

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 6, 1797.

FERRARA, December 12.



HE national guard of Milan arrived here in the best order—being joined to ours; both corps marched to Modena, where they were joined by the artillery of that place.

All the national guards are under marching orders for some secret expedition. The French about Verona have received powerful reinforcements—others are daily expected—this induces us to believe that the French general intends to venture a general action.

B A S L E, December 13.

Although the bridge of boats before Huningen is destroyed, the communication between the two banks is not interrupted, and boats loaded with ammunition and provisions constantly ply.

Both parties continue to bombard and cannonade each other with the greatest obstinacy—but the loss in men is trifling, considering the constant and terrible fire which is kept up on both sides.

The prince of Furlenberg has written to the strongest terms to the canton of Basle to require them to fire on the French boats which might approach their territory—they replied with much energy, that the Austrians had first infringed their neutrality in a much more open manner.

The Austrians have now received their battering train, they continue their approaches to the French intrenchments which have received much damage.

G E N O A, December 17.

During this week twenty French tartans full of mortar, shells, and other warlike stores, unloaded here—they were immediately sent to Tortona, from whence they will be forwarded to the army of Italy.

About 40 sailors, among whom are 18 gunners, leave this place to-day for Mantua. Citizen Sibilla, captain of a frigate, has also received orders to go there—it is thought he will have the command of the flotilla of gun-boats, designed to act on the lake of Mantua.

P A R I S, January 21.

A letter from Basle of the 10th inst. announces, that the emperor of Russia has made bitter complaints to the court of Vienna, respecting its tyrannical proceedings towards the duke of Wurtemberg, his father-in-law, and the margrave of Baden; and that he desired that the Austrian troops do evacuate the territories of those two princes, who are to remain neutral, on account of their peace with the republic. Should this report be compiled with, it would give great security to Switzerland, especially to the canton of Basle, which is much disturbed by having the Austrians in the neighbourhood.

The circle of Susbia has broken the suspension of arms concluded with France; but the duke of Wurtemberg has declared, that this step should have no kind of influence upon his conduct, and that he would adhere religiously to the treaties concluded between him and France.

L I V E R P O O L, December 29.

The inhabitants of Waterford, in Ireland, to lessen the number of public beggars and detect their impostures, have established a shop, where soup is made by subscription—the subscribers have a ticket for every half-penny—these they carry in their pockets, and, on the solicitation of beggars, give them the tickets instead of money—for which they can have soup at the shop.

It is with pleasure we read various accounts of the benevolent distribution of food and fuel to poor neighbours. It was well said by Cicero, "Men resemble the Gods in nothing so much as in doing good to their fellow creatures."

January 5.

Bantry Bay is so very capacious and deep, that a naval engagement might take place there between two large fleets, as had been the case in the latter part of the last century. It has several islands near the coast, with rich pasture ground for black cattle. It has also several creeks and small harbours, and is the chief situation in the south of Ireland, where an enemy would endeavour to make good a debarkation. It was there the French forces landed during the contest between William III. and James II.

When Theobald landed at Carrickfergus, during the war preceding the last, and made the garrison, consisting of about 200 recruits, prisoners, common fame had exaggerated his numbers to some thousands, with a large naval force, whereas he had not quite 800 land forces, and only three frigates, and some armed vessels. The then lord lieutenant proceeded at the head of the troops as far as Drogheda, where he learned that the French had re-embarked their troops, and sailed away. The object of that expedition was to

alarm the country, while a Brest Squadron, with 20,000 land forces should make a descent on some part of the southern coasts, but they were fortunately blockaded up in port, and afterwards defeated.

January 12.

The Gazette contains an order of council, permitting all vessels of nations in amity with this country, to enter the port of the Cape of Good Hope, and trade in certain articles there.

Casualties.—Amongst the fatal accidents we have to record under this head, there are none, probably, that strike the minds of our readers more forcibly, than the frequent mention of children being burnt to death. How will they be shocked when we state, that within the last fortnight eight children have perished under this cruel affliction, in Manchester and the neighbourhood! most of them from being left alone in the houses where they suffered.

L O N D O N, January 28.

Extract of a letter from Riga, November 20.

"The emperor went a few days ago to Kosciefko, alone, and said he was a friend to the emperor; he believed he had interest enough to procure him his liberty, if he would promise never to interfere again in the affairs of the ci devant Poland. "That I can readily do," replied Kosciefko, "as I do not believe that if I had an opportunity that it would now be of any use." Give me your hand then," said the emperor, and know that I am the emperor; from this moment you are free, and that house (pointing to a very good one not far off) as also a pension of 12,000 roubles a year, I desire your acceptance of—and you are at the same time at liberty to reside here or not, just as you may chuse."

February 4.

An express from Dover brought us last night the most important papers which have arrived for many weeks from Paris. They bring an account of a brilliant series of victories. We must refer to the short account given by Buonaparte himself, and the more extended details of general Berthier for the particulars of these important actions.—The substance of them is, that Buonaparte has destroyed the sixth Austrian army in Italy! Five times has the emperor renewed this devoted army; in the last instance every effort of determined magnanimity, and almost of exhausted despair, was exerted to make a vigorous movement for the deliverance of Mantua. He stripped all his frontiers, he called forth and animated the chivalrous spirit of Hungary; the youth of Vienna were roused by the blandishments of the court, as well as their natural loyalty, to enter into volunteer battalions; and to hasten the expeditions, the recruits were mounted in voitures, and dispatched by post. In short, the salvation of Mantua was considered as the last stake of the emperor and king, and for this every thing was to be hazarded; for this the propositions of general Clarke were rejected; every offer of an armistice was refused—and we have seen from the late German Journals that they looked with perfect confidence to the success of their mighty preparations. What a lesson to sovereigns and to nations is the result of all this energy! What a dreadful responsibility must that cabinet incur, which, trusting to its own speculations, shuts its ears against the voice of peace; our readers will not be content with the mere outline of these victories; we therefore publish the official details; but the short total of the transactions is—

The French took twenty-three thousand prisoners, among whom were three general officers; five colonels, ten majors, and a great number of inferior officers. They killed and wounded six thousand men.

They took sixty pieces of cannon, and about twenty-four stand of colours, among which are the standards of the volunteers of Vienna, embroidered by the hands of the empress.

And the whole of the escort of oxen, grain, and other provisions destined for the relief of Mantua, taken within cannon shot of its walls.

Such is the account which the generals have given of this most memorable victory, and which, in our minds, is rendered still more interesting by the manner in which it has been received in Paris, and by the use which the Directory have made of it.

February 6.

We yesterday received the Paris papers up to the 1st inst. inclusive, which confirm the important intelligence of Saturday! The emperor's fifth army in Italy is completely routed; and his garrison in Mantua deprived of all hopes of succour, must capitulate with the victorious Buonaparte.

The Directory have not suffered this important conquest to pass over unimpaired.—It came most opportunely to strengthen them against all the attacks made upon their administration; and accordingly we find, in a message from the minister of the police to the assembly, that a new conspiracy is announced, which the government now feel themselves strong enough to quell. We refer the public to the message.

N E W - Y O R K, March 29.

The arrival from Lisbon yesterday does not bring the disagreeable intelligence so indolently circulated for a few hours. All the accounts which we have received from that quarter appear in the following extracts from letters handed to us by respectable correspondents:

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Lisbon, dated Feb 4, to a merchant in this city, received by the ship Mary, captain Johnson, in 24 days from Lisbon.

"We are happy to learn by the return of captain O'Brien from Algiers, where he has been with a considerable part of the money stipulated by the treaty, that peace with the remaining powers along that coast, say Tripoli and Tunis, is either actually concluded, or in a great state of forwardness, so that we expect shortly to see removed every obstacle to the navigation of the American flag from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Dardanelles."

Another letter from the same house, and under the same date, states, that "two thousand French emigrants had arrived at Lisbon from England, and were destined to man the interior fortresses, and that the natives were in preparation for marching to the frontiers if necessary."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon to his friend in this city, dated 24th February, received by the ship Nancy, captain Johnson.

"Seven thousand French emigrants from London to Lisbon are just received to assist the Portuguese on the frontiers. Notwithstanding all the preparations for defence against the Spaniards and French, it seems there is a good and well fixed understanding between the queen of Portugal and the king of Spain. These preparations are only made in order to satisfy the French—Portugal seems quite easy and quiet about any rupture with Spain."

"The Portuguese minister is yet in Paris, and with every hope to conclude his views in that country so as to content the French with a fixed sum, in order to relieve Portugal of its anxiety, &c."

On the 14th and 15th of December there was a hurricane at Gibraltar, tremendous in its operations and effects; it blew down several houses, part of the works, sunk two ordnance ships, and damaged almost every ship in the bay.

The present empress of Russia is said to have been the first who did homage to the new emperor her husband. As soon as Catharine was dead she appeared on the parade, amidst the Imperial guards (saying, that as the first subject of Russia, she thought it her duty to be the first to swear allegiance to her spouse—upon which all the soldiers exclaimed "Long live the emperor, Paul Petrowitch!")

B A L T I M O R E, April 1.

Yesterday arrived the ship Montezuma, capt. M'Carthy, in 52 days from London, and 46 from the Downs. Several gentlemen of this city have favoured us with London papers to the 6th of February—from which the following is extracted.

C O U N C I L O F F I V E H U N D R E D.

12 P L U V I O S E, J A N. 31.

O F F I C I A L A R T I C L E S.

A R M Y O F I T A L Y.

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H e a d q u a r t e r s, V e r o n a, 29

N i v o s e, 18 J a n u a r y.

C i t i z e n D i r e c t o r s.

I had repaired to Bologna with 2000 men, in order to endeavour from the proximity of my situation to overawe the court of Rome, and oblige it to observe a pacific system, from which, for some time, this court appeared more and more to depart.

I had also opened a negotiation with the grand duke of Tuscany, with regard to the garrison of Leghona, which my presence at Bologna would serve infallibly to bring to a conclusion.

Upon the 18 Nivose, however, the division of the enemy which was at Padua, put itself in motion. It on the 19th attacked the advanced guard of general Angereau, who was at Bevilacqua, in front of Port Legnago. After a very smart skirmish, the adjutant-general Dufaux, who commanded this advanced guard, retired to St. Zeno, and next day to Port Legnago, after having had an opportunity by his resistance, of apprising the whole line of the march of the enemy.

I immediately detached the 2000 men I had with me at Bologna towards the Adige, and immediately after I set out for Verona.

Upon the 22d, at six o'clock in the morning, the enemy presented themselves before Verona, and attacked the advanced guard of general Massena, posted at the village of St. Michael. General Massena left Verona, drew up his division in battle order, and marched directly against the enemy, whom he put to rout, took three pieces of cannon, and made 600 pri-

ioners. The grenadiers of the 75th carried the pieces with the bayonet. They were headed by general Brume, who had seven balls through his cloaths.

The same day, at the same hour, the enemy attacked the head of our line at Montebaldo, which was defended by the light infantry of general Joubert. The battle was warm and obstinate. The enemy made themselves masters of the first redoubt, but Joubert darted on at the head of his carabineers, drove the enemy from it, put them completely to rout, and took 110 prisoners.

Upon the 24th, the enemy hastily threw over a bridge at Anguairi, and their advanced guard crossed about a league from Porto Legnago. At the same time I received intelligence from general Joubert, that a very considerable column of the enemy was filing along by Montagna, and threatened to turn his advanced guard by La Corona. From different circumstances I discovered the enemy's object; and I no longer entertained any doubt that they intended to attack, with their principal force, my line at Rivoli, and in this way to reach Mantua. I detached during the night the greatest part of general Massena's division, and I went in person to Rivoli, where I arrived at two o'clock in the morning.

I immediately ordered general Joubert to take the important post of St. Marco. I ordered cannon to be planted on the plateau of Rivoli, and I made every disposition to assume at the break of day, very formidable offensive operations, and to march in person against the enemy. At day-break our right wing, and the left wing of the enemy, engaged on the heights of St. Marco. The battle was terrible and obstinate. General Joubert, at the head of the 33d, supported his light infantry, commanded by general Vial. Meanwhile M. Alviuzi, who upon the 24th, had made dispositions to surround the whole division of general Joubert, continued to push the measures he had adopted for this purpose. He never suspected that, during the night, I had arrived there with reinforcements so considerable as to render his operation not only impracticable, but highly disastrous to him. Our left was warmly attacked, it fell back, and the enemy directed their attack against the centre. The 14th demi-brigade sustained the shock with the most undaunted bravery. General Berthier, chief of the rear-guard, whom I had left there, displayed upon this occasion, that courage which he has so often proved in this campaign. The Austrians encouraged by their numbers, redoubled their efforts to carry the cannon placed in the front of this demi-brigade. A captain darted forwards against the enemy, crying, "Jeune homme, will you allow your cannon to be taken?" At this moment, the 32d, which I had sent to rally the left, appears, retakes all the posts which had been lost, and, headed by its general of division Massena, completely re-establishes our affairs.

The battle, however, had now lasted three hours, and the enemy had not yet brought forward all their forces. One of their columns, which had filed along the Adige under cover of a numerous artillery, marched straight to the plateau of Rivoli, in order to carry it, and so threatened to turn the right and the centre. I ordered the general of the cavalry, Le Catre, to go and charge the enemy if they succeeded in carrying the plateau of Rivoli, and I sent the chief of squadron Lafalle, with 50 dragoons to take in flank the enemy's infantry who attacked our centre, and charge them vigorously. At the same time general Joubert had sent down some battalions from the heights, who sunk the plateau of Rivoli. The enemy, who had already penetrated to the plateau, warmly attacked on every side, left a great number of dead, a part of their artillery, and returned to the valley of the Adige. Nearly at the same moment the enemy's column, which had already been some time on the march in order to turn us and cut off our retreat, drew up upon some heights behind us. I had left the 75th in reserve, which not only kept this column in awe, but also attacked its left, which had advanced, and instantly put it to rout. The 18th demi-brigade arrived while all this was going on, at the time when general Rey had taken post behind the column which turned us. I immediately gave orders to cannonade the enemy with some twelve-pounders. I ordered an attack to be made, and in less than a quarter of an hour this whole column, consisting of more than 4000 men, was taken prisoners. The enemy every where put to rout, were every where pursued, and all night prisoners were brought in. Fifteen hundred men, who endeavoured to escape by Guarda, were stopped by 50 men of the 13th, who as soon as they recognised them, marched up to them with confidence, and ordered them to lay down their arms.

The enemy were still masters of La Corona, but they no longer could be dangerous. It was necessary to march against the division of general Provera, with all expedition, who had already passed the Adige at Anguairi. I caused general Victor to file off with the brave 57th, and follow up general Massena, who with a part of his division arrived at Roverbella upon the second.

On my departure I left orders with general Joubert to attack the enemy at break of day, if they were rash enough to remain at La Corona.

General Murat had marched all night with a demi-brigade of light infantry, and was in the morning to appear upon the heights of Montebaldo, which commanded Corona; the enemy were accordingly put to rout after a very warm resistance; and those who had escaped the preceding evening were made prisoners. The cavalry had no means left of saving themselves but by swimming across the Adige, in which attempt a great many were drowned.

In the two days engagements at Rivoli, we made 13,000 prisoners, and took nine pieces of cannon.

Generals Sandos and Meyer, were wounded fighting bravely at the head of their troops.

BATTLE OF ST. GEORGE'S.

M. general Provera, at the head of 6000 men, arrived upon the 26th, at mid-day, at the suburb of St. George's. He attacked it all day without effect. This suburb was defended by general of brigade Miollis, Samson chief of battalion of the engineers, had entrenched it with great care. General Miollis, equally active and intrepid, far from being intimidated by the threats of the enemy, answered them with his cannon, and thus gained the right of the 26th and 27th, during which I ordered general Serrurier to occupy La Favourite, with the 57th and the 18th demi-brigades of the line, and all the disposable force which could be drawn from the divisions employed in the blockade; but before giving an account of the battle of La Favourite, which took place on the 27th, I ought to speak of the two battles of Anguairi.

FIRST BATTLE OF ANGUIARI.

The division of general Provera, 10,000 strong, had forced the passage of Anguairi. General of division Guyeux, had immediately collected all the force he could find, and marched against the enemy, but having only 1500 men, he could not succeed in forcing the enemy again to cross the river, although he checked their course for part of the day, and made 300 prisoners.

SECOND BATTLE OF ANGUIARI.

General Provera did not lose a moment, and filed on immediately to Castellara.—General Angereau fell upon the rear guard of his division, and, after a very warm engagement, took 16 pieces of cannon, and made 2000 prisoners. Adjutant-general Dufaux particularly distinguished himself by his courage on this occasion. The 9th and 18th regiments of dragoons and the 25th regiment of chasseurs likewise particularly distinguished themselves. The commander of the Hulus presented himself to a squadron of the 9th regiment of dragoons, and, with one of those rhodomontades usual among the Austrians, "surrender," cried he to the regiment. Citizen Duvivier made his squadron stop. "If you are brave, come and take me," cried he to the commander of the enemy. The two corps stood still, and the two chiefs afforded an example of those conflicts which Tasso so charmingly describes. The commander of the Hulus was wounded by two blows of the sabre; the troops then charged, and the Hulus were made prisoners.

General Provera continued all night to file on to St. George's, as I have had the honour to inform you, and upon the 26th made an attack upon it. Being unable to enter it, he conceived the design of forcing La Favourite, of piercing the lines of the blockade, and seconded by a fortie which Wurmsler was to make, throw himself into Mantua.

BATTLE OF LA FAVORITE.

Upon the 27th, an hour before day, the enemy attacked La Favourite at the moment when Wurmsler made a sortie, and attacked the lines of the blockade by St. Antoine. General Victor, at the head of the 57th demi-brigade, overthrew all he met, Wurmsler was obliged to re-enter Mantua, almost as soon as he had left it, and left the field of battle covered with dead and prisoners. General Serrurier then made general Victor advance with the 57th demi-brigade in order to hem in Provera in the suburb of St. George's, and thus block him up.—Confusion and disorder accordingly prevailed in the enemy's ranks. Cavalry, infantry, artillery were all mingled pell mell.—The terrible 57th demi-brigade yielded to no opposition. On one side it took three pieces of cannon. On another cut to pieces the Hussar regiment of Hendeny.—At this moment the respectable general Provera offered to capitulate. He reckoned upon our generosity, nor was he deceived. We allowed him to capitulate—the articles you will find annexed. 6,000 prisoners, among which were all the Vienna volunteers, and 20 pieces of cannon, were the fruits of this memorable day.

The army of the republic then has in four days gained two pitched battles, and six lesser engagements, made 25,000 prisoners, among which are a lieutenant-general, and two generals, 12 or 15 colonels, &c. taken 20 stand of colours, 60 pieces of cannon, and killed and wounded at least 6000 men.

I request of you the rank of general of division for general Victor; that of brigade, for the adjutant general Vaux. All the demi-brigades have covered themselves with glory, especially the 32d, 57th, and 18th, of the line, commanded by general Massena, and who in three days beat the enemy at St. Michael, at Rivoli and at Roverbella. The Roman legions marched 24 miles a day. Ours marched 30, and fought also occasionally.

Citizens Dessain, chief of the 4th demi-brigade of light infantry; Marquis, chief of the 20th; Fourmery, chief of the 17th, have been wounded. Generals of brigade, Vial, Brume, Bon, and adjutant-general Argod, particularly distinguished themselves.

The individual instances of bravery are too numerous to be enumerated here.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

Capitulation made by the Imperial troops under the walls of St. George's, 27 Nivose, 5th year of the republic.

Art. I. The honours of war granted, and all the troops prisoners of war.

II. The officers shall retain their swords, their effects and their equipage, and the soldiers their knapsacks.

III. The general officer, and other inferior officers, may repair to their homes, if the general in chief consents to give them permission.—I engage my word of honour to inform the general in chief that I engaged for this article.

IV. Information shall be communicated to marshal count de Wurmsler of the present capitulation.

V. The sick and wounded shall be taken care of with all those sentiments of humanity inseparable from republicans.

Head quarters at Verona,

30 Nivose, (10th January.)

I certify that, in the different battles which have taken place since the 19th Nivose to the 27th of the same month, the list of Austrians taken prisoners of war, who have passed in review, amounts already to more than twenty thousand, among whom are seven hundred cavalry, and that fresh prisoners arrive every moment; that the enemy have left us forty-four pieces of cannon, with their carriages, all the baggage of the column of general Provera, and all the standards of his corps, part of which were broken by the enemy. I certify, that in pursuance to the orders of the general in chief, I have intrusted Rey, general of division, with the charge of conducting to Grenoble, the column of twenty thousand prisoners of war by convoys of three thousand, marching at a distance of one day's journey, and under the escort of the 58th demi-brigade, and of a squadron of cavalry.

These trophies of the brave army of Italy, are so much calculated to afford an agreeable surprise to our most faithful friends, that I think I shall afford them the highest gratification by this official recital.

(Signed)

ALEX BERTHIER.

Message of the Executive Directory to the Council of Ancients and of Five hundred, on the 6th Pluvios, January 25.

"Citizens representatives,

"The Executive Directory hastens to inform you of the prodigious successes which have been just gained by the brave army of Italy. The following is the result of the series of actions which have taken place between the 13th Nivose, to the 25th both inclusive, occasioned by the new attempts that the enemy have made to relieve Mantua.

"Twenty-three thousand Austrians taken prisoners, among whom are three generals, and all the battalions of the Vienna Volunteers, six thousand of the enemy killed or wounded, sixty pieces of cannon, and twenty-four stands of colours taken.

"All the enemy's baggage seized, and a regiment of hussars, and all the convoy of grain and oxen, which the enemy wanted to throw into Mantua.

"After these happy news, we have reason to think that the capture of this important fortress will conclude the labours of the invincible army of Italy and its intrepid general.

(Signed)

"P. BARBAS, President,

"LA GADE, Secretary."

Annapolis, April 6.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. VI.

—*animus alius rebus sicutique tenet.*

HORACE.

THE desire of increasing our happiness is the principal motive of all our actions, and the ultimate object of every design. Man is generally discontented with the situation in which he is placed, and always feels some real or imaginary want, in gratifying which, he expects to enjoy an additional degree of satisfaction. If the object of his wishes is not too far removed, his natural restlessness will prompt him to attempt the attainment of it, and when he is successful, commonly finds he over-rated its value, and that some other acquisition is necessary to complete his happiness. He is thus hurried from one pursuit to another, and although his expectations are often deceived, still enters into new hopes, and meets with the same disappointment. In the common pursuits of life men appear to receive more satisfaction from the contemplation of their own activity, than from the hopes of succeeding in their schemes, as they are seldom capable of enjoying what they pursue with so much ardour; and are never so well satisfied as when their attention is deeply engaged in the execution of some favourite plan. These frequent disappointments flow from no other source than a misapprehension of the real value of the objects we desire. Whenever we suppose that our happiness will be greatly increased by the possession of any thing, which is only capable of affording us a momentary delight, or whenever we expect to render perpetual those enjoyments, which by nature are only temporary, we are sure to be deceived. But as the mind is formed for activity, its attention must always be occupied; and when our desires are not directed to suitable objects, some trifling or chimerical project will generally present itself, and be pursued with as much eagerness, as if it were intrinsically valuable. Persons who are thus engaged in seeking imaginary happiness, although their expectations are finally disappointed, still enjoy a larger portion of pleasure than those who have no distinct object in view, and who either sink into the arms of indolence and inactivity, or suffer their attention to be distracted by a multiplicity of occupations. For when only one thing is contemplated by the mind, and the possession of it regarded as the surest means of promoting our felicity, although in fact it may have a different operation, yet, for some time we are fed with pleasing hopes, and our imagination anticipates the pleasure we expect hereafter to enjoy; but when we only endeavour to while away our time without any active exertions, we are acting directly contrary to our natural constitution, and a continual irksomeness and uneasiness torally precludes us from the enjoyment of real satisfaction. And when our minds are fluctuating amidst a variety of objects, undetermined which to pursue, we are then in a state of disagreeable per-

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merity altogether inconsistent with happiness, as our ideas are clouded and confused, and we are alternately drawn in different directions; one moment resolved to engage in one undertaking, and in the next discontentedly deserting it.

The direction given to the active powers of the mind is one of the chief causes of our misery or happiness, and we should be extremely cautious in chusing the objects of attention and pursuit. Mankind differ very much in estimating the value of different acquisitions, and this is a principal reason of the different degrees of happiness which appear in the world. Our nature constantly urges us to activity and exertion, but the propriety of our choice depends very much upon our situation and opportunities of information. Men, who are at liberty to follow their own inclinations, and capable of discerning the utility and merit of every attainment, will generally be employed in a manner very different from those, who are either altogether incapable of judging, or who form their opinions without consideration, and never deliberate before they resolve. No man ever attempted to obtain possession of any thing, unless he supposed his happiness would be thereby increased, and he whose expectations are ill founded, will certainly enjoy a less degree of pleasure than the man whose activity is directed according to the dictates of nature and reason. Perhaps the surest method of discovering in what state of civilization man enjoys the largest portion of happiness, will be to examine the general objects of their attention, and the manner in which the active powers of the mind are employed. There is, in every country, a national characteristic, or ruling principle of conduct, which extends to almost every individual of the community; and when this general object of pursuit is estimated by the standard of nature, we can very nearly discover in which society the greatest portion of happiness is enjoyed. The celebrated question whether man is happier in a civilized or uncivilized state, may, by this means, be determined with some degree of accuracy.

When, in search of happiness, we wander from the standard of reason and nature, our hopes must always be disappointed; and although our minds may, for a time, be agreeably occupied and pleased with the prospect of obtaining the object of our desires, it will in the end be found to be of little value. But when our pursuits are rational, though we may meet with many obstacles, the possession of the object indemnifies us for all our trouble, and, on reflection, we are pleased even with what we have suffered, as it adds a zest to our present enjoyment. It is therefore evident, that we ought to chuse and pursue those objects which will not only charm us for a moment, or allure us to activity to attain them, but are capable of pleasing on reflection as well as in prospect. Men are most happy in those exercises that engage their attention most, or excite their affections and employ their talents; for which reason serious occupations are preferable to those that are light and trivial. For if our employment is not of such a nature, as to be capable of occupying our minds, a train of disagreeable ideas may torment us in the midst of it. When our attention is captivated with the business in which we are engaged, our time passes agreeably and pleasantly, but a division of attention occasions an anxiety of mind, which is highly disagreeable. To apply ourselves only to one subject at a time, is not only a maxim of wisdom, but a great mean of happiness; for as the mind is miserable when it is engrossed by one object, without intermission, it is no less unhappy, when its attention is divided.

Perhaps there may be some persons in the world who are able to judge with great propriety of the merits of any acquisition, but either from indolence or irresolution direct their natural activity to other objects, which are more easily attained, though far less valuable, and less conducive to happiness. A man, in such a situation, can never enjoy a high degree of satisfaction; for where our actions vary from our opinions, we must be constantly tormented with the consciousness of the impropriety of our conduct. To do daily what we most condemn, and to omit what our judgement approves—to spend our time in pursuits which we know to be trifling or pernicious—to discern a proper line of conduct without having resolution to pursue it steadily, is surely, among the greatest miseries of this life.

Bank of Baltimore.

1st April, 1797.
THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the BANK of BALTIMORE having taken into consideration the great advantages likely to arise to the Bank from having the remaining one half of the capital paid, and being authorized by the charter to call for this payment at such time as they may appoint, do therefore give notice, that Monday the 6th day of June next, and the five following days, are fixed on for the holders to pay the remaining one hundred and fifty dollars on each share, in gold or silver, at the bank aforesaid.

JAMES COX, Cashier.

N. B. It is intended that the first half yearly dividend shall be declared on the above-mentioned 5th day of June.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of JOHN HALKERSTONE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the said estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber.

ELIZABETH HALKERSTONE, Admrx.
Upper-Marlborough, April 5, 1797.

In CHANCERY, April 3, 1797.

Greenbury Pumphrey, vs. Jacob Stoner, Philip Hammond, and Rezin Pumphrey.
THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for obliging the defendant, Philip Hammond, to convey unto the complainant, Greenbury Pumphrey, a tract of land in Anne-Arundel county, called STONER'S DELIGHT; it states, that the defendant, Jacob Stoner, being possessed of the said land, of which the legal title was in his father, John Stoner, and being equitably entitled to one moiety thereof, did, under an authority given to him by and with the approbation of the said John Stoner, contract to sell, and did deliver the same, together with a tract called A MISTAKE IN FRIENDSHIP, unto Walter Pumphrey, father of the complainant, for the sum of £.300, the greater part of which hath been paid to the said Jacob Stoner by the said Walter; that Rezin Pumphrey, on the death of Walter, administered on his estate, took possession of the said land, and sold Stoner's Delight to Philip Hammond, deceased, who had notice of the contract aforesaid; that the said Jacob and John Stoner conveyed Stoner's Delight to the said Philip Hammond in order to defraud the complainant, the heir of his father, who died intestate; that the legal title to the said Stoner's Delight is now in Philip Hammond, one of the defendants, claiming mediately from the deceased Philip; and that the aforesaid Rezin Pumphrey hath left the state, and removed to some place unknown to the complainant.

It is, on the complainant's motion, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three weeks successively, before the 5th day of May next, to the intent that the said Rezin Pumphrey may have notice of the complainant's application, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, near Mr. John Kelly's store, on the 30th day of March, a negro man named THOMAS, twenty-one or two years old, about five feet two inches high, well made chunky fellow; had on when he went away an old white country cloth coat and breeches, old shoes and stockings, coarse linen shirt, and an old high crown wool hat; he is an artful fellow, and probably may change his cloaths. I will pay FOUR DOLLARS if taken ten miles from home, EIGHT DOLLARS if twenty miles, or the above reward if taken up out of the state, and reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any goal so that I get him again.

JOHN S. MELWAINE.

April 3, 1797.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, some time last fall, a stray red HEIFER, about two years old, no perceivable mark or brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PEREGRINE RIDGELY.

April 5, 1797.

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.

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 thereabouts. As this is by far the most convenient route from the Federal city or Alexandria to Boston, 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.

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.

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 forswear 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.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 24th September last, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GALSWAY 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 is 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 purpose; 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 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.
S. M.
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.

Merrickin's Contract for sale.

THE subscribers will sell 274½ acres of good land, called MERRIKIN'S CONTRACT, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the north side of Severn, laying directly on Magthy 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 ship, 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 Roberfor, living on the premises, will shew 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.

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 O. 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.

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, 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 a 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 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.

Tell. 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.

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 Sephon, 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. Shafro'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-grand-dam by Makelefs, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, 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 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 Annapolis.

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.

JOHN HESSELIUS.
Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 2, 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.

WOLTHE FILES.

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 McCULLOCH, } J. Dick.

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 is 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.

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, six 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 cloths 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 Coats, administrator of Asbury 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 TILGEMAN 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.

Tell. 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.

(LHD YEAR.

MA

R O M

HER the it cuts t us by were Card: the sacred college who dard to investigate t Others have been of e be listened to, till th their ancient form o mixed states.

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B R U

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The minister return to Paris, three leagues fr mon. In pass several discharg The sending the greatest con ville the comin

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 13, 1797.

R O M E, January 15.

HERE was yesterday a convention of the States held here, in order to discuss the propositions for peace made us by the French republic, which were almost unanimously rejected. Cardinal Altici, the only member of the sacred college who entertains just political opinions, dared to investigate the consequences of a rupture. Others have been of opinion that no proposition should be listened to, till the French consented to restore to their ancient form of government the two republicated states.

The departure of the French minister is looked upon as an event soon likely to take place; and it is even said, that the secretary of state had orders to signify to him that the government could no longer ensure his safety, and to advise him to quit Rome. The departure of the minister is to be followed by a proclamation for a religious war, for which he briefs and manifests are all ready. The union subsisting between this minister and the marquis del Vato, ambassador extraordinary from the king of Naples, makes us suppose that the French insist on the cession of Benevent and Ponto Corvo, and that by a secret article with the king of Naples, they are to be surrendered to him.

L U B E C K, January 11.

We have just received very alarming intelligence, considered with relation to our commerce, the court of Spain has declared to the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubec, that if they do not break off their commercial connections with England, they will not only take possession of all ships belonging to the Hans-Town, but will also confiscate the property of every Hanseatic merchant in Spain, estimated at a very considerable sum of money.

We are yet ignorant what resolutions have been made by the towns, on this occasion; but it will be utterly impossible to end our commercial concerns with England.

R A T I S B O N, January 16.

The envoy from Brandenburg to the diet of Ratisbon, has lately presented to that assembly a note, in which, in the name of his Prussian majesty, he insists upon immediate reimbursement of the expenses which the siege of Mentz occasioned that monarch.

There have lately passed through the circle of Franconia, about 25 or 30,000 men, marching to the Imperial armies on the Rhine.

B A S L E, January 24.

In delivering up Kehl to prince Charles, the French general said to him, "This gloriously crowns the brilliant campaign which you now terminate." But the archduke will not repose. He has declared to his army that he will conduct them to Duffeldorf, and will only wait till the reduction of the bridge of Hunningen.

Every thing confirms us in the belief that Buonaparte will direct his efforts towards Rome.

[Tableau]

B R U S S E L S, February 9.

Letters received directly from the right bank of the Rhine, mention, that the different dispatches sent by the Austrian general Alvinzy to the archduke Charles, have excited universal consternation as to their contents. It appears certain that prince Charles will immediately break himself to the army of Italy, with twenty battalions of infantry to reinforce it, and six battalions are already on their march for this new place of destination. Thirty thousand Austrians, all of them provided with equipments, are expected on the Upper Rhine in the course of the month of March, as well as 20,000 recruits, which are now raising in Bohemia, and the other hereditary states of the house of Austria.

Some of the German princes have again resolved to send the contingents to the Imperial armies. Among these is the elector of Saxony, who sends 12,000 troops to the Rhine—a circumstance which gave rise to the report, that this prince had acceded to the treaty of neutrality, concluded under the intervention of Russia. As to the account which the allied powers had reason to expect from Russia, it appears certain that they cannot rely on them; and that the new emperor is even determined to break the engagements contracted by the empress, his mother, with Austria and England.

The minister of the interior set off yesterday on his return to Paris. He was escorted to the distance of three leagues from this city by a large body of horsemen. In passing through the gates he was saluted by several discharges of artillery.

The sending Benezech to Belgium, has occasioned the greatest consternation to the Jacobin party. Bouetville the commissary of the executive power at the

Nine United Departments, has received his dismissal, as well as the president of the central administration of the department of Dyle. Benezech has declared that he is not invested with sufficient powers to operate all the changes, which he thinks indispensably necessary to purge all the constituted authorities; but he adds, that he hopes to prevail on the Executive Directory to banish from every public situation those petty despots who render the republican government detestable by their misconduct.

P A R I S, February 7.

Madame Tallien and Mademoiselle Contat.

On account of some domestic altercation between the former lady and her husband, she lately forsook him for the more convivial society of citizen Barras, one of the present Directory. The latter, however, soon getting tired of his conquest, quitted her in return for Mademoiselle Contat, of the Theatre Francaise, which preference had nearly cost the other her life; for Madame Tallien was so much enraged and disappointed that she challenged her rival to meet her with pistols in the Bois de Boulogne. They actually met and fired twice each, when the female duellists became at length so much alarmed and intimidated, that their Femmes de Chambre, who acted as seconds, were obliged to carry them off the field.

February 10.

Mantua is at length in our power. We have just learnt it from a letter from citizen Lagarde, secretary general of the Directory, addressed to citizen Devinc, member of the Council of Five Hundred. This good news has been brought by an extraordinary courier dispatched from Milan.

Bourbonville is expected every day at Paris. Hoche is gone to take the command in his stead.

From Brussels we learn, that the troops are in motion on both sides of the Rhine, as if a campaign was on the point of taking place.

L O N D O N, February 8.

The prince of Wales has offered his services to the king to go to Ireland in quality of lord lieutenant, and exert all the influence of his popularity with that nation in restoring it to tranquillity. This has been the subject of his late conferences with Mr. Pitt. He proposed to take with him earl Moira as commander in chief, together with a splendid household, worthy the dignity of the people whose royalty he was to represent. This proposition was received by ministers with the respect due to its patriotism, and has been made the subject of much important discussion. That his royal highness is peculiarly popular in the sister kingdom, is a fact upon record. They gave him a signal proof of their confidence in a period of critical delicacy, and the impressions which their kindness left on the prince's mind has still further endeared him to their favour. But whether the heir apparent to the crown of the empire should fill this station, is a question in policy which will demand mature consideration.

Accounts were yesterday received of the melancholy fate of two transports full of troops, which have foundered in the Mediterranean, and every soul perished, supposed through the negligence of the masters. There is also a return of the Courageux, out of whose crew but 130 are saved!

General St. Leger has gone out to India with appointments to the value of 11,000l. per annum.

The following important article, dated Frankfurt, Jan 18, is copied from a Paris paper of the 11. inst. It is said that the emperor of Russia has formed the great design of pacifying Europe. Baron Stackelburg, lately nominated plenipotentiary of the court of Petersburg to the Germanic body, has received instructions on this head; he is to pass by Berlin, Stuttgart, and to visit the greater part of the courts of Germany, to sound their disposition. Our Journalists assert, that he will thence proceed to Basle, to confer with Barthelemi.

The king of Sweden has set at liberty colonel Aminoff, one of general Armfeldt's accomplices, has given him the order of the sword, and named him an adjutant-general near his person.

February 10.

On the measure of accepting the generous offer of the prince of Wales, we gave no opinion. It was not necessary to comment on an event which was not likely to take place. As to the indiscretion of publishing the proposition, we confess we do not perceive it. We see no reason to suppress a very gallant and liberal offer of the heir apparent to the crown, because it may not be consistent with the king's ministers to accept it. The affections of the people of Ireland will not be alienated from the crown by learning that the prince of Wales would cheerfully surrender all his pleasurable pursuits, and devote himself to the important duty of restoring that kingdom to harmony and happiness. As it is not likely to happen, it is a thing of which we may innocently talk.

Important Article.

By recent advices from France we learn, that in consequence of a decree lately passed (allowing the whole of the prizes to the captors), the number of privateers is very rapidly increasing. Several are coming out from Nantes, Calais, Dunkirk, &c. some of which are large stout vessels carrying 50 guns.

[Courier.]

The Brussels papers to the 2d. inst. state, that there has been some fighting in the Hundsruck, the result of which was not known at Brussels on the 1st. The difference between the French administrators and the Royal Chamber of Bimmerick have been terminated, by an arrest of the Directory, stating that the clergy of the dutchies of Gueldres and Cleves shall be subject to no impositions but those established by his Prussian majesty before the war.

Lord Bridport, it is said, has demanded a court-martial, to clear himself from any imputation which may attach to his conduct on the late occasion. The admiralty, however, display considerable reluctance to grant this request: as such a time as this it is thought that such a proceeding would be attended with inconvenience to the public. It is the intention of government to send the Channel fleet to sea as soon as possible.

The history of man never produced any victory so memorable in all its parts as that of Buonaparte. Considering the number of points which he had to defend, and the very extensive line of posts to occupy, it is certain that 80,000 French could not be actually engaged in the battles. It appears, then, that every fighting man engaged, either killed or took his man!

February 13.

On Saturday, letters and dispatches were received from Jersey, dated the 11. inst. These contain very late intelligence from Brest, the authenticity of which may be relied on.

The whole of the French fleet suffered very much from the bad weather which they encountered on the Irish expedition, the ships having returned in a very shattered state. Immediately upon their return to Brest, about 3000 of the sailors deserted. The French are extremely busy in repairing their fleet, and preparing for a new expedition.

Les Droits de l'Homme, the ship driven on shore by Sir Edward Pellew and captain Reynolds, is entirely lost. The ship had 1800 men on board, upwards of 100 of whom were killed in the action with the two English frigates, and an immense number were wounded. Out of the whole not more than three or four hundred were saved. On board the Amazon very few were either killed or wounded, and the whole crew got on shore.

Accounts were on Saturday received from Jersey, stating, that the French had again appeared in numbers on the coast, and that a camp had been formed in the neighbourhood of Granville. A letter from Alderney, dated on Tuesday last, likewise announces formidable military preparations to be making at Cherbourg.

February 15.

SURRENDER OF MANTUA.

We last night received Paris papers by express, to the 13th inst. These contain an official letter from Buonaparte, dated on the 11. inst. from Bologna, which states, that part of his army had reached Trent, where it found 2000 sick Austrians committed to their humanity.

In this letter Buonaparte mentions nothing respecting Mantua; but general Beaumont states on the 2d. from Riverol, that Mantua was in possession of the French; and on the 13th inst. the account of its capture was officially announced to the council of five hundred, by a message from the directory. This message further states, that the French troops had entered the territory of the pope, and entirely defeated the forces of his holiness—L'Eclair of the 12th inst. that Buonaparte was pursuing his march to Rome.

Three Hamburg mails were still due this morning, viz. that of Sunday the 5th, and those of Sunday last and this morning.

Letters from Vienna, the 25th ultimo, state, that in the battle of Rivoli, general Alvinzy had lost only two thousand men, and the enemy a still greater number.

The ill success of the attack of the Austrians, is attributed to one of the corps of the army not coming up in time to the attack, and the French having possessed themselves of the plans of the Austrians. These accounts from Vienna add, that general Alvinzy was again to advance.

On the Lower Rhine, it appears that the French are preparing for a formidable attack, which they expect from the Austrians. A camp has been formed between Luxembourg and Treves. The former place is ordered to be supplied with all necessaries for a twelve-month, and the works of Duffeldorf and its intrenched camp, are strengthened.

General Mack, at the particular request of the court of Portugal, is to head the Portuguese army.

This morning arrived a mail from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth by the Jane Packet, captain Crease, in 10 days.

By a letter from Lisbon, dated the 1st instant, we learn that the foreign troops under the convoy of the Sea Horse, arrived in the Tagus on the 29th ult. without any accident. The fleet for Gibraltar entered with the above. Spain had not declared war against Portugal on the 1st instant.

The St. George, of 98 guns, was under repair in the Tagus.

A report was yesterday in circulation, that an officer of some rank in the French service had deserted to this country, and brought with him the plan of the intended invasion. The particulars of the plan were even stated, and these were said to be, that a landing was to be attempted in Ireland in two different places, while a descent should be endeavoured in the south and north of England, and in Scotland. This is, indeed, a grand design on the part of the French—full of glorious enterprise—but we have no doubt whatever of the attempt being made, hopeless as it must appear in its consequences, with the utmost force the French can bring against us either by sea or land.

We are happy to find that the most vigilant and vigorous preparations are making by government to resist the meditated invasion of the French. Plans are now forming for encampments on the sea coast, and meanwhile, should any hostile attempts be made, the commanding officers of the different districts are furnished with ample instruction how they are to act.

Sir Hector Munro, commanding a district in Scotland, has received orders to repair to his command without delay.

In consequence of circular letters sent by the duke of Portland to different towns in Scotland, desiring to know how many forces could be accommodated in each town, a great alarm of danger has spread through that country; and the letters from thence are as full of apprehensions as if the French were actually on the coast.

NEW-YORK, April 5.

Yesterday arrived the ship Pignon, captain Sinclair, in 41 days from Liverpool. She brings Liverpool papers to the 20th of February, but they contain no later intelligence than what has been received by the British packet.

A paragraph in a late Paris paper, mentions, that an Austrian officer had been arrested at the advanced posts near Mantua, and conducted to Buonaparte. He affirmed that he was the bearer of no dispatches whatever; indeed the most exact search in his cloaths seemed to support his assertion; he swore he had not swallowed any papers, and laughed when he was threatened to have his belly ripped open in order to extricate them from it;—he then submitted to take an emetic, which a few minutes afterwards brought up the dispatch, supposed, by Buonaparte, to be in the very hand writing of the emperor, authorizing Wurmsler, in the present posture of affairs, to surrender Mantua. The person who gave this detail, assured, that he had in his hand, and read himself, the identical paper.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.

The United States brig Sophia, captain O'Brien, in 46 days from Lisbon, is arrived at the wharf.

Previous to the sailing of the Sophia, a British frigate arrived there with the intelligence of an engagement having taken place about the 17th of Feb. between the British fleet, under the command of admiral Sir John Jervis, and a Spanish fleet, which terminated in the defeat of the latter.

The Spanish admiral's ship of 120 guns was sunk, and three other ships of the line, (one of 84 guns and two 74's) captured.

The above information we have from a gentleman who was on board the brig Sophia this morning.

Letters from Lisbon, received by the Sophia, state that the above engagement took place on the 17th Feb. in the evening; it appears that a division of the Spanish fleet which had anchored in Lagos Bay, about 20 leagues S. E. of Cape St. Vincent's, on their putting to sea for Cadix, was met by the British Squadron under Sir John Jervis, which had been previously reinforced by the Squadron from England, under admiral Parker; the accounts do not state the number of vessels in either fleet; but the Spanish admiral as above stated was sunk, two 74's taken, and a division of the British fleet was in chase of three other 74's when the frigate which brought the account to admiral Vandepot at Lisbon, left the fleet.

Yesterday at noon arrived the British frigate Squirrel, of 32 guns, captain Hardy, in 42 days from Portsmouth, (Eng.) with Messrs. M'Donald and Rich, the commissioners appointed on the part of England to consider, adjust, and determine the claims of British subjects for debts owing by American citizens previous to the revolution, according to the treaty with Great-Britain. She brings nothing new.

Annapolis, April 13.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. VII.

And let the aspiring youth beware of love.

THOMPSON.

AT this period of the year when nature begins to adorn herself with all that infinite variety of beauty which diffuses a general smile throughout creation, and renders every object a subject of agreeable contemplation, the mind wanders delighted from the common

occupations of life, and dwells with rapture on the rich profusion of charms which spring necessarily unfolded—The gale which seems to re-animate the brutal creation, the clamorous melody of the groves, and the cheerfulness which pervades every rank of society, irresistibly fill the mind with a lively pleasure which this season alone can inspire. Allured by these pleasing prospects I often retire from the systematic dulness of the town, and insensibly ramble among these variegated scenes of nature where the mind

—exempt from public haunts
“ Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
“ Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.”

Having no other object in view than contemplation I wander imperceptibly in whatever direction I am solicited by the uncommon verdure of a shrub or luxuriant foliage of a tree. My mind traces, with exquisite delight, the progressive state of infant vegetation and insensibly ranks all its common productions in their proper classes. Should the peculiarity of a plant recommend it to my particular observation, or an uncommon flower attract my attention, I experience all that anxious curiosity which we generally feel to discover the rank and connexions of an illustrious stranger. I immediately begin to scrutinize their properties and characteristic distinctions, and seldom fail to make an arrangement to my satisfaction.

By this kind of mental economy I have reduced the vegetable republic under my own dominion, and rendered almost every individual member subservient to my amusement. By dividing this extensive and elegant department of nature into distinct circles, these circles into smaller districts, and every district into families, I review it with ease in all its variety. Thus distributed, the vegetable world no longer appears a promiscuous jumble of confusion, and when I have a mind to take a general review, my wish is no sooner formed than every order immediately arranges itself in its proper station, like a number of different companies forming themselves into a regular army.

Some time ago while I resided at D—, as I was indulging myself in an evening's excursion, and busied in observing some early flowers which were accidentally in my way, I was interrupted by a gentleman who, with much apparent curiosity, asked what I had found among the flowers?—I replied, that I was observing the effects of that passion which pervades all animated nature, and the vegetable part of the creation. A vacant smile betrayed his contempt of my amusement and total ignorance of the principles on which vegetation proceeds. His conversation, however, had the good effect of apprising me that I had wandered much farther than usual, I therefore resolved to return by the shortest path, while my mind remained in that sweetly placid state which a subject so interesting and innocent necessarily inspires. I could not but regret, that few as our sources of pure and immaculate pleasures are, so large a majority of mankind suffer themselves to remain totally ignorant of one which presents itself on all occasions. “ We have but to open our eyes and the scene enters.” The garden, the shrubbery, the fields and the woods, abound with inexhaustible stores of elegant amusement, of which few are sensible. Every person, indeed, experiences a pleasure at the approach of spring; but it is a pleasure which every animal feels as much as themselves. The genial influence of the sun, and the springing verdure of the fields, cause a delightful irritation of the nerves, or make an agreeable impression on the eye. But to compare these sensations to the pleasures of him who, with facility, makes a proper arrangement of every plant and flower, is to compare the satisfaction of one who is barely capable of articulating the Greek of Homer, and discovering by its cadence that it is intended for poetry, to the pleasures of him, who, perfectly skilled in his language, catches the enthusiasm of the poet, penetrates all the beauties of his conception, and soars with him through the boundless regions of imagination.

While I was engaged in this train of reflections I had advanced by an unfrequented path into a solitary wood, near the entrance of which my meditations were interrupted by the appearance of a man crossing the way just before me. His steps were slow but irregular—sometimes he walked pensively along—then pausing suddenly and again advancing—as I approached I observed that though it was impossible to read, yet he still held a paper near his eyes on which his whole soul seemed engaged. By this singular deportment I was soon convinced that his mind was deeply affected by melancholy; and having felt that there is a dignity and reserve in sincere sorrow which abhors intrusion, I stood at a respectful distance dissolved in a tender sympathy to which the most determined stoic must have yielded, had he been in my situation. I had yet remained undiscovered, and the stranger still proceeded, till at length with much apparent languor he reclined his head against an oak—he remained sometime in this attitude—then starting suddenly from his position he exclaimed with ineffable energy “ Good God!—had “ this come unattended I had smiled at the malevolence of Fortune—Had I never seen the lovely “ Irene!—but down, my thoughts! and burst that “ heart which gave you birth—’tis treason to my forehead to give you utterance even in this solitude.” As he spoke these words he advanced hastily along, and turning half round discovered me at a small distance before him—Embarrassment fixed him for a moment to the spot. He had, however, advanced too far to retreat—What was my astonishment when I discovered my long loved friend Eumenes!—He embraced me with rapture and confusion. He expressed in wild and unconnected sentences his surprise at this unexpected occurrence. After having declared that nothing but a fear of unnecessarily distressing me had induced him to conceal the cause of his distress from me, he enjoined me to meet him in the same place next evening, when

he would unbosom himself to me without reserve. He then turned abruptly to the right, and left me to reflect on the unaccountable occurrences of the evening. The accidental mention he had made of Irene gave me a clue to all the sorrows of Eumenes; and I could not but lament the unhappy consequences of which the noblest passions are often productive. The situation of my friend brought strongly into my mind that beautiful passage in which the tender Ophelia so pathetically laments the disordered imagination of her lover; and applying it in almost every respect to the many excellencies of Eumenes—I involuntarily repeated

“ O what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
“ The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's, eye, tongue, sword,
“ The expectancy and the rose of the fair state
“ The glass of fashion, and the mould of form
“ The observ'd of all observers!—quite, quite down!”

“ Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
“ Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh.”

I need scarcely add, that I waited with much anxiety for the approach of next evening; I waited at the place of appointment till Eumenes appeared. From this time we renewed our walks till he had made me completely master of his little history. As Eumenes is now no more, and the distance of place will render all discovery impossible, I shall detail his unhappy adventures in every third number of the Inspector, until I bring the public acquainted with every circumstance which can interest them.

New-York, April 8.

The ship Mary, capt. Macey, in 38, and ship Orlando, in 28 days from Liverpool, are arrived here, and bring London papers to the 4th ult.

From the Courier.

LONDON, February 21.

It is with infinite regret and reluctance that we lay before our readers the subsequent letter from our Portsmouth correspondent:

Portsmouth, Feb. 20.

“ We had this morning, at 11 o'clock, information by the signal houses, that the French fleet, with troops for invasion, were within sight of Beachy-Head, and consisted of a vast number of ships; the town has, in consequence, been in the greatest confusion.”

“ All the frigates have sailed, but the wind is directly foul—nothing could be more unfortunate. The ships of the line are getting ready. We hope they will not, but we fear they will, be too late.”

Near 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Antelope revenue cutter is just arrived from the Downs, passed Beachy this morning at 8 o'clock, saw nothing—but the signal was not made till three hours after.

The following letter was also received this morning at Lloyd's:

Monday, 10 o'clock.

“ A signal was received down channel of the enemy's transports being off Beachy-Head—we are informed three hundred in number. Every body here is in the greatest confusion: Portsmouth, Gosport, the Isle of Wight and Spitham, are all under arms—the ships are getting under weigh, and every ship that can get ready, is ordered to sail as soon as possible. A four o'clock this afternoon, the fleet was nearly out of sight.”

Imported Millinery Of the latest and most elegant fashions. MRS. WILLIAMS

HAS the honour of acquainting the ladies, she has imported in the Montezuma, from London, part of her spring patterns, amongst which are, the Jockey, Caroline, and Telegraph bonnets; also, the elegant full dress cap, as worn the queen's birth night, 16th January last. Likewise received, by the Patrioten, from Liverpool, a handsome collection of oil-rich and fancy feathers. Mrs. Williams will shortly receive the remainder of her spring patterns from a different milliner in London, that the ladies may have a greater choice of variety. She being determined to spare no pains or expence to merit a continuance of commands from the ladies of this city and the country adjacent. By the Adriana (daily expected) she will receive a very handsome collection of silk goods, with every article used in the making of millinery.

Ladies at any distance sending their orders in writin' g will be served same as if present, and the articles forwarded with the utmost care, by land or water carriage.

The ladies are most respectfully informed, no abatement will be made from the price asked, or can any article of millinery be returned or exchanged.

London millinery store, Leaden-hall-street, first street above Gay-street, nearly opposite South-street, leading to the new theatre, Baltimore, April 3, 1797.

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

REV. JOHN ASHTON, right rev. Thos. J. Claxet, Miss Anne Diggs, Mary Debotts, Walter Greenfield, John Hepburn, Walter Harwood (2), Samuel Hepburn, Joseph Harrison, Stanislaus Hoxton, Rinaldo Johnson, David Munroe, John R. Magruder, clerk of P. G. county, George Naylor, Joseph Sprigg, James H. Smith.

B. M. BRASHEARS, P. M.

April 3, 1797.

JOHN Boot a

HAVING been taken ill, and the public from London, per some assortment of colours, fancy and hours; Morocco and worked, boot legs parcel of excellent gentlemen, all who fashionable manner. He returns his thanks and his friends in hopes to merit a visit. Annapolis, A.

ALL persons, ty, deceased, are d and those having el to bring them in, WELSH, at Leon Annapolis.

April 6, 1797-
Eighty

RAN away from miles from instant, two slave brothers. Witt, upwards of six feet but has rather a carpenter and cooper use of tools in a whip saw, about quick he flammer stout well made four years of age inches high; he is and can handle home, upper part of a drab colour, clothing, and abroad in what pretty well, and with passes from them, but upon to be forged. T for Baltimore town with Mr. Thomas the two fellows other goal, for eighty dollars, at

Annapolis, A.

A LIST of LE fice, Port-Tob neral Post O before the first

JOSEPH GR James Cook ty, 1. William M'Con Messrs. J. Brent Jane Adams, at Bennet Neale, Mungo Musche Samuel Hanfon Samuel M'Pher Alexander Scot ty, 1.

Col. Wm. M. B. Ashton, Ne Messrs. Marshall Thomas Marshall Doct. Charles I John Ward, of Capt. Thomas Jno. B. Hanf bacco, 1. Elizabeth Mar Charles Love, Mr. Craik, ne Messrs. Charle county, 1.

Mary Moreton John Booth, John Briscoe, Mary Jones, Doct. Jesse J ty, 1. James Allen C Elizabeth Tab Captain Joseph county, 1. William Shorv Tobacco, 1

Doct. Towns George Lee, Thomas Lom Port-Tobac

ALL per JOHN George's cou median paye the said estate subscriber. ELIZ Upper-Ma

JOHN MUNROE,

Bout and Shoe-maker,

HAVING been some time without Morocco leathers, takes this method to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has received from London, per the Montezuma, a large and handsome assortment of prime Morocco leather, of various colours, fancy and plain; kid ditto of different colours; Morocco and kid fandal vamps, handfomely worked, boot legs, vamps, and bend soles, and a parcel of excellent seal skins, suitable for ladies or gentlemen, all which he will make in a neat and fashionable manner, or according to direction. He returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his friends in particular, for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage. Annapolis, April 12, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr JOHN WELSH, at Leonard town, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a straight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other clothing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the goal of Baltimore-town, or any other goal, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

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

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county, 2. James Cookley, near Newport, Charles county, 1.

William M'Conchie, sen. ditto, 1. Messrs. J. Brent, and Co. Port Tobacco, 1.

Jane Adams, at Wm. Swan's, Charles county, 1. Bennet Neale, Cobb Neck, Charles county, 1.

Mungo Muschett, 1. Samuel Hanfon, near Port-Tobacco, 1.

Samuel M'Pherson, near Port-Tobacco, 1. Alexander Scott, near Port-Tobacco, Charles county, 1.

Col. Wm. M. Wilkinson, Charles county, 1. B. Ashton, Newport, Charles county, 1.

Messrs. Marshall and Smoot, Port-Tobacco, 1. Thomas Marshall, Nottingham, 1.

Doct. Charles Lancaster, near Port-Tobacco, 1. John Ward, of Augustine, near Port-Tobacco, 1.

Capt. Thomas Jenkins, Charles county, 1. Jno. B. Hanfon, care of Wm. Vincent, Port-Tobacco, 1.

Elizabeth Martindale, Cobb Neck, Charles county, 1. Charles Love, Allen's-Fresh, Charles county, 1.

Mr. Crane, near Allen's-Fresh, Charles county, 1. Messrs. Charles Edwards, and Co. Newport, Charles county, 1.

Mary Moreton, Freeman's Point, near Benedict, 1. John Booth, merchant, Nanjemoy, 1.

John Briscoe, Chaptico, 1. Mary Jones, Charles county, near Port Tobacco, 1.

Doct. Jesse Jameson, Bryan town, Charles county, 1. James Allen Carry, merchant, Newport, 1.

Elizabeth Tabbs, Allen's Fresh, Charles county, 1. Captain Joseph Boardman, near Port-Tobacco, Charles county, 1.

William Shorvan, care of Edward Pyle, merchant, Port-Tobacco, 1. Doct. Townly Yates, Port Tobacco, 1.

George Lee, Esq; Poplar Hill, Charles county, 2. Thomas Lomas, near Port Tobacco, 3.

Port-Tobacco, April 1, 1797.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of JOHN HALKERSTONE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the said estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber.

ELIZABETH HALKERSTONE, Admrx. Upper-Mariborough, April 5, 1797.

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

JAMES BRICE, Wm. Brogden, capt. R. Byus, capt. James Boyd, care of Jno. Randall, Goulieb-Behr, Annapolis.

John Callahan (2), Joseph Chaves, Thomas Charlton (2), Annapolis; Dr. Richard Chew, West river. Gabriel Duvall, William Duncan, Annapolis.

Benjamin Forrester, Samuel Feltes, Samuel Frederick, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (2), Samuel Godman, Monf. George, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), Annapolis; John Groves, Pig Point; Joseph Gill, Joshua Groves, Anne-Arundel county.

Samuel H. Howard (2), Nicholas Harwood (2), William Harwood, maj. Thomas Harwood, jun. Thomas Harris, John G. Harrison (2), Benjamin Harrison, Annapolis; Edward Hall, West river; Samuel Harrison, Herring Bay.

Catiron Lewis, care of Pinkney and Guyer, Annapolis; Mr. Mann, Thomas Munroe, Mary Maynard, Peter M'Laughlin, care of Jas. Mackubin, Annapolis; Eliza M'Gill, David M'Gill (3), West river.

George Plater, Pettin Potter, Matthew Power, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely, Monf. Raynaud, Valentine Rutter, Annapolis.

Jonathan Sellman, Henry Stanton, Annapolis. Richard T. Oell, Annapolis; Edward Timmens, near Annapolis.

Vettry of St. James's Parish (2), Anne-Arundel county.

James Winchester, James Well, Eliz. Whitewood, William Weems, Oliver Whiddon, Annapolis.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

April 1, 1797.

Bank of Baltimore.

18 April, 1797.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the BANK of BALTIMORE having taken into consideration the great advantages likely to arise to the Bank from having the remaining one half of the capital paid, and being authorized by the charter to call for this payment at such time as they may appoint, do therefore give notice, that Monday the 5th day of June next, and the five following days, are fixed on for the stockholders to pay the remaining one hundred and fifty dollars on each share, in gold or silver, at the bank aforesaid.

JAMES COX, Cashier.

N. B. It is intended that the first half yearly dividend shall be declared on the above-mentioned 5th day of June.

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 will 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.

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 is of course white country cloth, bound round with red, but as she has taken a variety of clothing it is expected she will change as may best suit her own purpose; 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 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. S. M. Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

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.

In CHANCERY, April 3, 1797.

Greenbury Pumphrey, Plaintiff, vs. Jacob Stoner, Philip Hammond, and Rezin Pumphrey, Defendants. THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree obliging the defendant, Philip Hammond, to convey unto the complainant, Greenbury Pumphrey, a tract of land in Anne-Arundel county, called STONER'S DELIGHT; it states, that the defendant, Jacob Stoner, being possessed of the said land, of which the legal title was in his father, John Stoner, and being equitably entitled to one moiety thereof, did, under an authority given to him by and with the approbation of the said John Stoner, contract to sell, and did deliver the same, together with a tract called A MISTAKE IN FRIENDSHIP, unto Walter Pumphrey, father of the complainant, for the sum of £.300, the greater part of which hath been paid to the said Jacob Stoner by the said Walter; that Rezin Pumphrey, on the death of Walter, administered on his estate, took possession of the said land, and sold Stoner's Delight to Philip Hammond, deceased, who had notice of the contract aforesaid; that the said Jacob and John Stoner conveyed Stoner's Delight to the said Philip Hammond in order to defraud the complainant, the heir of his father, who died intestate; that the legal title to the said Stoner's Delight is now in Philip Hammond, one of the defendants, claiming mediately from the deceased Philip; and that the aforesaid Rezin Pumphrey hath left the state, and removed to some place unknown to the complainant.

It is, on the complainant's motion, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three weeks successively, before the 5th day of May next, to the intent that the said Rezin Pumphrey may have notice of the complainant's application, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, near Mr. John Killy's store, on the 30th day of March, a negro man named THOMAS, twenty-one or two years old, about five feet two inches high, well made chunky fellow; had on when he went away an old white country cloth coat and breeches, old shoes and stockings, coarse linen shirt, and an old high crown wool hat; he is an artful fellow, and probably may change his cloaths. I will pay FOUR DOLLARS if taken ten miles from home, EIGHT DOLLARS if twenty miles, or the above reward if taken up out of the state, and reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any goal so that I get him again.

JOHN S. MELWAIN.

April 3, 1797.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, some time last fall, a stray red HEIFER, about two years old, no perceivable mark or brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PEREGRINE RIDGELY.

April 5, 1797.

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.

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 thereabouts. As this is by far the most convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Eastern, 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.

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.

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 Tetterfall, 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 Siphon, 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. Shafto's hunter Omnium, Herald, Miss Barriorth, &c. his great-grand dam by Partner, she was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowsy, Tormond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Privateer and Vilager, all capital runners, his great-grand dam by Makefels, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, 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. It 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 AUGST.

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.

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 LIX**, by a survey, and in which are included four smaller tracts, called before the said survey **HARRIS'S MOUNT**, **GOOD MOTHER'S CARE**, **COSSILE**, 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; handiworkly 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 DEVAL**, 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 WIZETCROFT.

The subscriber has several thousand acres of land, in the state of Virginia, lying on the waters of the Great Kenhaws, 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 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.

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

NOTICE.

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

THE PLANTATION lately occupied by Mrs. DAVIS, commonly known by the name of **MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY**. For terms apply to **RICHARD SPRIGG**, West river, February 6, 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 16th January, from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Beard's Point warehouse, on South river, a negro woman named **MOLLY**, 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 cloths 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 place, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS PINDE.

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.

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

C. STEUART.

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, "Point the bearer Polly to pass and report, in order to provide herself a waiter," signed by "William Townsend." Any person taking up said negro, or securing her in any place, so that I get her again, shall receive **TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD**, and I'll bring home all reasonable charges, paid by

ADAM YOUNG.

Montgomery county.

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

CHARLES STEUART, Executor of JAMES McCULLOCH, } Dick.

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

July 6, 1795

THOMAS OWINGS.

In **CHANCERY**, February 22, 1797.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of **RICHARD FREEMAN BARRETT**, 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 warranted to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in November next, to show cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Tell. 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**.

(17th YEAR.)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1797

LEGHORN, January 25.

Y some Tuscan vessels arrived from Porto Ferrajo, we learn, that the British are making preparations to evacuate the island of Elbe; part of their artillery being already embarked; and that 2000 of their troops will be conveyed to Civita-Vecchia, at which place they will form the garrison.

We hear from Florence, that the marquis Manfredini, in an interview with general Buonaparte, has signed a convention for the evacuation of Tuscany.

The grand duke is to pay two millions, of which 800,000, immediately, 1,200,000 when the French evacuate this city, which will not take place while the English retain possession of Porto Ferrajo.

This treaty is not condemned at Florence as a proof that the French have no ulterior views on Tuscany—although they may evacuate Leghorn (which becomes ceded to them if the English withdraw themselves from Elbe,) they will still be able to give the law to the grand duke, and we fear that should the war continue the French will drive all the branches of the house of Austria from Italy.

Some commotions have happened at Bologna, in Corsica, excited by priests and monks; but three of the ring-leaders being shot, tranquillity was restored.

BASLE, January 6.

At the last interview between the French and Austrian generals, concerning the evacuation of the Tete-du-Pont of Huningen, the ambassador of the republic (Barthelemi) assailed with his suit, and a number of Frenchmen and foreigners—every point being settled, the French marched, colours flying, drums beating, and recrossed the Rhine at the sound of cannon in about twenty large boats. Nothing could be more interesting than the cordiality, esteem and even friendship, which reigned between the French and Austrian generals, officers and soldiers, during the five days of the armistice. The prince of Furstemberg, the generals Wolf, Frolich, Bollba, and prince Charles, who likewise was there for some time, were continually praising the bravery and abilities of the French when in conversation with the generals Ferrino, Dufour, the old, every one respectively, expressed their wish to see an end put to such a murderous and deplorable war. Numbers of Swiss were intermixed with the French and Austrians, and joined them in the same sentiments.

BRUSSELS, 22 Pluviose, Feb. 10.

Five thousand pioneers are constantly employed on the intrenchments erected on the banks of the Nahn and Moselle, as well as on the intrenched camp which covers Duffeldorf, and the fortifications of that city; besides this, the town of Juliers on the left bank is now fortified with the utmost care, lines are formed behind the Roer, and the important fortress of Maastricht, is put in a respectable state of defence. In short every preparation is made to receive the enemy, who seem to incline his operations towards the Lower Rhine.

General Moreau having visited the lines of Keutz-nach, the intrenched camp of Troves and Luxemburg, he is now inspecting the left bank of the Rhine, as far as Duffeldorf, at which place a grand council of war will be held on his arrival.

Generals Bourmonville and Kieber arrived here the day before yesterday, on their way to Paris.

Several Austrian regiments who were in winter quarters, have received orders to march to Italy to prevent Buonaparte's victorious army from penetrating in the Tyrolite.

February 22.

Letters from the banks of the Rhine, state the plan of the campaign intended by the French generals upon the banks of that state, which was to be purely defensive, is wholly changed, since the enemy have found themselves obliged to march a great part of their forces in Italy, in consequence of Buonaparte's victories. It is now remain that the French armies will again penetrate into the heart of Germany, to operate a powerful diversion, which shall oblige the enemy again to separate his forces to defend the interior of the empire.

General Hoche is every instant expected at the army of the Sambre and Meuse, with a numerous suite of superior officers—it is not known what command that general will have, but it is believed that he will be put at the head of the army of the North, reinforced by two divisions of that of the Sambre and Meuse. General Morcau, after having visited all the positions occupied by the republican troops on the right bank, is returned to Cologne, whither he has ordered his head quarters to be transferred.

The right wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse posted in the Hundsruck, is every day weakened by detachments for Italy. Already 18 or 20,000 men have marched for that destination.

VIENNA, January 24.

A courier has brought here the astonishing reverses of our army in Italy. This unexpected news has produced a very strong sensation, which is considerably more than that of discouragement. Orders were immediately given to march the corps of reserve from Austria, Bohemia and Hungary; The Hungarian force is estimated at 60,000 men.

BRISGAU, February 1.

The united estates of Anterior Austria have been convoked by his royal highness; they assembled to deliberate upon the plan of raising the inhabitants in a mass. It is hoped, that with a part of the army, they will be able to defend the bank of the Rhine, while the rest of the army is employed elsewhere.

TYROL, February 1.

The head quarters of general Alvinzy have been removed to Borzen—The corps which was near Bajfano, and has now taken another concentrated position to cover Friuli, will be reinforced by some Hungarian regiments, which are already on their march. The troops who were near Roveredo have been withdrawn, since the Imperial army begins to collect more and more in the west of Tyrol, in order to receive the numerous reinforcements which are on their march.

PARIS, February 14.

No sooner had the courier arrived with the official news of the reduction of Mantua, than the head of the bureaux of the Directory held a council upon the means of paying their part of the public gratitude to the brave army of Italy!

Abstract—Authentic—from Buonaparte's letter, dated at Fianza, February 3.

From Trent the furious campaign against the pope commenced—the junction of general Massena and Joubert was effected. On the 1st of February, general Victor lodged at Imola, first town in the Papal estates. The Papal forces cut the bridges on the Sarno, which were lined with cannon; they were attacked and defeated, with the loss of twenty-four cannon, eight pair of colours, 1000 prisoners, having had 4 or 500 killed. The French lost about 40 men.

The town of Faenza was the next object, whose inhabitants sounded the tocsin and prepared to defend themselves; but a few discharges of our cannon proved sufficient.

Sorley is also taken by general Victor, and he was then on his march to Cervara.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.

Upwards of 1000 names are entered upon the books as volunteers, and this valuable part, which has hitherto appeared so vulnerable, except for its banks, is now put in such a state of defence as to defy every attempt of the enemy; and we hope this example will be followed by every seaport in the kingdom.

At the meeting of the deputy lieutenants on Monday last, at Prescott, to enquire the supplementary militia, the people came forward with great spirit and alacrity; their zeal and anxiety to serve their country, was expressed with the utmost effusions of loyalty.

The corps of cavalry and infantry now forming, under the command of several very respectable gentlemen, for the protection of this great and opulent town, are highly pleasing.

FROM THE CHESTER COURANT.

Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1797.

Expulses to lieutenant-general White, arrived on Sunday night and yesterday morning, confirming the account of the French troops, to the number of twelve hundred, who had landed in Pembrokeshire, being taken prisoners. They were attacked by the few troops that could be assembled, and surrounded by the country people, armed with pitchforks, &c.

The Cardigan militia have much distinguished themselves, as well as the small military parties who could be collected, and the universal alacrity and spirit of the inhabitants were such as to have insured success, had the number of the French been ten times as great. The shipping who brought these troops, immediately on their defeat, set sail with the utmost precipitation.

We are happy to learn that the Cardiganshire militia, whose behaviour whilst resident in this city was so conspicuously decent and orderly, have, under their officers, major Lewis and capt. Brooke, so eminently confirmed the good opinion which was entertained of their courage and military spirit.

The above important intelligence was yesterday communicated to the first division of the supplementary militia, under arms, when every loyal effusion of manly British spirit was exhibited in such a manner, as nothing but the strict attachment to their king and country could produce.

LONDON, February 5.

The emperor of Russia has dismissed general Prince Subow from his command.

Johnson, the noted pugilist, died a few days since, at Pheeborough, in Ireland. He fought sixteen stage battles, and was never subdued, but once, viz. in his celebrated contest with Big Ben.

February 13.

From Petersburg there is a very long detail of the public reception of the king of Poland by the emperor and empress of Russia. This ci-devant monarch, it is said, has obtained permission to visit Italy for his health.

The great demand for cattle for the navy has one evil, which will be felt more severely at some future period than even at present, dear at butcher's meat is: this is in killing off cattle so small and young to supply the public, by which the breed is diminished already to a degree hardly to be conceived.

On Wednesday last an auctioneer went to Croydon to sell some effects, an attorney followed with a statute of bankruptcy; and of course there was a detainer against the money received. The auctioneer, on his return to town, was stopped on Brixton Causeway, by a highwayman, who desired him to deliver. Mr. Hammer replied, he had some money, it was true, in his pocket, but it was not his own—he received it in a law cause, which was yet to be determined—and as it was matter of law, he hoped the highwayman would not insist upon it. The road-collector said he had a respect for the law; and as he trusted to its mercy on some future occasion, he should not interrupt the progress of justice. Go, therefore, (says he) unmolested—Honour is the watch word!

March 2.

An account was this day received in town from the eastern coast, which states, that a small squadron of French frigates, and a powerful flotilla of gun-boats, arrived at Dunkirk on Sunday, on board of which 20,000 troops were in readiness to embark.

This statement may be true, but what fears are to be entertained in consequence of such an armament, under so contemptible a convoy?—The ocean on every side is now covered with British cruisers, and the grand fleet, of 24 sail of the line and 20 frigates, are only waiting for a fair wind to put to sea.—Nothing has yet been heard of the ships which landed the French banditti on the coast of Pembrokeshire.

Yesterday morning arrived the Paris papers down to the date of the 10th of Feb. inclusive. The most interesting matter they contain is the form of the capitulation of Mantua.

March 7.

By some British officers who arrived in town yesterday from France, but whose names we deem it improper to mention in a public paper, we have the following particulars upon the authenticity the public may rely. These gentlemen state, that France is in the utmost confusion—several discoveries have been made by the Directory, that by various bodies, and in various parts of France, a revolution was intended at the period of the general elections—in consequence of which, the projected invasion of this country is, for the present, suspended, and all the troops along the coast, as far as Brest, were on their march to Paris and its vicinity.

The plan of an invasion of this country, however, the British nation may be assured, is not laid aside. After the elections are over it will unquestionably be put in execution, as there are about 100,000 men, whom the French government wish to get rid of.—Had it not been for the interruption given by the elections, the invasion was intended to have been made about the present time.—The delay, we have no doubt, will only increase the certainty of our security against all their attempts, by an increase of preparation to resist them.—There is an almost universal cry in France for peace.

We yesterday morning received, by express, Paris papers to the 4th, and Brussels papers to the 2d inst.

Buonaparte, still penetrating farther into Italy, states, in a letter, dated from head quarters at Macerata, on the 13th ult. that he hoped to be that evening at Foligno, 60 miles from Rome. Of the treasure of Lovetto, the value of which was estimated at three millions of livres Tournois, only one million had fallen into his possession.

In a subsequent letter, dated from Ancona, on the 18th, the same general mentions, that the French troops had got possession of Umbria, the country of Beragis, and the small province of Canosino.

General Colli, according to a letter from Rome, on the 5th ult. was employing every means to check the progress of the enemy, and had even embodied a part of the felons in order to augment his army.

A Brussels paper of the 27th ult. contains a letter from Vienna, dated on the 9th ult. mentioning, that the pope was expected in that capital, and that he was to take up his abode in the palace of his nuncio there. The levy of recruits was rigorously pursued, and

Vienna alone was to furnish, at its own expence, 6000 men—an ordinance, for levying the Hungarians in a mass, was to be published in a few days—all were in arms in Upper and Lower Austria, and proper organization was only requisite, for of men there was abundance.

Letters received yesterday from Castle Douglas and Carlisle, mention, that a great firing was heard on Tuesday evening last, supposed to proceed from some engagement at sea. It was conjectured to have taken place somewhere near Whitehaven.

Yesterday morning two mails arrived from Lisbon, brought by the King George packet to Falmouth, in 3 days. The following article is extracted from the journal of that vessel:

"The St. Trinitada, of 130 guns, was seen the same evening of the action, with the loss of her main-mast, and her lower deck ports in the water. On the day following, our reconnoitring frigates could discover only 21 sail of the Spanish; it was, therefore, supposed that the St. Trinitada must either have been towed away by another line of battle ship, or sunk, which was most likely the case."

We have entertained an idea, for some days, that the Frenchmen landed in Pembroke-shire, were brought to our coast on no regular military expedition, but merely that the French government might rid itself of men who were considered as unfit even for the society of France. This supposition is confirmed by the following article extracted from L'Esclair of the 21st ult.

Brest, Feb. 12.

A project for regimenting the felons of this port has been for some time spoken of.—Some would not believe it, because it would be contrary to the constitution—while others rejected the idea that the government could dream of employing such means against the enemies of the republic. This project, however, is no longer a chimera, but is on the point of being put into execution. A small expedition, composed of the frigates Vengeance and Resolution, the corvette Constance, and the lugger Vautour, are immediately to sail under the orders of the chief of division Castagnier.

Yesterday and the day before, about twelve hundred felons, chosen from amongst the robbers, deserters, and other refractory soldiers, were embarked on board of these vessels—they are organized into a corps, under the orders of chiefs taken from amongst them, and are armed and clothed alike.

Their actual destination is unknown, but it is presumed to be against some foreign country. It is impossible to paint the joy of these new kind of soldiers; it approaches to enthusiasm, and is doubtless produced by the promises made to them, and which they themselves only know: but I cannot think they ought to be of a nature to put them on a level with brave soldiers.

BOSTON, April 5.

Extract from a letter dated Algiers, January 16, 1797.

"Peace is concluded with the United States and Algiers and Tripoli, but not with Tunis, the bey demanding double the subsidy he did four months ago, in consequence of which the dey of Algiers has declared war against him. His army marched 18 days ago, with orders to put to death every one taken in arms against him. Between two and three hundred prisoners are taken and put to death; their ears and beards are sent into the dey as trophies."

From the HAVANNA, March 11.

"The admission of dry goods has not yet taken place; and I am lately told, that our produce also is in doubt—should an embargo take place, they will be glad to have it."

BENNINGTON, (Vermont) Feb. 2.

On the 4th ult. Mr. Amos Pierce of Georgia, in this state, was deprived in the course of a few hours of two children; the particulars of the sorrowful affair are told us as follows:—Two children, the one 6, the other 2 years old, were playing cheerily around the room where unhappily stood a kettle of scalding water uncovered, the eldest with the other upon her back, fell backwards into the kettle; the eldest one was taken from the water, and stripped of her cloaths, before the other was discovered to be in the kettle; as the youngest was snatched from the water she gave one piercing shriek and breathed no more—the eldest died the morning following.

NEW-YORK, April 6.

Last evening the ship Chesapeake, captain Wile, arrived at this port in 38 days from Bourdeaux.

By the Chesapeake we have received letters and papers; Bourdeaux dates to the 24th of February, and Paris dates to the 18th February, inclusive.

The letters contain no politics.

The paper's confirmation of the fall of Mantua, and entering Trent. The late hour at which we received them, rendered it impossible to translate largely for this day's Argus.

The articles on the subject of Mantua here follow:

ARMY OF ITALY.

General Kellerman, commander in Lombardy, to the minister of war, dated Milan, 5th of February.

"I profit by the courier, expedited by general Buonaparte from the Romagne, and which announces to the Directory the defeat of the pope's troops, to announce also, the surrender of Mantua, which I received last evening by a courier from Mantua itself. It is very possible that the general, occupied in the Romagne, had not received this news on the departure of his courier. The garrison are prisoners of war, and will be sent into Germany to be exchanged."

From a letter of Buonaparte, dated Faenza, February 3; which will be given in full to-morrow.

"General Serrurier, and general Wurmsler, were to have a conference yesterday to fix the day of the capitulation, and agree upon the differences between the proposed and the accorded articles."

Bulletin of the army of Italy, head quarters at Faenza, February 5.

"The army is informed, that Mantua surrendered yesterday, at ten o'clock in the evening. The garrison are prisoners of war; the articles of capitulation will be made known, as soon as received by the officers."

(Signed) "PASUALIS."

The three preceding articles are from the Journal of France, of February 15.

The following is from that of February 15.

The Directory to general Serrurier.

"You have obtained, citizen general, a prize flattering to your honourable services, in receiving the capitulation of Mantua, and in taking possession of that important fortress. The Directory felicitates itself and you upon this event; an event the most brilliant of any during a war which will never be forgotten."

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

A vessel is arrived at Marblehead from Lisbon, whence she sailed the 1st March. In the account she brings of the capture of four Spanish men of war by admiral Jarvis, it is mentioned that one of the Spanish admirals died at Lisbon, having lost both his legs in the action. The Spanish prizes and one of the English three decked ships went into Lisbon under jury masts. The remaining part of the Spanish fleet made every effort to bring the English fleet to action, the day after which the Spaniards captured eight or ten sail of the English Mediterranean fleet.

Extract of a letter dated Civita-Vecchia, 20th January, 1797, to a merchant in this city.

"I have the pleasure to communicate to you that peace has lately been effected between Tunis, and the United States of America. This intelligence was brought to Naples by an American vessel just arrived there from Tunis, where she had been taken in, and in consequence of the above event was released."

"The American vessel lately arrived at Naples from the United States was extremely well received by that court, and the merchants appear much pleased with the intention the United States have shewn to extend their commerce to that country, and are disposed to make every exertion to encourage and increase that intercourse. Since the blockade which last summer rendered the port of Leghorn so difficult access to foreign vessels has been raised—the commerce of that place has resumed its former channels with renewed vigour, and activity."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated the 11th inst.

"This day arrived the American ship Industry, captain Rudd, in 31 days from the Downs. She brings London papers to the 7th of March, which contain nothing of importance. In long 14, she was boarded by a French ship of war, out only 5 days from l'Orient, examined and allowed to pass."

Letters received by the above vessel state, that all was tranquil in England on the 7th of March that the new emission of bank notes was circulating with the greatest facility—that all apprehensions of an invasion had ceased—and that, at this important crisis, the people were almost unanimously determined to give every support to the government which the exigency of their affairs might require.

Annapolis, April 20.

Extract of a letter received per the Industry, arrived at New-York, from a gentleman in London to his correspondent in Baltimore, dated 28th February, 1797.

"A run on the bank has forced the interference of government to prevent any further issue of specie till the opinion of parliament is taken. Instead of this reducing the stocks, the same day (yesterday) they rose two per cent."

"The landing of 1400 Frenchmen in Wales (who without much trouble were all taken prisoners) is the supposed cause of the run. All will no doubt be over soon, and credit again revive. Insurance on American vessels continues to rise—premium rates 10 or 12 guineas. No return. The risks appear now more serious than ever—several vessels have been retaken and brought in here. Those were Americans bound from this country to the East-Indies, and one from Charleston, say the Antelope, to this, is carried into France."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. VIII.

To the Inspector.

"SIR,

"I have, for some time past been brooding over a domestic concern, which has given me much anxiety; and having accidentally met with one of your papers I determined to lay my cause of uneasiness before you, and to beg your advice on the subject, as I am totally at a loss in what manner to proceed in an affair of such importance."

"I have a comfortable estate, which brings me in a neat income of five hundred a year, and with care and economy have hitherto been able to support the style of a gentleman in the neighbourhood where I live: I have an only son, the hope of my family, on whose education I have spared no pains or expence, and the reputation with which he passed through his collegiate studies, has amply repaid me for the money it cost. It was always my intention to bring him up to the same occupation which I and my father before me

have pursued; and on his return from college, had actually begun to instruct him in the art of husbandry.

"Unfortunately, an old friend of mine, of your city, in passing through our part of the country, called to spend a day or two with me. Our conversation, as is usual with people in the country, turned chiefly on the politics of the day. He was much pleased with the sensible and sprightly remarks of my son, and regretted I did not purpose giving him a further opportunity of improving himself, declaring it was a pity a youth of such promising parts should be confined to the dull employments of a country life, with talents, which, if properly cultivated, would qualify him for the most distinguished stations in society; and insisted on my sending him to Annapolis for a year or two, where he would have every opportunity of forming his manners and cultivating his mind. I confess, Mr. Inspector, I did not altogether relish this proposition, and was much displeas'd at hearing such encomiums pass'd on my son in my presence. I replied, coldly, that he over-rated his abilities, and as I intended him for a farmer, the polish he talked of would be quite unnecessary. He ridiculed the idea of his being a student, as he was pleas'd to call it, and declared that one twelvemonth in the city would convince me how wrong he was in the right; and teased me so incessantly, that to avoid farther importunity, I was oblig'd to tell him I would take the matter into consideration."

"You may easily judge, Mr. Inspector, the effect this conversation had on my son. He left all relish for a country life, and was constantly torturing me about my friend's advice; and having made his mother of his party, there was no opposing their united sollicitations. I was oblig'd to acquiesce, though much against my own opinion. Accordingly having left given him a great deal of advice, I let him out for your city, allowing him two hundred a year, which, considering the narrowness of my circumstances, I am sure you will think a handsome provision."

"I could not help, Mr. Inspector, feeling many poignant sensations at his departure, and the bosom of my mind had a sensible effect on my spirits. My wife attempted, in vain, to dissipate my fears, by painting, in lively colours, the many advantages which would result from his present situation. Indeed, her attention was so much absorb'd, with the prospect of his becoming a fine gentleman, that she seem'd to expect little of that maternal sollicitude, which might be expected from a fond mother, parting with her only son. The first letters I received from him, after his departure, contributed, in some measure, to dispel my fears. The account he gave me of the studies, my friend had chalk'd out for him, and the regular and unintermitting manner in which he pursued them, made me hope that his time would not be mispent; and that I had consider'd the matter in too unavourable a point of view. This continued for two or three months, when his style of writing, especially to his mother, became entirely changed. He spoke of nothing but dinners, routs and balls, and in fine every letter teem'd with *bon mots* of persons in the highest stations of life, whose names I had barely heard, while I was member of the legislature in 1777, but who were design'd to pay me the least mark of civility; and perhaps until my son carried my name to Annapolis, never knew there such a person as Mr. R—, a famous old whig. But, Sir, what gave me the greatest concern was his constant and pressing sollicitations for an increase of his allowance. I refused for some time, but he at last wrung me, that his necessary expences, had so far exceeded his income, that he was indebted in a considerable sum; which, if I did not discharge, his reputation was irreparably gone. This, Sir, was a stroke I little expected, and there was nothing left me to advance the money. Having ascertained the sum I enclosed him the amount, desiring him at the same time, as he had now been absent a full twelvemonth to return home, his mother and myself being very anxious to see him."

"On the day I expected him home, I invited a large company to dine with me, and we were anxiously awaiting his arrival, when a servant came in, and said there was a strange gentleman in the yard. I immediately went out, and found a person odd and factitiously dressed, whom I took for a foreigner. He advanced up to me with a familiar air, and it was not until he held out his hand, I discovered my son. I cannot, Mr. Inspector, express the sensations I at that moment experienced; however, it was no time for expostulation, and I led him in, with feelings far different from those which I experienced a twelvemonth before on his return from college, when his appearance was as simple as his manners were unaffected. As soon as his mother knew him, through this strange metamorphosis, she ran up to embrace him, when my astonishment and mortification, he stepped back, drew one foot behind the other—made a profound bow—and "hoped he had the felicity of finding her well."

The same speech, in the same attitude was address'd to every one present, and although they were a little disconcerted at first, and returned his compliment in a manner not very graceful, yet I could discover evident marks of contempt in their countenances, and they eyed him from head to foot, with looks, the meaning of which I could too easily penetrate. And well they might, for I venture to say, they had never before seen so grotesque a figure. He wore over his coat a jacket, which I took for a sailor's, but which I have since learned, is called a Spencer; and his neck was tied with a huge handkerchief, which effectually conceal'd his chin. I spent but a comfortable day. His whole conversation turn'd on the fashions and occurrences of the town, with which, I and my neighbours are not at all unacquainted. Indeed, Sir, so far has the spirit of fashion and novelty possess'd his mind, that he content with disguising himself, he seems best of

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new modelling every thing about him; and among other reformations, has proposed that I should add another story to my house, declaring it is to low, that it throws a damp on spirits to look at it. But, Sir, this is an innovation to which I never will agree: I and my father before me have lived in it comfortably, and I will not involve myself in ruin to gratify his whim.

"I have often attempted to reason him out of his new acquired follies; but found it answered no purpose. He replied it was the *ton*, and to deviate from it would be an affectation of singularity, which would expose him to ridicule. Finding all arguments on this subject seemed but to confirm him in his prejudices, I prudently gave the matter up, flustering myself, that the shafts of ridicule, which from the singularity of his appearance in a country place, would be aimed at him on all sides, would make a deeper impression on his mind, which seemed equally impervious to admonition or reproof. A few days, however, convinced me, that I had nothing to expect from this quarter. He began to grow tired of home, and requested to know when he was to return. I then explained myself to him very freely, telling him it was impossible for me to support him at the rate he lived, and unless he wished to reduce himself and his parents to beggary, he must give up all thoughts of returning to Annapolis. He heard me with apparent marks of attention, and at length replied, he should never be happy at home, and if it was my object to make him miserable, I should be completely gratified. I was much hurt at this speech; yet I resolved not to recede from my determination. But he at length became so unhappy, that the very sight of him made my heart ache, and I was at length compelled in compassion both to him and myself, to comply with his wishes. You may call this weakness, Mr. Inspector, but I could not bear to see my son unhappy, when I had the power of removing his uneasiness. This, Sir, is my present situation, and a gloomy prospect it affords, for if my son's fashionable extravagancies continue for a few years, I shall certainly be brought to ruin. Your's

RUSTICUS."

Anne-Arundel county, April 8, 1797.

By virtue of a deed of trust from capt. SAMUEL MAYNARD to us, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Thursday the eighth day of June next, if fair, or the first fair day, on twelve months credit, the sale to be continued from day to day until all is sold, the purchasers to give bond, with approved security, before any thing will be delivered,

THAT valuable plantation whereon the said Samuel Maynard now lives, situated within two miles of Herring Bay, containing about 250 acres, with some improvements thereon. Also a number of country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, the flock of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture.

And, on Thursday the fifteenth day of June, will be sold, at Lower-Marlborough, a parcel of European goods, one half of the schooner Friendship, with her tackle and furniture, as she now lies in Patuxent river. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN THOMAS, } Trustees.
JOSEPH WILKINSON, }

P. S. All persons who have, or formerly had, connections with capt. Maynard in trade, are requested to produce the books, or a statement from said books, with all bonds and accounts relative to such concerns, on or before the day of sale, and all persons having claims against the said Samuel Maynard are hereby called on to make them known, and all indebted to make payment to the trustees.

J. T.
J. W.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

HAVING been some time without Morocco leather, takes this method to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has received from London, per the Montezuma, a large and handsome assortment of prime Morocco leather, of various colours, fancy and plain; kid ditto of different colours; Morocco and kid sandal vamp, handsomely worked, boot legs, vamps, and bend soles, and a parcel of excellent seal skins, suitable for ladies or gentlemen, all which he will make in a neat and fashionable manner, or according to direction.

He returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his friends in particular, for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Annapolis, April 12, 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.

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

- JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county, 1.
James Cooksey, near Newport, Charles county, 1.
William M'Conchie, sen. ditto, 1.
Messrs. J. Brent, and Co. Port-Tobacco, 1.
Jane Adams, at Wm. Swan's, Charles county, 1.
Bennet Neale, Cobb Neck, Charles county, 1.
Mungo Muschett, 1.
Samuel Hanson, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
Samuel M'Pherfon, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
Alexander Scott, near Port-Tobacco, Charles county, 1.
Col. Wm. M. Wilkinson, Charles county, 1.
B. Ashton, Newport, Charles county, 1.
Messrs. Marshall and Smoot, Port-Tobacco, 1.
Thomas Marshall, Nottingham, 1.
Doct. Charles Lancaster, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
John Ward, of Angustine, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
Capt. Thomas Jenkins, Charles county, 1.
Jno. B. Hanson, care of Wm. Vincent, Port-Tobacco, 1.
Elizabeth Martindale, Cobb Neck, Charles county, 1.
Charles Love, Allen's-Fresh, Charles county, 1.
Mr. Craib, near Allen's-Fresh, Charles county, 1.
Messrs. Charles Edwards, and Co. Newport, Charles county, 1.
Mary Moreton, Freeman's Point, near Benedict, 1.
John Booth, mercht. Nanjemoy, 1.
John Briscoe, Chaptico, 1.
Mary Jones, Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
Doct. Jesse Jameson, Bryan-town, Charles county, 1.
James Allen Carry, mercht. Newport, 1.
Elizabeth Tabbs, Allen's-Fresh, Charles county, 1.
Captain Joseph Boorman, near Port-Tobacco, Charles county, 1.
William Shorvan, care of Edward Pye, mercht. Port-Tobacco, 1.
Doct. Townly Yates, Port Tobacco, 1.
George Lee, Esq; Poplar Hill, Charles county, 2.
Thomas Lomax, near Port-Tobacco, 3.
Port-Tobacco, April 1, 1797.

Imported Millinery

Of the latest and most elegant fashions.

Mrs. WILLIAMS

HAS the honour of acquainting the ladies, she has imported in the Montezuma, from London, part of her spring patterns, amongst which are, the Jockey, Caroline, and Telegraphic bonnets; also, the elegant full dress caps, as worn the queen's birth night, 16th January last. Likewise received, by the Patrioten, from Liverpool, a handsome collection of ostrich and fancy feathers. Mrs. Williams will shortly receive the remainder of her spring patterns from a different milliner in London, that the ladies may have a greater choice of variety. She being determined to spare no pains or expence to merit a continuance of commands from the ladies of this city and the country adjacent. By the Adriana (daily expected) she will receive a very handsome collection of silk goods, also every article used in the making of millinery.

Ladies at any distance sending their orders in writing will be served same as if present, and the articles forwarded with the utmost care, by land or water carriage.

The ladies are most respectfully informed, no abatement will be made from the price asked, or any article of millinery be returned or exchanged.

London millinery store, Lemmon-street, first street above Gay-street, nearly opposite South-street, leading to the new theatre, Baltimore, April 3, 1797.

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

REV. JOHN ASHTON, right rev. Thos. J. Clappet, Miss Anne Diggs, Mary Debutts, Walter Greenfield, John Hepburn, Walter Harwood (2), Samuel Hepburn, Joseph Harrison, Stanislaus Hoxton, Rinaldo Johnson, David Munroe, John R. Magruder, clerk of P. O. county, George Naylor, Joseph Sprigg, James H. Smith.

B. M. BRASHEARS, P. M.

April 3, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELSH, at Leonard-town, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-seven acres, about one half thereof is 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.

In CHANCERY, April 3, 1797.

Greenbury Pumphrey, }
Jacob Stoner, Phil. }
By Hammond, and }
Rezin Pumphrey. }
complainant, Greenbury Pumphrey, a tract of land in Anne-Arundel county, called STONER'S DELIGHT; it states, that the defendant, Jacob Stoner, being possessed of the said land, of which the legal title was in his father, John Stoner, and being equitably entitled to one moiety thereof, did, under an authority given to him by and with the approbation of the said John Stoner, contract to sell, and did deliver the same, together with a tract called A MISTAKE IN FRIENDSHIP, for the sum of £300, the greater part of which hath been paid to the said Jacob Stoner by the said Walter; that Rezin Pumphrey, on the death of Walter, administered on his estate, took possession of the said land, and sold Stoner's Delight to Philip Hammond, deceased, who had notice of the contract aforesaid; that the said Jacob and John Stoner conveyed Stoner's Delight to the said Philip Hammond in order to defraud the complainant, the heir of his father, who died intestate; that the legal title to the said Stoner's Delight is now in Philip Hammond, one of the defendants, claiming mediately from the deceased Philip; and that the aforesaid Rezin Pumphrey hath left the state, and removed to some place unknown to the complainant.

It is, on the complainant's motion, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three weeks successively, before the 5th day of May next, to the intent that the said Rezin Pumphrey may have notice of the complainant's application, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to show cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, near Mr. John Kelly's store, on the 30th day of March, a negro man named THOMAS, twenty-one or two years old, about five feet two inches high, well made chunky fellow; had on when he went away an old white country cloth coat and breeches, old shoes and stockings, coarse linen shirt, and an old high crown wool hat; he is an artful fellow, and probably may change his cloaths. I will pay FOUR DOLLARS if taken ten miles from home, EIGHT DOLLARS if twenty miles, or the above reward if taken up out of the state, and reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any goal so that I get him again.

JOHN S. MELWAIN.

April 3, 1797.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, some time last fall, a gray red HEIFER, about two years old, no perceivable mark or brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PEREGRINE RIDGELY.

April 5, 1797.

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.

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 thereabouts. As this is by far the most convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Easton, 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.

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.

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

JAMES BRICE, Wm. Brogden, capt. R. Byus, capt. James Boyd, care of Jno. Randall, Gottlieb Bahr, Annapolis.

John Callahan (2); Joseph Chaves, Thomas Charlton (2), Annapolis; Dr. Richard Chew, West river.

Gabriel Duvall, William Duncan, Annapolis; Benjamin Forrester, Samuel Felpey, Samuel Frederick, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (2), Samuel Godman, Monf. George, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), Annapolis; John Groves, Pig Point; Joseph Gill, Joshua Groves, Anne-Arundel county.

Samuel H. Howard (2), Nicholas Harwood (2), William Harwood, maj. Thomas Harwood, jun. Thomas Harris, John G. Harrison (2), Benjamin Harrison, Annapolis; Edward Hall, West river; Samuel Harrison, Herring Bay.

Catron Lewis, care of Pinkney and Guyer, Annapolis; Mr. Mann, Thomas Munroe, Mary Maynard, Peter M'Laughlin, care of Jas. Mackubin, Annapolis; Eliza M'Gill, David M'Gill (3), West river.

George Plater, Perrin Potter, Matthew Power, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely, Monf. Raynaad, Valentine Rutter, Annapolis.

Jonathan Sellman, Henry Stanton, Annapolis.

Richard Tootell, Annapolis; Edward Timmens, near Annapolis.

Vestry of St. James's Parish (2), Anne-Arundel county.

James Wincheffer, James West, Eliz. Whitewood, William Weems, Oliver Whiddon, Annapolis.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

April 1, 1797.

Bank of Baltimore.

11 April, 1797.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the BANK of BALTIMORE having taken into consideration the great advantages likely to arise to the Bank from having the remaining one half of the capital paid, and being authorized by the charter to call for this payment at such time as they may appoint, do therefore give notice, that Monday the 5th day of June next, and the five following days, are fixed on for the stockholders to pay the remaining one hundred and fifty dollars on each share, in gold or silver, at the bank aforesaid.

JAMES COX, Cashier.

N. B. It is intended that the first half yearly dividend shall be declared on the above-mentioned 5th day of June.

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.

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 is of course 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 purpose; 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 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.

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.

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. Shafto's hunter Omnium, Herald, Miss Barforth, &c. his great-grand-dam by Partner, she was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowly, 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 Makelets, Briumer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodsworth, Layton Barb Mare.

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 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 Aves.

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 33 acres of land into twenty lots, at and adjoining the place called and known by the name of the **POPULAR 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 Popular 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.

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

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 Kenhaws, near that valuable tract of the late President, which he will exchange for property in the Federal City.

W. W.

March 8, 1797.

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 meeting; 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 PINDE.

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

Merrickin's Contract for sale.

THE subscribers will sell 274½ 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 considerable at a small expense; there is on this valuable and abundant of the best pine for shingles, spars, &c. besides a considerable quantity of chestnut and oak timber. Vessels of any burden may load close to the shore; perhaps there are few places within the bay that has such advantages for sailing and lowering. 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.

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 mullin 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 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.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN**.

(LIIID YEAR.

MA

P A R
EAR- was a folly arrived leis, inno- protect against a decre- arbitrarly deposed h- amination into his co-
The division of felons, is comman- 18th of February.
Disturbances have- and Lille.
It is said, that a- consisting of a great- an expedition again- Dutch are to furnis- men.—(Perlet.)

ED IN

We have seen a- day's date, which- great accession of- tion, an immedia- place. It mention- the duke of Bedfo- Grey, chancellor- secretary for the- proper to mention- a ministerial chan- tach to it none of- able authority.
A letter from a- stone, dated 2d c- are all in strange- French, and the- at once. They- in this town; fo- on Saturday night- my life, and hea- this I speak the- zens."

A gentleman- "Our 1500 me- esult but through- the people at la- which has the a- a set of men who- try. Even the b- are known to be- If the truth we- found to be the- however, contri- numbers; and, of opinion, the- itself imagines f- men and measur-

G L

We have th- an account of- portant in its o- obtained over c- report of the co- funds of the b- that the bank i- hundred and th- pounds over an- Perlet on me- fel which was- and ordinance.
"By thus- in Ireland, English of pe- mented a civil- been far pref- man being, c- joyment of fr- The empe- ordering the c- terdising all- French, unti- are establish- The Dut- Texel.

H- A gentler- extracts of f- ship Arrogan- were writte- might be co-
"A gre- and navy h- I ascribe t- The physio- fever had b-

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1797.

P A R I S, March 3.
EAR-ADMIRAL BOUVET, who was destined as a sacrifice to cover the folly of the expedition to Ireland, is arrived at Paris. He comes, doubtless, with the firmness of calumniated innocence, to demand a trial, and to protest against a decree, by which the Directory have arbitrarily deposed him from his rank, without an examination into his conduct.
 The division of frigates, having on board 1200 felons, is commanded by Castiglier, and sailed on the 15th of February. Its destination is yet unknown.
 Disturbances have taken place at Certe, Carpentras, and Lille.
 It is said, that a flotilla is equipping at Flushing, consisting of a great number of transports, destined for an expedition against Scotland. It is said that the Dutch are to furnish the ships, and the French the men.—(Perlet.)

EDINBURGH, March 7.
 We have seen a letter from London of last Saturday's date, which states, that in consequence of the great accession of strength lately acquired by opposition, an immediate change of ministry would take place. It mentions, as part of the new arrangements, the duke of Bedford, first lord of the treasury; Mr. Grey, chancellor of the exchequer; and Mr. Fox, secretary for the foreign department. We think it proper to mention that this intelligence comes through a ministerial channel; our readers will therefore attach to it none of that credit which is due to respectable authority.
 A letter from a considerable manufacturer at Maidstone, dated 2d inst. just handed to us, says, "We are all in strange consternation here; the fear of the French, and the stoppage of the banks, are too much at once. They are going to distribute paper money in this town; so we shall have a bad piece of work on Saturday night. I never felt so uncomfortable in my life, and heartily wish I was out of business. In this I speak the general feelings of my fellow-citizens."

A gentleman visiting Glasgow writes thence—
 "Our 1500 men come on very slowly here—none enlist but through necessity, or overbearing influence: the people at large spurn at the idea of any measure which has the appearance of supporting a system and a set of men who have brought ruin upon their country. Even the few men that are constrained to enrol, are known to be inimical to the whole of their system. If the truth were known, I believe this would be found to be the case over the whole country—they, however, contrive thus to produce a general show of numbers; and, for want of a proper communication of opinion, the country is deceived, and each district itself imagines singular in its detestation of the present men and measures."

GLASGOW, March 7.
 We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers an account of another victory, perhaps no less important in its immediate consequences; we mean that obtained over our commercial alarms in the consoling report of the committee appointed to examine into the funds of the bank of England, from which it appears, that the bank is now possessed of fifteen millions, five hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety pounds over and above what will pay its debts.
 Perlet on mentioning the capture of an American vessel which was bound to Ireland with a cargo of muskets and ordnance, adds the following observation:
 "By thus endeavouring to excite an insurrection in Ireland, we forego the right of accusing the English of perfidy, on account of their having fomented a civil war in La Vendee. Peace would have been far preferable to this eternal destruction of human beings, on pretence of restoring to them the enjoyment of freedom."
 The emperor of Russia has issued a proclamation, ordering the edict of the eighth of April, 1793, "interdicting all communication and intercourse with the French, until a lawful government and order of things are established in France," to be strictly observed.
 The Dutch fleet, it is said, has returned to the Texel.

HALIFAX, January 26.
 A gentleman has favoured us with the following extracts of letters from captain Ball of his majesty's ship Arrogant, and M'Bean, the purser. These letters were written with the benevolent wish that they might be communicated.
Extract from captain Ball's letter.
 "A greater proportion of officers both in the army and navy have died than privates, or sailors, which I ascribe to their eating too much putrescent food. The physician general told me last week, that this fever had baffled the skill of all the faculty, both Eng-

lish and French: but a master of a transport has found out a medicine in the essence of spruce which has cured a great many people. It has succeeded with all my men lately attacked; and it is equally well spoken of in the other ships. We only began trying it three days before we sailed. The proportion is three table spoonfuls of essence to a quart of warm water; when cool it may be taken in small tumblers, one every half hour or an hour's interval; less may do for a weak constitution. Three tumblers have proved a cure. It sometimes acts as a purgative, but with some people it has not any sensible effect but the symptoms gradually going away. I had caught the fever, and on taking three tumblers of this medicine the symptoms went away without any sensible operation.
 "I have frequently felt the putrid effluvia in my throat, which causes this melancholy fever, soon after I inhaled it, which I got rid of by washing my mouth, and drinking plentifully of light liquors. It has the taste of tobacco."

Extract of a letter from Mr. M'Bean, purser of his majesty's ship Arrogant.
 "Emetics and bleeding have been in general unsuccessful. The former weakens the stomach so much that it refuses to retain any thing afterwards, and bleeding rather accelerates the progress of the disease. We have lately found that the essence of spruce has been efficacious and has relieved several in the course of 4 or 5 hours.
 "The mixture is 3 table spoonfuls of the essence dissolved in a quart bottle of hot water, and taken cold, about a tumbler full every hour till three tumblers have been taken, keeping the patient in the open air and walking if he is able; but when the fever is entirely gone off, the patient may go below. When the spruce begins to purge, which it generally does more or less, the drinking should be discontinued."

NEW-YORK, April 18.
 Buonaparte, in his proclamation, tells the clergy of Italy, they shall be protected, if they behave like Christians. A French republican recommending Christianity, is a most ludicrous farce.
 If the French can destroy the papal power, it will serve not only the present purpose of reducing their enemies, but extinguish all future claims to Avignon, which they conquered from the pope in 1792, before his holiness began the war.
 The British government sent convicts to New South Wales—The French save themselves the trouble of a long voyage by sending their felons to Old South Wales.
 Delacroix in his last interview with lord Malmesbury, suggested that by making the Rhine their boundary, they should secure the tranquillity of Europe for 200 years. On this ratio, we would ask him how long will peace last in Europe, if the French extend their dominions to the gulph of Venice? lord Malmesbury might have replied to the republican—"give us by treaty all the East and West-Indies, and the ocean will have peace for 200 years at least; or as long as you will let Great Britain have all the sea and all the winds." The amount of it is, give us all we want, and we will not quarrel for the rest.
 It is said that Spain is bound to pay 15 millions of livres annually to France, in return for which France guarantees Gibraltar to Spain. We think if France gets her money, she will let Great-Britain take care of Gibraltar.

The sailing of the Dutch fleet from the Texel occupies the speculations of politicians. What is their object? They cannot be bound to the Cape of Good Hope; this is against all probability. Nor is it likely bound for the West-Indies. It is possible a squadron with a body of land forces may be bound for the East-Indies; but it is against probability, that the Dutch will at present attempt to recover their possessions in the East. It seems more probable that this expedition is a part of the general plan of keeping Great-Britain in perpetual alarm. Some actual attempt to land may be made, the better to attain the objects of the French, which are to augment by all possible means, the expenditure of the British nation, and hasten the ruin of her public credit—at the same time, by harassing the coasts, draw the inhabitants from their occupations; thus lessening the productions of agriculture and manufactures.
 The state of the bank of England may have been known in Holland, and served to hasten the sailing of a fleet, at this moment, as a favourable crisis to spread terror in Great-Britain. These are mere conjectures.

The paragraphs which follow are copies from London papers from the 4th up to 7th March irregularly inserted.
 Letters from the Hague state, that the Patriots and Orange Party have come to blows; that blood has already been shed; and that Dorsutti is the central point of these commotions.

At the fittings before lord Kenyon on Tuesday last, in action for a breach of promise of marriage, the jury gave 4000l. damages to the plaintiff who was a button maker at Shaftsbury, named Ach-elon. The defendant is Mrs. Baker, aged 72, and Mr. Achelon is upwards of 72. The lady has a fortune of 24,000l.
 American stock has risen near 7 per cent. within the last ten days.
 Four Frenchmen employed by the prince of Wales in his household, having been charged with carrying on a secret correspondence with the French, absconded a few days since. One of them, a pastry cook, is apprehended, and messengers were yesterday sent down to the sea-ports in pursuit of the others.
 Information of the sailing of the Dutch fleet is brought by the packet, arrived at Yarmouth, with the Hamburg mail. It is stated to consist of 11 sail of the line and 6 frigates, without any transports, and is said to be going north about. Government, however, we are told, has received information, that it has returned to the Texel.
 Letters from Holland, received at Paris on the 15th inst. state, that a fleet was about to sail from the Texel, for the purpose of making a second attempt to retake the Cape of Good Hope. This statement is agreeable to the report of the Hamburg Packet.—Admiral Duncan is at sea.
 Letters from Petersburg say, that there are six men of war sitting out at Archangel, and twenty-nine at Cronstadt, Revel and Riga.
 The Imperial edict, bearing date Petersburg, Jan. 22, which allows French wine, Provence oil, olives, capers, anchovies, and brandy, to be imported in neutral bottoms, contains the following remarkable clause:
 "Lastly it is hereby enacted, that the edict of the 8th of April, 1793 which prohibits the importation of such French goods as are mere articles of luxury, and interdicts all communication and intercourse with the French, until a lawful government and order of things are established in France, shall be strictly observed."

From Botzen, by a letter dated February 13, we learn, that the veteran marshal Laudon has been prevailed upon by the archduchess Elizabeth to resume his command of the right wing of the army near Salurn. Vukassovich commands the left, and Laptay the centre. The Imperial advanced posts, it is said, are again some leagues beyond the Adige, near Cembasso.
 There are at this time 10,000 troops stationed on the Eastern district, between Romford and Harwich. The garrison of Chelmsford and Colchester alone consist of 8000 men.
 Last night a messenger was sent off from the secretary of state's office, with dispatches for lord Elgin, at the court of Berlin. A messenger from his lordship, a courier from col. Crauford, arrived in town this morning; as did Mr. Arbuthnot, our minister at Stockholm.
 Some further accounts received from the Brilliant Star, French cartel, which arrived here yesterday from Brest, state, that a great number of persons, of a description similar to those lately landed at Fishguard, were in readiness at Brest, and in the neighbourhood, to embark on any expedition that might be proposed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.
FRANCE AND AMERICA.
Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, Feb. 19.
 "The brig Dolphin, Topist, from Boston to Bourdeaux, has been taken by a privateer and carried into L'Orient on suspicion of being bound for England. I think she will be cleared. But such is the aversion of the French government for the American, that had she actually been bound for British dominions—it is uncertain how bad her fate would have been. Mr. Pinckney according to order, has quitted Paris—and the consul, (Skipwith) continues his residence, more from the personal attachment of the French rulers towards him than regard for the country that sent him. Notwithstanding this, I have no expectation that the French will declare openly against the United States. I have no doubt they will take their vessels bound to England, on suspicion of having enemy's property on board, and probably condemn them. The French entertain sanguine expectations of peace with the emperor, since the fall of Mentua."
Translation from a Paris paper of Feb. 16.
 War between France and America suits neither the French nor the Americans. It only suits England; and for this reason it is I dread it the more.
 Should any European power take it into their head to declare to our ambassador—"you're not to my liking; you belong to a party that is opposed to my views; you are a friend to those who have assisted in the forming of such a treaty of alliance and commerce; therefore, your government was wrong in sending you to our republic. Quit the country, and go tell those

who sent you, that we wish for a man of principles more-analogous to ours; tell them besides, that the new director, (to be chosen in Germinal next) does not please us; that he has not a republican phiz; that he has the look of a man who favours the Bourbon family, and French nobility; that we want one quite Jacobinic or at least an Orleanist." I now ask the question, what would the Executive Directory do? What would the two councils bring forth? *Vengeance! War unto Death!* would be the exclamation of our representatives. We must confound the infolence of that nation!

The republic has just ordered Mr. Pinckney to withdraw; is it not to be feared that national pride will require reparations for this insult?

No! The Americans will not quarrel with us; in order to disappoint the schemes of their natural enemies, the English, they will know how to dissemble. The English wish for nothing more, than such a rupture. But I am much more afraid lest the influence of the British cabinet should cause the eruption to burst forth from Paris, and lest we should have the immodesty of laying to Americans, "*we chose to be your enemies.*"

Let us turn from sinister an event; and confine ourselves to consider not the effects of such a war, but only the evil consequent upon the dread of such a rupture.

Commerce is made only because monied men have favourable opportunities. The more its dangers and difficulties are multiplied, the less speculators will venture in enterprises. The fear of war, the most destructive scourge, will doubtless drive away the Americans from France, to avoid losing their vessels and their fortunes, by the act of declaration, or exposing their liberty by an embargo. Prudence commands them to undertake no new operations before the two governments have removed all the difficulties.

A late Scotch paper informs, that the Austrians are again advancing on the side of Italy, and that one of their regiments has taken post in the Puster thal. This, if true, proves at least, that the Austrians advance most rapidly in their retreat, for the Puster-thal (valley of Puster) is the most remote north-east corner of Tyrol, situated between Brixen and Klagenfurt.

Another British paper resuscitates the celebrated marshal Laudon, who died in 1790, at Neu-Titschein, and appoints him commander of the right wing of an imaginary Austrian army in Tyrol.

The only officer of the name of Laudon, in the Austrian army, is a young man, nephew and heir of the late marshal, who has in a few years been promoted from the rank of a subaltern officer to that of major-general, merely on account of the great services rendered to Austria by his uncle.

Among the curiosities of the present day is a patent granted to a man for contriving a coffin so constructed as to secure the dead against a future resurrection!

April 21.

Extract of a letter from the consulate of the United States, at Cadix, to Joseph M. Yanarby, Esq; in this city.

"It appears that on the 14th instant, the Spaniards, to the number of 24 sail of the line, 8 frigates, 4 corvettes, and a brig, under the command of admiral de Cordova, met the English fleet off Cape St. Vincent's, composed of 15 sail of the line, 4 frigates, a brig, and a cutter, commanded by admiral Jervis. The van-guard, consisting of 7 ships of the line, came up to action at half past eleven in the morning, and fought till six in the evening. La Trinidad was in the van-guard, and being the foremost ship, suffered the fire of 3 three deckers, which did terrible execution. She was towed out of the action by two frigates, and is expected here with the first good wind; it being now Easter, as it has hitherto been since the 14th. Strange to tell! we have not yet had a certain account of this action; but it is believed as undeniable, that the St. Joseph, 112, Salvador, 112, St. Nicholas, 80, and a 74 have been taken by the English and carried into Lagos. Wintu, sen who commanded this division was killed; at least, it is confidently asserted and believed. Of the rest of the fleet nothing has yet been heard. A reinforcement of seven sail of the line and 3 frigates sailed a few days ago, from which we have not since heard!"

Extract of another letter from Cadix to a respectable mercantile house in this city, dated 20th February.

"Captain Suter, will, no doubt, inform you of the engagement which took place the 14th inst. about 10 leagues east of this place. We have as yet learnt nothing of the affair further than it was the Spanish squadron commanded by Don Joseph de Cordova, composed of 24 ships of the line, 7 of which were three deckers, and the English fleet consisting of 15 ships. It commenced at 3 quarters past eleven in the morning, and was vigorously kept up till half past 11 in the evening, at which time the admiral's ship, the Trinidad, a heavy unwieldy vessel, separated much shattered, and was towed off by one of the fleet. The admiral, with his principal officers, went on board the Diana, where he made most vigorous exertions, and it is said, much injured the enemy.

"A thousand conjectures are made here, according to the dispositions of the authors, concerning the event of this dreadful engagement, which, it is expected, will make a new epoch in maritime history, and perhaps destroy the mean opinion in which the English hold the Spanish navy, as well as inspire it with a just idea of its own superiority and ability to conquer, from the goodness and number of its ships, opposed to the valour and discipline which is generally attributed to the English.

"I am inclined to think the English have been worsted, perhaps I am mistaken—time, however, will determine. Should any further accounts arrive before I close this letter, I will inform you."

The account from Cadix of the 20th Feb. via Boston, of war having been formally declared by the Spaniards against the Moors, must be without foundation, as Cadix papers to the 24th contain no such intelligence.

A letter from Cadix informs that the polacre Independent, captain Robertson, on her passage from this port to Algiers, was captured by a Spanish privateer and carried into Cadix, but, on the interposition of the American consul there, she was liberated and permitted to proceed on her voyage.

TO MARINERS.

London, February 11.

A new light-house has been erected on the east coast of the barony of Ords in the county of Down, in the kingdom of Ireland, called Kilwarlin light-house. The house will begin to be lighted on the 25th March. To distinguish this light from the Copeland, from which it bears nearly north and south, distant six leagues and an half, it is to revolve on a perpendicular axis, and to be seen in full force from every point of the visible horizon once in every minute; it will be observed to increase from darkness until its force be seen, and to decrease after till totally eclipsed. A large bell fixed on the light-house will be tolled day and night during the continuance of thick and foggy weather, to point out the direction of the rock.

CHARLESTON, March 31.

The following information was given to the collector of this port yesterday:

Custom-house, March 30th, 1797.

Captain Andrew Young, commander of the sloop Betsey, of Falmouth, in the state of Massachusetts, now employed in the coasting trade of this state, lodges information at this office, that on the 28th inst. he was spoke to by a French schooner, off North Edisto, which had the appearance of a privateer, but shewed no carriage guns. The informant saw a musket, which was in the act of being loaded by a person on board, who made particular inquiries whether any vessels were seen by him on the coast, which were answered in the negative. Upon being asked from whence she came, was told from Port-de-Paix, in ten days. Her crew appeared to be six in number, and Frenchmen. The boat they were in appeared to be about five tons burthen, and looked like one of the packet boats which ply in this harbour, between this city and Sullivan's Island.

There is reason to believe that the boat above described left this city on the night of Saturday last, and that she was fitted in this port. We understand that the revenue cutter has received orders to go in search of her.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Thomas's Parish, dated 28th inst.

"On Sunday evening last I hardly thought I should ever have seen you again. Between nine and ten o'clock at night we had a hail storm here which lasted about half an hour; after it was over, so that we could venture out, to see who was alive, we found the hail six inches deep. The whole of my garden was totally destroyed; pease, that would have been fit to eat in a fortnight, were torn all to pieces, and every thing in the garden underwent the same fate; my rye field that was all shot out, was cut down just as if it had been done with a scythe; the poor birds were all found dead under the trees, and I saw twenty or thirty partridges, that were found by the negroes, pelted to death. In short, I never in my time, nor does any person I have conversed with since the storm, remember such an event. There is not a peach left upon any of the trees, every one being beat off by the hail. I measured some of the hail stones; they were three inches round."

BALTIMORE, April 24.

Horrid—Horrid Murders!!!

At the general court, for the Eastern Shore, now sitting, a negro woman, the property of Mr. Eccleston, of Kent county, in this state, was found guilty of the murder of a child of one of her fellow slaves, which she is said to have destroyed by means of laudanum. Humanity shudders at the guilt of this most atrocious wretch. She has, since her condemnation, acknowledged to have destroyed, by poison, three children of Robert Dunn, Esq; a most respectable and worthy gentleman of Kent. Her motive for this most horrid act appears to have been an expectation of being free, if all the members of a particular family (the Bowers') from whom she was possessed, were dead. She had been informed, that a clause in the will of the late Mr. Bowers, of the same county, had defined his slaves to be free; if all his family should die! Let this serve as a solemn warning to those who are disposed to testamentary liberation of their slaves! The story of this dreadful affair is truly shocking.

The unhappy parents, returning from the funeral of their first child, found a second dead! and by the time they had paid the last offices to the second, the third expired! What pen—what eloquence can describe the condition of the unhappy parents!—The children expired in excruciating tortures.

The next attempt was upon the life of her mistress, Mrs. Eccleston, who, after sustaining torments undecipherable, with great difficulty recovered.—But she continues in a state that leaves little hope that she will ever again enjoy the blessing of health—such a shock has a delicate constitution suffered!

Four children were actually killed—and the life of a fifth person nearly sacrificed. Where this horrid business would have terminated, God only knows, if by his divine interposition, the hellish purposes had not been arrested where it was.

Annapolis, April 27.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. IX.

Ludens qui nefas, campestribus abstinet armis

HORACE.

EXCELLENCE, whether absolute or relative, is the supreme object of human desires; and the idea of it is so attractive and captivating, that we rarely meet with a person, even in the lowest station of life, who does not pride himself upon the possession of some peculiar accomplishment, in which he surpasses all his companions. Whether this distinguishing quality is intrinsically useful or valuable, is not always considered; and those who feel themselves incapable of attaining superiority in merit, will frequently boast of their pre-eminence in some folly or vice, rather than give up all pretensions to distinction. But even persons of this description are often extremely unwilling to acknowledge their inferiority in any desirable qualification, and an eagerness to obtain the reputation of learning, induces them to profess an acquaintance with subjects, of which they are totally uninformed. The desire of being called a man of wisdom and information, when it only prompts us to deserve such a character, cannot be censurable. But when it induces us to grasp merely at the reputation, without possessing the necessary qualities, it renders us ridiculous or contemptible. The man who pretends to superior excellence, and attempts to palm himself upon the world as a person of universal information, without any merit to justify his claim, is far from being an agreeable associate; and if, in addition to this, he regards as a perfection, what is really a fault, he becomes an object of displeasing and disgusting.

Nearchus, with whom I became acquainted some years past, is a young man, who unites in himself both of these imperfections. Although he has scarcely opened a book since he left school, and his sphere of knowledge is confined to the events of the day, yet he is extremely forward to engage in a dispute, whenever any abstruse science is the topic of conversation. He affects to be well acquainted with most of the ancient authors, and delivers his opinion, with great freedom, upon their style and manner of writing. Of the two most celebrated poets of antiquity, Homer and Virgil, he professes himself an enthusiastic admirer; but more particularly of the former. To establish this character, he frequently ventures too far, and not only defeats his design, but draws upon himself the ridicule of all who know him. One evening a small circle of us were collected together, when the conversation turned upon the beauties of Homer. Nearchus unexpectedly stepped in, and entered immediately, with much spirit and eagerness, on the subject, bestowing the highest encomiums upon that much admired poet. Every line, and every expression, as soon as mentioned by one of the company, appeared to be fresh in his memory. We were soon silenced by his excessive volubility, and a pause took place; when he very gravely asked, if Homer was not a Frenchman!

But the most remarkable trait in his character, and on which Nearchus appears to build his hopes of future eminence, is *impudence*, in which, I hope, he has but few competitors. When I speak of *impudence*, it must not by any means be confounded with *confidence*, which, in a certain degree, is absolutely necessary to qualify a person for any station in life. But *impudence* is a quality which no honest or virtuous man ever had a call for, and it is not a little surprising, that even the most illiterate of mankind should suppose it desirable, as it evidently tends to destroy that regard to public opinion, which is one of the strongest external restraints to vicious propensities. But so intimated is Nearchus, in this, as in other respects, that I have often heard him exultingly declare, that nothing could raise a blush upon his cheek, and no one withstand his penetrating stare. To support these pretensions, his behaviour is sometimes so flagrant, that every one who observes him, must blush for his folly. As a lady, who was unacquainted with Nearchus, was passing a door, where he, among others, was standing, he suddenly placed himself in her way, and looked in her face with such unexampled effrontery, that she was actually frightened, and took refuge in a neighboring house, which she would not, for some time, venture to leave. Nearchus, turning to the company, asked, with evident triumph in his countenance, if he was not a *bold and impudent fellow!* But finding they were not disposed to admire such insulting impudence, he for once in his life, was abashed, and prudently apologized to the injured lady.

It must not be supposed that Nearchus, when acting in this manner, thinks himself guilty of any breach of politeness, as *impudence* is, in his opinion, essentially necessary to constitute a polite man. Being guided by such mistaken notions of excellence and propriety of behaviour, his words and actions are a continued series of incongruities and inconsistencies. His opinions have been formed at random, and he is unfortunately resolved to believe himself already possessed of every pleasing quality, and incapable of erring in his sentiments. Notwithstanding the frequent marks of disapprobation and ridicule, which the folly and impropriety of his conduct occasions, his egregious vanity renders him quite incorrigible, and he supposes every one, either blind or envious, who does not perceive and acknowledge his transcendent perfections. He often hints, that the male sex are jealous of his accomplishments, and wonders that he is not more caressed by the fair.

My situation having unavoidably thrown me frequently in company with Nearchus, I have often been led into a train of reflections, upon observing a line of conduct, so replete with singularity and absurdity. He has been so unhappy as to adopt opinions without

consideration, and in mistaken the means of sufficient penetration are generally respected, without and quietly pursues the not considering, that of his uncommon grace. Many of the and even some of the portions of excellence and distinction, but widely differ, as it dication, their situation tion to which the which in some places will, in others, me. We are commonly possess those qualities and if the circles are generally addic regard it as an acco vailing errors of th veriant. Man being is naturally assimilat when they are eage particular object, an outstrip the rest, le without examining that the end propo ble, when perhaps ever his attention is real excellence, fo substituted in its opinions may be, a it is extremely diffi elations, and to c considered as wort ing of censure.

Will be SOLD, at day the 14th day

MARGARET ST

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consideration, and in his pursuit of fame, has grossly mistaken the means by which it is acquired. Having sufficient penetration to discover that men of learning are generally respected, he wishes to obtain the reputation, without undergoing the fatigue, and consequently pursues the shadow instead of the substance; not considering, that it is morally impossible for a man of his uncommon garrulity, long to conceal his ignorance. Many of the faults incident to human nature, and even some of the vices, originate from mistaken notions of excellence. All men are desirous of honour and distinction, but, in the mode of attaining it, they widely differ, as it depends very much upon their education, their situation in life, and the state of civilization to which the community has arrived. Actions, which in some places are condemned and censured, will, in others, meet with approbation and applause. We are commonly anxious to persuade the world we possess those qualities which we see admitted in others; and if the circle of our most intimate acquaintances are generally addicted to any vice, we are soon led to regard it as an accomplishment, and to adopt the prevailing errors of those with whom we are most conversant. Man being an imitative animal, his conduct is naturally assimilated to that of his companions, and when they are eagerly engaged in the pursuit of any particular object, and bestow applauses upon those who outstrip the rest, he is too apt to fall into their views, without examining their propriety, and to conclude, that the end proposed to be attained is certainly laudable, when perhaps it is directly the contrary. Whenever his attention is once diverted from the pursuit of real excellence, some imaginary perfection is always substituted in its place, and however erroneous his opinions may be, and however ill-directed his desires, it is extremely difficult to alter the tendency of his inclinations, and to convince him, that what he has long considered as worthy of approbation, is really deserving of censure.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 11th day of May next, at the house of Mrs. MARGARET STEUART, in the city of Annapolis, ALL the personal estate of the late Captain JOHN STEUART, deceased, consisting of sundry valuable slaves, one milk cow, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, for READY MONEY only.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix,
ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

THE creditors of the said JOHN STEUART are more requested to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, to the executors, on or before the first day of June next, and to appear at Mr. WHARF's tavern, in Annapolis, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on that day, that their claims may be settled, and their proportion of assets paid.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix,
ROBERT DENNY, Executor.
Annapolis, April 25, 1797.

NOTICE

THE public are requested to observe, that the subscriber is a person regularly bred, and has carried on in an extensive manner for twenty years past, the various branches of a

Goldsmith and Jeweller, &c.

And now owing to the distresses of the war carried on in Europe, by the ingenuity of their present ministry, Mr. PITT, and others, he is employed as their agent by the principal manufacturers of Great-Britain, in the Gold, Silver, Plated and Jewellery business, to dispose of the product of their labours in this country, at first cost, to supply their necessities and want of cash, which the ruinous situation of their trade has exposed them to, and for that purpose, he has opened a ware-room for a few days in the house of Mr. Thomas McNEIL, opposite Mr. Wharf's tavern, in Church street, where the ladies and gentlemen of this city and environs, may be supplied with an extensive, elegant, and fashionable variety of

Gold, Silver, Plated, and Jewellery

wares, &c. at the manufacturer's price, which is one third less than they are usually sold at the stores or manufactories of this country. Those of the trade will find their advantage to make trial of the whole of the goods is of the best quality and newest fashion, which must be disposed of, as the advertiser is to proceed to Charleston, (S. C.) to dispose of a large importation arrived there. The sales here will close on Tuesday next. The hours of attendance at the ware-room, from nine to one o'clock, and from three to six in the evening, where the commands of the public will be cheerfully and punctually complied with, on the most equitable terms, by their most obedient, humble and respectful servant,

JOSEPH COOKE,

Goldsmith and Jeweller, late of Philadelphia.
April 27.

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

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

Notice

THAT the Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the second Tuesday of May next, and will continue sitting from day to day for twenty days, to hear appeals and make transfers of property.

By order,
NICH. HARWOOD, Clk. C. T. A. A. Co.

THE PARISH of ALL HALLOWS, in Anne-Arundel county, being now vacant, the Vestry will receive applications from any episcopal minister between this and Whitunday next.

By order of the Vestry,
JOHN JACOB, Register.

April 26, 1797.

St. Mary's county, near Leonard-town, April 24, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against JOSHUA MILLARD, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, and all those indebted to make immediate payment, to

JOSEPH MILLARD, Executor.

Will cover this season, at West river, at the farm of RICHARD SPRIGG, Esq; at eight dollars a mare, and one dollar to the groom, READY CASH, or at twelve dollars a mare, and one dollar to the groom, if the money is paid by the first day of October next.

BELSIZE,

A FINE bay colt, now rising four years old, full fifteen hands high, he was got by Governor STONE's high bred imported horse PAYMASTER, his dam by CHARLES CARROLL, (of Carrollton) Esq's. well known horse BADGER, his grand-dam by col. LLOYD's horse TRAVELLER, his great-grand-dam by col. TASKER's imported horse OTHELLO, his great great grand-dam by the imported horse QUEEN MAB.

Good pasturage, in a good fence, GRATIS, for those mares with which the cash is sent, and for others at three shillings and nine-pence per week. No mare will be received unless the cash, or a note, is sent with her to Mr. DAVID M'GILL, overseer, who will superintend, but not be answerable for escapes or any other accidents.

At the same place will cover the well known coach horse HARDY, now rising ten years old, at four dollars, if the money is sent with the mare, or six dollars if paid by the first day of October next.

DON PEDRO,

A Jack Ass, got by ROYAL GIFT, (a remarkable sure seal getter) will also cover at the same place, at six dollars sent with the mare, or eight dollars paid by the first day of October next.

Good pasturage for mares, but none will be received unless the cash, or a note, is sent with them to Mr. DAVID M'GILL, who will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

April 25, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, three negroes, two men and one woman, one committed on March 12th, by the name of DICK, who says he belongs to Mr. JOHN WASTENEYS, of Anne-Arundel county. One committed on April 18th, by the name of ZELIM, a French negro, who says he belongs to Mr. NICHOLAS FEBRUARY, of Georgetown, near the Federal City; his clothing is a short blue upper jacket, brown under jacket and trousers. And RACHEL, committed on April 19th, who says she formerly belonged to Mr. THOMAS FREEMAN, but was sold to Mr. GEORGE SMITH, of Loudon county; her clothing is a calico gown, a calico shawl, and blue under petticoat. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees, and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

April 22, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Monday the 24th of April from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro man named WILL, he sometimes calls himself BILL WATKINS, he is about five feet six or seven inches high, of a black complexion; he had on when he went away a Bath coasting sailor's jacket, lined with red flannel, a striped swandown under ditto, and white country cloth trousers, and sundry other cloathing, so that he may change them as may best suit his purpose. I expect he may be in the neighbourhood of South river, as his father I understand lives with Mr. HENRY HALL. Whoever takes up the said negro, and conveys him any good, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN MERRIKEN.

Broad Neck, April 26, 1797.

TAKEN up, in November, 1796, drifting, just below the Three Sisters, a YAWL, about 18 feet long, with her stem torn quite out, very much racked, is now in the possession of the subscriber. Whoever it belongs to will prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PETER PARISH.

Anne-Arundel county, April 8, 1797.

By virtue of a deed of trust from capt. SAMUEL MAYNARD to us, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Thursday the eighth day of June next, if fair, or the first fair day, on twelve months credit, the sale to be continued from day to day until all is sold, the purchasers to give bond, with approved security, before any thing will be delivered.

THAT valuable plantation whereon the said Samuel Maynard now lives, situated within two miles of Herring Bay, containing about 250 acres, with some improvements thereon. Also a number of country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, the flock of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture.

And, on Thursday the sixteenth day of June, will be sold, at Lower-Marlborough, a parcel of European goods, one half of the schooner Friendship, with her tackle and furniture, as she now lies in Patuxent river. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN THOMAS,
JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustees.

P. S. All persons who have, or formerly had, connexions with capt. Maynard in trade, are requested to produce the books, or a statement from said books, with all bonds and accounts relative to such concerns, on or before the day of sale, and all persons having claims against the said Samuel Maynard are hereby called on to make them known, and all indebted to make payment to the trustees.

J. T.
J. W.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM, they are brothers. WILL, a straight tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the goal of Baltimore town, or any other goal, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

HAVING been some time without Morocco leather, takes this method to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has received from London, per the Montezuma, a large and handsome assortment of prime Morocco leather, of various colours, fancy and plain; kid ditto of different colours; Morocco and kid sandal vamp, handsonely worked, boot legs, vamps, and bend soles, and a parcel of excellent seal skins, suitable for ladies or gentlemen, all which he will make in a neat and fashionable manner, or according to direction.

He returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his friends in particular, for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Annapolis, April 12, 1797.

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.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of JOHN HALKERSTONE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the said estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber.

ELIZABETH HALKERSTONE, Admrx.

Upper-Marlborough, April 5, 1797.

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 OWAN, to settle their accounts.

J. MURRAY,

J. T. SHAAFF.

Annapolis, 30th March, 1797.

