day of December next, and it is expected that the payments will be made at the Treasury of the Western Shore on or before that day, otherwise process will certainly issue against every delinquent on the day following; it hath been a practice heretofore to delay issuing against the delinquents until after the 20th day of February following, as no such indulgence will be given for the ensuing instalment, I hope the debtors will be punctual in making their payments. In all cases where property is taken in execution for the use of the State, I shall fix a place and day of sale, where I shall attend in person to enforce the sale, unless payment be made.  
 The several county clerks will please to take notice, that agreeably to law their returns and payments should be made on the first day of November in each year, and as several of them have heretofore neglected to comply, I will certainly put the law in force against those who fall in making their returns and payments on the first day of November next.  
 The sheriffs are requested to pay up their respective balances on or before the first day of November next, otherwise I shall take immediate steps thereafter for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent  
 for the State of Maryland.

**Washington Canal Lottery, No. 1.**  
 WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized by the underwritten, to raise twenty-five 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 } 5,000 35,000  
 tickets, each }  
 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  
 11053 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.

**TICKETS**  
 IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. 1. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars.

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
 WERE stolen from this city, on Sunday evening last, two bay HORSES, remarkably well matched, four years old last spring, about fourteen hands three inches high, hanging manes and switch tails, which are long; each of them has a small star in his forehead, and one of them a small white snip on the nose; one is branded S I the other branded 3 on their buttocks; they have been newly shod, and are remarkably fat. Whoever will deliver to me the said horses shall receive Twenty Dollars, and whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, who stole them, shall receive Thirty, on their conviction.  
 J. H. STONE.  
 Annapolis, September 20, 1796.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the BANK of BALTIMORE give notice to the STOCKHOLDERS, that the remaining two thirds of the first instalment, being one hundred dollars on each share, will be required in specie at their banking house on Monday the 26th December next, or on either of the two following days.  
 NOTICE is also given, that the books of the bank will be opened on the 12th day of December next for the purpose of making transfers of stock; powers of attorney duly executed before a magistrate, accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the county where the magistrate resides, or the oath of the attesting witness, will be received from those who cannot attend in person. All powers of attorney already executed agreeably to the above, or that may be executed before the foregoing date for the transfer of such stock, will be received by the president, to remain with him until the books are opened, when the same shall be admitted like other powers of attorney.  
 JAMES COX, Cashier.  
 Baltimore, 22d October, 1796.

**JOHN HYDE,**  
 RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his customers, that he carries on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS as usual, at the tannery formerly occupied by Mr. BAYN, where he has for sale a quantity of upper and sole leather of the first quality, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He continues to purchase hides and bark, for which he will give a generous price, and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next season. He returns his sincere thanks to the public and others for their past favours, and solicits their continuance for the future.  
 Annapolis, 1796.  
 N. B. An apprentice wanted at the above business.

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

**TREASURY of the UNITED STATES.**  
 NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any loans of the Public Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.  
 That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, entitled, an Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt," the said Debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: "First, by dividends to be made on the 1st days of March, June and September, for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the 1st day of December for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, inclusive, at the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock."  
 All distinction between payments on account of Interest and Principal being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

**KNOW all men by these presents, that**  
 I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ do make, constitute and appoint \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) standing in my name in the books of (here describing the books of the Treasury or the commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) from (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) with power also an attorney or attorneys under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or his substitutes, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.  
 IN WITNESS hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signed and Delivered in presence of  
 BE IT KNOWN, that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ before me personally came \_\_\_\_\_, within name and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

IN WITNESS whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed \_\_\_\_\_ Seal, the day and year last aforesaid.  
**INVESTIMONY** whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed \_\_\_\_\_ Seal, the day and year last aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July, 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.  
 SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

THIS is to request that all persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD BEARD, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, will make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next court; and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled and paid, on or about the first day of December next, at which time we expect to be prepared for that purpose.  
 MARY BEARD, Administratrix,  
 M. BEARD, } Administrators.  
 JOHN BEARD, }  
 P. S. And on the first day of December aforesaid, will be offered for sale, on a credit till the first day of March next, on bond with approved security, a large crop of Indian corn, and corn fodder, also some hay, a quantity of excellent cider, and a parcel of stock, household and kitchen furniture, &c. which remained unsold at the last sale.  
 Beard's Habitation, October 23, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself MINTA, and says she belongs to captain WALTER SMITH, of Calvert county, she appears to be about 18 or 19 years of age, and pretty tall. Her master is desired to take her away, or she will be sold agreeably to law to discharge her prison fees, and other charges.  
 JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.  
 Sept. 15, 1796.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.  
 THOMAS OWINGS.  
 July 6, 1796.

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

(L.H. Ye...)  
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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1796.

## COPENHAGEN, September 6.

Received intelligence from Morocco, that the present sovereign had renewed the duty of 100 pistres, to be paid by each ship that enters the port of Mogador. Notwithstanding this new tax, the usual per cents for exported goods are to be paid as before.

Sept. 13. We see by the latest intelligence from Norway, that the French prizes captured by the English in the harbours of that province, and which were to be immediately returned had not yet arrived.

It is believed that several of the ships of war now lying in this road, will be detached to Norway, where they are to remain stationed during the winter.

## HAMBURG, September 10.

According to letters from Basle, they expect there the Prussian colonel Ballet and the baron de Walther, who are charged to enlist for the Prussian service, all the Swiss regiments discharged by France and Holland, to settle with the canton of the capitulation, and to send the troops immediately to Wesel and other parts of Westphalia.

These gentlemen are charged to enlist as many more men as possible, for completing other corps of Prussian troops. It is believed that their capitulations will be settled without difficulty, and the levies very easily completed, as the population of Switzerland has considerably increased since those regiments have been discharged, besides many foreigners have emigrated, and so new recruits have been levied several years since.

## BERLIN, September 17.

We hear that at the present moment the negotiations between that court and that of St. Petersburg, are carried on with more than usual activity. The Russian ambassador de Kalitcheff had a private audience at Potsdam, he received and dispatched of late several couriers. It is impossible to determine how far these negotiations have a reference to the assembling of a considerable corps of Prussian troops on the frontiers of Galicia.

## ANSPACH, September 7.

One of the chief motives which decided the baron of Nuremberg to swear allegiance to the king of Prussia, was undoubtedly the promise made by the directing minister, baron Hardenberg, that as soon as they were subjects of Prussia, his majesty the king would not suffer any of the contending parties to march troops into their city and territory. This offer was the more enticing, because the advanced guard of general Moreau's left wing was, at the time of the surrender of that city, fast approaching and no more than ten leagues distant.

Baron Hardenberg, who arrived here yesterday, is now taking the preparatory steps for the organization of the newly acquired territory. His highness the hereditary prince of Hohenclohe, is also here since yesterday. He will have the command in chief of all the Prussian troops in the two margravates, which will be reinforced with five regiments, on their march from Brandenburg.

## LONDON, September 25.

Venice is incomparably the richest place in Italy. This noble city, and the islands about it, are so populous, have so many manufactures, and carry on so great a trade, that the revenue drawn from them by the state amounts annually to three millions of ducats. The entire revenue of the republic is computed at eight millions of ducats; and the annual expence does not commonly exceed half that amount; so that in peace they are constantly laying up large sums. Before the fatal war of Candia, they had in their treasury fifty millions of ducats in ready money, exclusive of a famous gold chain, to which they annually added some links, which forty oxen could hardly carry, and which, on certain festivals, was extended across the square of St. Mark, for the gratification of the public.

Experiments are now making in the north of Ireland, with success, for mixing hemp and flax together in the manufacture of coarse linens, which process will considerably lower the price of them.

A duel was fought in a field within three miles of Hamburg on the 29th ult. between lord Valentia and Henry Gawler, Esq. They left England with their seconds and surgeons for the purpose. They fired together; Mr Gawler's fire took place. The ball entered a little above his lordship's sternum, and lodged near the neck; it was extracted from the field, and when the mail came away, he was considered to be out of danger. Lord Valentia's ball passed through Mr. Gawler's hat.

## St. JOHN'S (Antigua) September 6.

A person who arrived this morning from St. Paul's, Antigua, reports that on Thursday evening last, the

French commandant of St. Martin's, and another French officer arrived there in a canoe from that island, being obliged to fly in consequence of the sea people of colour having risen upon the French, and taken possession of a post called May Gut, where they had hoisted English colours, and that they were proceeding from thence to Great Bay, another post in the possession of the French. It is supposed they must have been aided by the people of Anguilla.

Two French privateers have been frequently seen about this island, and it is said the island of St. Vincent is infested by no less than six.

A dreadful mortality it is said rages among the the British fishermen both at Jamaica and St. Domingo.

A report has taken place, which we hope will prove unfounded, that there has been a rupture at Barbadoes.

Sept. 13. By a gentleman who arrived here this day from St. Bartholomew's, we have a confirmation of the transactions passing at St. Martin's, as mentioned in our last Journals; with this addition that the French commandant had dispatched a vessel capable to Guadeloupe for assistance. Several privateers and a great number of other vessels chiefly under Danish colours, are daily passing between Guadeloupe and St. Bartholomew's, as well as St. Thomas's, where there were lying a few days ago, two French frigates and a 50 gun ship.

It is reported that a heavy French frigate with artillery stores, artillery men and troops on board, from France, has got into Guadeloupe. (The intelligence we understand, comes via St. Thomas's.)

Oct. 4. Admirals Pile and Christian, we learn, will shortly sail for England, in his majesty's frigate Beaulieu. It is said they mean to stop here in their way home.

## BERMUDA, October 15.

His majesty's ship Asia, captain Murray, arrived off these Islands on Sunday last, from England, after a passage of seven weeks. She sent a boat on shore with letters, &c. informing that the hon. William Campbell, Esq. was passenger on board, who is to succeed his excellency James Croft, Esq. (our present governor), to the government of these Islands. At night a heavy gale came on with wind at east, which has continued ever since so that she cannot get up yet.

The Asia, after landing the passengers and watering, is to proceed for Halifax, to join admiral Murray's squadron.

The Asia on her passage from England, fell in with a French frigate near the Western Islands, but in chasing her, carried away her main-topmast, which gave the frigate a chance of making her escape before a new one could be got up.

Yesterday arrived at the West End, the brig Retriever, capt. Seymour, from London, with provisions, &c. for the troops in these Islands. She made the land on Sunday, but the gale blew her again. In her same passenger captain Spokes, who is supposed to have got on board the Asia in the pilot-boat, which has not returned; the boat, with four negroes, it is hoped, is also safe.

## HALIFAX, October 15.

Wednesday arrived here capt. Warren, in a schooner from St. John's Newfoundland, in 21 days passage.

Capt. Warren reports that on his way here he touched at the Bay of Bulls; that he found that whole settlement burnt and destroyed, and some of the inhabitants who had fled to the woods, had returned, and were endeavouring to put up small huts to shelter them from the winter. Among the vessels destroyed at the Bay of Bulls, was a valuable brig from London, which had touched there, and had not discharged any part of her cargo. She belonged to the house of Hill & Co.

No accounts had been received at St. John's of the fleet having been at any other principal harbours of the island, or of their having done so much damage, as from their force might have been expected. They have destroyed a number of bankers, and we do not find that they have preserved any of the vessels which have fallen into their hands. At St. John's they have been under no apprehension of an attack from them, though every measure had been taken by Sir James Wallace to give them a warm reception, should they have the folly to attempt it. upwards of 3000 men have been embodied there for the defence of the place.

Captain Warren also informs, that intelligence had been received at St. John's, that the Quebec fleet had got safely through the Straits at Belleisle. A flag of truce with a number of persons who had been taken by the French had arrived at St. John's. Capt. Warren further informs, that 14 days ago he took a Malop from Beriland, and learnt, that another vessel had arrived at an adjacent harbour, with a number of masters of vessels and others, who had been prisoners on board the admiral's ship. By this vessel they were informed, that seven sail of the fleet had gone into St. Lawrence harbour, in the Bay of Placentia, and that they were expecting the return of two of their ships, which had been detached to the northward, and im-

mediately after their reaching the fleet, it was supposed they would quit the coast. They had been into St. Pierre's and had burnt the church and government house, which had been left standing.

## NEW-YORK, November 12.

We hear that captain Thompson, from Shelburne, has arrived this day, and brings intelligence that St. John's is not destroyed, as has been reported, but that the French squadron has taken seven sail of our frigates, and destroyed the rest, except one—they have also taken and burnt an American vessel laden with flour. We give this as a creditable report.

## St. John's, NEWFOUNDLAND.

A letter from which the following is an extract was yesterday received by a gentleman in this city from his correspondent at St. John's, dated October 10, 1796.

"I am sorry to inform you that captain Poste has been captured by a squadron of French men of war, under the command of admiral Richery, which lately made their escape from Antix, consisting of seven sail of the line and three frigates. They appeared off this harbour early in the morning of the 11th ult. and had they then made an attempt on this place I have no doubt they would have carried it, which I am happy to say, should they now attack it, they would fall therein, as I think we are now in a pretty good state of defence."—The writer proceeds to state, that on the appearance of the fleet an immediate embargo was laid on all vessels and boats—that a total suspension of business had in consequence ensued, but which was immediately expected to be revived.—That the French fleet had been off and landed troops at Bull's Bay (as before stated, in our former accounts) had also gone down the Labrador coast, burning and destroying several ports, and considerable property—and by taking that route had intercepted the Quebec fleet of eleven sail of the Straits of Belleisle, seven of which they had captured. That as the fleet had not been seen or heard of since, no further attempts were expected.

Captain Thompson, by whom the above intelligence was received, has stated verbally, that about 100 sail of square rigged vessels, and 200 sail of sailing sloops were lying embargoed at St. John's—that the British naval force consisted of the Romney of 30 guns; admiral Sir J. Wallace—the Venus and Mercury frigates of 32 guns each, and the Shark and Fury sloops of war—that a considerable number of the prisoners from the Quebec fleet had been liberated and sent into different parts in small vessels taken on the coast, who spoke highly of the humane treatment received from admiral Richery, and the other officers. The French fleet was stated to be abundantly supplied with provisions; but the seamen so miserably clad, that they took the falls of the different vessels they destroyed, and immediately cut them up into articles of wearing apparel.

## St. John's, November 16.

On Sunday last arrived in this city, captain Luke Codwife, of the brig Glasgow, belonging to this port; captain Codwife, with the six following masters of vessels, B. Huggins, G. Byrnes, J. Snell, J. Boyd, of Philadelphia, Z. Hunt, of Providence, (R. I.) and J. Myhew, of Boston, abandoned their vessels in consequence of the cruel treatment they received from the French, and made their escape from Leogane on the night of the 28th September last, on board the ship Union, Samuel Davis, master, in which they arrived at Rhode Island.

Capt. Boyd died soon after they left Leogane. Captain Davis had his cargo taken from him, and regained his vessel by giving security to return her, if she should be condemned. They gave him eighty dollars to lay in provisions, &c. but took it from him afterwards for port charges; and also obliged him to make good a bad debt they had contracted in the sale of his cargo.

Captain Davis is entitled to great applause, for carrying off from a tedious and irksome confinement so many of his countrymen, at the utmost danger of his life, as the French suspecting he would attempt it, threatened to hang him. Capt. Davis effected his noble purpose in the night.

Captain Codwife has handed in his protest, which we will publish to-morrow. It is a narrative of insult, injustice and wanton barbarity.

Captain King of this port, who was carried into Leogane, made a protest before a French notary, who, as soon as he received payment for it, took it away again.

## PITTSBURG, November 12.

From Niagara we learn, that the packet arrived there from Kingston, in that province, the 14th October, with dispatches containing information that the French with seven sail of the line, and 6000 troops, had taken possession of the island of St. John's in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. One informant left Montreal

ATES, who are or any lots of interest if passed on Act in ad. further pro. for the re. of Stock following on the last for the pre. and seven ne thousand t the rate of original ce. made on the r, and from d ninety fe. d and fe. and one half and by a di. December, in and eighteen, according to of the said n account of by the cha. burment vary accord. dividends; that the fol. of attorney mulgation of ents, that do make, ce. my true and to receive the ording to law, in my name of the Tre. re the stock in ment and ex- attorney is to attend under, and to do all hereby rat. ny or his sub. in the day of within named ny to be his all into fit my hand and year last Philadelphia, 1796, purs. Secretary of the H, Treasurer indebted to the late of An. immediate pay. gainst all claim. having claims bring them in, be settled and December next, at for that purpose. Administratrs. member aforesaid, the first day of security, a large, also some hay, parcel of stock, which remained 796. as a runaway, 4 of MINTA, and SMITH, of Cal. 18 or 19 years of ly desired to take by to law to dis. GREEN, Sheriff any. living in Anne. on Saturday the seven hands high, and a small fear takes up said horse, gain, shall receive AS OWINGS. IS: and SAMUEL



which world, e may the in- of con- y of the e fully state of turning n object a cheap e heavy defra- less ex. law; to will not Maryland, d, from ble reve- ve been complete ages con- nowmach, tion, the a liberal id of the mplete the in Mary- tion, that y passible; improve- desirable To secure money. I g to your n different view, the nement of t, are per- their own logs, and e period is propriety of e generally made one of the occasion tion of the innocently debts as the or the cop- of the public courts are made by the clerk to the and that court ent. Doubt is eenth section g of elections these election one day—Al- to be touched of these objects difficulty oc- or the election sident of the ed its belt and e present very e a tolerable Besides, it is ountant-general ho will attend The salary al- ot to be a com- vices required; d without the quence to have relative to the tles thereto, so The rules and conformity to e hundred fivevayors, may It would seem e necessary in plete system, it to the thancel- ent. support of colleges pect of diffusing the rearing virtuous ble concerns of whilst I quote on mote then as an titutions for the in proportion as force to public opinion should be a, of laying these impressed with efits fit for your tion, but from an you in whatever being with great dient servant, H. STONE.

London, October 5, 1796

It is understood on 'Change that his majesty's speech, as usually prepared in the cabinet yesterday, is extremely guarded, and holds out neither peace nor war, the consequence of which was a fall of stocks. It was expected that the speech would at least hold out such a promise, as the attempts made by his majesty to commence a negotiation would have implied confidence in the dispositions of the court towards peace. It is to be observed that the speech is so guarded, that we may draw any argument from the imprecision made in the allies by the report brought down yesterday afternoon, this is by no means the case; the speech is to be impoth and inoffensive, exactly such a speech as Mr. Wilberforce would make to the manufacturers at Leeds—sufficiently comforting to their petition for peace, but not promising enough to let their looms to work.

On 5, Yesterday forenoon the following official letter from lord Grenville was received by the lord mayor, and immediately communicated at Lloyd's coffee-house, and on the Royal Exchange: Downing-street, half past ten o'clock, October 5, 1796.

I have the honour to inform your lordship, a petition has been received this morning from France, for such persons as his majesty may think proper to send, for the purpose of treating for the re-establishment of peace.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. (Signed) GRENVILLE

Lord Mayor. This important intelligence was received with the utmost satisfaction in this city; and from the tenor of his majesty's speech, to be delivered this day in parliament, we have the happiest assurance that the views of our ministers, for the re-establishment of a general peace, are not only now in a train of retaliation, but have every chance of being speedily accomplished.

On 10. An official note, dated from Westminster the 21st September, 1796, Old Style (3d Vendemiaire) 7th year, remitted the 9th of this month to the minister of foreign affairs, and by him presented to the directory, desires passports for an envoy from the British cabinet, who is to come to France to make overtures of peace. The executive directory forthwith made a decree, charging the minister of foreign affairs to deliver the passports desired to the envoy of England, who shall be invested with full powers not only to propose and negotiate a peace between the French republic and Great Britain, but to conclude it definitively between the two powers.

If then, the English government is sincere—if this proceeding, like all those which she has made, up to this time upon this point, does not tend merely to make the world believe that she carries on the war unwillingly, and that it is made in order to have the pretext to require supplies which the English people sees them spend with regret—if this government adjusts an unjust hatred, if she opens her ear to the voice of humanity, if she yields to the wish of the nation, whose interest and welfare are intrusted to her care, the peace will experience neither delay nor obstacle.

Extract from the Official Journalle R-dacteur.

PRINTED BY JOHN BALDWIN, at the BALDWIN PRESS, No. 15, NASSAU ST. AN AMERICAN PUBLICATION, It is in great forwardness.

SPICIMENS to be seen at Mr. JOHN SHAW'S, Cabinet-Maker, Annapolis, and Mr. COWAN'S, Printer at Balton, where Subscriptions are received. All orders for ornamental looking glass frames, or gilt picture frames, will be received in Annapolis by Mr. Shaw, on account of the subscribers. James Smith, & Co. Baltimore, November 24, 1796.

WANTED, A S as assistant in the clerk's office of Prince George's county, a young man acquainted with the business would be preferred and well encouraged, but an application from any person of business, writing a good hand, will be attended to. A good recommendation will be required of any applicant. November 17, 1796.

NOTICE, THIS subscriber is obliged, from repeated trespasses, to forbid all persons hunting with dog or gun, or riding through any of his enclosures on West river, or Sparrow's Point near Baltimore town, without particular leave obtained from RICHARD SPRIGG. November 21, 1796.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon. By order, ZERO. B. HUGHES, Clk. November 10, 1796.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE, THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon. By order, J. W. KING, Clk. November 10, 1796.

To be SOLD, at the subscriber's dwelling plantation on Herring Bay, on Tuesday the 29th of November, at 11 o'clock, if fair; if not the next following fair day.

NINETY head of good cattle, horses, and sheep, also very good plow, with harness, a timber's bows, and set of tools, a new cart, and some other plantation utensils. A credit of six months will be allowed on giving bond with approved security. DAVID WEEMS.

Herring Bay, November 19, 1796.

For SALE,

A VALUABLE MILL, on South river, lately thoroughly repaired for the merchant business, and now in good order. Said mill is furnished with one pair of best new burr stones, and one pair of Bologne, and will be sold together with 150 or 200 acres of land, 25 of which are in timothy and highly improved, and 25 acres more could at a small expense be converted into most excellent meadow, the remaining part is well timbered, and will yield flaves to answer the use of the mill for many years; besides the many advantages that could be mentioned of the situation of said mill, it can command by little extension a water navigation within the distance of two hundred yards. The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money in hand, the residue at such periods as may be agreed on. Whoever may be inclined to purchase will apply to JOHN BARON, jun. living in Baltimore town, near the marsh market, in Market-street, or to the subscriber on the spot. SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

South river, Anne Arundel county, November 6, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Hockley Works, near Elk Ridge Landing, on the 14th instant, a negro man named BEN, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout made, middling black, his dress cannot be described, as he took away several cloaths with him, amongst which were a short dark deer jacket and trousers, gray searought ditto; the said negro was purchased from Mr. DAVIS STUBBS, West river, and it is supposed that he is gone to that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable expenses will be paid, by JOHN WRIGHT.

November 15, 1796.

GOT away from the subscriber, on Monday the 7th instant, on the road leading from Patapsco lower ferry to Annapolis, a black HORSE, with saddle and bridle on him, the horse is near fourteen hands high, with one white hind foot, and a long hair in forehead, and is branded on the near side of his neck with a pot hook. I will give THREE DOLLARS REWARD to any person who will give me information, so that I get him again, if found in the neighbourhood of the subscriber, and SIX DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, to any person who will deliver him to me, living about two miles from Patapsco lower ferry, Anne Arundel county, side, if out of the neighbourhood, or fifteen miles distant. PATRIC KELLY.

Patapsco, November 11, 1796.

MOSES MACCUBBIN

Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair-Dresser, BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened shop, opposite Mr. WHARNEY TAVERN, where he is determined to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has for sale, hair powder and perfumes, and sundry other articles in the line of his business, such as pomatams, (hard and soft) shaving soap and boxes, powder-bags, silk powder-puffs, copper irons, &c. Particular attention will be paid to those who please to favour him with their custom. Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to dispose of a house and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late house of Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan. WILLIAM BROWN, Surviving partner. October 5, 1796.

DEPENDING, as I do in my present situation, upon receiving punctual payment of interest due me on bond, and otherwise, I request the favour of all those who are indebted, and more especially those who owe interest from two to seven years and upwards, that they would take notice, that I desire payment of all arrears of interest, on or before the 10th day of November next, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of compelling payment by every method in my power, not only of such interest but principal also. I greatly dislike the trouble of dunning gentlemen by repeated applications, and have therefore thought it best for those concerned, as well as myself, to give this general notice. Not being constantly in Annapolis any payment of interest to Henry Hall, jun. who lives at my house in town, will be good, he is authorized to receive for me, his receipts shall be deemed and taken as payment for the sum therein specified. J. HALL.

Annapolis, October 11, 1796.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, of the dwelling plantation of JAMES WHEELER, late of said county, deceased, on Thursday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, for READY MONEY.

FROM twenty to thirty valuable healthy country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; these negroes are of good character; remarked for honesty and morality. At the same time will be sold the household kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils, also the crop of corn, fodder, &c. &c. the property of the deceased. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

All persons having just and legal claims against James Wheeler, deceased, are requested to make them known, and those indebted are desired to make payment to his executor.

Also will be sold, at public sale, agreeable to the last will and testament of James Wheeler, deceased, on Monday the 16th day of December next, on the premises, the dwelling plantation of the said Wheeler, consisting by deed 375 acres, this tract of land is good for farming; lies in an agreeable neighbourhood, and beautifully situated in view of the rivers Patowmack and Wicomico. No further description is thought unnecessary, as those desirous of purchasing, it is expected, will view the premises before the day of sale. The terms will be made known on that day by EDWARD PLOWDEN, Executor of the last will and testament of JAMES WHEELER.

November 4, 1796.

The subscriber being appointed trustee by the honourable the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, for the purpose of selling and conveying the real estate of SAMUEL HANSON, Esq; late of Charles county, deceased, agreeable to the will of the said deceased, will OFFER for SALE, in pursuance of said decree, on Monday the 5th day of December next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of said deceased.

ALL the REAL ESTATE as aforesaid, consisting of about two thousand acres of land; the whole of this property lies in Charles county, and the greater part thereof near the road leading from Port Tobacco to Piscataway, about eight miles from each place—the land in general is well adapted to planting and farming, abounds with good water, and is valuably improved, with buildings, orchards, &c. This land will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, and the purchaser required to give bond on interest with sufficient security for the discharge of the purchase money, with the interest arising thereon, at three equal annual payments. The said estate will be sold in tracts or parcels as may best suit the purchasers, and answer the object of the sale.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee. P.S. On the day, and at the place above mentioned, will be offered for sale, on a twelve month's credit, a variety of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, also a few plantation utensils. H. H. C.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, for a road leading from the lower end of Cornwall's Neck, Charles county, to the head of Matterwomen creek. November 5, 1796.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in South river Neck, about the 20th of September last, a small spotted HORSE, with a blaze face, about twelve hands high, and nine years old, paces and gallops. Whoever will bring him to me shall receive the above reward. YARROW WATERS.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker, HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains and Brals, plated Castors, Candlesticks and Sals; with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash. Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced TAVERN KEEPING in the city of Annapolis, at the sign of the FOUNTAIN-TURN, near the Church, at the house lately occupied by RICHARD BARRETT, Esq; and where Mrs. FRANCES BRUCE formerly kept boarding-house, between Church and South-street, in the said city; being well provided with good beds and stabling, and all kinds of the best of liquors, will thankfully be obliged for the custom of his friends, and the patronage of a generous public; anxious to please he is determined to have good hostlers and waiters, and to those who will honour him with their custom, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction. HENRY CRIST.

Annapolis, September 26, 1796.

Charles county, August 11, 1796. NOTICE is hereby given, that sundry inhabitants of said county intend to petition the next general assembly to grant them a public road, leading from a place commonly called Beane-town to Charles town, commonly called Post-Tobacco, in said county.

JOHN HOSKINS STONE, Esq.  
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, seventy-two hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, place and manner, holding elections for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers, and instruments containing the number of votes for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as a representative, and by proclamation, signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, should declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives. We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that George Dent, Esquire, was elected for the first district, Richard Sprigg, Esquire, was elected for the second district, William Crick, Esquire, was elected for the third district, George Beer, Esquire, was elected for the fourth district, Samuel Smith, Esquire, was elected for the fifth district, William Matthews, Esquire, was elected for the sixth district, William Hindman, Esquire, was elected for the seventh district, and John Dennis, Esquire, was elected for the eighth district.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

J. H. STONE.  
By the Governor,  
NIMIAN PINNEY, Clerk of the Council.

### IN CHANCERY, October 25, 1796.

*James Gordon, and others,* vs. *Samuel Carter, and Reuben Carter, for foreclosure of, or sale of, his wife's and Anne Oden's, and others' mortgage executed October 22, 1773, by David John Oden, deceased, father of the defendants, Rebecca and Anne, to John Glassford, and company, of two tracts of land at that time in Frederick county, called Boxston, and part of Fallowshier, to secure the payment of £208 1 2: it is stated, that the said Samuel, Rebecca, and Anne, are out of this state, and it is, on the complainant's motion, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of November next, to the intent that the aforesaid defendants may have notice of their (the said complainant's) application to this court, and of the object of their bill, and may be warned to appear hereon or, before the 25th day of March next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.*

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

### A Housekeeper Wanted.

ONE who understands her business, and can come well recommended for her industry, economy, and integrity, to such an one liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the Printer at Annapolis, November 2, 1796.

### FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, in Anne Arundel county, near Pig Point, containing upwards of three hundred acres, either for CASH, or on CREDIT. The terms may be more particularly known by application to captain JOHN KILTY, at Baltimore, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

WILLIAM KILTY.  
October 25, 1796.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, will please to observe, that their next instalment becomes due on the first day of December next, and it is expected that the payments will be made at the Treasury of the Western Shore on or before that day, otherwise process will certainly issue against every delinquent on the day following; it hath been a practice heretofore to delay issuing against the delinquents until after the 20th day of February following, no such indulgence will be given for the ensuing instalment, I hope the debtors will be punctual in making their payments. In all cases where property is taken in execution for the use of the state, I shall fix a place and day of sale, where I shall attend in person to enforce the sale, unless payment be made.

The several county clerks will please to take notice, that agreeably to law their returns and payments should be made on the first day of November in each year, and as several of them have heretofore neglected to comply, I will certainly put the law in force against those who fail in making their returns and payments on the first day of November next.

The sheriffs are requested to pay up their respective balances on or before the first day of November next, otherwise I shall take immediate steps towards the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM MARRURY, Agent,  
For the State of Maryland.

### 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 Potowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. 1.

|                             |        |         |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Prize of                    | 20,000 | dollars | 20,000 |
| ditto                       | 10,000 |         | 10,000 |
| 5 ditto                     | 1,000  |         | 5,000  |
| 10 ditto                    | 500    |         | 5,000  |
| 20 ditto                    | 200    |         | 2,000  |
| 50 ditto                    | 100    |         | 5,000  |
| 1750 ditto                  | 10     |         | 17,500 |
| To be raised for the canal, |        |         | 26,250 |

Prizes, 1750 tickets at 10 dollars each, 175,000  
1750 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) DANIEL YOUNG,  
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.  
LEWIS DEBLOIS,  
GEORGE WALKER,  
W. M. DUNCANSON,  
THOMAS LAW,  
JAMES BARRY.  
City of Washington, February 2, 1796.

### TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. 1, to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars.

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

WERE stolen from this city, on Sunday evening last, two bay HORSES, remarkably well matched, four years old last spring, about fourteen hands, three inches high; hanging manes and switch tails, which are long; each of them has a small star in his forehead, and one of them a small white snip on the nose; one is branded S I the other branded S on their buttocks; they have been newly shod, and are remarkably fat. Whoever will deliver to me the said horses shall receive Twenty Dollars, and whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, who stole them, shall receive Thirty, on their conviction.

J. H. STONE.  
Annapolis, September 20, 1796.

THE Pastors and Directors of the BANK of BALTIMORE give notice to the Stock-holders, that the remaining two thirds of the first instalment, being one hundred dollars on each share, will be required in specie at their banking house on Monday, the 26th December next, or on either of the two following days.

NOTICE is also given, that the books of the bank will be opened on the 12th day of December next, for the purpose of making transfers of stock; powers of attorney duly executed before a magistrate, accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the county where the magistrate resides, or the oath of the attesting witness, will be received from those who cannot attend in person. All powers of attorney already executed agreeably to the above, or that may be executed before the foregoing date for the transfer of such stock will be received by the president, to remain with him until the books are opened, when the same shall be admitted like other powers of attorney.

JAMES COX, Cashier.  
Baltimore, and October, 1796.

### JOHN HYDE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his customers, that he carries on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS as usual, at the tannery formerly occupied by Mr. BAYNE, where he has for sale a quantity of upper and sole leathers of the first quality, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He continues to purchase hides and backs for which he will give a generous price; and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next season. He returns his thanks to the public and others for their past favours, and solicits their continuance for the future.

Annapolis, 1796.

### CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

### TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any fund of the United Debt, or Stock, bearing a profuse interest of six per centum per annum.

That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, entitled, "An Act in addition to an Act, entitled, 'An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt, the said Debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: First, by dividends to be made on the 1st days of March, June and September, for the first, second, and third years, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the 1st day of December of the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, inclusive, at the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the 1st day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock."

All deduction between payments or account of Interest and Principal being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rate of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends, the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

### KNOW all men by these presents, that

I, \_\_\_\_\_ do make, constitute, and appoint \_\_\_\_\_ my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, in the (here describing the stock standing in my name in the books of (here describing the books of the Treasury or the commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) from (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) with power also an attorney or attorneys under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or his substitutes, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_

Sealed and Delivered in presence of \_\_\_\_\_  
BE H. KNOWN, that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ before me personally came \_\_\_\_\_, within name and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year last aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July, 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

THIS is to request that all persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD BEARD, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, will make immediate payment, or will be commenced against all delinquents to the next court, and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled and paid, on or about the first day of December next, at which time we expect to be prepared for that purpose.

MARY BEARD, Administratrix,  
M. BEARD, Administrator,  
JOHN BEARD, Administrator.

P.S. And on the first day of December aforesaid, will be offered for sale, on a credit till the first day of March next, on bond with approved security, a large crop of Indian corn, and corn fodder, also some hay, a quantity of excellent cider, and a parcel of stock, household and kitchen furniture, &c. which remained unsold at the last sale.

Beard's Habitation, October 23, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a Negro woman who calls herself MINTA, and says she belongs to captain WALTER SMITH, of Calvert county, she appears to be about 18 or 19 years of age, and pretty tall. Her master is desired to take her away, or she will be sold agreeably to law to discharge her prison fees, and other charges.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.  
Sept. 15, 1796.

STOLEN from the subscribers, living in Anne Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a barrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the neck a black spot, and a small ear on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.  
July 6, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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