

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 2, 1797.

B A S L E, November 23.
 ON after the arrival of the French messenger at Vienna, an Austrian officer set off express for Paris.
 M. Barthelemi sent his secretary yesterday to Paris, express, with two important dispatches. A second French courier has passed Augsburg, on his way to Vienna; and the meeting of the Hungarian diet, which was to have been on the 6th, is postponed to the 20th of November; by which time the courier dispatched to London may be expected.

PARIS, 2 Frimaire, November 22.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.
 Brussels, 25 Brumaire.
 (Nov. 15th.) 5th year.

Citizen Bouteville, commissioner of the government in the departments united by the law of the 3d Vendemiaire, 4th year, to the Executive Directory.
 Citizens Directors,

"I think it of importance, that you should not be ignorant of any of the invaluable services which the French revolution renders to humanity.
 "I deem it therefore my duty, citizens directors, to transmit to you a copy of the report made on the 19th Brumaire, (Nov. 9) by the commissioner of the municipality of Jodoigne, charged with enforcing the execution of the law of the 15th Fructidor.
 "It appears that too much publicity cannot be given to facts, the knowledge of which ought to undeceive all such men as are not notorious imposters, and make public reason advance with rapid progress.
 "A copy of the same report has been addressed by the administration of the Dyle to the public accuser at the criminal tribunal, and to the minister of general police, who will most certainly not neglect to take the necessary measures to avenge, to console and enlighten humanity.

Greeting and respect,
 (Signed) "BOUTEVILLE."

Report made to the municipal administration of the canton of Jodoigne, by two of its members, 18th Frimaire, 5th year.

"The undersigned members of the municipal administration of the canton of Jodoigne, called out as municipal commissioners, for the purpose of repairing to the Abbey of La Ramée, to be present at the summons which the commissioner of the Executive Directory at that administration, was to give on the 19th inst. to the ci-devant religious of La Ramée, to evacuate their monastery, and lay by their religious custom; being informed by a feeling mind, that a lady belonging to that Abbey had long been shut up in a dungeon, humanity commanded them to clear up the business. They peremptorily desired the superiors of the house to bring the said captive before them; every kind of opposition was employed, and frivolous pretexts alleged to refuse to produce her. This unexpected conduct made them renew their instances, and could not but give birth to suspicions which agitated badly of the business. Having exhausted all the means of persuasion, irritated at so obstinate and unreasonable a refusal, they resolved, in concert with the commissioner of the Executive Directory at the said administration, to order the doors to be forced open.
 One of the keepers appointed to guard the effects of the Abbey was ordered to execute the resolution; and while he was performing his duty a servant of the Abbey came with the keys in his hand, and the veil of the mystery approached the moment of being torn. The gates open, the commissioners enter, no living object strikes their sight; they cast their eyes on a litter of half rotten straw; on that infected straw, which the vilest of brutes would have abhorred, there was a sack which appeared to contain something; they stir about the monstrous and nauseous heap; the sack moves; every one shudders! Oh, Heaven! what an afflictive sight for outraged humanity! The unfortunate lady is discovered stowed and crammed down in that horrid receptacle, left to her fate by those female barbarians naked, and immersed in fœtid excrements! It was difficult to recognize the unfortunate as a being of the human species; having made her raise her head to examine her, and certify she was in, the first views of her exhibited a human creature, deadened by a long captivity, by her excessive torment, and the disgust of life. The first sign of sensibility she gave was, to complain of the cold. The undersigned having observed that they came to deliver her, that she ought to make herself easy, that she would immediately be restored to her pristine state, her senses seemed to revive. She begged to be conveyed to her relations, adding that she was the youngest of the family, and that she had a brother who was a friar at Louvain. We promised to comply with her request. Being afterwards interrogated respecting the cause and length of her captivity, she answered that it had lasted many months, and that it was the Abbe Boyneffs and

the Abbess, who had ordered her to be shut up, and that because she was too gay.

After those answers we wanted to make her rise; but alas! soon it was perceived that her hands and feet were shackled with large chains, fixed to a block, which kept her bent down and prostrate in the position in which she was found. A sentiment of indignation seized the heart of every spectator; every one contended to break her irons; half an hour was spent at that work; and liberty restored to her; but execrable tyranny! thy ferocious effects still subsist! Now the hapless victim has lost the use of her limbs; now she cannot assume any other attitude than that into which cruelty has crippled her; now she can neither rise erect nor walk; in short, she now preserves the deformed and humiliating form which torture and constraint have given her! But sensible and generous hearts seem eager to bestow their cares upon her; she has been decently cloathed, and placed in an armed chair; she was removed to a convenient place, where she did not cease as long as the undersigned were present, to lift her eyes to Heaven, as a sign of astonishment, and of thanks addressed to the Supreme Being for her happy deliverance.

It is in this state and situation, citizens colleagues, that we found and left that object of commiseration, who, for these eight years past, has been lingering on a wretched life in the dungeon, and who betrayed no mark of fury or mania; and supposing that she had been seized with an attack of madness, who could condemn her to such a punishment? But what will not monastic despotism do? How terrible must not nature accuse the authors of such barbarity! Let them not justify so atrocious a proceeding, and insinuate that she was afflicted with madness, and had shocking fits of frenzy, which made her so prodigiously strong as to conquer all constraint; such language would only serve to confound the assassins of liberty.

The undersigned will no longer give way to these reflections. In terminating the report, citizen colleagues, and making the above proceedings known to you; the following citizens were present.

[Here follows a number of signatures, among others, P. J. Colton, the father, who gave the first information respecting the confinement of the unhappy lady.]

So done, visited and verified, at the Abbey of La Ramée, the 19th Brumaire, 5th year of the republic.
 (Signed)
 N. A. R. CARTIER, President,
 P. F. MATHIEU, Municipal agent and municipal commissioner.
 (Certified a true copy)
 H. L. COLSON, Sec. Greiffier.

L O N D O N, December 3.

It is generally understood in the political circles that the Imperial court unequivocally condemns the measure of sending a British ambassador to Paris to treat for peace. The present, they say, was not the fit moment for negotiation, and the attempt compromised our allies, if they refused to acquiesce in the measure it tended to excite the clamour of discontent among their people, as if the horrors of war were to be continued only through their obstinacy; and it prevented them from the vigorous prosecution of the plans which had been laid for the recovery of what they had lost.

Such is the report with regard to the disposition of the Imperial court! If this be truly stated, then lord Malmesbury may find that he has rashly pledged himself to procure the co-operation of our allies, and has insisted on putting the negotiation upon a footing which will not support him. Our ministers have got into a predicament from which they can only extricate themselves by complying with the invitation of the French, and fairly stating the precise concessions upon both parties, which they will agree to as the terms of peace, and which they may declare to be essential to the balance of Europe. As soon as the loan is filled we presume Mr. Ellis will return to Paris with this instruction.

The subscription to the new loan went on at the Bank yesterday with prosperous rapidity. It is not wonderful, after the alarm given by Mr. Pitt's requisition, and compulsions, that a voluntary loan, holding out a bonus of 11 or 12 per cent, and giving to the public full three months to prepare their deposit of 20 per cent, on the subscription, should rapidly fill, and yet we see still some panegyrics on the ardent patriotism, disinterested loyalty, and generous spirit of the monied men! Not one syllable is said of all the magnificent promises of the minister ending in a loan, by which the public are to think themselves gainers by paying 12 per cent, for the money which is wanted!

But, say the advocates for Mr. Pitt, it is a good bargain, because monied men could make more of their cash by buying into the funds than by entering into the subscription. This may be true, and what

does it prove, that the funded property of England is so fallen, and the distress is so great, that the few who have it can make more than twelve per cent, by dealing in government securities, instead of employing the artists and manufacturers of the kingdom. But at the same time it does not alter the nature of this important fact—that Mr. Pitt, in order to frighten the French, is to make the nation pay above 11 per cent, for money.

That this is a fact cannot be disputed; for figures speak an intelligible language. On the supposition of even another campaign, the terms secured to the subscribers will pay this bonus; for, to the calculation which we made yesterday, is to be added 11. 5s. as the interest is to commence from the 10th of October last; but, in the event of a peace, at the end of three, or even of six months, the bonus is 13 or 15 per cent.

The duke of Bridgewater subscribed £60,000 and the whole subscription was paid, early in the afternoon, to amount to 12,000,000.

The monarch who invented gambling, in order to divert his subjects from reflecting on the miseries of famine, is at least entitled to the praise of ingenuity and beneficence. Those monarchs who wantonly plunge their subjects into the horrid game of war, and in consequence expose them to all the real distresses of famine, cannot claim any such panegyric.

Dec. 4. It is a curious and remarkable fact, that the navy debt, through the whole of the American war, up to 1782 amounted only to the sum of £1,318,450. and we find that Mr. Pitt's navy debt amounts, in one year, to £1,693,167. 19s. 6d. so that, in one year, Mr. Pitt squandered above six hundred thousand pounds more than lord North spent in seven years! Yet this is the economical minister of whom Mr. Burke says, that, if ever the finances of this nation can be retrieved, Mr. Pitt is the man to retrieve them!

Dec. 9. At a late hour last night we received the Paris papers to the 6th inst.

The intelligence from the army of Italy is very important. The current of victory, it is with concern we remark, continues its rapid course in a favourable direction to the French cause. After the defeat of the Imperial field-marshal Alvinzy, Buonaparte proceeded to attack the army of general Davidovich, which had forced the French lines that covered the blockade of Mantua, and advanced as far as Castellnovo. On the 21st ult. he came up with this division, which he so vigorously attacked, that in a short time the Austrians retreated with precipitation in every direction, and were closely pursued the whole of the night by the enemy above the Corona, and along the Adige. The rear-guard of the Imperialists suffered very severely. Eleven hundred prisoners, among whom was col. count de Lehibach, four pieces of cannon, and six caissons, fell into the hands of the French. This victory is the more entitled to serious attention, as it serves to confirm Buonaparte's account of the recent defeat of field-marshal Alvinzy, which must have been of a very decisive nature indeed, to have enabled the French general to march uninterceptedly, to the attack of the Austrian army, the co-operation of which it was the grand object of the field-marshal to obtain.

Buonaparte's account has not yet been published. The above is from Berthier, whose details have, on every occasion, been found to be written with much attention to accuracy and truth.

From the Rhine it is stated, that on the night of the 28th ult. a smart action took place at Kehl, the particulars of which were not known when the account was closed.

The capture of Mantua was reported at Paris on the 9th inst. but the rumour obtained no credit. Even Buonaparte's gaudy dispatch did not venture to promise the fall of that important place at so early a period.

Government we understand, received some advice from lord Malmesbury last night.

Yesterday advice were received at lord Grenville's office of the arrival at Portsmouth of the marquis of Bute and his suite, accompanied by Mr. Murray, late consul-general in Spain, from Portugal. His lordship is expected in town this day.

B O S T O N, February 8.

We are informed, that general Rochambeau is appointed by the Directory of France, to the chief military command in the island of St. Domingo, in the room of Santhonax, and his associates, whose former and latter administrations have been disgraceful to humanity and the rights of nations. Coming directly from France, he will bear the legitimate determination of the Executive Directory, as it respects neutral vessels; and from his conduct we shall soon learn, whether the "orders" under which the recent piracies in the West-Indies have been committed, were direct from France.

General Rochambeau was lately sent to France in irons by Santhonax, &c.—His conduct has been examined and he acquitted. His friendship and par-

tiality for the United States are well known, and we may hope from his administration a cessation of the spoliations on our commerce, and restitution for past seizures.

In a Paris paper of Nov. 24, we see the following article, corroborative of an opinion, that the orders of the Executive Directory respecting neutrals, is enforced in Europe, as well as the West-Indies: "A Marielles privateer has captured and carried into Malaga, an American vessel, laden with codfish, bound to an enemy's port."

February 9.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Bayard, American agent in London, to a gentleman of this town.

"Your letter of the 3d August last is before me. In answer I have the pleasure to inform you, that an authentic copy of the proceedings of the vice-admiralty court of Bermuda, in your case, was received on the 9th of February last, this is the only paper that in the first instance is necessary, or that can be used in the hearing of the cause. When the business has been submitted to the courts of appeal they will pronounce, whether any or what further proof will be required. On the receipt of the above documents, process issued against the captors to compel their appearance to the cause. This was sent out to be served on them in Bermuda, but has not yet been returned. On its return the captors will appear, or be put in contempt, as it is called in the dialect of Doctors Commons, after which the cause will be brought to an issue without delay.

"As to the business being brought immediately before the commissioners appointed under the seventh article of the late treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, it is a matter I have much at heart, and shall do all in my power to effect. It would secure to our citizens full, impartial and speedy justice. It would be honourable, conciliatory, and really advantageous to Great-Britain, were she to consent to it. Nevertheless, I fear it will have many and weighty obstacles to overcome should it prove successful, as it seems very doubtful whether such a thing was ever contemplated in framing the treaty.—The commissioners, however, will decide, and while I have the fullest confidence in their disposition to do justice, I am not less persuaded of their patriotism and their sympathy with such of our fellow-citizens, as have suffered by the spoliation of British cruisers."

NEW-YORK, February 20.

The ship Three Friends, captain Sherry, arrived yesterday from Amsterdam; sailed from the Texel on the 15th December.

By captain Sherry we are informed, that on the 28th November, the prohibition of the importation of West-India produce from England was again taken off.

Rice was from 54 to 58s. and thought falling.

It was said, that the empress of all the Russias, the great CATHERINE was dead.

No expectation of peace—it was feared that the negotiation at Paris would fall through.

France having shut the British out of almost all the European ports, it was expected that they would extend this object also to the ports of Hamburg and Bremen.

The owners of the Three Friends favoured us with papers of December 1, which contain some important articles, of which the following is a hasty abstract—

A Vienna account of November 16, says, the Austrians had been beaten in Italy with great loss, but that another campaign was fixed; 40,000 crests had been engaged, and it was expected an army of 400,000 would be embodied early, as the emperor would never suffer any republics to be established in Italy under the protection of the French.

Little was said at Vienna on the subject of peace.

At the first bombardment of Kehl, about the 10th November, the Austrians lost 3,000 killed, and that it was supposed, if the French held out 6 weeks, of 65,000 besieging Austrians, one quarter at least would be killed. No later account appears on this subject.

In the National Convention at the Hague, Nov. 28, debate was had on the subject of the new constitution, when many petitions were presented, of which 144 were from Amsterdam, requesting that in the formation of the seven provinces into a republic, there might be unity and indivisibility, to support which principles they would expend their lives and fortunes.

The reported plan did not express the principle of unity and indivisibility, a debate therefore ensued (after the petitions were read) in which there was much warmth, whether they would proceed to debate it as the basis of their constitution, or have a new report brought in; finally, November 29, on the appeal nominal, it was decided to proceed on the present report, 66 to 52.

February 21.

From AMSTERDAM.

Last evening arrived the ship Birmingham Packet, captain Miller, from Amsterdam—57 days from the land. Captain Miller brings accounts from Amsterdam about the 15th of December: He states, that at his departure no late intelligence was received from the armies on the continent—that the prospects of peace were considered as very unpromising—that he landed an English pilot at Dover, on the 24th December, who informed him, he, among others, had received orders to proceed to Russia, to take charge of a fleet of men of war bound from thence to England—the death of the empress was reported—discontents prevailed in Holland and it was reported the king of Prussia had evinced a disposition for interfering again in their political concerns.

The French troops were almost entirely withdrawn from Holland. A late hour we received some Leyden papers—thy do not appear to contain anything material. We shall give, however, some selections from them tomorrow.

Translated for the DAILY ADVERTISER.
LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

In the name of the French republic.
Extract from the register of the deliberations of the commissioners debated by the French government to the windward islands.

Coe, 21st Nivos, in the 5th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

After reading the verbal process of the capture of the brig Susan and Polly of New-York, Abel, master, captured on the 5th of this month, by the French privateer La Fileuse, John Valet, master, signed by the said captain,

After reading the proceedings of the justice of peace at Port-de-Paix, about the said prize,

The papers of the said brig, consisting of a register, delivered at New-York on the 23d May, 1794, a tea letter of the 2d December, 1796, and a manifest of cargo of the 14th December, 1796.

The affidavits of several passengers on board the said brig,

A vast quantity of letters in the French and English languages, directed to divers persons in the ports of the island of Jamaica, and in ports of the island of St. Domingo, which are in an open rebellion against their own government, under the protection of Great-Britain,

Considering that from the papers above-mentioned, it is unexceptionably proved that the said brig was bound to Jamaica,

That the resolution of the Executive Directory of the 14th Messidor last, orders that all the ships belonging to the republic and the privateers, are to act towards the American vessels in the same manner as they permit the British to act towards them,

That it is notorious that the agents of the British government, in the West-Indies, do not respect any neutral flag, which neutrality is strengthened by affidavits taken and deposited at the secretary-general's office.

That after the official notification of the said decree of the Executive Directory, and after the certainty of the conduct of the British in the West-Indies, towards the neutral vessels, the commission decreed on the 18th instant, that all neutral vessels going to or coming from British ports shall be good prizes,

The commission has decreed and doth decree, that the Susan and Polly of New-York, Abel, master, captured on the 5th instant, by the privateer La Fileuse, Jean Valet, master, is a good prize, as well as her cargo, and all belonging to her, and that the whole shall be sold for the benefit of the captors, therefore all persons to whom the care of the vessel and cargo is trusted shall deliver them up to the captor.

This decree shall be notified to the captain of the said brig, and for the full execution hereof, the captor shall proceed before whom it may be right.

Signed on the register,

SANTHONAX, President.

RAYMOND, Commissioner.

PASCAL, Sec'y General.

A true copy,

Pascal, secretary-general of the commission.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.

We are favoured by a member of congress with the following important extract of a letter, dated

"Danville, Kentucky, Jan. 30.

"Our peace with the Indians is likely to be of short duration. The Indians and white people have already been killing one another. The dispute first began by the Indians plundering three waggons loaded, passing from Knoxville to Cumberland. Since that time, two men living in Powell's Vale, murdered two Indians who were hunting on the wilderness road, and plundered their camp. This day we hear the Indians have killed colonel Daniel Boone, his son and son-in-law, when out viewing lands on Red-river. This latter report wants confirmation, though it comes pretty direct."

We are happy to find that a considerable number of our unfortunate fellow-citizens returned lately from Algiers, have provided employment for themselves, and shipped on board different outward bound vessels. Four mariners sailed in the ship John, a few days since, for Amsterdam: in this number, was a poor fellow, who had been in slavery amongst the Barbarians, for more than 12 years.

Annapolis, March 2.

On Friday morning last a fire was discovered in a small wooden building, adjoining the end of Mr. Wharfe's stable, belonging to Mrs. Gaither, but by the timely and active exertions of the citizens it was happily extinguished, without much damage. It is supposed to have been designedly set on fire.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. I.

Mores luminum INSPEXIT. HOR. EPIC.

IT has become so customary to introduce every periodical work to the public by a eulogical, or fictitious display of the ancestors, fortune, person and qualifications of the author, that I am apprehensive I shall be charged with presumption for attempting to deviate. However, I shall not pay so poor a compliment to the understanding of my readers as to suppose it necessary for them

to be acquainted with the stature, complexion, or situation of a man, before they can comprehend his writings. But for the satisfaction of those whose good-natured curiosity may be excited, I will gratify them so far as to tell them who I am not; for I know of no incident in my life which appears particularly interesting, even to myself.

I have never heard of any ominous dreams of my mother during her pregnancy, nor, of any prodigies attending my birth. After playing away an infancy, undistinguished by any whimsical propensity, I spent the usual time at school; where if I rendered myself at all remarkable, it was by more than ordinary attention to my studies.

Having been unable to furnish any characteristic trait in my disposition, I would willingly supply that defect by pointing out some of those personal peculiarities in which my predecessors have so plentifully abounded; but here too I must despair of success; for it is my misfortune to have a physiognomy neither remarkably long or short; nor will the uncommon sternness of my brow, nor dejection of my limbs, distinguish me from the rest of mankind.

I am well aware, that by thus disclaiming every thing like singularity, I am at the same time, renouncing, with the superficial part of my readers, all pretensions to genius. For I know many persons who will never allow a man to possess uncommon talents, unless nature has marked him with some personal deformity, or, he distinguished himself by some unaccountable obliquity of temper. And, indeed, my friend Camillo, who has a wonderful inclination to be thought an orator, carries this whim so far, that he has learned to stutter tolerably well, because he has read that Demosthenes had an impediment in his speech, and often boasts that he has frequently brought himself to the brink of ruin at the gaming table, merely that he may be thought to resemble the celebrated leader of the opposition in parliament. So devoted is Camillo to physiognomical observations, that he never sees a man who is uncommonly ugly or deformed, but he immediately sets him down as a man of undoubted genius, and conceives an instantaneous predilection for him. As we were, the other day, conversing in the street I observed that the attention of Camillo was powerfully attracted by the countenance of a man who was passing; on examination we found a great irregularity of forehead, which my friend declared, according to Lavater, and his own observations, was an unequivocal mark of extraordinary genius. But upon consulting a gentleman of the faculty, who was well acquainted with the stranger, we were informed, that he owed his marks of genius to an accidental blow which he received in a riot, and that the impression which caused him to be taken for a man of uncommon strength of mind, had made him an idiot.

But as I have none of these prepossessing singularities to boast, I shall not attempt to mislead the public by holding out false signals of genius, lest some of my readers, founding their opinion on these peculiarities, and raising their expectations in proportion to the irregularities of nature, should, in the event, be egregiously disappointed. I am also confident, that the concealment of my private history will not be without its advantages. For there is a pleasing expectation, as anxious anticipation attending curiosity which is far from disagreeable.

Besides, the simple exclamation of "I wonder who this Inspector is!" may often fill up those listless chafms, which frequently occur in conversation, where every person, as a point of politeness, keeps at a respectful distance from every subject which might require the slightest exertion of the mind.

Having said thus much of myself, I shall now give some account of the work. It is my intention to publish a number of the Inspector every week, for the amusement, and I would fondly hope, improvement of the town. And I here religiously declare, once for all, that nothing personal shall ever find a place in my publication, nor a sentiment be expressed which would shock the most chaste and delicate sensibility. To this point I shall be particularly attentive, as I shall feel myself much gratified, by the approbation of the fair sex, to whose entertainment I shall devote a full portion of my work; but should the ladies ever give me occasion I shall take the innocent liberty of attempting to divert them, as I certainly shall myself, at their follies or foibles; for amiable as they are, they may sometimes be betrayed into one, and chargeable with the other. And as I have solemnly protested against all personalities, I as openly declare, that I shall spare no vice because it is the distinguishing characteristic of any person whatever, nor shall the name of any man shield folly from the shafts of ridicule. Vice and folly, and not men, are the subjects of my animadversions.

The multiplicity of publications of this kind, and the necessary sameness of subjects, will render it impossible to avoid, in some cases, the same sentiments and almost the same expressions, which are to be found in these works. This makes it necessary to premise, that I shall neither adopt, nor seditiously reject, an observation, because I have met with it before.

If in the course of this publication I shall be able to furnish the town with a portion of rational entertainment, I shall not regret the labour it may cost me. For situated as we are, we can expect no amusement but what originates with the citizens themselves; and however generous hospitality and splendid entertainments may tend to harmonize society, yet, from the uniformity which necessarily prevails, they must at length lose their relish and become uninteresting.

It is with a hope of contributing, in some measure, to diversify the entertainment, that I have assumed the office of Inspector. And as my situation in life requires some activity, and there are many persons in town whose abilities would do credit to my undertak-

ing, I hope to receive credit to my work. Papers directed to the office, will be

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I hope to receive communications, which will add reputation to my work, and render my task less laborious. Papers directed to the Inspector, and left at the printing-office, will be properly attended to.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE. THE OLD MAID.

In early prime, when youthful beauty glows, Belinda's cheeks were like the full blown rose; Her form was graceful, and her mind serene; She shone like Venus, Love's all powerful queen; Yet though the fair one all these charms possess'd, No dying lover with her smiles was blest; No tender passion e'er her heart could move, Proud to despise, and negligent of love. With haughty pride and arrogant disdain, Alike she treated ev'ry am'rous swain; No word was spoken which she deign'd to hear, Except 'twas flattery, which she held most dear; And if her heart had been to love inclin'd, No art like this would gain upon her mind; Firm in her pride no courtship to receive, Her lovers all have ta'en their farewell leave. Now pleasing smiles have vanish'd from her face, And sorrow'd wrinkles quite usurp'd their place. Poor lost Belinda! now her late bemoans, And spends her life in solitary groans; She wishes o'er her former youth to pass, To shine again the blooming beautiful lass, And to reward some generous dying swain, But ah! how foolish are her thoughts, and vain; She now must pass her life with tort'ring pain. The just reward of all her proud disdain.

To be SOLD,

ON Saturday next, at the house of the reverend R. HIGGINOTHOM, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE consisting of a variety of articles. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

For SALE,

To the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 20th day of April next, on the premises.

THE subscriber having laid out 331 acres of land into twenty lots, at and adjoining the place called and known by the name of the POPLAR SPRINGS, in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Frederick-town running through the said land, ten lots are sold on each side thereof, containing from 10 to 25 acres each. As upwards of two thirds of this land is well wooded, each lot will have a proportion of trees, and several fine springs and streams running through it, and its central situation between the city of Baltimore and Frederick-town makes it an eligible place for improvement, and is at this time a very public place; some fine meadow may be made on several of these lots, and convenient places for erecting distilleries. The healthy situation of this place, and many local advantages it possesses, renders it unnecessary to give a more particular description at this time. Plots of the whole may be seen at the Poplar Springs. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known (which will be advantageous) and attendance given, by SAMUEL GODMAN.

March 1, 1797.

Papers Lost.

LOST last week, a BUNDLE of PAPERS, chiefly consisting of deeds, among them are several executed for JACOB PATTERSON, and others, in this county. They were lost either in this city, or within two miles of it, on the Baltimore road; they can be of no use to any person but the subscriber, who will give a generous reward to the finder, on delivery of the papers to him at captain THOMAS'S in Annapolis. R. GOVER.

March 1, 1797.

In CHANCERY, February 22, 1797.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree by the sale of the real estate of RICHARD TILGHMAN EARLE, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, part of which estate is said to have been devised to THOMAS EARLE, who resides out of the State; it is, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three times successively before the end of March next, to the intent that the said Thomas Earle may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in November next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near South river ferry, a roan MARE, about twelve and an half hands high, and about five or six years old, without any perceptible brand. The owner is desir'd to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES STEUART.

THE subscriber will sell a number of young NEGROES, for CASH, or upon a SHORT CREDIT, on giving bond with good security.

C. STEUART.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of March next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. of the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, call'd CHELSEA, lying in Prince-George's county, the property of Mr. HUMPHREY BELT; this tract contains by estimation eight hundred acres, but will probably on a survey be found to contain more. A plan of the land will be prepared, and it will, if necessary, be divided into two or more tenements. This land is situated in the forest of Prince-George's county, near the Brick Church; it is distant about seven miles from Queen-Anne, five from Upper-Marlborough, and eleven from the city of Washington; it lies nearly in a square, is extremely level, and the soil is of the first quality, well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, Indian corn, and small grain; there is a considerable quantity of meadow ground, and a sufficiency of timber; the improvements are valuable, consisting of a comfortable dwelling-house, with out houses, and several tobacco houses, and other buildings, suitable for a plantation, and there are on one extremity of the land a smaller dwelling, with out houses. A more particular description is not deemed necessary, as those who are inclined to purchase this valuable estate, or any part of it, will have an opportunity of viewing it before the sale. The terms of sale are as follow: the purchaser or purchasers of the whole or of any parcel must give bond, with approved security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for paying one half the purchase money, with interest, within nine months, and the residue within fifteen months from the time of sale; and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the right, title, interest, and estate of the said Humphrey Belt, and of the mortgagees, will be conveyed as directed by the decree.

WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.

February 22, 1797.

In pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of this State, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the fourth Monday in March next, at the house of JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, in Chaptico,

THE several following tracts or parcels of LAND, late the property of TOWNSEND EDEN, deceased, and lying in Saint-Mary's county, viz. PARTNERSHIP, three separate parts of BASHFORD MANOR, part thereof on the river Wicomico, the residue commands a view of Patowmack river, and not more than one mile from navigation, in the whole containing upwards of 1000 acres; COLE'S ADVENTURE, part of NEALE'S LOT RESURVEYED, and WOLF HOLDS; on this tract is an elegant brick dwelling-house; these lands are handsomely and well improved, most of them of excellent quality, and will rent, or may be cultivated, to great profit and advantage. They will be sold on the following terms: The purchaser to give bond, with security, to pay one half the purchase money, and interest, within one year from the time of sale, and the residue of the principal, and interest thereon, within two years from the time of sale, to be ratified and approved by the chancellor; and conveyances, in fee-simple, for the said property, for all the estate, right, title and interest, in said lands, which was in Townsend Eden, and now in James Eden, an infant, which hath descended to him through Townsend Eden his father, will be made to the respective purchasers, on payment of the purchase money, and not before. A more particular description of the several lands, with their respective advantages and incumbrances, will be detailed at the time and place of sale. They will admit of division into small compact farms, and will be divided and laid off to suit purchasers. The subscriber will shew the said lands, at any time, to any person disposed to become a purchaser.

RICHARD BOND, Trustee for sale of said lands.

February 14, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty seven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is situated between two and three miles from this city. There are several very beautiful situations and prospects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are; an overseer's house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Piscataway, 1st January, 1797.

MRS. WALTER ADDISON, care of J. M. Clappert, Piscataway, 2 letters. Col. John H. Beanes, near Piscataway. Dr. Wm. Baker, Piscataway, 4 letters. Reverend M. Luis Bath. Mr. Richard Brandt, Pomonkey Neck. Mrs. Mary Duckett, Piscataway. The honorable George Dentt, Esq. near Piscataway. Thos. Hanson, Esq. Hart Park, P. G. county. Mrs. Elvix Hardey, Piscataway. Mr. John Toulson Lindsay, P. G. county, Broad creek. Mr. Robert Lawson, Charles county. Mr. Lloyd M. Lowe, Piscataway. Col. Luke Marbury, near Piscataway, 2 letters. Doctor Robert Manning, Mutterwoman, ditto. Mr. Nathaniel Newton, Piscataway. Capt. John Smith, Piscataway.

ISIDORE HARDEV, F. M.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land call'd PREVENTION ENLARGED, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS G. ADDISON.

February 9, 1797.

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

CAPT. LEON. COVINGTON, Maryland, Patuxent river. Mr. Joseph Macceney, merchant, Pig Point, Patuxent river, Maryland. Mr. Clement Norris, St. Mary's county. John Blackstone, Esq. St. Mary's county, Maryland. Joseph Sprigg, Esq. Patuxent river, Maryland. Mrs. Mills, near the Four Mile Run, St. Mary's county. Mr. Saml. L. Smith, merchant, Pig Point, Patuxent river, Maryland. Rev. Francis Walker, St. Mary's county, Chaptico, St. Andrew's Glebe. Mrs. Wheatley, St. Mary's county.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, a black and white BULL, about three years old, and a black HEIFER, of the same age, neither of them marked. The owner is desir'd to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BARBARA MAGRUDER.

January 7, 1797.

For SALE,

Two Likely Young NEGRO WOMEN, who have been brought up in the house, one a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, the other a good Washer and Ironer. Inquire at the Printing-Office.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Wednesday the 18th January, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Beard's Point warehouse, on South river, a negro woman named MOLL, five feet six or eight inches high, about thirty-three years of age, of a yellowish complexion; she carried with her a dark calico gown, a light calico jacket, a green cotton ditto; a red quilted petticoat, a white corded dimity ditto, a country cloth ditto, with sundry other cloaths unknown: she has attended the Annapolis market for two years past, and also the Methodist meetings, and at the quarterly meetings near White Hall; she may be harboured with her son, who major Snowden lately bought of Mrs. Margaret Smith, on White Hall. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any gaol, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said negro woman at their peril.

TAKEN up by a stray by the subscriber, living near Snowden's Iron Works, a ferrel HORSE, about fifteen hands high, has a small blaze in his forehead, supposed to be seven or eight years old, trots and gallops, shod, new shoes behind and old before. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

FRANCIS PRESTON.

February 11, 1797.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, for Cash or Credit, LEASED or RENTED, THE PLANTATION lately occupied by Mrs. DOVE, commonly known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY. For terms apply to RICHARD SPRIGG.

West river, February 6, 1797.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on the second Tuesday of March next,

THE HOUSE and LOT, formerly the store house of J. DICK and STEWART, late the property of J. Dick, deceased. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of JAMES M'COLLOCH, } J. DICK.

ALL persons indebted to the late JAMES DICK, deceased, or to JAMES DICK and STEWART, are requested to make payments, as no further indulgencies can be given, and all persons having claims against said estates are requested to bring them in.

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of JAMES M'COLLOCH, } J. DICK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land lying in said county, call'd OBLIGATION, agreeably to the act for marking and bounding lands.

DAVID STEUART.

January 23, 1797.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 5, 1797.
ORDERED, That the resolutions passed by the general assembly, at their last session, respecting certificates and bills of credit, be published eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Fredericktown and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By order,
NINIAN PINNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
DECEMBER 27, 1796.

1st. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the State of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

2d. RESOLVED, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the State of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of July next, and that no interest on any certificates heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the said first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

3d. RESOLVED, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same until after the end of the next session of assembly.

4th. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit of the emission under the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, as may be produced and brought into the treasury on or before the first day of July next.

5th. RESOLVED, That if any of the holders of bills of credit emitted in virtue of the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

6th. RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be published for eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Fredericktown and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette, that the creditors of the state may be notified that funds are prepared for the discharge of their claims.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, Ck.

By the SENATE, December 27, 1796: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,
A. VAN-HORN, Ck.

By the SENATE, December 29, 1796: Read the second time and assented to.

By order,
A. VAN HORN, Ck.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the agent of the state of Maryland, about the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty, did grant unto a certain Smith Bishop, of Worcester county, a certificate for the sum of eighteen hundred and fifty pounds, the then circulating money of the state; and whereas since the death of the said Bishop, to wit, some time in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, the said certificate was lost by the administratrix of the said Bishop; this is therefore to give notice, that the subscriber, as guardian of Elizabeth, Hetty, and Sarah Bishop, the children and representatives of the said Smith Bishop, intends to petition the Governor and Council for the purpose of having the said certificate renewed, agreeable to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, "An act respecting lost certificates," passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

HANNAH BISHOP, Guardian.

December 21, 1796.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, some time in December last, a small bay HORSE, about twelve or thirteen years old, thirteen hands and an half high, with no shoes on, nor no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CALEB DORSEY, of Thomas.

February 3, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. JOHN HAMMOND, son of CHARLES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and those who are indebted to said estate, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, to

REZIN HAMMOND, son of CHARLES,
Administrator of the aforesaid.

JOHN HAMMOND.
February 1, 1797.

To be SOLD, on or before the 10th of April next, about two miles from the city of Annapolis, A TRACT of LAND, containing 686 acres, with a commodious brick dwelling-house two stories high, four rooms on floor, a new brick kitchen adjoining, all in good repair; also a new stable, with other convenient out-houses and an excellent garden, containing a choice collection of fruit trees, &c. &c. Great part of the said land is well timbered and lies convenient to the town. There are two tenements, one of them situated on a hill about one mile from the city, commanding a beautiful prospect, and would answer to be sold separat from the other dwelling, with any number of acres that may best suit the purchaser. Any one inclinable to treat for the said plantation may be made acquainted with the terms of sale, by applying to Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, Baltimore, or to JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 3, 1797.
N. B. If desired immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

THE creditors of STEPHEN STEWARD, senior, and STEPHEN STEWARD, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are once more requested to produce their claims, properly authenticated, to PHILIP B. KEY, of Annapolis, or to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of January next, and to appear at Mr. WEAVER'S tavern on that day, in person, or by attorney, to receive their dividends, and enable the subscriber to close the settlement of said estates.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Administrator.
Annapolis, December 19, 1796.

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber having a number of small tracts, lying in different counties in this state, will sell the following; the following description and notice is given, in order that the persons to whom they adjoin may be accommodated with the preference, viz.

A TRACT called Five pond Ridge, containing 67½ acres, lying on a branch which empties into Wicomico river.—A tract called Macom's Ridge, containing 77½ acres, lying on Dividing Creek.—A tract called Retirement, containing 167 acres, lying on Jumping Branch, and on the road leading from Snow Hill to Salisbury.—A tract called Hardship, containing 78 acres, lying and adjoining the Delaware state line, at the five mile stone, and near the meeting-house. The above all lay in Worcester county.

The following tracts in Caroline county, viz.

A tract called Fowler's Plain Dealing Secured, containing 50½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river.—A tract called Barren Hill Secured, containing 36½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river, and contiguous to the last mentioned.—A tract called Recovery Secured, containing 113½ acres, adjoining a tract called Boon's Park.

In Dorchester county, viz.

A tract called Godman's Advantage, containing 41½ acres, adjoining a tract called the Savanna.—A tract called Beard's Addition, containing 24 acres, adjoining and binding on Jack's Creek.

In Talbot county, viz.

A tract called the Neglect, containing 17½ acres, lying on the road from Easton to Centreville and on Noble's Northern Branch.

In Harford county, viz.

A tract called Bond's Neglect, containing 19 acres, adjoining Gibbon's Ridge and Gillingham.—A tract called Taylor's Mistake, containing 17 acres, adjoining Fool's Refuge and Norris's Venture.—A tract called Silver Hills Secured, containing 56 acres, adjoining a tract called Profit.—A tract called Oblong, containing 12 acres, adjoining a tract called Frenchman's Repole.—A tract called Leonard's Disappointment, containing 10 acres, lying and bounding on Bow Creek.—A tract called St. George's Neighbour, containing 38 acres, adjoining Farme's Delight and Howard's Forest.—A tract called Timber Grove, containing 42 acres, lying on a branch of Endwick's Creek.—A tract called Orchard and Spring Rejected, containing 15½ acres, near Belle-Air, and adjoining a tract called Gravelly Bottom.—A tract called Webster's Neglect, containing 47 acres, adjoining Matthew's Neighbour Refuzeyed and Howard's Forest.

In Washington county, viz.

Several small tracts in the neighbourhood of Hagers-town, containing 136½ acres.

In Allegany county, viz.

Sundry tracts containing in the whole 51,695 acres.

In Anne-Arundel county, viz.

A tract called the Patapco Mill Seat, containing 116 acres, adjoining general Ridgely's mill, on the Patapco. Should the last mentioned tract not be sold at private sale, on or before the 10th day of January next, it will then be offered at public sale, at Messrs. Yates and Campbell's vendue store.

Also—sundry tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, which will be more particularly described before that day. For any part, or the whole of the above-mentioned property, super-seek a president or deferred flock of the United States, stock in either of the banks in Maryland, Morris and Nicholson's papers, or bonds with approved security, with interest at one, two, and three years, will be received. Any person desirous of treating for these lands, will make application to the subscriber, living at Annapolis, where a more full description can be given, and good titles made, on payment being made, or satisfactorily secured to be paid.

SAMUEL GODMAN.
Annapolis, November 24, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 3d inst as a runaway, a negro woman by the name of NAN, her clothing is a stamped cotton jacket and petticoat, of Joan's spinning, and says she belongs to HUGH DRUMMOND. Also on Monday the 6th inst. was committed a negro man by the name of MOSES, his clothing is an old blue coat, plush breeches, and yarn stockings, and says he belongs to HENRY WINS MILLER. Their masters are hereby requested to take them away in two months from the day of their commitment, or they will be sold for their prison fees, and other expences.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

January 9, 1797.

ABSCONDED from his service, in March last, an apprentice land called JACOB HUDSON, about five feet high, and well made; his clothing cannot be ascertained as he carried away sundry articles. A REWARD of SIX PENCE and a LARGE COUNTRY POTATOE is offered to any one who will apprehend and put into confinement the aforesaid apprentice, so that his master gets him again.

RICHARD CHILTON.

Calvert county, January 14, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th day of October last, a negro woman named POLLY, but passes by the name of POLLY BUTLER, about twenty-two years old, well grown, and has a pleasant countenance; had on when she went away a white muslin jacket and petticoat, and a coarse wool hat; she has been seen in Annapolis: has a pass, which reads thus, "Permit the bearer Polly to pass and repass, in order to provide herself a master," signed by "William Fawcett." Any person taking up said negro, on securing her in goal, so that I get her again, shall receive TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

ADAM YOUNG.

Montgomery county.

ALL persons having any just claims against the estate of THOMAS JENINGS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to administer on said deceased's estate, and all the debts due to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

A Stray,

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, a dark bay MARE COLT, four years old, about twelve hands high, and has a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WOLTHE FILPS.

FROM the many trespasses (almost daily committed) on Primrose Hill, and the subscriber's plantation over Severn, he is obliged to forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on either place, as he is determined to put the law in force against any one so offending.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 2, 1797.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, within two miles of Upper-Marlborough, a small black HORSE, about thirteen hands and a half high, seven years old, set back, shod before, no perceivable brand, has the appearance of being worked. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

ZADOCK DUVAL.

Will be landed tomorrow from on board the brig WILLIAM, from MALAGA, and to be sold cheap, wholesale, or by the box or package, at the store of

JOHN RANDALL.

Lemons in boxes.
Oranges, ditto.
Figs, ditto.
Blom, Sun, Muscat, and Lexia raisins in boxes and jars.
Green grapes in jars.
Soft shell'd almonds in frills and baskets.

Annapolis, 5th January, 1797.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living within two miles of Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county, on the fourth of November last, a likely bay GELDING, eight or nine years old, I suppose him to be fourteen hands high and upwards, trots, paces and gallops, shod before, no perceivable brand, has a blaze (or star) on his face, which I don't recollect, two white feet above his fetlocks; so the best of my recollection it is his left fore-foot and leg, and right hind foot and leg, that is marked with white, upon a close examination he may be discovered to be full of white hairs, more so at the foot of his tail. Any person delivering said horse to the subscriber, or giving information so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and for apprehending the thief, so that he be convicted of the felony, TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

ZADOCK DUVAL.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LII) YEAR.

MA

B A S L

HE bridge it is tained He liver hour, the head of th all the batteries, and the right of the Rhine given.

Whatever may be the critical position felt, I have the honor to be at any instant to comply with your request. This also will be proposed to accept the proposal.

The country of the Austrians, the same has been plundered, same Baron de Reiz, his prince, and is still the Rhine. All the fired into the rear play on both sides, try was sustained w night; never was those of the Aust fort, perished thro

The Austrians lo The dead exceed wounds—two y with a cannon ball At this instant v rict direct from bound to Paris.

Yesterday at 11 an attack on the h lle du Rhin. T morning with the troops attempted to intren hments thro merable rendered Geisler was killed It is expected a The French coa they keep up a They communicat

For three day with great vivac the file of the R The 28th Nov was separated by that the French communication. This circumstan states—they jud inhabitants took the frontiers. produced any ch than the Venet have seen their we are not less

One fate is no to the Holy S peace. Citizen Directory at H new negotiator self in this cha the cardinal Bu He attended was so short, preliminary ov views—since t Mean-time our requests for war cavalry, and of next month

H A We have an accasplie King, and w life, in the library.

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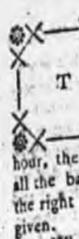
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 9, 1797.

B A S L E, November 30.



THE Austrians having damaged the bridge of Huninguen so as to render it impassable, great hopes were entertained by the prince of Furtemberg. He summoned general Abatucci to deliver up in the space of a quarter of an hour, the head of the bridge, all the intrenchments, all the batteries, and all the cannon, which were on the right of the Rhine—here is the answer which was given.

“Whatever may be the idea you have formed of the critical position in which you suppose I find myself, I have the honour to assure you that I am ready at any instant to convince you of your error.
“This also will inform you, that I am as little disposed to accept the shameful capitulation you have proposed.”

The country of Baden continues to be ill treated by the Austrians, the house of the baron de Reizenstein has been plundered and destroyed by them; this is the same baron de Reizenstein, who concluded a peace for his prince, and is still at Paris.

Dec. 1. Yesterday at five o'clock a second Austrian flag of truce, proposed the surrender of the fort of Huninguen, or at least its evacuation, on a promise that it should be restored at the opening of the campaign, in the same state in which it was surrendered. General Abatucci answered, “that to obtain the fort it was necessary to take it.”—When the flag had returned with this answer, the artillery of both armies commenced a most terrible fire, which is still heard.

At half past 9 in the evening they assaulted the first fort, which is separated from the other by an arm of the Rhine.—All the French garrison immediately retired into the rear fort. The artillery then ceased to play on both sides, and in its place a fire of musquetry was sustained which continued an hour after midnight; never was there a more murderous conflict; those of the Austrians who were not driven from the fort, perished there.

The Austrians lost ten times more than the French. The dead exceed two thousand. Abatucci received two wounds—two with a sabre, a bullet, and a stroke with a cannon ball in his shoulder.

At this instant the cannon are again heard. A courier direct from Vienna passed this, yesterday; he is bound to Paris.

Yesterday at 11 o'clock at night, the Austrians made an attack on the head of the bridge at Huninguen and Ile du Rhin. The action lasted till 3 o'clock in the morning with the greatest obstinacy. The Imperial troops attempted with the greatest bravery to storm the intrenchments three several times, but obstacles innumerable rendered all their efforts ineffectual. Colonel Geisler was killed at the commencement of the action. It is expected a new attack will be made this night. The French continue to hold the Ile, from which they keep up a brisk fire on the Austrian batteries. They communicate by a flying bridge with Huninguen.

For three days past the Austrians have cannonaded with great vivacity from their batteries on the left of the Ile of the Rhine, and the French bridge of boats. The 28th November, at 4 o'clock, P. M. the bridge was separated by a well directed shot, in such manner, that the French who occupied the Ile found their communication with the fortresses of Huninguen cut off. This circumstance excited the attention of our magistrates—they judged proper to beat the alarm; all the inhabitants took arms, and the troops sent to occupy the frontiers. These dispositions have not, however, produced any change to this moment; and more happy than the Venetians, Genoese, or other neutrals who have seen their territory successively invaded or ravaged, we are not less exposed to a continual inquietude.

R O M E, November 19.

Our fate is not yet decided; and, so far as respects to the Holy See, war appears more probable than peace. Citizen Cacault having been appointed by the Directory at Paris, minister plenipotentiary to open new negotiations of peace; he wished to present himself in this character to the pope, who sent him to the cardinal Buse, secretary of State.

He attended for this purpose, but the conference was so short, that we are led to suppose that the preliminary overtures were not conformable to his views; since then all attempts have been suspended. Mean time our court continues with activity in preparations for war. A body of 6,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and 1,000 artillery, will be ready by the first of next month.

H A M B U R G, December 6.

We learn from Stockholm, that colonel Aminoff, an accomplice of Aarwfeldt, the assassin of the late king, and who was condemned to imprisonment for life, in the fort of Carlstedt, had been granted his liberty.

S T R A S B U R G, December 2.

General Delaix has repulsed the enemy from the village of Kehl, and has already begun to intrench himself there.

L E Y D E N, December 4.

Private advices from Mannheim of the 6th instant announce, that according to a report received there that day, the third parallel had been opened by the Austrians before Kehl, and that general Desaix had been repulsed in a fortie which he had made at the head of six thousand men.

December 11.

Letters and papers from Paris of the 5th of December, announce (but without date and not officially) the taking of Mantua.

The plan of general Buonaparte to attack the corps of general Davidovich and force him to retire into Tyrol, has not failed of being put in execution, as we learn by a letter from Burzen, of November 26, which we may consider as official, and of which the following is an extract:

“After the victory which general Davidovich obtained on the 17th of this month, near Rivoli, over the French forces under general Vaubois, the enemy was repulsed even to the gates of Peschiera; and over the Minico; and on the 19th, the corps of Davidovich had effectually passed this river. But on this same day news was received that general d’Alvinzy had been defeated. Davidovich was then under the necessity of falling back as far as Campera. From this place a courier was sent to general d’Alvinzy; but was intercepted by the enemy, who, of course, knew the whole state and situation of our forces. In consequence of this general Buonaparte on the 21st, came upon general Davidovich with superior forces and obliged him to retreat again; especially as a column of 4000 French were already masters of the heights of Peri; the retreat would have been effected without much loss, had not a battalion of Erblich of 600 men who had lost the way been made prisoners. The whole loss amounts to 810 men. The Pont de Pontons near Dolce has been of necessity abandoned, and burnt by the enemy.”

P A R I S, December 9.

One of the most important discussions which has of late engaged the legislative body, is undoubtedly that relating to the law of the third of Brumaire, by which the relations of emigrants are excluded from all public functions whatsoever. There are two opinions directly opposite; one for the strict and unqualified adherence to that law, as indispensably necessary to the preservation of a republican form—the other for its entire abrogation, as being contrary to the constitution and to the rights of citizens; the council of five hundred has adopted a medium between the two opinions.

General Buonaparte to Citizeness Muiron.

“Muiron died at my side immediately, at the battle of Arcole. You have lost a husband who was dear; I have lost a friend to whom I had long been attached: But the country has lost more than we, by losing an officer, equally distinguished by his talents, as by his singular courage. If I can render any service to you, or your children, I request you to repose entire confidence in me.

“BUONAPARTE.”

Letter from general Buonaparte to general Clark.

Verona, Nov. 19.

“Your nephew Elliott was slain in the field of battle at Arcole. This young man had become well acquainted with arms; he often snatched at the head of the columns; he would have been hereafter a valuable officer. He died with glory, facing the enemy, and did not suffer one instant. Who would not envy such a death? Who is there that contemplating the changes of life, would not claim the privilege of quitting this worthless world in such a manner? Who among us has not a hundred times lamented that he had not thus got out of the reach of calumny, of envy, and of all the hateful passions which seem almost exclusively to direct the conduct of mankind?”

Letter from general Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Verona, 4th Frimaire, (24th Nov.)

I have informed you, citizens directors, by my last letter, that general Vaubois had been obliged to abandon the post of Rivoli, and that the enemy had already arrived at Castellone.

I improved the rout of the enemy at Arcole, by causing the division of general Massena immediately to retrace the Adige, who effected a junction at Villa Franca with general Vaubois, and united, they marched to Castellone, the 1st Frimaire, (Nov. 21) whilst the division of general Angereau ascended the heights of St. Anne, to cross the valley of Adige to Dolce, and by this means to cut off the retreat of the enemy. General Joubert, commanding the advanced guard of

the divisions of general Massena, and general Vaubois united, attacked the enemy upon the heights of Campera; after a slight action, we overtook and surrounded a corps of the enemy's rear guard, and made 1200 prisoners, among which is the colonel of the regiment of d'Erbach. A body of 3 or 400 men attempting to save themselves were drowned in the Adige. We did not content ourselves with retaking Rivoli and Corona—we pursued the enemy to Prezano. Angereau in the mean time had engaged a body of the enemy in the heights of St. Anne, and dispersed it—he made 300 prisoners, was arrived at Dolce, burnt two equipages of pontoons on Laquetta, and took some baggage.

General Wurmer made a fall from Mantua yesterday at 7 o'clock, A. M.—General Kilmaine made him return as usual, with greater speed than he came out, with the loss of 200 prisoners, an howitzer and two pieces of cannon. Wurmer commanded this fall in person. “This is the third time (gen. Kilmaine writes me) that Wurmer has attempted a fortie, and always with as little success?” Wurmer is successful only in the journals, which the enemies of the republic fabricate at Paris.

BUONAPARTE.

B A S S E T E R R E, (St. Kitt's) December 27.

A schooner arrived here this day from Martinique, by which we learn that five fall of the line sailed from Fort Royal on Saturday last to attack Trinidad.

Jan. 3. On Thursday last his majesty's ship Vengeance brought in a large ship under American colours, from the Ile of France with a valuable cargo. She was taken off Guadaloupe.

Same day his majesty's ship Lapwing brought in a French privateer schooner mounting 4 carriage guns, and had on board 63 men. She was taken near Montserrat.

January 27.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated Jan. 25.

“The Comet fire ship is come exprels from admiral Jervis, who was obliged to quit the Mediterranean, the Spanish fleet being too numerous for him, and in coming out, off Algiers, experienced a severe gale of wind; three of his line of battle ships got on shore, one of them the Courageux was lost, and the greater part of her crew got to Gibraltar. He expected to have found admiral Mann, but he had proceeded as convoy to a rich fleet for England a few days before. Admiral Jervis is gone to Lisbon, and dispatched the Comet to advise admiral Harvey, that 7 Spanish line of battle ships had proceeded to the westward.”

Jan 31. We are informed that about 160 privateers from 2 to 6 guns, sail out of Guadaloupe, and daily carry in valuable English and American vessels; the masters and crews of the latter are imprisoned, as well as those of the former.

It is said that in the space of one month English goods to the amount of 150,000l. sterling have been sold at Guadaloupe.

A court of vice-admiralty was this day held before the worshipful Robert Thompkin, judge of the said court, for the trial of the ship Grand Turk, captured by his majesty's ship Vengeance, captain Russel. The trial was not over when this paper went to press.

S T. J O H N ' S, (Antigua) January 24.

We trust our admiral will see the necessity of affording protection to American vessels coming to and returning from our islands, by sending our cruisers for that purpose. The great distress we are in for want of provisions and grain calls for such a measure, and when it is considered that our enemies in Guadaloupe can now be supplied only by captures of Americans, it becomes incumbent on our naval officers to exert themselves to prevent it: they will be answering the end for which they were sent out, and render themselves the objects of our warmest gratitude.

N E W - Y O R K, March 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Pierre's, Martinique, to his friend in this city dated February 1.

“A powerful force is daily expected here; at Fort Royal all manner of warlike stores and provisions are already embarked on board transports and ships of war, and the troops in all the islands are under orders to hold themselves ready on the shortest notice. Last week arrived at Barbadoes, four transports, with one thousand of Dillon's brigade; one sloop of war, and a 44 armed en flute, but where they are all going we know not.”

N. B. A Spanish prize ship brought into Barbadoes—a cargo of dollars.”

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 25.

From the LEYDEN GAZETTE, of the 16th December.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, December 6.

The day before yesterday arrived here a courier from the count Taunzien, minister of the king at Pe-

terburg: he has brought the important news of the death of the empress of Russia.

The princess appearing in perfect health, after rising very early in the morning of the 17th November, had entered her cabinet; she was there surprised with an apoplectic attack; every remedy was applied but without effect; she expired towards evening. The grand duke her son, was not at the moment in Petersburg; at his arrival there, he was received with great demonstrations of attachment on the part of the people, and was proclaimed emperor immediately after the death of his mother. The letter goes on to state, after mentioning that Catharine II. was born May 2, 1729, and consequently that she was in the 67th year of her age, that her only son and successor Paul Petrovitch was born October 1, 1754, and has at present two sons and three daughters by a second marriage with Maria Federowna, princess of Wurtemberg Stuttgart, and that the new emperor had confirmed in his post, at the head of the department for foreign affairs, the vice-chancellor, count Ostermann.

A letter from Buonaparte, dated at Verona, November 24, states, that on the 23d a fortie was made by the garrison of Mantua, at 7 o'clock in the morning. General Kilmaine obliged the Austrians to retire with the loss of 200 men, a howitz, and two pieces of cannon. General Wurmsler commanded in person. This is the third fortie that has been made.

February 28.

From Verona, November 14.

A part of the Lombard legion, under citizen Vaudom, levied for the French service, has arrived here from Milan, they have caps on which are written the words "Regeneration, Liberty, Conquer or Die." They are mostly young men who have yet to accustom themselves to the fatigues of military life.

From the Leyden Gazette of December 9.

Extract from Paris news-papers of December 1.

The Directory have by a decree, charged the minister of Police, to communicate to the citizen Reybaz, ci devant minister plenipotentiary from the republic of Geneva, an order to quit Paris in 24 hours and in case of refusal to employ force. We are assured the decree offers no reasons.—Some time since the minister of foreign relations, signified to the envoy from the duke of Modena, that the armistice with the duke was broken, and that his presence here was no longer necessary.

From the Leyden Gazette of December 6.

The labour of the Batavian National Assembly, upon the plan of the constitution which was adopted as a guide in their deliberations, was not entered upon till they had previously resolved upon absolute unity as the basis; which did not make a part of the plan. After many preliminary debates and incidental questions, it has been resolved, in the sitting of the 2d of this month by a majority of 73 against 33, as follows:—
"The proposition of citizen Hartog, made to this assembly yesterday being debated on, Resolved, that the plan for a constitution which shall be presented to the Batavian people, shall have for its basis, the unity and indivisibility of the whole Batavian people, in order that the said nation both with respect to its foreign relations and its interior, may be put under one and the same supreme government; and moreover there shall be appointed on Monday next, a committee of 7 members of this assembly to agree on a plan of making satisfactory arrangements concerning the old debts, which shall be founded on common and reciprocal interests."

From the (N. York) MINERVA, of February 24.

The following important arret, received by captain Gibaut, from Guadaloupe, is just handed us in the original French, and we translate it for the Minerva, without delay.

EQUALITY. LIBERTY.

ARRET.

The special agents of the Executive Directory in the West-Indies:—

Considering that the ports of the islands, at the windward and leeward, as well as those of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, delivered up to the English, occupied and defended by the emigrants, are in a state of permanent siege, and ought not to enjoy the same advantages as the ports of the different English colonies, possessed by that power before the war, and by other title:—

Considering it to be contrary to every principle to treat a horde of rebels, without country, without government or a flag, with the same regard which civilized nations observe among themselves during war:—

Considering that by authentic acts in our possession, it is proved that divers places of the colonies delivered to the English by the French and Dutch rebels, belong not to the British government, more than La Vendee, in which the English ministry had also their mercenary troops, regiments in their pay, wearing the same uniform as the troops of the king of England:—

Considering that by virtue of the second article of the treaty of alliance concluded at Paris, February 6th, 1778, between the United States and France, the former power engages to defend the possessions in America in case of war, and the government and commerce of the United States have strangely abused the forbearance of the French republic, in turning to her detriment the favours which had been accorded to them, of entering and trading in all the ports of the French colonies:—

By permitting for a longer time neutral vessels to carry provisions of war and of subsistence, to men evidently in a state of rebellion, we should be the means of prolonging civil war, the calamities and the crimes which proceed therefrom—order as follow:—

Article 1. The ships of the republic and French privateers are authorized to take and conduct into the

ports of the republic, neutral vessels destined for the windward and leeward islands of America, delivered up to the English, occupied and defended by the emigrants.

These ports are, Martinique, St. Lucia, Tobago, Demerara, Berbice, Essequibo; and at the leeward, Port-au-Prince, St. Mark's, l'Archayes and Jeremie.

Art. 2. Every armed vessel, having a commission from either of those ports, shall be reputed a pirate, and the crews adjudged and punished as such.

Art. 3. The vessel and cargoes, described in the first and second articles, are declared good prize, and shall be sold for the benefit of the captors.

Art. 4. Every vessel taken which shall be cleared out to the West-Indies generally, is comprehended in the first and second article.

Art. 5. The order of last Nivose 4th, in pursuance of the decree of the Executive Directory of the 14th Messidor, 4th year, shall be executed till further orders, in every particular not contravening this ordinance.

This order shall be printed, transcribed into the register of the criminal tribunal and of commerce, sent to all the ports of the French colonies, read, published, and posted up whenever it may be necessary.

It shall be notified officially to the neutral governments of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. Bartholomew's.

Enjoining on the criminal tribunal and of commerce in Guadaloupe, their delegates in the different French colonies and elsewhere, on the admiral commandant on the West-India station, and on the chief of the administration, strictly to execute this arret, each in his respective department.

Done at Basseterre, Guadaloupe, the 13th Pluviose, 5th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) VICTOR HUGHES, and

LEBAS.

March 3.

Yesterday arrived in this city from his residence in Virginia, Thomas Jefferson, vice-president elect of the United States. The company of artillery under the immediate orders of capt. Shaw, welcomed that tried patriot with a discharge of 16 rounds from two 12 pounders; a flag was displayed from the park of artillery bearing the device, "Jefferson, the friend of the people."

The senate of the United States have received a notification from the president, convening them to meet on Saturday next.

Annapolis, March 9.

By a document, laid before congress on the 2d inst. it appears that returns from the officers required by law to state the number of seamen registered, and impressed by the belligerent powers, have been comparatively few, and imperfect; the following is an abstract of the numbers impressed so far as yet known officially:

16 who are called citizens of the United States:
8 citizens of Massachusetts.
6 ditto Rhode Island.
2 ditto New-York.
4 ditto Pennsylvania.
2 ditto Delaware.
3 ditto Maryland.
1 ditto Virginia.

Citizens 42

12 British subjects.
26 foreigners of other countries than Great-Britain.
27 whose country is unknown.

In all 107 exclusive of 34 Irish passengers.

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY.

Morgan Brown, of Tennessee, collector and inspector, for that district.

John M'Nairy, of do. district judge.

Thomas Gray, of do. attorney of that district.

Robert Hays, of do. marshal of do.

Richard Rogers, of New-York, naval officer of that port.

Matthias F. Sawyer, of North-Carolina, inspector and surveyor, of Pasquotank river bridge.

Isaac Cox Barnet, of New-Jersey, consul for the United States at the port of Brett, in France.

Elias Bachman, consul for the United States at Gottenburg, in Sweden.

Francis Childs, of New-York, consul at Genoa.

Conrad Frederick Wagner, consul at Trieste.

William Vans Murray, to be minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Batavia.

A London Barber resigned his business when the hair powder tax first made its appearance. He examined his books, and formed an estimate of the labours of his life. The following is his calculation:—

"1. I have shaved in thirty years, about 1000 acres of chin.

"2. I have covered the naked craniums of 8000 people.

"3. I have, like a Sampsonian hero, slain my tens of thousands, with my comb, my nails and precipitate.

"That block, which stands, on yon neglected corner, I venerate, and adore, because of the intellectual similitude it bears to some of my intelligent customers. It is my household god.—Like the gilded mace in the house of lords, my business was at a stand in its absence. When I die it belongs to parliament: It is a legacy to them in my will.—The mace is nearly worn out: This, I am persuaded, is an excellent substitute!

"My razors I give to William Pitt, to cut the throats of Frenchmen. He knows their worth.—O!—have they moved over the minister's chin. Burke—aye Edmund Burke—and the condescension of exterminators, may make considerable head-way, against the long bearded army of France, with these favourite tools. My, God! what a troop of cavalry!—how formidable!—How irresistible!—Brandishing 500 chosen razors, and moving on, conquering, and to conquer.

"My combs, my fine teeth combs, I bequeath to the people of England.—In poverty, and in rags, Hard driven nation! wretched people! use what I give you, lest you be devoured alive."

Army of the Rhine and Moselle.

The general in chief of the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Schilkin, 13

Frimaire, December 3.

Citizens Directors,

In the night of the 10th and 11th of this month (29th Nov. to 1st Dec.) the enemy attempted to carry by assault the tete du pont of Hunningen. About 11 o'clock at night, three columns advanced upon the front and the salient of the half moon precipitated themselves upon it, forced the gates, and escalated the work which our troops were obliged to abandon; and retreated to a horn work which the enemy forthwith attempted. The general Abatucci, who defended the work which our troops were obliged to abandon; and perceiving that the fire which he made from the horn work upon the half moon was not sufficient to drive the enemy thence, who attempted on the contrary, to establish himself there, that brave general determined upon a fortie in order to expel them thence; which was executed with a courage above all eulogy.—Our brave soldiers charged the enemy with an intrepidity of which there are few examples, and at length succeeded in dislodging them from all the works, which they left covered with the dead.—The pursuit would have been still more murderous, had it not been for the wound received by general Abatucci; it is severe, but hopes are entertained that it will not be dangerous. The chief of brigade Vigne has likewise been wounded in this bloody affair. We have made 100 prisoners of the enemy; but their loss in killed and wounded amount to 1800 or 2000 men. His right column has violated the Swiss territory; our ambassador has made his remonstrances on this subject. The general Ferino, who gives the account of these events, passes the highest eulogiums on the bravery of the troops. The 3d of light infantry, the 80th and 56th demi brigade of the line, were charged with the defence of the tete du pont, of Hunningen, and relieved one another alternately. These 3 corps have in a particular manner distinguished themselves during the whole course of the campaign. The chief of brigade Caffagne, the chief of brigade Morel, the captain Foir, of the light artillery, and his company, (who, not being able to fire their pieces, discharged their howitzers and rolled them into the ditches filled with enemies) the chief of battalion du Genie, Polrevin, the adjutant Sorbier and aid-de-camp Abatucci, are particularly distinguished. Many other officers have also given great proofs of bravery: I shall let you know of them, when the particulars are communicated to me.

Health and Respect,

(Signed)

MOREAU.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. II.

To the INSPECTOR.

"I was much pleased, Mr. Inspector, at the appearance of the first number of your paper, and entertain a lively hope that it will contribute to the end which you propose. As one of the public to whom you address yourself, I must confess, that the offer to receive communications through the medium of the printer, is the principal thing that gives your performance excellence in my eyes, as I hope, through that channel, to become an acquaintance and assistant. An anxious wish to be personally known to you must plead my excuse for addressing you at an early period of your publication. I have no expectation, Sir, that this voluntary offer of services on my part, unattended with any other advantages, will be a sufficient inducement to receive me in the character in which alone I can consent to be recognized, but am confident that the substantial reasons, which I shall advance, will recommend me to your acquaintance and a confidential participation of your undertakings.

"Upon reading your first number I cast my eyes round the whole circle of my fashionable acquaintance, but in vain, to discover the inquisitive eye of the Inspector; for although nature has not distinguished you by any particular merits, nor you rendered yourself conspicuous by any whimsical singularity, I am sure a man of your speculative disposition could not long elude my penetration, did we often meet in the same company. I therefore conclude, Sir, that you are of that class of citizens which we men of fashion term the *second set*. Now, Sir, if this conjecture be just, the scope of your observation must be very circumscribed, your situation precluding you from contemplating the sublime virtues and splendid talents of those, whom smiling fortune has elevated so much above you, nor can you with any degree of accuracy expose their vices, or ridicule their follies. My situation in life puts every thing of this kind fully in my power; of which you, no doubt, will form a proper estimate.

"The second reason I shall urge is, that I am a gentleman of easy fortune, not that I possess an ample independence, but have money enough at present to keep me above any of those laborious occupations and professions which cloud the understanding, check the flights of imagination, and benumb those finer feelings of the soul, which are so absolutely necessary to com-

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plete the character of the accomplished gentleman. With my figure and advantages I can, when I am weary of a single life, or the reduced state of my finances makes it necessary, marry a lady of fortune, who will, no doubt, be happy to barter her money for so finished a gentleman. This, Mr. Inspector, you may imagine is the effusion of vanity, but on the honour of a gentleman it is literally true. But if it want any confirmation, the daily attentions I receive from the most distinguished personages, and above all, the caresses of the fair sex, must convince the sceptical of the most determined unbeliever, that my qualifications are by no means over-rated. Besides, Sir, I am a member of a club of young gentlemen of rank and fashion, who, above the drudgery of business, or indeed of thought, enjoy such pleasures as reason and reflection can never give, but flow from ample fortunes, generous souls, and fervid imaginations. I could give you an entertaining history of this institution were it necessary; it is sufficient to say, that its object is its object, and we have wisely enacted that no member shall introduce any subject which may lead to political discussions, or interrupt our mirth by uninteresting argument. We confine ourselves wholly to events of the day, and anecdotes which we have heard or read. I was so delighted at our last meeting at a story told by Jack Supple that I cannot forbear repeating it, though not apposite to my present design. "When I was in England, says Jack, excuse me, my dear fellows, for speaking of myself, but when I was in England, says he, after having spent a winter most charmingly in London, having at that time a good run of cash, as well as my memory serves it was about the last of March, lord Staplefoot sent me a card to sup; I found, as you may suppose, a brilliant circle at my lord's. Among others there was the duke of Everplay, lord Lovebottle, Sir Harry Wagjoke and Billy Gamble; after the covers were removed and the bottle began to circulate freely, "Jack," says his lordship, "the fiddle of your heart,"—the marchioness of Pelport," says I, "my lord,"—Jack, says his lordship, your mentioning a French lady reminds me of my mistress who went to Paris last week. Suppose you and I cross the channel to-morrow—you may visit your toast; and I my mistress—and we'll be back to the York races. Done, damme, says I—agreed, says he—we'll be off at sunrise. Sir Harry seeing we were in earnest, notwithstanding an engagement at his country seat two days after, said nothing, but slyly tipped the wink to lord Lovebottle—he plied us closely—made the bottle fly—Damme, says he, as you go to-morrow we'll teach you to drink burgundy when you get to France. Lord Staplefoot, though a hearty fellow, could not stand it—at four in the morning he fell from his chair—I was not sober—we were both put to bed, and did not rise till six next evening. He forgot his mistress, and I my toast.

"This, Mr. Inspector, is one of the numerous anecdotes with which our club is constantly entertained, and which my situation will enable me to communicate to you for the amusement of the public. Add to this, that I am intimate, as I before observed, with all the ladies and gentlemen of fashion, and nothing concerns them but what I am acquainted with. I know, of my own knowledge, all the scandal of the town from the year eighty-five down to the present time, and if you wish to know secret histories before that period, I am particularly intimate with Mrs. Teltale, who is perfectly acquainted with all private affairs during the administration of governor Eden.

"Having thus exhibited my claims to your confidence I must now come to the point and tell you my object, which is simply this, to obtain employment, not unbecoming a gentleman, for the many vacant hours which hang heavy on my hands. For, although I am engaged every evening in parties, yet I have a large portion of time which I would willingly devote to your service. From nine to twelve I have nothing to do; and during this time I could be collecting useful materials for your paper, and from the many advantages I possess, think you will find my labours not unprofitable. But a preliminary article in our agreement must be, information who you are. For I cannot think of your palming my useful knowledge upon the world without making proper acknowledgments; and shall further expect that my advice will be taken on all matters of importance which relate to your publication.

LEWIS LOVEFAIR

This speedy publication of Mr. Lovelair's favour, will convince him that the Inspector has formed a proper estimate of these "splendid talents," on which, he himself, seems to have set no trifling value. But notwithstanding I feel myself much flattered by the early attention of so conspicuous a character, and am highly sensible of the advantages which might be derived from an assistant in so eligible a situation, yet there are insurmountable objections to a closer intimacy than at present subsists. Indeed the very ardour with which Mr. L. solicits my acquaintance, is one thing reason why I should deny it, for on inspecting the characters of men I have almost always found, that those who enter on any undertaking with the most precipitancy, are generally the first to become cool and negligent. Besides, the exquisite relish which Mr. L. discovers for the *disting tales* of his *société d'esprit* disqualifies him for the office of a sober Inspector.

Mr. L. must have entirely mistaken the object of my publication to suppose that I should consider as a powerful recommendation his extensive knowledge of what passes in the world of scandal; and a little imprudently hints that my knowledge in this particular must be much circumscribed, because I move in an interior sphere!

But had I designed my paper as the vehicle of scandal, my friend Mr. L. certainly intended to smother me at once, by not only loading me with that of the

present, but by heaping upon me the inexhaustible stores of Mrs. Teltale's budget. But Mr. L. ought surely to have recollected that in no instance is it more true that "sufficient to the day are the evils thereof."

Having thus rectified Mr. L's mistake, I must assure him that I shall pay proper attention to his communications as a *correspondent*, and give him my honour that I will never attempt to filch a single leaf of laurel from his brow, which his "splendid talents" may acquire, by endeavouring to palm it upon the public as my own.

G.

Valuable property for sale for Cash, or exchanged for property in the Federal City.

On the second Thursday of May next will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, if not sold at PRIVATE SALE before that day,

ALL that valuable PROPERTY, situated on BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, in the city of Annapolis, containing one acre and an half, the whole is laid out in three separate lots, one in the tenure of WILLIAM COOKE, Esq; a large brick building, handsomely situated, with every convenience and improvement, suitable for any gentleman; the adjoining brick building, now in the possession of Mr. FOWLER, with conveniences and improvements; five framed houses, with gardens, now in the possession of different tenants; the whole rents for two hundred and ten pounds per annum. This property is under lease for ninety-nine years, and the unexpired term has yet to run fifty-one years. This property will be sold, to accommodate the purchaser, either in separate lots, or the whole. Also a tract of LAND, containing four hundred acres, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. EPHRAIM DUVAL, lying in Anne-Arundel county, extending from the river Severn to the river Magoth, within five miles of the city of Annapolis, and twenty-five from Baltimore-town; on this land is an excellent dwelling-house, kitchen, and other out-houses, a large orchard of choice fruit; this land lies in a healthy situation, and very convenient to oysters, crabs, and a great variety of fish and wild fowl in their respective seasons. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as any one inclined to purchase would doubtless wish to view the same. The title to this land is indisputable, and on the purchase money being paid a conveyance in fee-simple will be immediately given. The terms of sale will be known by applying to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

The subscriber has several thousand acres of land, in the state of Virginia, lying on the waters of the Great Kenhawa, near that valuable tract of the late President, which he will exchange for property in the Federal City.

W. W.

March 8, 1797.

Beard's Habitation, January 1, 1797.

THE PARTNERSHIP of MATTHEW and JOHN BEARD was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of December last, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to John Beard, who is authorized to receive all monies due, either on bond, note, or open account, and give proper discharges for the same. Should this notice not be attended to, compulsory steps must be taken, as they may be enabled to satisfy the claims against them.

M. BEARD, JOHN BEARD.

In CHANCERY, March 4, 1797.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of THOMAS GASSAWAY, of Allegany county, praying the benefit of the act for relief of surdy insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Thomas Gassaway is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Gassaway, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Gassaway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, during the present month, in the Maryland Gazette, give notice to his creditors to appear at the chancery-office, at one o'clock, on the 20th day of April next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Gassaway then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, for Cash or Credit, LEASED or RENTED,

THE PLANTATION lately occupied by Mrs. DOVE, commonly known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY. For terms apply to RICHARD SPRIGG. West river, February 6, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from Queen-Anne, on Patuxent river, on the 22d of February last, a negro man named JAMES, twenty four years of age, about five feet four or five inches high; he was seen in the city of Annapolis a few days after he made his escape; and it is probable he will go on to Baltimore town; his clothing were a short white cotton jacket, thickset breeches, yarn stockings, and coarse shoes; it is supposed he has a variety of cloathing, as he is well known in Annapolis, where he has connections who have no doubt furnished him; he is a pleasant fellow, and capable of making a very good servant. Whoever will secure the said negro in any goal, (if not convenient to bring him home) and give me notice thereof, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

March 7, 1797.

For SALE,

To the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 20th day of April next, on the premises.

THE subscriber having laid out 331 acres of land into twenty lots, at and adjoining the place called and known by the name of the POPLAR SPRINGS, in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Frederick-town running through the said land, ten lots are laid on each side thereof, containing from 10 to 25 acres each. As upwards of two thirds of this land is well wooded, each lot will have a proportion; there are several fine springs and streams running through it, and its central situation between the city of Baltimore and Frederick-town makes it an eligible place for improvement, and is at this time a very public place; some fine meadow may be made on several of these lots, and convenient places for erecting distilleries. The healthy situation of this place, and many local advantages it possesses, renders it unnecessary to give a more particular description at this time. Plots of the whole may be seen at the Poplar Springs. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known (which will be advantageous) and attendance given, by

SAMUEL GODMAN.

March 1, 1797.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on the second Tuesday of March next, THE HOUSE and LOT, formerly the store house of J. DICK and STEWART, late the property of J. Dick, deceased. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES McCULLOCH, } J. Dick.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th day of October last, a negro woman named POLLY, but passes by the name of POLLY BUTLER, about twenty-two years old, well grown, and has a pleasant countenance; had on when she went away a white muslin jacket and petticoat, and a coarse wool hat; she has been seen in Annapolis has a pass, which reads thus, "Permit the bearer Polly to pass and repairs, in order to provide herself a matter," signed by "William Tawneyhill." Any person taking up said negro, on securing her in goal, so that I get her again, shall receive TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

ADAM YOUNG.

Montgomery county.

Will be landed to-morrow from on board the brig WILLIAM, from MALAGA, and to be sold cheap, wholesale, or by the box or package, at the store of

JOHN RANDALL.

- Lemons in boxes.
 - Oranges, ditto.
 - Figs, ditto.
 - Bloom, Sun, Muscatel, and Lexia raisins in boxes and jars.
 - Green grapes in jars.
 - Soft shell'd almonds in frails and baskets.
- Annapolis, 5th January, 1797.

FROM the many trespasses (almost daily committed) on Primrose Hill, and the subscriber's plantation over Severn, he is obliged to forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on either place, as he is determined to put the law in force against any one so offending.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 2, 1797.

WANTED,

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

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, a black and white BULL, about three years old, and a black HEIFER, of the same age, neither of them marked. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BARBARA MAGRUDER.

January 7, 1797.

THE subscriber will sell a number of young NEGROES, for CASH, or upon a SHORT CREDIT, on giving bond with good security.

C. STUART.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of March next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called CHELSEA, lying in Prince-George's county, the property of Mr. HUMPHREY BELT; this tract contains by estimation eight hundred acres, but will probably on a survey be found to contain more. A plot of the land will be prepared, and it will, if necessary, be divided into two or more tenements. This land is situated in the forest of Prince-George's county, near the Brick Church; it is distant about seven miles from Queen-Anne, five from Upper-Marlborough, and eleven from the city of Washington; it lies nearly in a square, is extremely level, and the soil is of the first quality, well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, Indian corn, and small grain; there is a considerable quantity of meadow ground, and a sufficiency of timber; the improvements are valuable, consisting of a comfortable dwelling-house, with out houses, and several tobacco houses, and other buildings, suitable for a plantation, and there are on one extremity of the land a smaller dwelling, with out houses. A more particular description is not deemed necessary, as those who are inclined to purchase this valuable estate, or any part of it, will have an opportunity of viewing it before the sale. The terms of sale are as follow: the purchaser or purchasers of the whole or of any parcel must give bond, with approved security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for paying one half the purchase money, with interest, within nine months, and the residue within fifteen months from the time of sale; and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the right, title, interest, and estate of the said Humphrey Belt, and of the mortgagees, will be conveyed as directed by the decree.

WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.
February 22, 1797.

In pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of this State, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the fourth Monday in March next, at the house of JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, in Chaptico,

THE several following tracts or parcels of LAND, late the property of TOWNSEND EDEN, deceased, and lying in Saint-Mary's county, viz. PARTNERSHIP, three separate parts of BASHFORD MANOR, part thereof on the river Wicomico, the residue commands a view of Patowmack river, and not more than one mile from navigation, in the whole containing upwards of 1000 acres; COLE'S ADVENTURE, part of NEALE'S LOT RESURVEYED, and WOLF HOLES, on this tract is an elegant brick dwelling-house; these lands are homesteadly and well improved, most of them of excellent quality, and will rent, or may be cultivated, to great profit and advantage. They will be sold on the following terms: The purchaser to give bond, with security, to pay one half the purchase money, and interest, within one year from the time of sale, and the residue of the principal, and interest thereon, within two years from the time of sale, to be ratified and approved by the chancellor; and conveyances, in fee-simple, for the said property, for all the estate, right, title and interest, in said lands, which was in Townsend Eden, and now in James Eden, an infant, which hath descended to him from Townsend Eden his father, will be made to the respective purchasers, on payment of the purchase money, and not before. A more particular description of the several lands, with their respective advantages and incumbrances, will be detailed at the time and place of sale. They will admit of division into small compact farms, and will be divided and laid off to suit purchasers. The subscriber will shew the said lands, at any time, to any person disposed to become a purchaser.

RICHARD BOND, Trustee
for sale of said lands.

February 14, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.
OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty seven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is situate between two and three miles from this city. There are several very beautiful situations and prospects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are an overseer's house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Wednesday the 18th January, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Beard's Point warehouse, on South river, a negro woman named MOLL, five feet six or eight inches high, about thirty-three years of age, of a yellowish complexion; she carried with her a dark calico gown, a light calico jacket, a green cotton ditto, a red quilted petticoat, a white corded dimity ditto, a spotted cloth ditto, with sundry other cloaths unknown; she has attended the Annapolis market for two years past, and also the Methodist meetings, and at the quarterly meetings near White Hall; she may be harboured with her son, who major Snowden lately bought of Mrs. Margaret Smith, on White Hall. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any goal, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said negro woman at their peril.

To be SOLD, on or before the 10th of April next, about two miles from the city of Annapolis,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 686 acres, with a commodious brick dwelling-house two stories high, four rooms on a floor, a new brick kitchen adjoining, all in good repair; also a new stable, with other convenient out houses and an excellent garden, containing a choice collection of fruit trees, &c. &c. Great part of the said land is well timbered and lies convenient to the town. There are two tenements, one of them situated on a hill about one mile from the city, commanding a beautiful prospect, and would answer to be sold separate from the other dwelling, with any number of acres that may best suit the purchaser. Any one inclinable to treat for the said plantation may be made acquainted with the terms of sale, by applying to Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, Baltimore, or to JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 3, 1797.
N. B. If desired immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber having a number of small tracts, lying in different counties in this state, will sell the following; the following description and notice is given, in order that the persons to whom they adjoin may be accommodated with the preference, viz.

A TRACT called Five pond Ridge, containing 67½ acres, lying on a branch which empties into Wicomico river.—A tract called Macom's Ridge, containing 77½ acres, lying on Dividing Creek.—A tract called Retirement, containing 167 acres, lying on Jumping Branch and on the road leading from Snow Hill to Salisbury.—A tract called Hardship, containing 78 acres, lying and adjoining the Delaware state line, at the five mile stone, and near the meeting-house. The above all lay in Worcester county.

The following tracts in Caroline county, viz.

A tract called Fowler's Plain Dealing Secured, containing 50½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river.—A tract called Barren Hill Secured, containing 36½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river, and contiguous to the last mentioned.—A tract called Recovery Secured, containing 113½ acres, adjoining a tract called Boon's Park.

In Dorchester county, viz.

A tract called Godman's Advantage, containing 41½ acres, adjoining a tract called the Savann.—A tract called Beard's Addition, containing 24 acres, adjoining and binding on Jack's Creek.

In Talbot county, viz.

A tract called the Neglect, containing 17½ acres, lying on the road from Easton to Centreville and on Noble's Northern Branch.

In Harford county, viz.

A tract called Bond's Neglect, containing 19 acres, adjoining Gibbon's Ridge and Gillingham.—A tract called Taylor's Mistake, containing 17 acres, adjoining Pool's Refuge and Norris's Venture.—A tract called Silver Hills Secured, containing 56 acres, adjoining a tract called Profit.—A tract called Oblong, containing 12 acres, adjoining a tract called Frenchman's Repole.—A tract called Leonard's Disappointment, containing 10 acres, lying and bounding on Bow Creek.—A tract called St. George's Neighbour, containing 38 acres, adjoining Farmer's Delight and Howard's Forest.—A tract called Timber Grove, containing 42 acres, lying on a branch of Lodwick's Creek.—A tract called Orchard and Spring Referred, containing 15½ acres, near Belle-Air, and adjoining a tract called Gravelly Bottom.—A tract called Webster's Neglect, containing 47 acres, adjoining Matthew's Neighbour Resurveyed and Howard's Forest.

In Washington county, viz.

Several small tracts in the neighbourhood of Hagers-town, containing 136½ acres.

In All-gany county, viz.

Sundry tracts containing in the whole 51,695 acres.

In Anne-Arundel county, viz.

A tract called the Patapsco Mill Seat, containing 116 acres, adjoining general Ridgely's mill, on Patapsco. Should the last mentioned tract not be sold at private sale, on or before the 10th day of January next, it will then be offered at public sale, at Messrs. Yates and Campbell's vendue store.

Also—sundry tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, which will be more particularly described before that day. For any part, or the whole of the above-mentioned property, 6 per cent. 3 per cent. or deferred stock of the United States, stock in either of the banks in Maryland, Morris and Nicholson's paper, or bonds with approved security, with interest at one, two, and three years, will be received. Any person desirous of treating for those lands, will make application to the subscriber, living at Annapolis, where a more full description can be given, and good titles made, on payment being made, or satisfactorily secured to be paid.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

Annapolis, November 22, 1796.

For SALE,

Two Likely Young NEGRO WOMEN, who have been brought up in the house, one a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, the other a good Washer and Ironer. Inquire at the Printing-Office.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 5, 1797.
ORDERED, That the resolutions passed by the general assembly, at their last session, respecting certificates and bills of credit, be published eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Fredericktown and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
DECEMBER 27, 1796.

RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the State of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

2d. RESOLVED, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the State of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of July next, and that no interest on any certificates heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the said first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

3d. RESOLVED, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same until after the end of the next session of assembly.

4th. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit of the emission under the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, as may be produced and brought into the treasury on or before the first day of July next.

5th. RESOLVED, That if any of the holders of bills of credit emitted in virtue of the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

6th. RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be published for eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Fredericktown and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette, that the creditors of the state may be notified that funds are prepared for the discharge of their claims.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 27, 1796: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,
A. VAN HORN, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 29, 1796: Read the second time and assented to.

By order,
A. VAN HORN, Clk.

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

THOMAS G. ADDISON.

February 9, 1797.

In CHANCERY, February 22, 1797.
Joseph Covert, administrator of Anthony Bacon, vs. *Thomas Earle, and others.*
THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of RICHARD TILGHMAN EARLE, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, part of which estate is said to have been devised to THOMAS EARLE, who resides out of the state; it is, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three times successively before the end of March next, to the intent that the said Thomas Earle may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in November next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near South river ferry, a roan MARE, about twelve and an half hands high, and about five or six years old, without any perceptible brand. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES STEUART.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIIID YEAR.)

MA

CALCUT

HE Lid gal, was national a defed corvette

mander: "You appear Lady Shore, "to be a poor; pray accept of but may help to make y

Letters from Bombay wrought copper had been which is of as good Europe, and will come

Letters from Madras that an army of obfer mediately. The meal sequence of some sup T

PUBLIC

We the undersigned comallec and Olfenber majesty's and the ho tied for the redueti the islands of Ceylon troops under our com the prize money and effects, captured at have laid our claim be commanding the arm having thought prop notice, that we have the same before his accordingly protested any distribution of not included, until his Dated at Trincom Signed by the officer

N A S S A

On Saturday his Lieutenant Douglas, Charlotte fell in w windward parts of gates, and cut off taking some small a of the frigates beari

Yesterday the p returned from a cru an American, wh captain Well, had renge on a reef to is supposed the pre to high as to prev assistance. He all taken two rich out them into the Mol

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1797.

CALCUTTA, September 24.

THE Lady Shore, extra ship from Bengal, was captured off that Cape, by a national corvette; but being found in a defective state, the captain of the corvette unwilling to destroy her, presented her, as a free gift, to her commander: "You appear," said he to the captain of the Lady Shore, "to be a plain, honest fellow; you are poor; pray accept of the ship; she is worth little, but may help to make you richer."

Letters from Bombay mention, that 700 maunds of wrought copper had been brought thither from Bagdat, which is of as good a quality as that imported from Europe, and will come cheaper.

Letters from Madras, of the 6th current, mention that an army of observation was to take the field immediately. The measure is said to be adopted in consequence of some suspicious appearances on the part of Tippoo Sultan.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

We the undersigned officers of the garrison of Trincomallee and Ollenberg, belonging to that part of his majesty's and the honourable company's forces, destined for the reduction of the Dutch settlements on the islands of Ceylon, conceiving ourselves and the troops under our command, justly entitled to share in the prize money arising from the sale of the public effects, captured at Columbo, and its dependencies, have laid our claim before major-general James Stuart, commanding the army on the island, and the general having thought proper to disallow it:—We give this notice, that we have taken the necessary steps to lay the same before his most excellent majesty, and have accordingly protested, before a notary public, against any distribution of the prize money, wherein we are not included, until his majesty's pleasure can be known. Dated at Trincomallee, the 19th of July, 1796. Signed by the officers.

NASSAU, (N. P.) February 7.

On Saturday his majesty's armed brig Charlotte, lieutenant Douglas, came in from a cruise. The Charlotte fell in with a fleet from Havana to the windward ports of Cuba, under convoy of two frigates, and cut off the hindmost vessel; but, after taking some small arms, &c. out, was obliged, by one of the frigates bearing down, to relinquish her.

Yesterday the privateer Fortune of War, Adams, returned from a cruise. Captain Adams fell in with an American, who informed him that the Severn, captain Well, had driven the French privateer Revenge on a reef to the leeward of Burrica, where it is supposed the people were all lost, the sea running so high as to prevent the Severn's boats getting to their assistance. He also mentioned, that the Severn had taken two rich outward bound Spanish ships, and sent them into the Mole.

KEENE, February 21.

We learn from Templeton, (Mass.) that a Miss Eunice Weston of that place had been confined by sickness for ten years, four of which she had been quite helpless; her ankles had grown crooked, and her left hand was confined to her breast. On Sunday morning last, she was without any human assistance restored to health. She arose and walked about the room, and called on all to bless God for his goodness. She stretched forth her withered hand, and it was made whole as the other.

BOSTON, February 27.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last Saturday morning, a fire broke out at Messrs. Tyler and Caldwell's rope-walk, at West Boston, occasioned by a spark from under the tar-kettle, to some logg untar'd yarn; from thence it communicated to the rope walk, which, together with the rope-walk of John Winthrop, Esq; and that of Messrs. Jeffry and Ruffel, were in less than two hours entirely consumed; together with the dwelling-house of Mr. Tyler, and another belonging between said Tyler and Mr. Uriah Norcross, with Mr. Tyler's barn, house, &c. Mr. Anker's bake-house and dwelling-house partly destroyed, and the dwelling-house of Joseph Blake, jun. Esq; and several hundred tons of hemp and cordage were destroyed.

WINDSOR, (Ver.) February 17.

CHARLOTTE, Jan. 30.

Friday morning, between the hours of 12 and 1, the dwelling-house of Mr. Francis Breckenridge, of this town, was consumed by fire, together with most of its furniture; and what is matter of the greatest unhappiness, three hapless youths perished in the conflagration, viz. Daniel Pearce son of Mr. Thompson Pearce, of Hiniburgh, aged 15—John Trotter, nephew to Mrs. Breckenridge, aged 12—and Fanny Stone, of this town, aged 9 years. The fire was discovered by Mrs. Breckenridge, who alarmed her husband.

band. He leaped out of bed and sprang into the room where the fire began, but suddenly returned, shutting the door, and thought of trying to extinguish the flame; then recollecting the sad condition of those who were in the chamber, he flew back again, and found the fire occupying the only air-case by which they could defend. He then caught a bed and furniture, and placed them under the window, and with a loud voice repeatedly called the unfortunate children to break the window and make their escape: but there was neither voice nor hearing nor any that regarded. The most probable conjecture is, they were so nearly suffocated as rendered them senseless and inactive. It appeared that two of the children had left their beds, although no outcries were heard by the survivors. Some efforts were made to preserve the bodies, by casting snow, but with little success; for they were nearly consumed.

On Saturday the remains that escaped the fire, were decently interred, when a sermon, adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the reverend Mr. Gillet, from Job i. xvi.—While he was yet speaking, there came also another and said the fire of God is fallen from Heaven, and hath burnt up the sheep and the servants, and consumed them, and I only am escaped alone to tell thee.

GEORGIA, (Ver) Jan. 23.

On the 20th December evening, the following melancholy accident happened in this town, in the family of Mr. Abel Pierce:—A large kettle of hot water was taken from the fire, and set on the hearth. Mrs. Pierce directed a little girl to take her infant and carry it to the door; but while she was doing it, a neighbour's child happened to be present, accidentally ran against her, and pushed her together with the infant into the scalding water. They were both mortally scalded, and the youngest expired the next morning, the other the evening following. Thus, in consequence of this fatal accident, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are bereft of two tender children the untimely death of whom they are left to bewail. May this circumstance be a warning to all to take every precaution necessary in matters of this kind.

NEW-YORK, March 7.

A murder was lately committed on the body of captain Moses McDonald, of the Canadian volunteers, between St. John's and Chambly. The perpetrators were not yet discovered, when the letter, giving this intelligence came away. He was an officer much respected.

The change of weather from sunrise yesterday to sunrise this day, has been remarkable—almost 30 degrees by Fahrenheit. Citizens look well to these changes, and guard your persons.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

Accounts of the sailing of the Brest fleet are in circulation; they are founded on the following circumstances. A gentleman arrived here or at New-York, left Bourdeaux on the 10th December. It was then understood at Bourdeaux, that the Brest fleet was on the point of setting sail. On the 12th in the night the vessel in which the informant sailed passed through a large fleet, and at break of day was pursued for some time by a frigate, which, however, gave over the chase, which was leading her to a distance from the convoy. This fleet, it was supposed, was that from Brest; it consisted of six sail of the line, six or seven frigates, and sixty or seventy sail of transports, and was steering south. Its destination is probably the Cape of Good Hope, which would fall an easy prey to any considerable armament, since the force there has been weakened to strengthen the English in the Indies.

March 9.

Extract of a letter from the Welch settlement at Carlria, on the waters of Conemaugh and Black Lick, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, dated February 14, received by a gentleman in this city.

On account of the late season we entered on our land, we suffered some inconveniences. The snow fell before we had quite finished our dwellings and furnished them with a sufficient stock of provisions for the winter. We have, however, got over our difficulties; the weather has been milder (two or three days excepted) than we had reason to expect. Our houses are now comfortable; ten have been finished, and there are more in a state of forwardness. Considerable havoc has been made among the trees, and we are now all hands making sugar, which will at least enable us to supply our own families with that useful article. Let none of our friends be discouraged, for there is no doubt but we shall very soon have a strong settlement. Out of every hundred acres, fifty may be easily cleared; we compute that two men may cut, girdle and grub twenty acres to as to sow grain or plant corn in it in one month. The great weight of timber, and the elevated situation of this part of Pennsylvania, have hitherto been the principal objections to its being cultivated. The time is at length come, when the

industrious part of the community will, on account of this very objection, give it a preference. If one acre when cleared will produce more than two, and that without manure for a length of time, it is surely better to be at some additional expence in the outset. Few seasons will cause us to suffer on account of our exalted situation; guarded by the Laurel Hill to the west, and the Allegany to the east, we don't dread the winter storms, nor the summers dills, so frequently complained of on the Glades. We have many hills, but they are not high, and the soil on their summit is exceeding rich: Our valleys are broad, and the whole country is fertilized by springs and streams running in every direction.

Our new Cambria is certainly congenial to health, and the bringing up of a hardy race of virtuous citizens. We were often told it was impossible to taste the sweets of life in the Back Woods; but now we can assure you, we never enjoyed more felicity in our lives—freed from the oppressor's yoke, and the burthen of your great cities, we can attend to the voice of nature whistling among the trees the delightful tunes of independence!—better still, we can attend to the more important admonitions of conscience, which are but too seldom heard in the crowd, directing us in the ways of wisdom, whose paths are all pleasantness and peace to the puruers."

March 10.

Wednesday the brig Lindamin, captain McLeran, was seized (on her applying to be cleared out for Santa Cruz) for contravening the law of the United States prohibiting vessels from fitting out in America for the purpose of supplying foreigners with slaves. She is supposed to be owned by the same persons who owned the Lady Walteritoff, the ship lately condemned for the like illegal practices.—On searching this brig a great quantity of hand cuffs, chains and other shackles were discovered, as well as muskets, swords, shot, standards for net-work, &c. some concealed in the well-room, and the rest among the ballast.

The schooner Patriot, of Philadelphia, on her passage home from Gonaives, was captured by the Thunderer, a British 74, carried into the Mole, and ordered by the admiral to Jamaica for trial. Mr. Ball (brother of the owner of this vessel) having become a Frenchman (as they termed it) by residing at Gonaives for a few months, was the pretext for this capture.

From captain Marchant of the schooner Sally, arrived yesterday from St. Bartholomew's, we have the following article:

"That previous to his sailing from that port, the ship Hope, Bambridge, of Philadelphia, had arrived there in 38 days from Bourdeaux, the captain of which informed that Mr. Pinckney had been refused by the French Directory, as minister from the United States; and that the conditions on which he was permitted to reside at Paris were such only as were usually granted to her foreigners: also that the Brest fleet had sailed."

We give the above literally as received from captain Marchant.

Extract of a letter from St. Bartholomew's, dated February 14, 1797, to a respectable merchant of this city.

"The times are so precarious that the American vessels here are afraid to venture out of port.—The island is totally blocked up, all intercourse forbid with an English island, on pain of confiscation of property found on board—the effect of a late resolution taken from the arrest of the Directory.

All neutrals bound to the captured French or Dutch colonies will be considered prizes, and their crews detained as prisoners of war.—The cargoes only of neutrals bound to English islands will be condemned.

From appearances all vessels are likely to be captured, as Mr. Pinckney has been refused an audience, and Lord Malmesbury ordered away."

Extract of a letter from a respectable character in the Havanna, dated February 9, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"It was determined last night by this government, that this port should be opened for the introduction of the annexed articles: a copy of the decree I have before me in Spanish: the specified articles are exorbitantly high: but the foreign duty of one and twenty per cent. will eat up the profits. For that reason and because they are not here in absolute want of them; as it is merely to procure a vent for the colonial produce; I should advise not to engage unless to gain an entry here.

A small invoice of butter, cheese, oil, beef hams and cod fish, would answer well: the dry goods would also, but they might, I think, be deemed contraband in time of war by some of the British cruisers under the denomination of light sail cloth; the nails will answer extremely well; the shingle nails wrought, and small wrought nails, very well."

The articles above referred to: Beef, salt fish, pork, oil, tallow, butter, rice, potatoes, cheese, corn, dry goods, Bismarck, coarse brown linnens, Brins, Calicas, light canvas, a fort

of wide linen cloth, Bayetas, Baize Ruanes. The above articles are admitted into the Havanna upon the foreign duty of one and twenty per cent. and without any particular formalities.

Flour 22 and 23 dolls.
Sugars, brown, 6 dolls. per 100.
White, 8 do.

Molasses, 9 1-2 (suppose reals) per keg containing 5 1-2 galls.
Hides, 1 1-2 dolls.

CHARLESTON, February 23.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Eliza, Flagg, Cadiz, 38 days.

Captain Flagg, from Cadiz, brought no papers—the following intelligence we had from him verbally.

About the 25th of December an engagement took place in the Straits of Gibraltar, between the English frigate Terpichore, of 36 guns, and a French frigate, whose name captain Flagg does not recollect, of 44 guns, which, after a desperate engagement of several hours, in which she lost all her masts, and was otherwise much shattered, struck the Terpichore, who sent a prize master and nine men on board of her; but the Terpichore having also suffered considerably, could not immediately put more men on board. The Frenchman, seeing that the British frigate could not man her prize, again took possession of the ship and got into Cadiz with her—she had 35 men, including her captain, killed, and 65 wounded. The Terpichore got into Gibraltar; her loss captain Flagg did not learn.

Captain Flagg further informs, that about the first of January accounts were received at Cadiz of lord Malmesbury's having been ordered by the French government to quit Paris. It was also reported, that Mr. Pinckney, our minister, had not been received by the Directory, and had received orders to leave France also.

In Italy, captain Flagg understood that the French armies had been invariably successful, and he thinks accounts had been received of the surrender of Mantua. He understood that one of the demands made by the French government, was to give up Gibraltar. From the observations captain Flagg made in Cadiz, he thinks the war between Spain and Great-Britain is far from being popular. The siege of Gibraltar, by the Spanish army, had not commenced, and he thinks it will be some considerable time before it is attempted. The Spanish fleet had been dispersed in the Mediterranean, by a gale of wind, after which the greatest part of them got into Carthagena, and several of them into other ports of Spain.

Captain Flagg did not learn what became of the British fleet, after it left Corsica.

Accounts were received at Cadiz, some short time before captain Flagg sailed, from the American agent at Magadore, which informed that instructions had been given to the cruisers of the emperor of Morocco, to take all American vessels. The reason given for these orders was, that several vessels, under American colours, had carried supplies to the brother of the emperor, who is in rebellion against him.

About Christmas last, an order was issued in Cadiz, prohibiting the importation of rice from the United States of America into Spain. It was said to be in consequence of a large quantity of that article having been raised in West-Florida.

February 24.

We yesterday mentioned that lord Malmesbury had quitted Paris. It has since been reported, that letters were received in Cadiz, from Paris, of the 20th December, which said that affairs seemed to be more embroiled than ever. The views of peace had vanished, as lord Malmesbury had quitted Paris, and Mr. Pinckney, the American ambassador, had been refused an audience, a decree having passed the French government, that all intercourse with the United States should subside, until satisfaction is obtained for the repeated insults which have been shewn by them to France, the chief of which is alleged to be the treaty with Great-Britain.

A gentleman lately arrived from Cape Francois, informs that Santhonax was lying at the point of death; it was said that his situation was so desperate that he could not recover.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) February 23.

Extract of a letter from captain Benjamin Gardner, to his owners in this town, dated Cape Nichola-Mole, January 24.

"I embrace this opportunity to inform you, that after being detained seven days by the Dictator, captain Western, who recaptured the schooner after being in possession of the French republican privateer eight days, and within two hours sail of Port-de-Paix, I am liberated by paying three hundred and fifty dollars. I expect to sail for Port-au-Prince this day, under convoy, to dispose of the rest of my cargo, as there is no firing without one, for the French and Spanish cruisers, who take every American vessel to or from British ports, which with their cargoes are condemned and sold.

"A brig belonging to John Blount, of Washington, from New-Providence bound to Jamaica, taken the same morning as myself, is totally condemned."

NASSAU, February 10.

A wrecking vessel came in this morning with a load of flour, saved from the wreck of an American schooner lost on Henega. There was no person at or near the wreck, when she was fallen in with.—"The William of Baltimore," was painted on her stern.

Several Americans from Cape-Francois, were lately spoken with in the passages to windward, who said there have recently been some very serious disturbances at the Cape, between the French and Brigands.

BALTIMORE, March 9.

We are indebted to captain Doglan, who arrived last evening in twenty hours from Norfolk, for the following very important intelligence.

NORFOLK, March 6.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greenwich, (Scotland) to his correspondent here, dated the 29th December, received by the Peggy, capt. Boyd, arrived in Hampton Roads from Liverpool, which place she left the 2d of January.

"All prospects of peace are blown over for the present; our ambassador, (lord Malmesbury) having been ordered to leave Paris about three days ago, and was daily expected in London from thence.

"The French Directory, it is generally supposed, do not want peace knowing well, that as soon as the armies return to France, its power would be of short duration.

"They have published an arret suspending all intercourse with America."

The above is confirmed by capt. Bumberry, arrived here from St. Bartholomew's in 17 days. He says, that a Philadelphia built ship, captain Bambridge, had arrived there on the 14th of February, from Bourdeaux, 35 days, which brought an account of lord Malmesbury's being ordered to leave France; and that Mr. Pinckney would not be received by the French Directory as ambassador from this country, in consequence of which he was returned to Bourdeaux, where he was waiting to get a passage home.

Captain Boyd, positively asserts, that previous to his sailing, accounts were received at the custom-house of Liverpool, of 17 sail of French vessels, men of war, and transports, having a number of troops on board, destined for a descent on Ireland, being through fires of weather, blown into Bantry Bay, most of them dismantled, some of the people went on shore, were made prisoners, and sent to Dublin; from the situation of the place the whole must inevitably be captured. They intended to have effected a landing at Londonderry in the north of Ireland.

Yesterday arrived schooner Betsey and Patsey, 18 days from Port-au-Prince, and 15 days from Cape Nichola-Mole. The mate of the Betsey and Patsey informs, that the Brigand armed boats were annoying the American trade about that place, by following and taking the vessels, and if they could not get them into port, they made a practice of plundering them at sea—that sometimes the Brigand boats were chased by the English vessels, and that the English and Brigands had frequent skirmishes. He likewise says, that about fifty-four sail of American vessels lay condemned at the bite of Leogane.

During the entertainment at Albany, in honour of the president's birth day, the following note addressed to the governor, was read from the chair, and thereupon three chiefs admitted to the honours of the company.

To the Great Sachem of the State of New-York.

Brother—Attend!

By the goodness of the Great Spirit we are allowed to see the birth day of the father of the United States; which you embrace as a day of rejoicing—we also have attended the ceremony—now we are rejoicing with you behind the house—but our hands are empty—yet if you would put something in our hands, that we may as it were partake with your rejoicing, it shall be heard throughout our tribes.

March 15.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Polly, capt. Yerby, in 16 days from Port-de-Paix.

Captain Yerby informs that the blacks are daily laying down their arms at Port-de-Paix, and fatter themselves if they will fight when they can get nothing to mangle. The administration of the island, he is of opinion, have taken the precise measures to bring upon them the just punishment of their crimes since their nefarious and piratical measures, at the same time that they have deterred the Americans from entering their ports with their produce, have likewise so enraged the cultivators of their mountains, as to make them refuse to bring down the production of the island—and that rapine and misery are, at hand, to fill up the measure of their villainy.

He further informs, that general Toussant, enraged at the piracies, sanctioned by Santhonax, against the Americans, had delivered up his commission, deterred no longer to be considered an executor of their infamous arrets; and that Rigaud was in power in the south of the island, but had made an offer of delivering it up to the British, on certain conditions, which not being agreed to, he still retained possession.

Annapolis, March 16.

A resolve has passed both houses of the legislature of Massachusetts, directing a portrait of the illustrious WASHINGTON to be painted to decorate the hall of the new state-house.

From a London paper.

The following curious circumstance will happen on the exit of the present century: When these countries adopted the Gregorian, or New Stile, in the year 1752, it was found necessary to let eleven days elapse, without having them reckoned in the calendar; and even the holders of bills, promissory notes, &c. were obliged to abide by the same, and landlords also were obliged to make the same allowance to their tenants. The 1st of January 1800 agreeably to this regulation, will not be reckoned in the calendar, but the second be deemed the first of the new year. The reason for this is as follows: The year is commonly calculated at

365 days, 6 hours; every fourth year is called leap year, and has 366 days. But this is not critically exact; for the revolution of the earth, in its orbit round the sun, is performed in 365 days, 5 hours, and about 48 minutes; thus nearly 12 minutes lie over for deduction for each year, which at length must amount to a day. There were some hours lying over in the year 1752, which, with the minutes as already mentioned, will make up a natural day of the year 1800. Thus the exact time of the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, as also mid-summer and mid-winter, will be preserved in the calendars and almanacks, without changing the days of the months on which they shall in future happen. At another stated period the same regulation will take place, and so on to the end of time.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. III.

*Qui studeat optatam, cursu contingere metam,
Multa tulit scitque puer, sudavit et alit,
Abstulit venere et vino.*

HORACE.

TO arrive at eminence and dignified stations in any civilized country, it is essentially necessary that our youth should be spent in the acquisition of useful information, and in abstinence from unprofitable amusements. It is at this period of life, that the future character of a man is generally formed, as his subsequent conduct is mostly regulated by his youthful employment. A man of moderate genius, may distinguish himself in an honourable manner, if his opening mind is properly cultivated, and his earliest attention occupied with labour and study. And on the contrary the most brilliant talents may become useless or torpid, if the season of education is passed in indolence, or the tender mind vitiated by improper gratifications.

The fashionable vice of dissipation is so prevalent at present, and so ruinous in its tendency, that it naturally draws the attention of a mind, interested in the happiness of mankind. Young men placed in a situation which affords them every opportunity of improvement, possessed of ample estates, and not deficient in natural genius, are frequently decoyed from the pursuits of literature, and hurried into excesses disgraceful to themselves and pernicious to society. Born to affluence, and educated in the lap of luxury, their effeminate minds are incapable of perceiving the advantages of science, or unable to encounter the labour and fatigue necessary to acquire it. Being thus left in the unguarded period of youth without the aid and direction of reason, they guided solely by the impulse of passion. The time of education is consequently wasted in a continual round of dissipation, and when advancing years bring on reflection, and reiterated scenes of licentiousness blunt the force of their mental faculties, they remain without any internal source of amusement, and become the prey of languor and satiety. From my entrance on the theatre of life, I have generally observed, that those, who are called men of fortune, are mostly of this description; and the pages of history will convince us that this has been uniformly the case. Those who are recorded in the annals of the world as men of science, or distinguished by their illustrious actions, have almost always originated from the middle, or lower classes of life. The narrowness of their fortunes, although it precluded them from those advantages of study, enjoyed by their wealthy countrymen, saved them from that temptation to indolence and vice, which is the unavoidable concomitant of riches. The natural strength of their minds, was never enervated by indulgence and luxury, nor their morals depraved, by the flattery of obsequious sycophants. But conscious of their own powers, and actuated by a laudable ambition, they pressed forward to eminence, while the illiterate nabob, buried in dissipation, and sensible of his own inability, sunk to insignificance and contempt. Had these men, after they perceived the utility of classical information, possessed those means of improvement, which wealth always bestows, great as their fame already is, their additional opportunities, would have enabled to shine with redoubled lustre. And perhaps, the same persons, if born and educated in a situation, where every puerile inclination was indulged, and every wish gratified, would have lived in obscurity, and died unregretted and forgotten.

It cannot be supposed, that the talents of the wealthy, are naturally inferior to those in other stations of life, or that the greatness of genius, is in inverse proportion to the magnitude of fortune. The surprising disproportion, which has always appeared in the abilities of the different classes, cannot therefore be accounted for, upon any other principle, than the difference of their educations. The youth, who is known to depend for support and distinction, only upon the exertions of his own mind, is early enured to labour and application, and his attention is directed to those objects, which are really useful to himself, and beneficial to society. And the opportunities of information, that are derived from the possession of riches, are more than counterbalanced, by those temptations to idle and unprofitable amusements, with which they are attended. This observation is verified, by attending to the revolutions of the world, and the rise and fall of different nations. When the citizens of a country, are neither so poor, as to be debarred of the means of improvement, nor so rich, as to live without labour, then the arts and sciences flourish, and the nation is in a rapid state of progression. But as soon as their increasing wealth enables them to lead a life of indolence, they immediately degenerate—dissipation and luxury flow in upon them—the arts and sciences decline, and they become the slaves of an enterprising citizen, or a prey to the first invader.

A man of wealth, though he may be superior in virtue, if he respects, never original, and is only caused by a desire by the grandeur of a fortune. If an unplace in the fortunes of a man, and their long list of pleasures, the continual repetition into gloomy and silent if they would take the is a sufficient inducement, those advantages, which they desire. But the young, the g Having spent in voluptu at least, the rudiments acquired, their minds rendered and imbecility of satisfaction, they that languor, which a could they be perdue the allurements of pleasure, their youth would rapidly diminish, and would properly mature by age and application, which usually be useless and inferior satisfaction from of their own minds, the confused conversation, and would look those, who by an induced to pursue a

"ON Wednesday life in the 68th year of this city. In rendered him amiable mind made him repugnant and humane ships marked him in public life, in which period, to the close faithful discharge of by his countrymen, silence of his fellow disinterested patriot the rights of man."

FOR

ABOUT 1000 in Anne-Aruth Magoth river, adjacent seven miles from a said land is well situated of wharf logs, wood of any kind more or Annapolis son inclined to purchase of his situation ROBINSON, in Baltimore if required immediately an indisputable title

March 4, 1797.

RAN away from county, on men, ISAAC and five years of age, of a black complexion of his fore teeth spoken to; had on spun shirt, white and breeches; he coat, a striped breeches. Charles feet, eight or nine tolerable well mannerly fellow went away, a cloth over and with him an old believe they have DOLLARS will taken out of the DOLLARS for brought home, p

N. B. All persons employing, perils.

March 4, 1797.

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February 3,

THE SUBScriber GROES CREDIT, on

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A man of wealth, though destitute of merit, commonly receives more respect and attention, than his superior in virtue, if his inferior in fortune. But this respect, never originates from friendship or regard, and is only caused by a weak and depraved mind, dazzled by the grandeur and magnificence, of a rich acquaintance. If an unexpected reverse should take place in the fortunes of those men, whose youth was trifled away in pleasure and amusement, they would find their long list of pretended friends, and numerous train of assiduous flatterers, suddenly annihilated, and the continual repetition of noisy entertainments changed into gloomy and silent solitude. This reflection alone, if they would take the time and trouble of reflecting, is a sufficient inducement for them to seize with avidity, those advantages and opportunities of improvement, which they derive from their situation in life. But the young, the gay, and the rich, never reflect. Having spent in voluptuousness, those years, in which, at least, the rudiments of science, ought to have been acquired, their minds continue in a primitive state of roteness and imbecility; and feeling no internal source of satisfaction, plunge into dissipation, to avoid that languor, which always afflicts the vacant mind. Could they be persuaded to resist, for a short time, the allurements of pleasure, and to devote the first years of their youth to the acquisition of useful knowledge, their relish for those debilitating excesses would rapidly diminish. And when their minds became properly matured, and their ideas expanded by age and application, those trifling and frivolous scenes, which usually engage all their attention, would be tasteless and insipid. They would receive more real satisfaction from the clear and distinct operations of their own minds, than can possibly be afforded, by the confused conversation of the most brilliant assembly, and would look with pity and contempt upon those, who by an improper mode of education, were induced to pursue a different line of conduct.

ON Wednesday the 8th instant, departed this life in the 68th year of his age, JOHN HALL, Esq; of this city. In private life the qualities of his heart rendered him amiable, whilst those of a well informed mind made him reputable. He was indulgent, benevolent and humane; and the sincerity of his friendships marked him as a man of fidelity and candour. In public life, in which he was engaged from an early period, to the close of his 67th year, an able and faithful discharge of the various trusts reposed in him by his countrymen, secured to him the unshaken confidence of his fellow-citizens, and fully evinced his disinterested patriotism, and his firm attachment to the rights of man.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, on the first of this instant, two negro men, ISAAC and CHARLES, Isaac is about forty-five years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, of a black complexion, well made, has thick lips, one of his fore teeth out, and a wild look when sharply spoken to; had on when he went away, an old homespun shirt, white country cloth over and under jackets and breeches; he took with him a blue broad cloth coat, a striped waistcoat, and a pair of nankeen breeches. Charles is about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, of a black complexion, tolerable well made, but has small features, he is a mannerly fellow when spoken to; had on when he went away, a new homespun shirt, white country cloth over and under jackets and breeches; he took with him an old black cloth coat. I have reason to believe they have a free Butler's pass. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for either of the said fellows, if taken out of the state, and if in the state FIFTEEN DOLLARS for either, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN WARD, of August.

N. B. All persons are hereby forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said negroes, at their peril.

March 4, 1797.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, some time in December last, a small bay HORSE, about twelve or thirteen years old, thirteen hands and an half high, with no shoes on, nor no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CALEB DORSEY, of THOMAS.

February 3, 1797.

THE subscriber will sell a number of young NEGROES, for CASH, or upon a SHORT CREDIT, on giving bond with good security.

C. STEWART.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at next April term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in said county, called YOUNG'S INN, by a survey, and in which are included four smaller tracts, called before the said survey HARRIS'S MOUNT, GOOD MOTHER'S CARR, COSSILE, and HARNESS, agreeable to the directions of the act for marking and bounding lands.

M. HESSELIUS.

March 14, 1797.

Valuable property for sale for Cash, or exchanged for property in the Federal City.

On the second Thursday of May next will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, if not sold at PRIVATE SALE before that day,

ALL that valuable PROPERTY, situated on BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, in the city of Annapolis, containing one acre and an half, the whole is laid out in three separate lots, one in the tenure of WILLIAM COOKE, Esq; a large brick building, handsomely situated, with every convenience and improvement, suitable for any gentleman; the adjoining brick building, now in the possession of Mr. FOWLER, with conveniences and improvements; five framed houses, with gardens, now in the possession of different tenants; the whole rents for two hundred and ten pounds per annum. This property is under lease for ninety-nine years, and the unexpired term has yet to run fifty-one years. This property will be sold, to accommodate the purchaser, either in separate lots, or the whole. Also a tract of LAND, containing four hundred acres, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. BERRIAM DUVALL, lying in Anne-Arundel county, extending from the river Severn to the river Magothy, within five miles of the city of Annapolis, and twenty-five from Baltimore-town; on this land is an excellent dwelling-house, kitchen, and other out houses, a large orchard of choice fruit; this land lies in a healthy situation, and very convenient to oysters, crabs, and a great variety of fish and wild fowl in their respective seasons. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as any one inclined to purchase would doubtless wish to view the same. The title to this land is indisputable, and on the purchase money being paid a conveyance in fee-simple will be immediately given. The terms of sale will be known by applying to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

The subscriber has several thousand acres of land, in the state of Virginia, lying on the waters of the Great Kenhawa, near that valuable tract of the late President, which he will exchange for property in the Federal City.

W. W.

March 8, 1797.

Beard's Habitation, January 1, 1797.

THE PARTNERSHIP of MATTHEW and JOHN BEARD was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of December last, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to John Beard, who is authorized to receive all monies due, either on bond, note, or open account, and give proper discharges for the same. Should this notice not be attended to, compulsory steps must be taken, as they may be enabled to satisfy the claims against them.

M. BEARD, JOHN BEARD.

IN CHANCERY, March 4, 1797.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of THOMAS GASSAWAY, of Allegany county, praying the benefit of the act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Thomas Gassaway is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Gassaway, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Gassaway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, during the present month, in the Maryland Gazette, give notice to his creditors to appear at the chancery-office, at one o'clock, on the 20th day of April next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Gassaway then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, for Cash or Credit, LEASED or RENTED,

THE PLANTATION lately occupied by Mrs. DOVE, commonly known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY. For terms apply to RICHARD SPRIGG.

West river, February 6, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from Queen-Anne, on Patuxent river, on the 23d of February last, a negro man named JAMES, twenty-four years of age, about five feet four or five inches high; he was seen in the city of Annapolis a few days after he made his escape, and it is probable he will go on to Baltimore-town; his clothing were a short white cotton jacket, thickset breeches, yarn stockings, and coarse shoes; it is supposed he has a variety of cloathing, as he is well known in Annapolis, where he has connexions who have no doubt furnished him; he is a pleasant fellow, and capable of making a very good servant. Whoever will secure the said negro in any gaol, (if not convenient to bring him home) and give me notice thereof, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

March 7, 1797.

For SALE,

To the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 20th day of April next, on the premises.

THE subscriber having laid out 331 acres of land into twenty lots, at and adjoining the place called and known by the name of the POPLAR SPRINGS, in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Frederick-town running through the said land, ten lots are laid on each side thereof, containing from 10 to 25 acres each. As upwards of two thirds of this land is well wooded, each lot will have a proportion; there are several fine springs and streams running through it, and its central situation between the city of Baltimore and Frederick-town makes it an eligible place for improvement, and is at this time a very public place; some fine meadow may be made on several of those lots, and convenient places for erecting distilleries. The healthy situation of this place, and many local advantages it possesses, renders it unnecessary to give a more particular description at this time. Plots of the whole may be seen at the Poplar Springs. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known (which will be advantageous) and attendance given, by

SAMUEL GODMAN.

March 1, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th day of October last, a negro woman named POLLY, but passes by the name of POLLY BUTLER, about twenty-two years old, well grown, and has a pleasant countenance; had on when she went away a white muslin jacket and petticoat, and a coarse wool hat; she has been seen in Annapolis; has a pass, which reads thus, "Permit the bearer Polly to pass and re-pass, in order to provide herself a master," signed by "William Tawneyhill." Any person taking up said negro, on securing her in gaol, so that I get her again, shall receive TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

ADAM YOUNG.

Montgomery county.

Will be landed to-morrow from on board the brig WILLIAM, from MALAGA, and to be sold cheap, wholesale, or by the box or package, at the store of

JOHN RANDALL.

- Lemons in boxes.
- Oranges, ditto.
- Figs, ditto.
- Bloom, Sun, Muscatel, and Lexia raisins in boxes and jars.
- Green grapes in jars.
- Soft shell'd almonds in frails and baskets.

Annapolis, 3th January, 1797.

FROM the many trespasses (almost daily committed) on Primrose Hill, and the subscriber's plantation over Severn, he is obliged to forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on either place, as he is determined to put the law in force against any one so offending.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 2, 1797.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, a black and white BULL, about three years old, and a black HEIFER, of the same age, neither of them marked. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BARBARA MAGRUDER.

January 7, 1797.

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

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small tear 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.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, a dark bay MARE COLT, four years old, about twelve hands high, and has a star in her forehead. The owner is desir'd to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

ALL persons indebted to the late JAMES DICK, deceased, or to JAMES DICK and STEWART, are requested to make payments, as no further indulgencies can be given, and all persons having claims against said estates are requested to bring them in,

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES M. CULLOCH, } J. Dick.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the evening of the first of February, negro JEM, twenty-two years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a yellow complexion, well made, has small features, very white teeth, and a down look when spoken to; had on when he made his escape a new sheeting shirt, old gray Bath coating sailor's jacket, old gray broad cloth breeches, old negro yarn stockings, and a pair of negro shoes, capped with large nails in the heels and soles, and a half worn wool hat; he was hired two years ago to Mr. RICHARD PARROT, of George town, and is well known in said town and in Pohick in Virginia, where he worked when he was hired to said Parrot. I expect he will change his dress and alter his name, and try to pass as a free man. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for him, if taken up out of the state, and if in the state and secured in any goal, so that I get him again, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS WILSON.

N. B. All persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring, employing, or carrying off said negro at their peril.

February 2, 1797.

In pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of this State, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the fourth Monday in March next, at the house of JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, in Chaptico,

THE several following tracts or parcels of LAND, late the property of TOWNSEND EDEN, deceased, and lying in Saint-Mary's county, viz. PARTNERSHIP, three separate parts of BASHFORD MANOR, part thereof on the river Wicomico, the residue commands a view of Patowmack river, and not more than one mile from navigation, in the whole containing upwards of 1000 acres: COLE'S ADVENTURE, part of NEALE'S LOT RESURVEYED, and WOLF HOLES, on this tract is an elegant brick dwelling-house; these lands are handsomely and well improved, most of them of excellent quality, and will rent, or may be cultivated, to great profit and advantage. They will be sold on the following terms: The purchaser to give bond, with security, to pay one half the purchase money, and interest, within one year from the time of sale, and the residue of the principal, and interest thereon, within two years from the time of sale, to be ratified and approved by the chancellor; and conveyances, in fee-simple, for the said property, for all the estate, right, title and interest, in said lands, which was in Townsend Eden, and now in James Eden, an infant, which hath descended to him from Townsend Eden his father, will be made to the respective purchasers, on payment of the purchase money, and not before. A more particular description of the several lands, with their respective advantages and incumbrances, will be detailed at the time and place of sale. They will admit of division into small compact farms, and will be divided and laid off to suit purchasers. The subscriber will shew the said lands, at any time, to any person disposed to become a purchaser.

RICHARD BOND, Trustee
for sale of said lands.

February 14, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.
I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-seven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is situate between two and three miles from this city. There are several very beautiful situations and prospects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overseer's house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Wednesday the 18th January, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Beard's Point warehouse, on South river, a negro woman named MOLL, five feet six or eight inches high, about thirty-three years of age, of a yellowish complexion; she carried with her a dark calico gown, a light calico jacket, a green cotton ditto, a red quilted petticoat, a white corded dimity ditto, a country cloth ditto, with sundry other cloaths unknown; she has attended the Annapolis market for two years past, and also the Methodist meetings, and at the quarterly meetings near White Hall; she may be harboured with her son, who major Snowden lately bought of Mrs. Margaret Smith, on White Hill. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any goal, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said negro woman at their peril.

To be SOLD, on or before the 10th of April next,

about two miles from the city of Annapolis, A TRACT of LAND, containing 686 acres, with a commodious brick dwelling-house two stories high, four rooms on a floor, a new brick kitchen adjoining, all in good repair; also a new stable, with other convenient out houses and an excellent garden, containing a choice collection of fruit trees, &c. &c. Great part of the said land is well timbered and lies convenient to the town. There are two tenements, one of them situated on a hill about one mile from the city, commanding a beautiful prospect, and would answer to be sold separate from the other dwelling, with any number of acres that may best suit the purchaser. Any one inclinable to treat for the said plantation may be made acquainted with the terms of sale, by applying to Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, Baltimore, or to

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 3, 1797.
N. B. If desired immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber having a number of small tracts, lying in different counties in this state, will sell the following; the following description and notice is given, in order that the persons to whom they adjoin may be accommodated with the preference, viz.

A TRACT called Five-pond Ridge, containing 67½ acres, lying on a branch which empties into Wicomico river.—A tract called Macom's Ridge, containing 77½ acres, lying on Dividing Creek.—A tract called Retirement, containing 167 acres, lying on Jumping Branch, and on the road leading from Snow Hill to Salisbury.—A tract called Hardship, containing 78 acres, lying and adjoining the Delaware line, at the five mile stone, and near the meeting-house. The above all lay in Worcester county.

The following tracts in Caroline county, viz.

A tract called Fowler's Plain Dealing Secured, containing 50½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river.—A tract called Barren Hill Secured, containing 36½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river, and contiguous to the last mentioned.—A tract called Recovery Secured, containing 113½ acres, adjoining a tract called Boon's Park.

In Dorchester county, viz.

A tract called Godman's Advantage, containing 41½ acres, adjoining a tract called the Savanna.—A tract called Beard's Addition, containing 24 acres, adjoining and binding on Jack's Creek.

In Talbot county, viz.

A tract called the Neglect, containing 17½ acres, lying on the road from Easton to Centreville and on Noble's Northern Branch.

In Harford county, viz.

A tract called Bond's Neglect, containing 19 acres, adjoining Gibson's Ridge and Gillingham.—A tract called Taylor's Mistake, containing 17 acres, adjoining Fool's Refuse and Norris's Venture.—A tract called Silver Hill Secured, containing 56 acres, adjoining a tract called Profit.—A tract called Oblong, containing 12 acres, adjoining a tract called Frenchman's Repose.—A tract called Leonard's Disappointment, containing 10 acres, lying and bounding on Bow Creek.—A tract called St. George's Neighbour, containing 38 acres, adjoining Farmer's Delight and Howard's Forest.—A tract called Timber Grove, containing 42 acres, lying on a branch of Lodwick's Creek.—A tract called Orchard and Spring Refeeted, containing 15½ acres, near Belle-Air, and adjoining a tract called Gravelly Bottom.—A tract called Webster's Neglect, containing 47 acres, adjoining Matthew's Neighbour Refurveyed and Howard's Forest.

In Washington county, viz.

Several small tracts in the neighbourhood of Hagers-town, containing 136½ acres.

In Allegany county, viz.

Sundry tracts containing in the whole 51,695 acres.

In Anne-Arundel county, viz.

A tract called the Patapco Mill Seat, containing 116 acres, adjoining general Ridgely's mill, on Patapco. Should the last mentioned tract not be sold at private sale, on or before the 10th day of January next, it will then be offered at public sale, at Messrs. Yates and Campbell's vendue store.

Also—sundry tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, which will be more particularly described before that day. For any part, or the whole of the above-mentioned property, 6 per cent. 3 per cent. or deferred stock of the United States, stock in either of the banks in Maryland, Morris and Nicholson's paper, or bonds with approved security, with interest at one, two, and three years, will be received. Any person desirous of treating for those lands, will make application to the subscriber, living at Annapolis, where a more full description can be given, and good titles made, on payment being made, or satisfactorily secured to be paid.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

Annapolis, November 22, 1796.

For SALE,

Two Likely Young Negro Women, who have been brought up in the house, one a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, the other a good Washer and Ironer. Inquire at the Printing-Office.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, January 5, 1797.

ORDERED, That the resolutions passed by the general assembly, at their last session, respecting certificates and bills of credit, be published eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Fredericktown and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
DECEMBER 27, 1796.

1st. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the State of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

2d. RESOLVED, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the State of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of July next, and that no interest on any certificates heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the said first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

3d. RESOLVED, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same until after the end of the next session of assembly.

4th. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit of the emission under the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, as may be produced and brought into the treasury on or before the first day of July next.

5th. RESOLVED, That if any of the holders of bills of credit emitted in virtue of the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

6th. RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be published for eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Fredericktown and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette, that the creditors of the state may be notified that funds are prepared for the discharge of their claims.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 27, 1796: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,
A. VAN HORN, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 29, 1796: Read the second time and assented to.

By order,
A. VAN HORN, Clk.

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

THOMAS G. ADDISON.

February 9, 1797.

In CHANCERY, February 22, 1797.

Joseph Court, administrator of Anthony Bacon, vs. Thomas Earle, and others. THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of RICHARD TILGHMAN EARLE, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, part of which estate is said to have been devised to THOMAS EARLE, who resides out of the state; it is, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three times successively before the end of March next, to the intent that the said Thomas Earle may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in November next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near South river ferry, a roan MARE, about twelve and an half hands high, and about five or six years old, without any perceptible brand. The owner is desir'd to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES STEUART.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIIID YEAR)

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Letters from Vienna that according to dispatch Directory persists in with Austria, and would carry on the negotiations particularly to w and (Eclair.) It is said, that the Mr. Pinckney, the sequence of the treat and America.—'Eclair. If a letter from Car quarters of the arr Cremona, and the Au Verona. Letters from Lillo 70,000 strong, is on

L O N D
Sir Edward Pelw where he counted 25 were of the line, app to be intended imme we are happy in stati line, so that if the F no doubt of the B them.

Five of the six H at length arrived. port of the first succ in Italy. Buonaparte, it is reinforcements, th to claim the Spanis for immediate serv would defeat the tr wived.

At Vienna, it w entirely depended negotiator having b of the empire were war with unprece in case of the ub which the court of part.

Yesterday morn admiralty from Pe of war and Baros for the West-Indi a fair wind, as al men of war, with The accounts f were of the molt nally established every where prep enemy hazard fo Friday the Pa ink, inclusive, o our readers will importance. Pichgru is st army of the Sar As to the pres are extremely Malinduro ha treat in his nam contend that hi of his own to P is furnished that the intervention the arrival of a (says Perlet) th the Austrian ar too far to rec have been sign hold a congress to form a ne

(LIIId YEAR.) THE MARYLAND GAZETTE. (No. 2619.)

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1797.

Philadelphia, March 3, 1797.

PARIS, December 8. We are assured that the court of Vienna does not seem very anxious to accept the general armistice which Clarke is gone to propose in the name of the Executive Directory. It is true that when the first overtures were made upon this subject, that court could not know of our late victories in Italy, where the Austrians had accumulated their force, and reckoned upon their success. They also seem to be on the eve of some great stroke upon the Rhine: they are sending numerous reinforcements to that part, and appear to intend some expedition which may secure them winter quarters on the left side in the country of Treves; but our generals are aware of the plans of the enemy, and are prepared for a vigorous resistance.

Some particulars published in the Redacteur, seem to indicate, that the mission of Clarke has not hitherto been attended with any effect; that the emperor has not yet accepted the armistice offered pending the negotiations for peace; and that Austria is by no means disposed to detach itself from England as was at first imagined.

Letters from Vienna, dated November 14, state, that according to dispatches received in that city, the Directory persists in the plan of treating separately with Austria, and would even on that condition agree to carry on the negotiations at Vienna. The Directory seem particularly to wish to avoid a congress. (Perlet and l'Eclair.)

It is said, that the Directory has refused to receive Mr. Pinckney, the American ambassador, in consequence of the treaty concluded between England and America.—l'Eclair.

If a letter from Carouge can be credited, the head quarters of the army of Italy have retrograded to Cremona, and the Austrians are now in possession of Verona.

Letters from Lisbon advise, that a Spanish army of 60,000 strong, is on its march to Portugal.

LONDON, December 19. Sir Edward Pelew has looked into Brest harbour, where he counted 25 sail of men of war, 17 of which were of the line, apparently ready, and which seemed to be intended immediately for sea. Admiral Colpoys, we are happy in stating, is off Brest with 16 sail of the line, so that if the French should venture out, we have no doubt of the British giving a good account of them.

Five of the six Hamburg mails that were due are at length arrived. They bring a very satisfactory report of the first successes obtained by general Alvinzy in Italy.

Bonaparte, it is said, had been so straitened for reinforcements, that it was proposed by the Directory to claim the Spanish troops stipulated for in the treaty for immediate service in Italy; but as this measure would defeat the intended invasion of Portugal, it was waved.

At Vienna, it was generally understood, that peace entirely depended upon the British cabinet, the French negotiator having been sent back the whole resources of the empire were to be employed in prosecuting the war with unprecedented vigour, especially in Italy, in case of the ultimate failure of the negotiation, in which the court of Russia had taken a new and decided part.

Yesterday morning advices were received at the admiralty from Portsmouth, stating that the York man of war and Eurois frigate, with the fleet under convoy for the West-Indies, sailed on Saturday morning with a fair wind, as also the Weymouth and Comandant men of war, with troops for the West Indies.

The accounts from Iceland, by the mail of Saturday were of the most pleasing nature. Tranquillity is generally established in the North, and the people are every where prepared to repel an invasion, should the enemy hazard so desperate an enterprise.

Friday the Paris papers were received up to the 14th inst. inclusive, and from the extracts we have given our readers will see that they contain no news of much importance.

Pichevra is about to resume the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

As to the present state of the negotiation the reports are extremely vague. While some assert that lord Malmesbury has been authorized by the emperor to treat in his name for the preliminaries of peace, others contend that his majesty intends to send a negotiator of his own to Paris, which we believe is the fact. It is surmised that the negotiation will suffer delay from the intervention of Russia, and even be suspended till the arrival of a Russian minister. Be this as it may, (says Perlet) the hopes of a peace have not vanished; the Austrian and English governments have advanced too far to recede. But after the preliminaries shall have been signed it will be indispensably necessary to hold a congress, without which it would be impossible to form a new system of the political balance of

Europe, at the close of a war which has deranged so many interests, altered the existence of so many states, and changed the connexions of so many powers with one another.

All the commercial bodies of France are about to present an address against the law which prohibits the importation of English goods.

BOSTON, March 8.

PROSPECT OF PEACE DISSIPATED.

We have seen letters from houses of the highest respectability in Rotterdam, under the dates of Dec. 27th, 1796, and Jan. 1. 1797, informing, "That lord Malmesbury, had left Paris, and that the prospect of peace had vanished."—The above letters were received by capt. Giles, who arrived at Marblehead, on Friday last, in 58 days, from Rotterdam.

Various reports emanated from this arrival:—One was, that Malmesbury was ordered to quit Paris in 48 hours; and another, that the American envoy was also ordered to retire in the same period.—This latter is certainly unfounded; for,

The friendly reception of Mr. Pinckney at Paris, may be inferred from the silence of the Rotterdam letters on the subject.—Had he been refused, the merchants trading to America would have deemed the event highly interesting: and would have noticed it. The letters are to Jan. 5.

NEW-YORK, March 14.

The snow Pallas, arrived yesterday, brings Dublin papers to the 20th December. We insert the following paragraph, which proves the report of the French having arrived in Bantry Bay to be ill founded. The news was brought from Liverpool to the United States, and it is only reasonable to suppose that the report of the French being off the coast was magnified into their actually having landed ere it reached Liverpool.

Dublin, December 20.

"Wednesday evening and Thursday morning there was an idle rumour in circulation at Cork of the French fleet being off Bantry Bay—and, of course, various were the opinions on the subject; but the mystery has since been cleared up by letters received in town since that time, from Cork, which mention that it was the homeward bound Oporto and Lisbon fleets, and through which the Penguin sloop of war, captain Pulling, has passed, on his way into port."

The following articles appear under Dublin Head, of December 15 and 17.

In consequence of 23 French officers, who were prisoners of war upon their parole, at Dunmanway, in the county of Cork, having absconded, and broke their parole, government have offered a reward of twenty pounds for the apprehension of each of them.

The Olive Branch, which was lately captured by the Audacious, with a cargo of small arms, brass ordnance, and camp equipage, and brought into Portsmouth, was some time ago freighted from the north of Ireland; at a time that a large quantity of specie was sent from the metropolis, by certain known agents of the worthies in that quarter.

The volunteer corps throughout the kingdom already consist of twenty-seven thousand men in uniform.

IMPORTANT.

It is said that private letters have arrived in town, which wholly contradict the intelligence that the Executive Directory had refused to receive Mr. Pinckney. Those letters are reported to have come from Rotterdam. With pleasure we announce this information to the public.

"What do the French mean? They can't certainly mean to go to war with us." Such is the language we see in some of our papers.

This reminds us of a contest between an eastern man, at Burlington slip, some time ago, and a citizen of New-York. A difference arose, and the citizen struck the New-England man; who very coolly replied, "what do you mean? Are you in earnest? You don't mean to strike me, do you?" The man made him no answer, but gave him another blow, and knocked him down. The New-England man rose up; Why a frow, you mean to pick a quarrel, I believe," and instantly laid him on the ground, and gave him as handsome a flogging as ever he had in his life.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

To the EDITOR OF THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Philadelphia, March 9, 1797.

SIR,

I enclose the copy of a letter which I received the 3d instant, from the late president of the United States. The letter itself will satisfy you of the propriety of its being published. The original, as desired, is deposited in this office.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, TIMOTHY PICKERING.

DEAR SIR, AT the conclusion of my public employments, I have thought it expedient to notice the publication of certain forged letters, which first appeared in the year 1777, and were obtruded upon the public as mine. They are said by the editor to have been found in a small portmanteau which I had left in the care of my mulatto servant, named Billy, who, it is pretended, was taken prisoner at Fort Lee in 1776.

The period when these letters were first printed, will be recollected, and what were the impressions they were intended to produce on the public mind. It was then supposed to be of some consequence to strike at the integrity of the motives of the American commander in chief, and to paint his inclinations at variance with his professions and his duty. Another crisis in the affairs of America having occurred, the same weapon has been resorted to, to wound my character and deceive the people.

The letters in question have the dates, addresses, and signatures here following:

- "New-York, June 12th, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, at Mount Vernon, Fairfax county, Virginia." "G. W."
"To John Parke Custis, Esq; at the hon. Benedict Calvert's Esq; Mount Airy, Maryland." "June 18th, 1776." "Geo. Washington."
"New-York, July 8th, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, at Mount Vernon, Fairfax county, Virginia." "G. W."
"New-York, July 16th, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, &c." "G. W."
"New-York, July 15th, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, &c." "G. W."
"New-York, July 22d, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, &c." "G. W."
"June 24th, 1776. To Mrs. Washington." "G. W."

At the time when these letters first appeared it was notorious to the army immediately under my command, and particularly to the gentlemen attached to my person, that my mulatto man Billy had never been one moment in the power of the enemy. It is also a fact that no part of my baggage or any of my attendants were captured during the whole course of the war. These well known facts made it unnecessary, during the war, to call the public attention to the forgery, by any express declaration of mine: and a firm reliance on my fellow-citizens and the abundant proofs they gave of their confidence in me, rendered it alike unnecessary to take any formal notice of the revival of the imposition during my civil administration. But as I cannot know how soon a more serious event may succeed to that which will this day take place, I have thought it a duty that I owe to myself, to my country, and to truth, now to detail the circumstances above recited, and to add my solemn declaration, that the letters herein described are a base forgery, and that I never saw or heard of them, until they appeared in print.

The present letter I commit to your care, and desire it may be deposited in the office of the department of state, as a testimony of the truth to the present generation and to posterity.

Accept, I pray you, the sincere esteem and affectionate regard of,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient,

Go. WASHINGTON.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Secretary of State.

March 13.

The following is the concluding part of a letter, which has appeared in the New York papers; the singularity and confidence of the address to citizen Ader, gives it an aspect too serious to suffer an apprehension of party imputations to prevail on us to withhold it. We subjoin an article which appeared in consequence of the alarming address:

"It is rumoured, that the Spaniards either have, or are to cede to France, Louisiana and the Floridas.—The policy of the French in this is too manifest to require discussion.—It is also reported, that the French have it in contemplation to establish a republic at Louisiana; and that it is a part of this plan, to affiliate and incorporate with it, the people of the Western Territory, by dismembering the United States. That this would be a desirable object with them, is probable from the nature of things—but that it is a FACT, I have received evidence sufficient, to satisfy my mind—and although it is true, that I cannot at present disclose the source of information, I think it a justifiable policy, and a social duty, that I should sound an ALARM, by a detail of circumstances, the truth of which being myself persuaded of, I leave the world and Mr. Ader, to think and act as they please.

"SIR,

"You sent a certain French general to explore the western part of the United States—the counties of Pennsylvania beyond the Allegany, Kentucky, the country along the Ohio, to the Mississippi.—You in-

fructed him in writing, to tell the people that Louisiana would probably be surrendered to the French—You instructed this General (I would tell his name) to found the disposition of the people ABOUT A SEPARATION, from the United States—and a union with Louisiana—You instructed him, to persuade them, that the Atlantic States were in their interests, prejudices, and inclinations, English—That the interest of the Western people made them French—Sir, you instructed this General, to found the disposition of the people with regard to a president for the United States—and to promote the election of Mr. Jefferson!!—You also desired him, to observe the country, as to military purposes, state of fortifications, &c.—And lastly, Sir, this same General was FURNISHED WITH MONEY, to be employed in accomplishing the objects of his mission.

"SIR,
"You may not have known that this General was detected in promoting the very business you sent him on, but I have satisfactory reason to know, and believe, he was detected.

"You may wonder how I came by my knowledge—and I am sorry, that I may not at this time disclose it—But I fancy if you recur to your files, you will be convinced you do not hear without authority, from

March 9. "Wm. WILCOCKS."

TO WILLIAM WILCOCKS.

SIR,
"One who has always read your publications with no small degree of pleasure, was not a little surprised to see in 'The New-York Gazette and General Advertiser' of this day, your most important communication. This communication, Sir, could you substantiate THE ALARM, to which you have reference, would be truly important; but of this I have my doubts, for this reason—you are 'a plain kind of a man, and speak the truth right on.' Mr. Wilcocks, this is your own language; to be consistent therewith, divulge the truth—dispense with those 'social duties,' and disclose that which you call murmuring and shameful truths, which, as a 'citizen of a free republic,' and a good citizen, you owe to your country. If there is no foundation for the alarm, why would you disturb the repose of that country which you profess to love?"

Yours, CANDOUR.

March 9.
Messrs. M'LEAN & LANG,

I hope the above will appear in your paper—it may either bring on a disclosure of serious facts, or produce something that will have a tendency to throw more light on a subject, which ought not, if real, to remain concealed.

March 15.

By the Sally, Colter, we have received several West-India papers down to a late date, but from which we have derived no information of any importance; they confirm the arrival of general Simcoe at St. Domingo, and the various accounts of a termination to the negotiation lately carrying on at Paris, but say nothing to countenance a report lately in circulation that Rigaud had surrendered the district under his charge to the English.

A West-India paper, quoting from a London paper, says, Mr. Hammond's mission to Prussia was not so successful as might have been expected from the profers made him; by the acquisition of Hamburg and the territory on the Elbe, Prussia might, with Dantzic and other places in the Baltic, have laid the foundation of a potent marine; but possessed of Poland the British alliances had no longer attractions.—Mr. Hammond was not treated with that respect due to a British minister.

[Perhaps the Prussian communicated the above CLEAR-OBSCURE intelligence to the Directory—ERGO—no peace.]

Report says, war is declared by the King of Prussia against the emperor.

The suspension of intercourse between the United States and France, in all probability, extends no farther than a diplomatic correspondence; this would be a thing of course, after the suspension of the functions of the French minister in this country.—As to a formal suspension of a commercial intercourse, it would terminate in nothing short of total abandonment and starvation of the remaining French possessions in the West-Indies; and as it respects the merchants of France, would be the most unwise and unpopular measure the French government could adopt. The bark Hope, Bembridge, left Bourdeaux the 6th of January. Letters by her have been received, which make no mention of a stoppage of intercourse.

March 17.

Extract of a letter from Cadix, dated the 7th of December, 1796.

"The present solely serves to inform you that we have just received advice of the Moors having captured an American brig called the Ceres, captain Benjamin Dennis, who sailed the 11th ult. from hence for Boston, which please to let serve your government in case you should have any vessels coming this way. An order has come down from court prohibiting the importation of foreign rice, which will prejudice our trade very much with the United States."

WILMINGTON, (Del.) March 11.

On Wednesday last arrived here, 20 days from St. Bartholomew's, brig Sally, captain Adams—also, schooner Eliza, both of this port.

These two vessels left St. Bartholomew's together, continued in company during the passage, and both cast anchor in port on the same day.

The Eliza has communicated nothing of consequence; through the obliging attention of a gentleman who sailed as supercargo of the Sally, the editor is enabled to lay before his readers the following

Very interesting intelligence.

The day before the Sally left the island, (15th Feb.) the ship Hope of Philadelphia, arrived from Bourdeaux, which place she left the 7th of January last; the master informed, that the French Directory would no longer listen to lord Malmesbury's equivocal mission, and that he had taken his departure without effecting a single point in the negotiation. The American ambassador, general Pinckney, had arrived; he was not received as minister of the United States; and after he had presented his credentials to the Directory, he was informed that he could not be immediately accepted, but that he might remain in Paris, by subjecting himself to the same regulations that other foreigners were under. The general did not think the dignity or the honour of the United States in the least complimented, by being compelled to receive the kind, domiciliary, searching visits of an armed body; and, whether he consulted his own safety or not, he thought it prudent to take his departure in company with lord Malmesbury.

A fleet had sailed from Brest, doubly manned, accompanied by transports full of troops, bound on a secret expedition, with but a few days provision on board, destined, it was supposed, for Ireland.

By the Sally we also learn, that the French still continue capturing American vessels of every denomination, not even our coasters excepted, that were forced off by stress of weather.

When the Sally left St. Martin's previous to her touching at St. Bartholomew's, there were about 14 fail of vessels for adjudication in the port, the greater part of which had their cargoes taken, and the vessels dismissed. The Americans are treated there with more than common severity, no distinction between the captains or the hands; one instance in particular appears too glaring to pass over:—Captain Trot, belonging to Boston, from Demerara, bound home, being brought too by a privateer brig, was taken out of his own vessel and put in irons on board the brig, from thence carried on shore, and thrust into the common goal; where he remained three weeks without a hearing. His mate was lashed down between two guns, and severely flogged. It cannot be conjectured what was the cause of such treatment, as no resistance was made, nor any aggravation given, to justify them in such cruelty.

SAVANNA, February 24.

On Wednesday the 15th inst. a shocking murder was committed at the plantation of Mr. Hergen Herfon, in Scriven county. The particulars of which, as far as we are informed, are as follows:—Mr. Herfon, had purchased in October last, seven men and a woman, from a cargo of negroes, lately imported, and carried them up to his place in Scriven county, where they appeared to be happy and content, never receiving harsh language or blows from their master. On the morning of the 15th, one of the fellows, came to the dwelling-house, requesting his master to walk with him to the spot where they had been working, alleging they had finished what was pointed out to them, and wanted more. Some little time after, his lady looking out, observed one of the fellows struck Mr. William Rae, on the head twice, with the club end of his axe; on her screaming with terror, three or four rushed in the house with axes in their hands, and attempted her life, as also that of a young lady who resided with her, but were prevented by the spirited conduct of the latter, who raised a chair to defend herself. The confusion this threw them in, gave time for her to make her escape; Mrs. Herfon, attempting the same, was closely pursued, and saved her life only, by the interposition of a fellow and wench, who had long lived with them, and on finding the fellows return from the place where they had deposited articles plundered from the dwelling-house, advised her to conceal herself under a house. Strict search was made for this unfortunate lady, but happily she remained undiscovered. The faithful fellow having secured her safely, as far as lay in his power, ran to the neighbours and gave the alarm, which occasioned the collection of a few men, who arriving on the spot, found Mr. Rae quite dead, and on searching, discovered Mr. Herfon about the spot where he was enticed to examine the work, lying without any other sensations of life, than that of laborious breathing, the back part of his skull being driven in, by a blow of an axe. In this situation, he remained about twenty hours, and expired, greatly lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; his character being that of an amiable worthy man. The party immediately pursued, and came up with the murderers, who made resistance, but were overcome, three being killed on the first discharge, and one badly wounded; two surrendered, one of which declared himself the author and contriver of the murder; and after much deliberation, was by the men assembled, condemned to the flames, which sentence was immediately put in execution.

Much credit, we hear, is due to three brothers, gentlemen of the name of Scruggs, who commenced the pursuit, and by their spirited attack, prevented these villains from perpetrating other enormities of the same nature, which was their declared intention.

We are also informed, that Mr. Thomas Kirk, of this place, was on the spot, and received a wound from one of them, but fortunately made his escape.

Query.—What species of reward ought to be bestowed on the faithful negro, who at the risk of his own, saved his mistress's life, and gave the alarm to the neighbouring families?

Annapolis, March 23.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.
The INSPECTOR, No. IV.

"A man may smile and smile and be a villain."

I WAS in a large company of both sexes, a few evenings since, when a gentleman, whom I shall call Drasillo, was mentioned with uncommon marks of respect and approbation, particularly by the ladies, who seemed to vie with each other in bestowing on him the highest encomiums. Miss V—L— thought him the most engaging man she had ever known, and declared that the elegant simplicity of his manners, added to a highly cultivated mind, made him quite irresistible, and the fortunate lady, who should be the object of his choice, would, in her opinion, be the most enviable of mortals.

To dispute acknowledged merit is a task invidious and unpleasant, and to contradict the decided opinions of the ladies, is what I seldom presume to do. Besides, custom has given them the privilege of estimating the amiable qualities of the heart, and although they are not infallible, yet their sentiments are generally correct. But their own goodness and candour frequently induces them to trust too much to appearances, and to suppose every person really possesses those qualities, which in fact, he only affects. I would not by any means wish to see the fair sex entertain an universal distrust and suspicion of ours. On the contrary, an open and unsuspecting mind, is, in my opinion, an invariable mark of innocence and virtue. But I would desire the ladies to examine with some caution, the conduct of a man, before they suffer their admiration to be so powerfully excited.

My acquaintance with Drasillo having commenced in the early part of our youth, I have had an opportunity of observing attentively every part of his conduct, and of discovering his real motives of action. His mind is improved and cultivated—his address pleasing and insinuating. He possesses a certain quickness of discernment, which enables him to penetrate into every character, and he accommodates himself to every disposition. This last quality is generally pleasing, and when dilated by benevolence, is certainly estimable. For the man who endeavours to smooth the rugged paths of life, by giving pleasure to his friends, undoubtedly deserves our highest approbation. But he who soothes our vanity, and flatters our follies, only seduces our affections, and obtains our friendship for selfish purposes, deserves to be avoided and despised. Such, I am induced to believe from my observations, is Drasillo. Though a stranger to the gentle and amiable virtues, he appears alive to all their sensations. The tear starts in his eye at the tale of woe, and joy animates his countenance at the success of merit; but they are not the genuine effusions of his soul. His cold and callous heart is alike insensible to the distress of the unfortunate, or the happiness of the virtuous; and he only affects those feelings to blind the world the better to mislead mankind.

I have often thought with astonishment, on the character and conduct of Drasillo. It appears almost impossible, that a man should be able to discover, and to practise, in some measure, the precepts of virtue, without feeling its divine influence. That self-approbation, which arises from the consciousness of doing a laudable action, is certainly more valuable than the trivial advantages that are derived from deceiving and imposing on the world. Supposing a man really virtuous, I would commend him for concealing his virtues from the public eye, if he could not, or would not correct them; but to affect qualities we do not possess, and sentiments we cannot feel, merely to entrap the candid and unsuspecting mind, deserves undoubtedly the severest censure; and the constant apprehension of being detected in our falsehood, and exposed to contempt and derision, must embitter every advantage, derived from the practice of deceit.

In some countries in Europe, dissimulation and flattery constitute a very material part of education, and the man who hopes for preferment, must be instructed in the early part of his life, in the arts of servility and obsequiousness. The generous and manly sentiments, which dignify and adorn human nature, are stifled in their infancy, and he is taught to believe, that notions of honour and integrity are mere chimeras, and beneath the regard of a man of sense. Thus prepared for meanness and vice, their first object is to render themselves pleasing and serviceable to the great, to whose whims and caprices they implicitly submit; and if they are so fortunate, as to procure the patronage of men of influence, and by that means obtain the completion of their wishes, they care not by what steps they proceed, although dishonourable to themselves, and injurious to the morals of their countrymen.

But happily for us, we are not yet degraded to such a state of corruption. Integrity and virtue are absolutely necessary to obtain the confidence of our fellow-citizens, who alone can raise us to dignity and eminence; and whatever ends a laudable ambition may propose, the means of attainment are never incompatible with those principles, which we ought to revere in our youth, and relinquish only with our lives.

The first essentials to the formation of a great character, are independence in our sentiments, and firmness in our conduct, and we must pursue with unbending steadiness, whatever our reason and virtue dictate. A proper deference ought certainly to be paid to the judgment of others; but to adopt opinions without examining their propriety, or to flatter or copy the weaknesses of others, is a mark of a depraved mind or vicious disposition. Young men, when they see a person possessed of some splendid qualities, are too apt to regard him as a model in every respect worthy of their imitation. Even his vices or follies are frequently looked upon by them as perfections, and by at-

tempting to assimilate some affected and frigid themselves the object

Nothing tends more to grade the character quousness. He who to the disposition of his sentiments, and from become incapable of, and will be de chosen for his mo fare of doing a b tion of the conduc his effect. And i opinions and condu ceeds from a persuas and their intentions, not possibly feel a n lies attributed to h not possess, or ar own heart tells hi perceives that such a to obtain his part and detest such con

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tempting to assimilate their conduct to his, they become affected and frivolous, and consequently render themselves the object of ridicule or contempt.

Nothing tends more to debase the mind, and degrade the character of a man, than unlimited obsequiousness. He who accommodates himself entirely to the disposition of another, and implicitly adopts all his sentiments, and servilely imitates his actions, will soon become incapable of thinking or acting for himself, and will be despised even by the man whom he has chosen for his model. For although the approbation of the virtuous, may add something to the pleasure of doing a benevolent action, yet a servile imitation of the conduct of a dissembler, never procured his effects. And if men are gratified at having their opinions and conduct approved and admired, it proceeds from a persuasion that their own ideas were just, and their intentions laudable. But a vicious man cannot possibly feel a mental satisfaction at hearing qualities attributed to him, which he is conscious he does not possess, or at seeing conduct admired, which his own heart tells him deserves reproach: And if he perceives that such admiration arises only from a desire to obtain his patronage, even he himself must abhor and detest such contemptible sycophants.

IN the paragraph respecting the death of Mr. Hall, in our last paper, for reputable read respectable.

HIGH FLYER,

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

HIGH FLYER was bred by Richard Tatterfall, got by his High Flyer, which covers now in England at thirty guineas a mare, and never was beat. Thistle, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, she was the dam of Mr. Hutchison's Thistle, which was own brother to High Flyer, who was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade, she was the dam of Mr. Shafio's hunter Omnium, Herald, Miss Barforth, &c. his great-grand-dam by Partner, she was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowsy, Torifmond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Privateer and Villager, all capital runners, his great-great grand-dam by Makelefs, Brimmer, Place, White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodsworth, Layton Barb Mate.

JOHN CRAGGS.

A large lot will be enclosed for favourite mares at 3/6 per week, but not accountable for escape or accident.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Magoth river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land, may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, on the first of this instant, two negro men, ISAAC and CHARLES, Isaac is about forty-five years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, of a black complexion, well made, has thick lips, one of his fore teeth out, and a wild look when sharply spoken to; had on when he went away, an old homespun shirt, white country cloth over and under jackets and breeches; he took with him a blue broad cloth coat, a striped waistcoat, and a pair of nankeen breeches. Charles is about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, of a black complexion, tolerable well made, but has small features, he is a mannerly fellow when spoken to; had on when he went away, a new homespun shirt, white country cloth over and under jackets and breeches; he took with him an old black cloth coat. I have reason to believe they have a free Butler's pass. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for either of the said fellows, if taken out of the state, and if in the state FIFTEEN DOLLARS for either, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN WARD, of August.

N. B. All persons are hereby forewarned, harbouring, employing, or carrying off said negroes, at their peril.

March 4, 1797.

FOR SALE,

To the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 20th day of April next, on the premises.

THE subscriber having laid out 331 acres of land into twenty lots, at and adjoining the place called and known by the name of the POPLAR SPRINGS, in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Frederick-town running through the said land; ten lots are laid on each side thereof, containing from 10 to 25 acres each. As upwards of two thirds of this land is well wooded, each lot will have a proportion; there are several fine springs and streams running through it, and its central situation between the city of Baltimore and Frederick-town makes it an eligible place for improvement, and is at this time a very public place; some fine meadow may be made on several of those lots, and convenient places for erecting distilleries. The healthy situation of this place, and many local advantages it possesses, renders it unnecessary to give a more particular description at this time. Plots of the whole may be seen at the Poplar Springs. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known (which will be advantageous) and attendance given, by

SAMUEL GODMAN.

March 1, 1797.

FROM the many trespasses (almost daily committed) on Primrose Hill, and the subscriber's plantation over Severn, he is obliged to forward all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on either place, as he is determined to put the law in force against any one so offending.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at next April term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in said county, called Young's Inn, by a survey, and in which are included four smaller tracts, called before the said survey: HARRIS'S MOUNT, GOOD MOTHER'S CARE, COASTS, and HARRIS, agreeable to the directions of the act for marking and bounding lands.

M. HESSELIUS.

March 14, 1797.

Valuable property for sale for Cash, or exchanged for property in the Federal City.

On the second Thursday of May next will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, if not sold at PRIVATE SALE before that day.

ALL that valuable PROPERTY, situated on BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, in the city of Annapolis, containing one acre and an half, the whole is laid out in three separate lots, one in the tenure of WILLIAM COOKE, Esq; a large brick building, handsomely situated, with every convenience and improvement, suitable for any gentleman; the adjoining brick building, now in the possession of Mr. FOWLER, with conveniences and improvements, five framed houses, with gardens, now in the possession of different tenants; the whole rents for two hundred and ten pounds per annum. This property is under lease for ninety-nine years, and the unexpired term has yet to run fifty-one years. This property will be sold, to accommodate the purchaser, either in separate lots, or the whole. Also a tract of LAND, containing four hundred acres, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. EPHRAIM DUNNELL, lying in Anne-Arundel county, extending from the river Severn to the river Magoth, within five miles of the city of Annapolis, and twenty five from Baltimore-town; on this land is an excellent dwelling-house, kitchen, and other out houses, a large orchard of choice fruit; this land lies in a healthy situation, and very convenient to oysters, crabs, and a great variety of fish and wild fowl in their respective seasons. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as any one inclined to purchase would doubtless wish to view the same. The title to this land is indisputable, and on the purchase money being paid a conveyance in fee-simple will be immediately given. The terms of sale will be known by applying to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

The subscriber has several thousand acres of land, in the state of Virginia, lying on the waters of the Great Kenhawa, near that valuable tract of the late President, which he will exchange for property in the Federal City.

March 8, 1797.

Beard's Habitation, January 1, 1797.

THE PARTNERSHIP of MATTHEW and JOHN BEARD was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of December last, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to John Beard, who is authorized to receive all monies due, either on bond, note, or open account, and give proper discharges for the same. Should this notice not be attended to, compulsory steps must be taken on, as they may be enabled to satisfy the claims against them.

M. BEARD, JOHN BEARD.

In CHANCERY, March 4, 1797.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of THOMAS GASSAWAY, of Allegany county, praying the benefit of the act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last sessions on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Thomas Gassaway is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Gassaway, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Gassaway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, during the present month, in the Maryland Gazette, give notice to his creditors to appear at the chancery-office, at one o'clock on the 20th day of April next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Gassaway then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, for Cash or Credit, LEASED or RENTED,

THE PLANTATION lately occupied by Mrs. DOVE, commonly known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY. For terms apply to RICHARD SPRIGG.

West river, February 6, 1797.

Merrickin's Contract for sale.

THE subscriber will sell 274 1/2 acres of good land, called MERRIKIN'S CONTRACT, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the north side of Severn, lying directly on Magoth river, and is partly surrounded with said river and a fine creek; the improvements may be made comfortable, at a small expence; there is on this valuable land an abundance of the best pine for ships, spars, &c. besides a considerable quantity of chestnut and oak timber. Vessels of any burthen may load close in with the shore; perhaps there are few places within the bay that has such advantages for fishing and fowling. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and a more full description given on the 8th day of June, on the premises, when it will be sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Hampton Robertson, living on the premises, will show the land.

HENRY HALL DORSEY, HENRY EVANS.

Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1797.

To be Rented for the Season,

THE plantation of PRIMROSE HILL, with the mansion-house, garden and orchard; the house and garden may be taken with or without the other land. Also will be disposed of, at the same place, to the highest bidder, on twelve months credit, a variety of household furniture, on the thirteenth day of April, if fair, if not the first fair day.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

March 18, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be sold at the Printing-Office, Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to enable the corporation of the city of Annapolis to lay a tax, not exceeding three shillings and nine-pence current money in any one year, for every hundred pounds of property within the said city, and the precincts thereof.

Annapolis, March 20, 1797.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of JOHN HALL, Esq; late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, that they may be paid; and those who are indebted to the estate are requested to make payment without delay.

ELEANOR HALL, Executrix of JOHN HALL.

N. B. Mr. Hall, in his life time, lent a number of his books to his acquaintances. Those who have them are requested to return them to me. E. H.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN G. WORTHINGTON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

BRICE J. WORTHINGTON, Executor.

March 22, 1797.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, some time in December last, a small bay HORSE, about twelve or thirteen years old, thirteen hands and an half high, with no shoes on, but no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CALEB DORSEY, of THOMAS.

February 3, 1797.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, a dark bay MARE COLT, four years old, about twelve hands high, and has a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

ALL persons indebted to the late JAMES DICK, deceased, or to JAMES DICK and STEWART, are requested to make payments, as no further indulgencies can be given, and all persons having claims against said estates are requested to bring them in, to

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES M'ULLOCH, } J. Dick.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the evening of the first of February, negro JEM, twenty-two years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a yellow complexion, well made, has small features, very white teeth, and a down look when spoken to; had on when he made his escape a new sheeting shirt, old gray Bath coating sailor's jacket, old gray broad-cloth breeches, old negro yarn stockings, and a pair of negro shoes, capped with large nails in the heels and soles, and a half worn wool hat; he was hired two years ago to Mr. RICHARD PARROT, of Georgetown, and is well known in said town and in Pohick in Virginia, where he worked when he was hired to said Parrot. I expect he will change his dress and alter his name, and try to pass as a free man. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for him, if taken up out of the state, and if in the state and secured in any goal, so that I get him again, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS WILSON.
N. B. All persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring, employing, or carrying off said negro at their peril.
February 2, 1797.

In pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of this State, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the fourth Monday in March next, at the house of JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, in Chaptico,

THE several following tracts or parcels of LAND, late the property of TOWNSEND EDEN, deceased, and lying in Saint-Mary's county, viz. PARTNERSHIP, three separate parts of BASHFORD MANOR, part thereof on the river Wicomico, the residue commands a view of Patowmack river, and not more than one mile from navigation, in the whole containing upwards of 1000 acres; COLE'S ADVENTURE, part of NEALE'S LOT RESURVEYED, and WOLF HOLE, on this tract is an elegant brick dwelling-house; these lands are handsomely and well improved, most of them of excellent quality, and will rent, or may be cultivated, to great profit and advantage. They will be sold on the following terms: The purchaser to give bond, with security, to pay one half the purchase money, and interest, within one year from the time of sale, and the residue of the principal, and interest thereon, within two years from the time of sale, to be ratified and approved by the chancellor; and conveyances, in fee-simple, for the said property, for all the estate, right, title and interest, in said lands, which was in Townsend Eden, and now in James Eden, an infant, which hath descended to him from Townsend Eden his father, will be made to the respective purchasers, on payment of the purchase money, and not before. A more particular description of the several lands, with their respective advantages and incumbrances, will be detailed at the time and place of sale. They will admit of division into small compact farms, and will be divided and laid off to suit purchasers. The subscriber will shew the said lands, at any time, to any person disposed to become a purchaser.

RICHARD BOND, Trustee
for sale of said lands.
February 14, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.
I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-seven acres; about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is situate between two and three miles from this city. There are several very beautiful situations and prospects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overseer's house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.
Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Wednesday the 18th January, from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Beard's Point warehouse, on South river, a negro woman named MOLL, five feet six or eight inches high, about thirty-three years of age, of a yellowish complexion; she carried with her a dark calico gown, a light calico jacket, a green cotton ditto, a red quilted petticoat, a white corded dimity ditto, a country cloth ditto, with sundry other cloaths unknown; she has attended the Annapolis market for two years past, and also the Methodist meetings, and at the quarterly meetings near White Hall; she may be harboured with her son, who major Snowden lately bought of Mrs. Margaret Smith, on White Hall. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any goal, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS PINDEE.
N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said negro woman at their peril.

To be SOLD, on or before the 10th of April next, about two miles from the city of Annapolis,

TRACT of LAND, containing 686 acres, with a commodious brick dwelling-house two stories high, four rooms on a floor, a new brick kitchen adjoining, all in good repair; also a new stable, with other convenient out houses and an excellent garden, containing a choice collection of fruit trees, &c. &c. Great part of the said land is well timbered and lies convenient to the town. There are two tenements, one of them situated on a hill about one mile from the city, commanding a beautiful prospect, and would answer to be sold separate from the other dwelling, with any number of acres that may best suit the purchaser. Any one inclinable to treat for the said plantation may be made acquainted with the terms of sale, by applying to Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, Baltimore, or to JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 3, 1797.
N. B. If desired immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber having a number of small tracts, lying in different counties in this state, will sell the following; the following description and notice is given, in order that the persons to whom they adjoin may be accommodated with the preference, viz.

A TRACT called Five pond Ridge, containing 67½ acres, lying on a branch which empties into Wicomico river.—A tract called Macom's Ridge, containing 77½ acres, lying on Dividing Creek.—A tract called Retirement, containing 167 acres, lying on Jumping Branch, and on the road leading from Snow Hill to Salisbury.—A tract called Hardship, containing 78 acres, lying and adjoining the Delaware state line, at the five mile stone, and near the meeting-house. The above all lay in Worcester county.

The following tracts in Caroline county, viz.
A tract called Fowler's Plain Dealing Secured, containing 50½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river.—A tract called Barren Hill Secured, containing 36½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river, and contiguous to the last mentioned.—A tract called Recovery Secured, containing 113½ acres, adjoining a tract called Boon's Park.

In Dorchester county, viz.
A tract called Godman's Advantage, containing 41½ acres, adjoining a tract called the Savanns.—A tract called Beard's Addition, containing 24 acres, adjoining and binding on Jack's Creek.

In Talbot county, viz.
A tract called the Neglect, containing 17½ acres, lying on the road from Easton to Centreville and on Noble's Northern Branch.

In Harford county, viz.
A tract called Bond's Neglect, containing 19 acres, adjoining Gibson's Ridge and Gillingham.—A tract called Taylor's Mistake, containing 17 acres, adjoining Fool's Refuse and Norris's Venture.—A tract called Silver Hills Secured, containing 56 acres, adjoining a tract called Profit.—A tract called Oblong, containing 12 acres, adjoining a tract called Frenchman's Repose.—A tract called Leonard's Disappointment, containing 10 acres, lying and bounding on Bow Creek.—A tract called St. George's Neighbour, containing 38 acres, adjoining Farmer's Delight and Howard's Forest.—A tract called Timber Grove, containing 42 acres, lying on a branch of Lodwick's Creek.—A tract called Orchard and Spring Revested, containing 15½ acres, near Belle-Air, and adjoining a tract called Gravelly Bottom.—A tract called Webster's Neglect, containing 47 acres, adjoining Matthew's Neighbour Resurveyed and Howard's Forest.

In Washington county, viz.
Several small tracts in the neighbourhood of Hagerstown, containing 136½ acres.

In Allegany county, viz.
Sundry tracts containing in the whole 51,695 acres.

In Anne Arundel county, viz.
A tract called the Patapco Mill Seat, containing 116 acres, adjoining general Ridgely's mill, on Patapco. Should the last mentioned tract not be sold at private sale, on or before the 10th day of January next, it will then be offered at public sale, at Messrs. Yates and Campbell's vendue store.

Also—sundry tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, which will be more particularly described hereafter that day. For any part, or the whole of the above-mentioned property, 6 per cent, 3 per cent, or deferred stock of the United States, stock in either of the banks in Maryland, Morris and Nicholson's paper, or bonds with approved security, with interest at one, two, and three years, will be received. Any person desirous of treating for those lands, will make application to the subscriber, living at Annapolis, where a more full description can be given, and good titles made, on payment being made, or satisfactorily secured to be paid.

SAMUEL GODMAN.
Annapolis, November 22, 1796.

For SALE,

TWO Likely Young NEGRO WOMEN, who have been brought up in the house, one a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, the other a good Washer and Ironer. Inquire at the Printing-Office.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, January 5, 1797.

ORDERED, That the resolutions passed by the general assembly, at their last session, respecting certificates and bills of credit, be published eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Fredericktown and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
December 27, 1796.

RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the State of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

2d. RESOLVED, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the State of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of July next, and that no interest on any certificates heretofore issued, which shall not be due after the said first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

3d. RESOLVED, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barge, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same until after the end of the next session of assembly.

4th. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit of the emission under the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, as may be produced and brought into the treasury on or before the first day of July next.

5th. RESOLVED, That if any of the holders of bills of credit emitted in virtue of the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

6th. RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be published for eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers; and in one of the Baltimore, Fredericktown and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette, that the creditors of the state may be notified that funds are prepared for the discharge of their claims.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 27, 1796: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,
A. VAN-HORN, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 29, 1796: Read the second time and assented to.

By order,
A. VAN-HORN, Clk.

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

THOMAS G. ADDISON.
February 9, 1797.

In CHANCERY, February 22, 1797.

Joseph Court, administrator
of Anthony Baker,

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the

Thomas Earle, and others, real estate of RICHARD

TILGHMAN EARLE, late of Queen-Anne's county,

deceased, part of which estate is said to have been devised to THOMAS EARLE, who resides out of the state;

it is, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three times successively before the end of March next, to the intent that the said Thomas Earle may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in November next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

THOMAS HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

There is to the subscriber's plantation, near South river ferry, a roan MARE, about twelve and an half hands high, and about five or six years old, without any perceptible brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES STEUART.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL

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A declaration of the directors of Mr. Wakasowich, for.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1797.

C A S S E L, January 3.

HE hopes of peace which we have hitherto cherished, will certainly be accomplished in the course of this new year. The modification of the conditions between the belligerent powers, appears only to depend at present upon the fate of Mantua. A more distant but not less important influence upon peace is, the change of government in Russia. "Paul I. has not only refused to accede to the treaty concluded by his mother with Austria and England, but has entirely rejected it!" (Directoe, January 6)

A S I L, January 1.

Two divisions and three half brigades have been detached from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, near Strasburg, to reinforce the army on the Rhine; and 18,000 men will be sent from the army of the Rhine to Italy, a part of which are already gone in waggons.

FRANCFORT, January 14.

Much discontent prevails in Italy. If the Austrians are able to gain any decisive success, and to deliver Mantua, the French will probably be totally expelled from it the next campaign.

Great efforts are making to set Huninguen on fire. The news from Italy is good. A body of Austrians have passed the Adige to harass the right wing of the French army, and to endeavour to effect a junction with marshal Wurmsler.

Marshal Wurmsler effected another sortie on the 29th of December with much success.

H A M B U R G, January 20.

Mr. de Suetehin, Russian charge d'affaires, has lately delivered to our senate, on behalf of the present emperor, an official declaration, which was as follows:

"Although, under the present circumstances, the emperor, my august sovereign, does not think proper to carry into effect a resolution of the late empress, to march troops to the assistance of his Imperial majesty, the emperor of Germany, yet his Imperial majesty remains faithfully attached to all the engagements contracted by the late empress, with respect to the present war, and is fully resolved to maintain them in their most perfect integrity. It is from these considerations, and the lively interest he takes in the prosperity and happiness of the Germanic body, that he exhorts all the states and members of the empire to unite their efforts with those of his Imperial majesty, by fulfilling the constitutional duty they owe to the supreme chief of the empire, as on this alone depend the prosperity and well being of the empire."

A declaration of the same tenor has been delivered to the directors of the circle of the Upper Rhine, by Mr. Wakawowich, Russian charge d'affaires at Francofort.

Two members of our senate are about to proceed to Petersburg, to compliment the emperor, Paul I. on his accession to the Imperial throne.

It is generally reported, that the chief command in Italy will be offered to field-marshal Clairfait; but should he refuse it, it is believed that the archduke Charles will himself undertake it, as the French appear inclined to concentrate their forces in that quarter.

I N S P R U C K, January 4.

OFFICIAL.

His excellency count de Lehrbach arrived here yesterday on his return from the frontiers of Italy. At the same time we have received the following news. General Wurmsler has lately proved, in the most glorious manner, that he may be ranked in the number of the worthy warriors of the Austrian monarchy. Towards the end of last month the greatest part of the French army, having received numerous reinforcements, advanced behind the lake de Gardo towards Salo, with a view to penetrate by that rout into the country of Judicary.

This corps was estimated 37,000 strong. General Wurmsler had scarcely observed this movement of the French, but he resolved upon a sortie; and so completely effected it on the 29th of December, that the enemy lost 4000 men in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. This glorious enterprise so alarmed the French corps on their way to Salo, that they precipitately retreated as far as Peschiera; after which our army made a motion, and advanced a little.

Jan 6. The Imperial troops in Italy now occupy the same positions they did at the brilliant epoch of last November. They then were obliged to force their way, and their march was marked with the bloody battles of Cagliano, Rivoli, Bassano, and Montebello, all of which were as many victories gloriously acquired. They have now nearly got to the same point

they formerly arrived at with a terrible slaughter, without striking a blow.

The important post of Rivoli is actually in our power. General Quosdonovich has his head quarters at Caldiero, a place distant but one post situation from Verona. A corps of Austrians have passed the Adige lower down, with a view of disturbing the flank of the French army, and to attempt an immediate communication with general Wurmsler.

S T R A S B U R G, January 9.

General Desaix went himself to treat with the archduke Charles about the surrender of Kehl, and dined with that prince at his head quarters.

The Austrian and French armies will now go into winter quarters. It seems probable that an armistice will be agreed on, which will not end without previous notice. Our advanced posts already drink and fraternise with the Austrians. They have all the same ardent wishes for peace.

January 13.

EVACUATION OF KEHL.

(Particular)

Kehl was evacuated on the 20th and 21st with as much dispatch as possible. Upon opening the gates of the city, an infinite number of citizens of all ranks and ages retired to the fort. The roads were covered with carriages, and every one was anxious to render all possible assistance to the French, by carrying away, before the fatal hour of 4 o'clock, P. M. every thing which belonged to, or could be any way serviceable to them.

It appeared that the enemy, on the 8th and 9th, had determined to drive us back by a superior force, and had taken a little island, and had raised a battery upon Ehrenhof, by which means they took us in flank, and so well commanded our bridge of boats, that on the morning of the 9th, we were obliged to capitulate, and propose the surrender of Kehl.

Scarce was the suspension of arms known when the Austrians and French mutually embraced, and drank brandy together.

About 4 o'clock general Latour took possession of the fort—a column of picked troops preceded by the Hungarian grenadiers, and supported by the cavalry, entered it, accompanied with a grand band of music, all in the best order. Meanwhile we evacuated it by the other part, and filed off to the left.

The Austrians have already, it is said, beaten the French near Pesons, and taken from them 1000 prisoners. We expect further information on this head, as well as on that of the operations of the Imperial troops, who, after having passed the Adige at Boara, have marched for Bologna.

The army of general Davidovich has been reinforced by the corps of general Frolich, who has arrived at Tyrol.

Several Strasburghers have advanced as far as the villages of Neumulkirch and Sandheim. In the camp, and even in the fort, before the surrender, was seen prince Charles, the prince of Conde, his son, the duke of Engben, the brother of Pertlet Klingon, in the character of a general, his aid de-camp, Rupire, Meleyer, and several other emigrants.

Klingon engaged in conversation with several Strasburghers, which was but little satisfactory to him, and which has been the occasion of those citizens being arrested.

We are assured that we shall go into winter quarters, and that we shall retain the bridge of Huninguen.

Our cavalry will go to the neighbourhood of Savant. One part of our troops is gone to Hagenau, Bluchwiller, &c. others will go to the Upper Rhine.

Several Austrian officers, since the capitulation, have been here, and have even appeared in public at the theatre.

Capitulation of the fortress of Kehl proposed by the general of division Desaix, commander in chief of the fort, to general Latour, commanding the Austrian troops.

Art. I. The French troops shall evacuate Kehl to-day and to-morrow.

Answer. Granted.

II. They will give up possession to the Austrians to-morrow, 21 Nivose, (Jan. 10) at 4 o'clock, precisely.

Answer. The Austrian troops shall to-morrow, the 10th of January, take possession of the fort of Kehl, and of every thing which they shall have left there.

III. From that moment, all hostilities shall cease on both sides, and the Austrian troops shall take possession of the redoubt, and the burying place, and shall place their advanced posts at the nearest barrier.

Answer. The redoubt, burying place, and barrier leading to the fort, shall be immediately given up.

IV. The French troops shall occupy the other side of the barrier till to-morrow, at 4, P. M.

Answer. Granted.

V. On each side shall be given up an officer of the rank major as an hostage, who shall remain until the present capitulation shall be executed. They shall then be exchanged.

Answer. They shall be exchanged as soon as the Austrian troops take possession of the fort.

At three quarters past 3, P. M. the remainder of the troops had filed off. Every thing was carried off, even the palisades, and the Austrian balls. The bridge of boats was carried to the left bank, and there is no longer any communication with the other side.

P A R I S, January 21.

RETURN OF HOÛCHE, MINISTER OF MARINE.

The frigate La Fraternité, on board of which were admiral Morard de Galles and general HoÛche, moored in Rochfort Roads on the 24th (23), accompanied by the Revolution of 74 guns.—Rédacteur 20.

A letter from Geneva, dated the 4th of January, says, that the Russian army in Persia has suffered severely. Twenty-five thousand Muscovites have perished there, and we are assured, that they have left 15,000 prisoners in the hands of the Persians. This news must be authentic (adds the Geneva letter) since it has been published by the Poste itself.—L'Eclair, Jan. 21.

The fate of the head of the bridge of Huninguen, will soon be decided. The Austrians are making preparations for a new assault, and they receive numerous reinforcements from the army of Latour, which besieged Kehl. The archduke arrived on the 15th January, at the head quarters of the prince of Furtemberg, which are still at Lorrach.—Ibid.

It is said that fresh troops arrive every day in Paris, and the neighbourhood. What is the object? What do they fear?

Publick assures us, that the minister of the interior, Benezech, has gone to Belgium. He does not announce the motives for this extraordinary mission.

Letters from Barcelona, of the 13th of December, announce, that there has again entered the Mediterranean a strong English squadron, consisting of 28 ships of war.—L'Eclair.

The military command of Lombardy is to be intrusted to general Klimans, who at present commands the blockade of Mantua.—Ibid.

Preparations are making at Dunkirk for a maritime expedition. Transports are collecting, and troops are brought from all the fortresses in the neighbourhood. Among the corps destined to be embarked, we observe one twelve or fourteen hundred men strong, in which are a great many Austrian deserters, who have entered our service.—Ibid.

The criminal tribunal of the department de l'Aube, sitting at Troyes, has condemned to death a person named Crizon, who assassinated Madame Lambelle, on the 2d of September, and who lately had become a chief of robbers.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

ARRET.

In conformity to the law of the 18th Nivose, in the 5th year, enjoining the celebration of the anniversary of the just punishment of the late king of the French, on the day of the new calendar, corresponding with the 21st of January old style, the Executive Directory issues the following resolutions:

1. On the 22d of Pluviose next, all the constituted authorities, and all the public functionaries in the cantons of Paris, shall assemble before 11 o'clock in the morning, in the old-devant church of Notre Dame.
2. The armed force shall repair to the above place under arms, and wait for further directions.
3. The Executive Directory shall likewise proceed to that place at the same hour, attended by the ministers and their own guard.
4. The president of the Executive Directory shall deliver a speech, after which he shall recite the oath enjoined by the law of the 22d of the present month. This oath shall then be taken by the other members of the Directory, by the constituted authorities, by the public functionaries, and by the armed force.
5. The conservatory of music shall attend, and perform patriotic songs and hymns.
6. The ministers for the interior, and the war and police ministers, are charged with the execution of this arret in their several departments.

(Signed) P. BARRAS, President.
LAGARD, Sec. Gen.

PROCLAMATION

Of general HoÛche to the French army destined to produce a revolution in Ireland.

PROUD OF having led you to conquest on various occasions; I have obtained from the government the permission to conduct you to new success: To command you is to be sure of victory.

JELOUS OF giving liberty to a people worthy of it, and ripe for a revolution, the Directory sends us to

Ireland, in order to facilitate the revolution, which excellent republicans have just undertaken there. It will be a proud thing for us, who have conquered the satellites of kings armed against the Republic, to break the fetters of a friendly nation, and to assist them in recovering their rights usurped by the odious English government.

You will never forget, brave and faithful companions, that the people to whom we are going are the friends of your country, and that we ought to treat them as such, and not as a conquered country.

On arriving in Ireland you will find hospitality and fraternity; soon will thousands of her inhabitants swell our phalanxes. Let us take care never to treat any of them as enemies. They, as well as ourselves, have to revenge themselves upon the perfidious English; the latter are the only persons upon whom we have to inflict a signal vengeance.

Believe that the Irishmen do not fight less than you after the moment in which we shall go in concert to London, to seal to the memory of Mr. Pitt and his minions, what they have done against our liberty.

From friendship, from duty, and from honour for the French name, you will respect the persons and property of the country where we are going.

If, by constant efforts, I provide for your wants, believe that jealous of preserving the reputation of the army which I have the honour to command, I shall punish severely any who shall depart from what he owes to his country. Laurels and glory shall be the lot of the republican soldier—death shall be the price of violation and pillage. You know me enough to believe, that for the first time I will not forfeit my word—I have given you warning, and remember it.

(Signed) GENERAL L. HOCHÉ.

GREENOCK, January 17.

Half past eleven, P. M.

On the night of the 13th inst. there came on shore, near two tremendous rocks, called the Merchants, at the Mull of Kintyre, two French transports with troops, in number 700, also 4000 stand of arms. For humanity's sake, I am sorry to add, only 400 soldiers and 90 sailors were saved, who surrendered themselves to the Highlanders that stocked to the shore who, to their honour be it said, afforded them every assistance in their power, by supplying them with whisky and oatmeal cakes. On the arrival of the news to Cambeltown, captain Scipio Durro Campbell, with that alacrity that ever characterized him during the American war, immediately got the volunteers under arms, to the number of 350, with 60 rounds of powder and ball, and four six-pounders from the battery, and marched to the place, 16 miles off, and took possession of the whole. The sea running very high from the Western Ocean prevented them from saving much of the materials of the wrecks; but fortunately they got ten chests of arms (20,000 stand,) which, with the prisoners, they safely conveyed to Campbelltown.

The volunteers had hardly refreshed themselves, when a farmer from Maccrihanish arrived, with information that a French man of war of 74 guns had come on shore in the bay of Maccrihanish, and that two men swam ashore, one of whom (an Irishman) spoke English.

The volunteers arriving at the Bay, they in company with the farmers, brought a boat from the Salt Fans, three miles off, by land, on carts, in which captain Campbell, with 8 men went on board aided by a rope fastened to a piece of wood, and allowed to drift on shore from the ship. When captain Campbell went along side, he was politely handed on board by the captain, and received his sword, saying the elements had made him a prisoner. The ship proves to be the Berwick, of 74 guns, formerly English, and has on board 650 men; and to the infinite happiness of all loyal subjects, the infamous traitor Hamilton Rowan, whom the sailors abuse now with impunity and insult, with the epithet of drowner of the French in bringing them to Ireland.

The captain says he left Bantry Bay ten days since, in company with five sail of the line and four frigates, with several transports; but is afraid many of them have perished, from the disabled state they were in, as also from the want of provisions on board when they left France. He is certain Richery's own ship has foundered. When he left him off Fairhead, on the 12th, he had lost his fore mast and maintop gallant mast, and could plainly see many signals of distress before he drove on shore, which was in consequence of the loss of his main mast and foretop-mast. It appears this fleet, after being baffled in their attempt to land at Bantry Bay, went round to the Shannon, where they picked up several of our traders, and sunk them. They got a supply of provisions from a capture loaded with butter, beef and flour, which enabled them to pursue the idea of going to France north-about, to avoid the English fleet in the Channel.

Captain Campbell thought proper to put Mr. Rowan in irons, when he was discovered by his own servant, whom he had ill used on the passage from Brest to Ireland. They are on their way to Campbelltown.

Kintyre is the most south-western most part of Argyllshire.

LIVERPOOL, January 25.

The public has been most scandalously imposed upon by an account that appears in all the papers of this morning, and which originated in an evening print of Saturday, (the Sun) stating, on the pretended authority of letters from Glasgow, Air, &c. of the 17th inst. that a French 74 gun ship, and two transports, having on board 20,000 stand of arms, and some troops, had been stranded on the south-west coast of Scotland—also, that Hamilton Rowan had been taken and sent to prison, and that the whole division, that of

Richery, of which the above ships formed a part, it is supposed must be lost, having been lately seen in extreme distress. The whole is a beautiful metropolitan fabrication, as we have by the post this morning, letters from Glasgow, Edinburgh, &c. of the 19th, which make no mention of any French ships having appeared off the coast—moreover, we have to add, on the authority of letters from America, that Mr. Rowan is at this time in Philadelphia.

French papers, received this morning, down to the date of the 19th inst. confirm the account of the arrival of the four ships seen going into Brest by the Spitfire; but give no intelligence of the rest of the fleet.

It appears by a Portsmouth letter of this morning, that Lord Bridport, so late as Wednesday last, had been nothing of the enemy, which is really surprising, considering that there are yet unaccounted for several ships of the line and frigates, among the latter is the Fraternite, on board of which are the admiral and general Hoche, both of whom it is not improbable, as they have not been heard of since the second day after the sailing of the fleet, are at the bottom of the ocean.

The Imperial minister is said to have received an account from Italy of a very important victory obtained over the French in the neighbourhood of Verona, which city they have been compelled to evacuate, and fell back to Cremona, the consequence of which movement it is supposed will be the immediate raising of the siege of Mantua, perhaps effected nearly about the same point of time as the reduction of the important fortress of Kehl.

The above statement derives very considerable sanction from an account which appears at the bottom of our French extracts, and from the general shyness respecting the affairs of Italy, manifested in all the Paris papers. The arrival of the mails would perhaps enable us to speak more confidently on the subject. Three are now again due.

Dutch papers received yesterday, speak of great preparations making for vigorous re-commencement of hostilities on the Lower Rhine. The whole force of the Austrians in that quarter, is about to be directed against Dusseldorf.

Jan. 26. By a fresh arrival of the French papers, we learn that the far greater part of the Brest armament has returned, and among other vessels, the long unaccounted for Fraternite frigate, having on board the commander of the expedition. This fact leads us to fear that not a single ship of the line will fall into the hands of the British cruisers. By some strange fatality, for by what other name we know not to call it, Lord Bridport found himself on the coast of France when he should have been on that of Ireland, and now that his presence off the French ports might enable him to pick up a few of the scattered enemy, we hear of him on a station where no such enemy remains.

NEW-YORK, March 22.

The Brisis, captain Breach, arrived here yesterday, in 66 days from Bourdeaux. This vessel brings an ample confirmation of the non-reception of our ambassador. The most important intelligence, however, is, that of Mr. Pinckney's ill treatment from the Directory who do not pay him that respect which is due even to an indifferent foreigner. That a strong revolutionary spirit seems still to exist in France. That the Directory, in order to awe the people from internal commotion, have drawn men from the armies of the republic to preserve tranquillity. That the Brest fleet had returned into port; and, that Buonaparte had been successful in Italy.

March 24.

The letters from which the following extracts are taken, were received yesterday by the Brisis, from Bourdeaux, are from unquestionable authority.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, Jan. 7.

“Without assigning any reason, but that they have certain grievances to complain of, the Directory have refused to receive general Pinckney, and have done every thing but give him an official order to quit the territories of the republic. This, however, he waits to receive in some more unequivocal manner, than they have as yet been pleased to signify it. The minister for foreign affairs, De la Croix, refuses to have any communication in writing with him, under pretence that it would be an act of acknowledgment of general P. as minister, and has not answered, but verbally, a letter which the latter wrote to him some time since, desiring to know what was the will of the Directory as to his staying, as he had not received the card of residence which had been promised him, without which he was *habile* to be arrested by every *corps de garde*.”—The minister, however, sent a verbal message to him, by his secretary, that he must consider himself in the light of any common foreigner to whom a card had been refused, and must agreeable to the laws of the country quit it without delay. This general Pinckney refused to do, as they had already possessed themselves of the knowledge that he was no common stranger, nor arrived in their territories in a private capacity, but as a public character and as such not subject to the local regulations of France, but protected and guarded by the laws of nations, which he claimed in his favour as long as he remained—if, however, it was their will that he should depart, that he would obey them without reluctance, but requested something more official than verbal communication. Several interviews have been had with Mr. De la Croix: in the last one some few days ago, a long conversation took place—he expressed great surprise at general Pinckney's being still here, and it became necessary to tell him that here he must remain, unless he would give him some order, under his hand, to justify himself to his own government for quitting a spot to which it had sent him. This he refused with some warmth,

It was given more than as a hint, that the minister of the police should do his duty. However, he is still unmolested, though not without apprehensions, I hope that every American will feel how necessary it is to convince not only this government, but every foreign power, how great is their mistake if they calculate upon any influence which they may possess in our country, to the prejudice of either our interest or our honour.”

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 26.

“You will no doubt before this hear of Mr. Pinckney's reception being suspended. He waits here until he gets further instructions from our government—The recall of Mr. Adet went from here last August. This it is expected will produce an explanation of some things this government complain of, and that matters will yet be reconciled.—Lord Malmesbury will certainly leave this without making any negotiations, and the war will be continued another year. Every thing is quiet here, and plenty of provisions, and no appearance of want except in the government. The President's speech has been some little time since received and published here, and is considered as it ought to be by every friend of America, a sincere declaration of his sentiments heretofore, and a certain evidence of his ability and the uprightness of his conduct.”

Mr. Pinckney's negotiation.

On this important subject dispatches from Mr. Pinckney to our executive are received and forwarded to Philadelphia yesterday afternoon by a vessel from whence the public will doubtless soon be relieved from their tedious suspense. The nearest that we can come to the truth, from verbal accounts torn from amid a cloud of prejudice, is—That Mr. De la Croix informed Mr. Pinckney that he would not now be received, but that he could tarry, under the principles on which other foreigners tarried, until further information was received from America on the subject of their complaint of the American executive. That Mr. Pinckney replied, that he would not tarry upon these principles, but that would throw himself upon the usage of nations in these cases; and then, if he was ordered to leave the country he would do it.

We understand that he is to tarry until he receives returns to his dispatches. (Argus.)

BALTIMORE, March 25.

Further advices by the Hamburg Packet, captain Clay, from Liverpool.

Paris, December 31.

Public sitting of the Directory.

Citizen Monroe, minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, communicated his letter of recall which he had recently received. He expressed his attachment to France, to the revolution, and his wishes for our glory. He added, that the president of the United States had charged him expressly to repeat his assurance of the interest which the United States take in our republic, and of the wishes which they bear for our welfare.

The answer of the president (Barras) is remarkable. “In this day presenting your letters of recall,” said Barras to Mr. Monroe, “you give to Europe a very strange spectacle.”

“France, rich in her liberty, encompassed by her train of victories, wrong in the esteem of her allies, will not abate herself by calculating the consequences of the condensation of the American government to the suggestions of its ancient masters. The French republic hopes, that at least the successor of Columbus and of Penn, always jealous of their liberty, will never forget what they owe to France. They will weigh in their wisdom, the unanimous good will of the French people, with the crafty caresses of certain perfidious persons, who meditate to bring them back to their former slavery. Assure, Sir, the good American people, that, like them, we adore liberty; that they shall always have our esteem; and that they will find in the French people, that republican generosity which knows how to grant peace as it knows how to make its sovereignty respected.”

“As for you, Mr. Minister Plenipotentiary, you have contended for principles; you have known the true interests of your country; depart with our regrets. We give up in you a representative to America, and we keep the remembrance of a citizen whose personal qualities do honour to that title.”

Annapolis, March 30.

A letter from a respectable gentleman at Martinique to another in Baltimore, dated March 16, contains the following interesting information:

A large fleet of 150 sail, having on board 5000 troops, have arrived this day from England; and every exertion is making to attack Guadaloupe. The armament destined for this service will consist of 10 sail of the line, 10,000 effective men, and a bomb ketch, together with innumerable shot and shells—so that no doubt is entertained but that a conquest of that island will take place.

By Authority.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the constitution of the United States of America provides that the president may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses of congress; And whereas an extraordinary occasion exists for convening congress, and divers great and weighty matters claim their consideration; I have therefore thought it necessary to convene, and I do by these presents convene the congress of the United States of America at the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of

Pennsylvania, on Monday next, hereby requiring the members of the United States of America, that, laying aside every other care, they then and there assemble in order to consult upon the business which may be presented to them in their widom, safety and welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the United States, at Philadelphia, this 15th day of March, 1793.

Done at the city of Philadelphia, the 15th day of March, 1793, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

And of the independence of America, the 15th day of March, 1793.

By the President, TIMOTHY PICKENS, Secretary of State.

For the MARSHAL, The INSPECTOR.

“O woman—love.”

“We had been bred.”

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Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifteenth day of May next, hereby requiring the senators and representatives in the congress of the United States of America, and every of them, that, laying aside all other matters and cares, they then and there meet and assemble in congress, in order to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom shall be deemed meet for the safety and welfare of the said United States.

By the President, TIMOTHY PICKENS, Secretary of State. For the MARYLAND GAZETTE, The INSPECTOR, No. V. "O woman—lovely woman," "We had been brutes without thee."

which is brought under her consideration. Every person retires from the company of Cleora without being displeas'd—conversation flags—becomes insipid, and is without an object. In the presence of Hypatia the same persons are warm, animated and interesting—few minutes pass without some rational and sprightly observation; and by a collision of sentiments many just ideas are suggested in the most agreeable manner.

The communication of Imogen arrived too late to be noticed in the last week's paper.—The Inspector acknowledges the singular merit of the pathetic pen of Imogen, and really regrets that such propriety of sentiment and uncommon force of expression, should be connected with a degree of personality which renders it totally inadmissible.—The Inspector would, by no means, intimate that his fair correspondent is censorious: But the feeling Imogen must be sensible that the character she has personated could not for a moment be mistaken. The Inspector declares he has seldom seen a greater energy of feeling, or strength of expression than in this communication, and solicits a continuation of Imogen's correspondence, provided her characters are less strikingly drawn.

THE partnership of PINKNEY and GUYER is by mutual consent this day dissolved; all persons being indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to exhibit them for settlement. JONATHAN PINKNEY, JOHN GUYER. Annapolis, 23d March, 1797.

THE partnership of Doctors MURRAY and SHAAFF expiring this day, they request all those indebted to them for professional services to call on either of them; or Mr. JOHN OWEN, to settle their accounts. J. MURRAY, J. T. SHAAFF. Annapolis, 30th March, 1797.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to DANIEL SMITH for thirty pounds current money, in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and the year following I became security for the said Daniel Smith in a bond payable to EDWARD ABELL, for a larger sum of money, part of which I have paid to the said Edward Abell, and I still remain security for the balance due on said bond; I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment from Daniel Smith of my bond, as I will not pay off the said bond, nor any part thereof. JOHN AVIS.

FERRY BOATS. THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horses and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Island and Talbot county, on the Eastern shore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the Bay side, in Talbot county, opposite to West river, runs to West river and the above. As this is by far the most convenient route from the Federal city or Alexandria to Balton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eastern shore, and will be attended with much less expence than any other passage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greatest attention, in order to give every satisfaction in our power to those that will please to favour us with their custom. THOMAS TUCKER, WILLIAM W. HADAWAY. March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY on the 25th September last, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of said county, she is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on close examination you may discover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when she left my service was striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waistcoat of coarse white country cloth, bound round with red, but as she has taken a variety of cloathing it is expected she will change as may best suit her own pur- I do expect she has obtained a forged pass for her freedom; and that she is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and confines her in any goal, so that the subscriber gets and confines her in any goal, so that the subscriber gets her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges paid, by SAMUEL MACCUBBIN. N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said woman at their peril. Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

ALL persons having any just claims against the estate of ROBERT STEUART, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, who is authorized to settle said estate, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to DAVID STEUART, March 30, 1797.

Merrikin's Contract for sale. THE subscribers will sell 274 1/2 acres of good land, called MERRIKIN'S CONTRACT, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the north side of Severn, lying directly on Magothy river, and is partly surrounded with said river and a fine creek; the improvements may be made comfortable, at a small expence; there is on this valuable land an abundance of the best pine for ships, spars, &c. besides a considerable quantity of chestnut and oak timber; vessels of any burthen may load close in with the shore; perhaps there are few places within the bay that has such advantages for fishing and fowling. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and a more full description given on the 8th day of June, on the premises, when it will be sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Hampton Robertson, living on the premises, will show the land. HENRY HALL DORSEY, HENRY EVANS. Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1797.

To be Rented for the Season. THE plantation of PRIMROSE HILL, with the mansion-house, garden and orchard; the house and garden may be taken with or without the other land. Also will be disposed of, at the same place, to the highest bidder, on twelve months credit, a variety of household furniture, on the thirteenth day of April, if fair, if not the first fair day. JOHN HESSELIUS. March 18, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be sold at the Printing-Office, Price, Two Dollars, The LAWS OF MARYLAND, Passed November Session, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to enable the corporation of the city of Annapolis to lay a tax, not exceeding three shillings and nine pence current money in any one year, for every hundred pounds of property within the said city, and the precincts thereof. Annapolis, March 20, 1797.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of JOHN HALL, Esq. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, that they may be paid, and those who are indebted to the estate are requested to make payment without delay. ELEANOR HALL, Executrix of JOHN HALL. N. B. Mr. Hall, in his life time, lent a number of his books to his acquaintances. Those who have them are requested to return them to me. E. H.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN G. WORTHINGTON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to BRUCE J. WORTHINGTON, Executor. March 22, 1797.

To be SOLD, on or before the 10th of April next, about two miles from the city of Annapolis, A TRACT of LAND, containing 686 acres, with a commodious brick dwelling-house two stories high, four rooms on a floor, a new brick kitchen adjoining, all in good repair; also a new stable, with other convenient out houses and an excellent garden, containing a choice collection of fruit trees, &c. &c. Great part of the said land is well timbered and lies convenient to the town. There are two tenements, one of them situated on a hill about one mile from the city, commanding a beautiful prospect, and would answer to be sold separate from the other dwelling, with any number of acres that may best suit the purchaser. Any one inclinable to treat for the said plantation may be made acquainted with the terms of sale, by applying to Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, Baltimore, or to JOHN HESSELIUS. Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 3, 1797. N. B. If desired immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Anne Arundel county court at next April term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in said county, called Young's In's, by a resurvey, and in which are included four smaller tracts, called before the said resurvey, **HARPER'S MOUNT, GOOD MOTHER'S CRAT, COASTLE, and HARRIS,** agreeable to the directions of the act for marking and bounding lands.

March 14, 1797.

Valuable property for sale for Cash, or exchanged for property in the Federal City.

On the second Thursday of May next will be **EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE,** if not sold at **PRIVATE SALE** before that day,

ALL that valuable **PROPERTY**, situated on **BLOOMSBURY SQUARE**, in the city of Annapolis, containing one acre and an half, the whole is laid out in three separate lots, one in the tenure of **WILLIAM COOKE, Esq;** a large brick building, handsomely situated, with every convenience and improvement, suitable for any gentleman; the adjoining brick building, now in the possession of **Mr. FOWLER**, with conveniences and improvements; five framed houses, with gardens, now in the possession of different tenants; the whole rents for two hundred and ten pounds per annum. This property is under lease for ninety-nine years, and the unexpired term has yet to run fifty-one years. This property will be sold, to accommodate the purchaser, either in separate lots, or the whole. Also a tract of **LAND**, containing four hundred acres, now in the tenure and occupation of **Mr. EPHRAIM DUVALL**, lying in Anne Arundel county, extending from the river Severn to the river Magothy, within five miles of the city of Annapolis, and twenty-five from Baltimore-town; on this land is an excellent dwelling-house, kitchen, and other out houses, a large orchard of choice fruit; this land lies in a healthy situation, and very convenient to oysters, crabs, and a great variety of fish and wild fowl in their respective seasons. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as any one inclined to purchase would doubtless wish to view the same. The title to this land is indisputable, and on the purchase money being paid a conveyance in fee-simple will be immediately given. The terms of sale will be known by applying to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

The subscriber has several thousand acres of land, in the state of Virginia, lying on the waters of the **Great Kenhawa**, near that valuable tract of the late **President**, which he will exchange for property in the Federal City.

March 8, 1797.

Beard's Habitation, January 1, 1797.
THE PARTNERSHIP of **MATTHEW** and **JOHN BEARD** was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of December last, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to **John Beard**, who is authorized to receive all monies due, either on bond, note, or open account, and give proper discharges for the same. Should this notice not be attended to, compulsory steps must be taken on; as they may be enabled to satisfy the claims against them.

**M. BEARD,
JOHN BEARD.**

In CHANCERY, March 4, 1797.
ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of **THOMAS GASSAWAY**, of Allegany county, praying the benefit of the act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said **Thomas Gassaway** is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said **Gassaway**, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said **Gassaway**, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, during the present month, in the **Maryland Gazette**, give notice to his creditors to appear at the chancery-office, at one o'clock, on the 20th day of April next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said **Gassaway** then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

NOTICE.

To be **SOLD** for Cash or Credit, **LEASED** or **RENTED**,

THE PLANTATION lately occupied by **Mrs. DOVE**, commonly known by the name of **MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY**. For terms apply to **RICHARD SPRIGG.**
Well river, February 6, 1797.

HIGH FLYER,

Will stand this season, to cover mares, at South river ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 1st of April, to the 1st of July, at six guineas and one dollar for each mare, if credit is expected, but three guineas and one dollar will be taken if sent with the mare, or paid at the end of the season.

HIGH FLYER was bred by **Richard Tatterfall**, by this High Flyer, which covers now in England at thirty guineas a mare, and never was beat, Thistle, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, she was the dam of **Mr. Hutchison's Thistle**, which was sown brother to High Flyer, who was a good runner, his grand-dam by **Cade**, she was the dam of **Mr. Shafto's huster Omnium, Herald, Miss Barforth, &c.** his great-grand-dam by **Partner**, she was the dam of **Toy, Madam**, the dam of **Twig, Drowly, Torismond, Akides**, the dam of **Young Cade**, the dam of **Omnium Filly**, by **Cade**, the dam of **Privateer** and **Villager**, all capital runners, his great-grand-dam by **Makelefs, Brimmer, Place's White Turk**, great-grand-dam of **Castouch, Dodsworth, Layton Barb Mare.**

JOHN CRAGGS.

A large lot will be enclosed for favourite mares at 3/9 per week, but not accountable for escape or accident.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of **LAND**, lying in Anne Arundel county, on the south side of **Magothy river**, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain **CHARLES ROBINSON**, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

March 4, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, on the first of this instant, two negro men, **ISAAC** and **CHARLES**, Isaac is about forty-five years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, of a black complexion, well made, has thick lips, one of his fore teeth out, and a wild look when sharply spoken to; had on when he went away, an old homespun shirt, white country cloth over and under jackets and breeches; he took with him a blue broad cloth coat, a striped waistcoat, and a pair of nankeen breeches. Charles is about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, of a black complexion, tolerable well made, but has small features, he is a mannerly fellow when spoken to; had on when he went away, a new homespun shirt, white country cloth over and under jackets and breeches; he took with him an old black cloth coat. I have reason to believe they have a free Butler's pass. **TWENTY DOLLARS** will be paid for either of the said fellows, if taken out of the state, and if in the state **FIFTEEN DOLLARS** for either, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN WARD, of AUGOST.

N. B. All persons are hereby forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said negroes, at their peril.

March 4, 1797.

FOR SALE,

To the **HIGHEST BIDDER**, on Thursday the 20th day of April next, on the premises.

THE subscriber having laid out 331 acres of land into twenty lots, at and adjoining the place called and known by the name of the **POPLAR SPRINGS**, in the upper part of Anne Arundel county, the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Frederick-town running through the said land, ten lots are laid on each side thereof, containing from 10 to 25 acres each. As upwards of two thirds of this land is well wooded, each lot will have a proportion; there are several fine springs and streams running through it, and its central situation between the city of Baltimore and Frederick-town makes it an eligible place for improvement, and is at this time a very public place; some fine meadow may be made on several of those lots, and convenient places for erecting distilleries. The healthy situation of this place, and many local advantages it possesses, renders it unnecessary to give a more particular description at this time. Plots of the whole may be seen at the **Poplar Springs**. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known (which will be advantageous) and attendance given, by

SAMUEL GODMAN.

March 1, 1797.

FROM the many trespasses (almost daily committed) on Primrose Hill, and the subscriber's plantation over Severn, he is obliged to forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on either place, as he is determined to put the law in force against any one so offending.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 2, 1797.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, a dark bay **MARE COLT**, four years old, about twelve hands high, and has a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WOLTHE FILPS.

ALL persons indebted to the late **JAMES DICK**, deceased, or to **JAMES DICK** and **SEAWAY**, are requested to make payments, as no further indulgence can be given, and all persons having claims against said estates are requested to bring them in, to

**CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES McCULLOCH, } J. Dick.**

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the evening of the first of February, negro **JEM**, twenty-two years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a yellow complexion, well made, has small features, very white teeth, and a down lock when spoken to; had on when he made his escape a new sheeting shirt, old gray Bath coating sailor's jacket, old gray broad cloth breeches, old negro yarn stockings, and a pair of negro shoes, capped with large nails in the heels and soles, and a half worn wool hat; he was hired two years ago to **Mr. RICHARD PARROT**, of George town, and is well known in said town and in Pohick in Virginia, where he worked when he was hired to said Parrot. I expect he will change his dress and alter his name, and try to pass as a free man. **TWENTY DOLLARS** will be paid for him, if taken up out of the state, and if in the state and secured in any goal, so that I get him again, **FIFTEEN DOLLARS**, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS WILSON.

N. B. All persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring, employing, or carrying off said negro at their peril.

February 2, 1797.

Annapolis, 18th February, 1797.
I OFFER for SALE my **PLANTATION** near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty seven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is situated between two and three miles from this city. There are several very beautiful situations and prospects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overseer's house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Wednesday the 18th January, from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Beard's Point warehouse, on South river, a negro woman named **MOLL**, five feet six or eight inches high, about thirty-three years of age, of a yellowish complexion; she carried with her a dark calico gown, a light calico jacket, a green cotton ditto, a red quilted petticoat, a white corded dimity ditto, a country cloth ditto, with sundry other cloaths unknown; she has attended the Annapolis market for two years past, and also the Methodist meetings, and at the quarterly meetings near White Hall; she may be harboured with her son, who major Snowden lately bought of Mrs. Margaret Smith, on White Hall. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any goal, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said negro woman at their peril.

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

THOMAS G. ADDISON.

February 9, 1797.

In CHANCERY, February 22, 1797.
Joseph Court, administrator of Anthony Bacon,
THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of **RICHARD TILGHMAN EARLE**, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, part of which estate is said to have been devised to **THOMAS EARLE**, who resides out of the state; it is, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the **Maryland Gazette**, at least three times successively before the end of March next, to the intent that the said **Thomas Earle** may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in November next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near South river ferry, a roan **MARE**, about twelve and an half hands high, and about five or six years old, without any perceptible brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES STEUART.

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

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