

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1797.

V I E N N A, February 20.

IS Imperial majesty being informed that a general opinion prevailed all over Europe, which had even been supported in the British house of commons, by authentic documents, of general La Fayette, his family, and fellow-prisoners, suffering in the dungeons of Olmutz the most barbarous treatment; that they have been for years kept rigorously confined in separate cells, infected with the pestilential air of a morals and a common sewer, of two barracks and two hospitals, without being allowed the benefit of either air, exercise, or intercourse with each other; that the health of the prisoners was so far impaired as to require medical assistance almost daily;—has just ordered that commissioners should be appointed to inquire particularly into their former treatment, and the present situation of the prisoners; and that an authenticated report should be sent without delay to the court.

The curiosity of the public, so much interested in favour of those unhappy victims, is strongly excited to know what was the motive, and what is likely to be the result of this order. Is it in consequence of his Imperial majesty being now, for the first time, acquainted with the treatment of the prisoners? or of the official declaration made by the British minister, that he had no share in it? Has the magnanimous conduct of the emperor of Russia towards Kosciuszko, by which he has so unequivocally disclaimed being an accomplice of the persecutors of La Fayette, disposed our court to follow his example? Is it at last that our ministers, anticipating the notification intended to be made by the Directory, that the prisoners at Olmutz were considered by the French government as prisoners of war, avail themselves of the opportunity to justify the detention of the three French officers, and have resolved in consequence to treat them as prisoners of war, and to allow them to breathe out of their dungeons, to take exercise, and to see one another? Whatever may be the motive for this inquiry, which cannot possibly terminate but in the relief, or even the liberation of the captives; we need not observe that the report of the commissioners cannot but be reprobated by all Europe as undeserving of credit, unless the investigation be fairly and openly managed by men of honourable and independent character, not influenced by personal interest, fear, or corruption; and unless the report is sanctioned by the signature of the parties concerned, or at least that it be open for their observations, in opposition to those of the commissioners.

R A T I S B O N, February 19.

The impending new campaign has been officially announced to the diet of the empire. The declaration made on the 14th instant, on the part of the emperor, to the three colleges of the empire, contains amongst others, the following passage:

"The states must have acquired the most perfect conviction from many events, especially from the hostile sentiments expressed by the enemy against the integrity of the empire, that it became unavoidably necessary to make great efforts, to lose no time, in straining every nerve to support his Imperial majesty, in the generous patriotic resolution of employing all his forces for the welfare of the Germanic empire, and the preservation of its constitution, with all possible vigour, and with farther sacrifices of his resources."

The emperor then demands of all those states who wish for the farther protection of the Imperial arms, the speedy furnishing of their Quintuple contingent of troops, who are to join the army of the emperor without delay; to furnish also the contingents in money, and the arrears of the Roman months, in order that the effective force may be seasonably known before the opening of the impending campaign, which is to be carried on with the greatest energy.

The emperor concludes his declaration by stating: "His majesty the emperor and king, considering the immense efforts of the enemy, and the vicissitudes of the war which have hitherto taken place, will find it impossible to avert the hostile dangers which threaten the Germanic constitution, and the prosperity of certain districts of Germany, unless his co-states will grant him the most active support."

L O N D O N, March 8.

The bank have agreed to issue dollars at 45. 9d. each, instead of 45. 6d. as at first proposed. The number which they mean to issue, amounts to 1,000,000. On Sunday last 80,000 were stamped at the mint. The mark is the king's head, which is placed on the king of Swab's neck.

We have to state, upon the authority of letters from Petersburg, (and we believe that government were put in possession of the fact, by the last messenger that arrived from Sweden) the very important intelligence, that another naval armed neutrality is forming in the

north, of which Russia is to be the head, and to furnish the largest quota of ships.

From the same source we are also informed, that under the mediation of Prussia, a commercial treaty is negotiating between Russia and the French republic, and that the partial admission of French commodities into the Russian ports, is to be looked upon as a preliminary measure, which is to be followed by greater privileges.

March 10—11.

The report which stated the sailing of the Squadron collected at Dunkirk, we are enabled to say, is unfounded—a cutter belonging to Yarmouth station, on Tuesday last, looked into that port—there were several vessels there, some of them answering to the description of the large flat bottomed barges constructed to run into shoal water, and easily debark troops—but those did not wear an appearance equal to immediate service.—At Ostend all was inactive on Wednesday.

A neutral vessel arrived off Bridgton, was on Wednesday boarded by the Segul brig, a few hours after she had been examined by a Dutch sloop—the commander of which stated, that the Dutch fleet were lying at the Texel, at single anchor, waiting the first favourable wind to put to sea—that they had been joined by several frigates from Flushing, and a ship of the line from Rotterdam.

Paris journals of the 4th and 5th, arrived yesterday—they bring an account that peace is concluded between the pope and the French.

The following are the official letters published by the Directory on the subject of the peace concluded between the pope and the French republic.

Buonaparte, commander in chief, to the French Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Tolentino, 10 Ventose, Feb 19.

I shall send you immediately the 10 standards which we have taken from the pope in the different actions we have had with his troops. You will find annexed the copy of a letter which the Holy Father has written to me, and of my answer.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.

Pius Pope VI.
Dear son, health and apostolic benediction.

"Desiring to terminate amicably our differences with the French republic by the retreat of the troops which you command, we send and depute to you, as our plenipotentiaries, two ecclesiastics, the cardinal Marty, who is perfectly known to you, and M. Calceppi; and two seculars, the duke Don Lewis Braschi, our nephew, and the marquis Camillus, who are invested with our full powers, to concert with you, promise, and subscribe such conditions as we hope will be just and reasonable, obliging ourselves under our faith and word to approve and ratify them in special form, in order that they may be valid and inviolable in all future time. Assured of the sentiments of good will which you have manifested, we have obtained from removing any thing from Rome, by which you will be persuaded of the entire confidence which we repose in you. We conclude by assuring you our perfect esteem, and in giving you the paternal apostolic benediction.

Given at St Peter's, in Rome, the 12th Feb. 1797, the 22d year of our pontificate.

"PIUS, P. P. XVI."

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to his holiness the pope.

"Head quarters, Tolentino, 1st Ventose, 5th year.

"Most Holy Father,

"I ought to thank your holiness for the obliging things contained in the letter which you have taken the trouble to write to me.

"The peace between the French republic and your holiness is just signed; I felicitate myself in being able to contribute to your personal safety.

"I entreat your holiness to guard against the persons who are at Rome, who are sold to the courts, the enemies of France, or who suffer themselves to be guided exclusively by the passions of hatred which the loss of territory constantly engenders.

"All Europe knows the pacific inclination, and the conciliatory virtue of your holiness. The French republic, I hope, will be one of the truest friends of Rome.

"I send my aid-de camp, chief of brigade, to express to your holiness the perfect esteem and veneration, which I have for your person; and to entreat you to confide in the desire which I have to give you on every occasion proofs of the respect and veneration with which I have the honour to be your most obedient servant.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.

The Hamburg mail, due on Wednesday, arrived yesterday.—The archduke Charles commenced his military career with success, in having defeated the advanced guard of the French army, commanded by general Massena; after which his royal highness proceeded to Vienna to consult on a plan of operations.

The recent success which attended the operations of the archduke Charles, in the Tyrol, has, as was expected, arrested Buonaparte in his progress to Rome. Previous to this, the republican general dismissed the envoy of the pope unheard, declaring, that in the capital alone would he treat with his holiness. On receiving, however, advice of the offensive movements of the Austrians, and possibly calculating on some opposition from the command of general Colli, he listened to the renewed proposals of the pope, and concluded a happy peace.

A court of common council, was held yesterday at Guildhall, when the thanks of the court were unanimously voted to Sir John Jervis, K. B. and to all the admirals, captains, officers, seamen, mariners, and soldiers in the fleet on the 14th of February—a sword, value 2000 guineas, was also voted to Sir John Jervis; and the freedom of the city, in gold boxes, value 100 guineas each, to all the admirals in the fleet, and to commodore Nelson.

D U B L I N, March 4.

The consternation which prevails from the late shock sustained by the public credit, is indelible. All confidence in paper is gone, and business is at a complete stand.

For a considerable time on Thursday last the commissioners of the revenue refused to accept of notes of the bank of Ireland from such merchants as render them in payment of the duties on their entries. The effects of their refusal may be easily conceived. It operated like an electric shock, and threw the whole metropolis into confusion.

Fortunately the prohibition was taken off in the course of the day—and the bank of Ireland notes were allowed currency at the custom-house.

At a circulating medium guinea notes have been adopted by the bank of Ireland, and a number of them have actually been issued.

N E W - Y O R K, April 19.

It is a fact (says a late English paper) confirmed by the testimony of many of the French prisoners, that so confident was the enemy in the success of the expedition against Ireland, that an hotel-keeper in Paris relinquished his establishment, as he said, to remove to Cork, and embarked his family and property with as much unconcern, as he would have removed from one house to another in the same street.

The elephant, who is considerably increased in size, is more tame, and quite improved in various accomplishments, has arrived here from Philadelphia, on his way to Boston. We are informed he is to be seen at No. 110, Front-street. He dances Yankee Doodle extremely well; he must therefore meet a favourable reception at his place of destination.

From a London Paper.

The result of the king of Sweden's late visit to Petersburg, is, we believe, very little understood. The following interesting particulars have reached us from good authority:

It is well known that the late empress employed every possible intrigue to break up the match between the king of Sweden and the princess of Mecklenburg, and went even so far as to threaten hostilities. She wished the king to marry her eldest grand-daughter, who is about 14 years of age; and having succeeded in breaking off the marriage with the princess of Mecklenburg, her Imperial majesty prevailed on the young king to pay a visit to Petersburg.

It must be acknowledged, that during his residence there, her majesty did every thing that magnificence and liberality could bestow in dazzling the mind of her royal guest. The king saw his intended bride, and there was every appearance that the contract of a public betrothing would be fulfilled. The day was even fixed for the ceremony; the grand duke, and most of the royal family, with the great officers of state, were assembled to witness the king's signature to the contract, when lo! his majesty excused himself from attending, and soon after left Petersburg without being betrothed. The grand duke, now emperor, never spoke to the king afterwards; but the late empress continued to treat him with great cordiality and affection to the moment of his departure.

It is said that the cause of the match being broken off was owing to the empress wishing to insist that there should be a public church in Stockholm for the exercise of the Greek religion; the king, however, refused to permit it, observing that he could only allow his intended bride a private chapel, and one Greek priest for her devotions.

It must be confessed that the Russians had need of the great sovereigns they have possessed for nearly a century. One of their maxims was—that to learn any thing, was to usurp upon the rights of their sovereign, who understood every thing; that to know what he knew was treason, and to know any thing which he did not know, impiety.

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It has been remarked, that fires are more frequent in London than in any other city in Europe, except Constantinople, owing principally to the unnecessary timber used in the construction of our buildings. In France and Germany, the vestibules, entrances, corridors, &c. of their theatres and public edifices, are all plastered or stuccoed, floored with brick, flagged, or tiled, as well as the apartments of most houses, particularly of the lower classes: the staircases of stone or brick, gridded with wood, and timber is solely used in doors and windows for beams, roofs, and rafters; materials much cheaper, more durable, and as warm as those of wood, more safely heated with stoves, and thus capable of being rendered more comfortable, with less fuel than our consumption of that important article: Taxes upon waincot and wood, used in houses, &c. would gradually introduce a similar construction in England, and prevent the frequent fires in the metropolis.

The following are farther particulars of the late glorious defeat of the Spanish fleet.

Sir John Jervis had an accurate account of the force and course of the Spanish fleet, three days before he fell in with them. He called all the captains of his fleet on board, and communicated to them in person his plan of attack, and gave them their orders; the consequence of which was, that he had not occasion, during the whole of the action, to make above three or four signals, a circumstance that contributed to perplex the enemy very much.

As stated in the brave admiral's official letter, after he came near the enemy, he passed through part of their fleet in two close lines, the ships composing the off line, or starboard, firing through the intervals between those of the near or larboard line. When the British fleet had passed in this way about half the Spanish fleet, the former tacked, and forming in a line ahead, stood through the enemy's fleet, cutting off from the others about one third of it. Our van ships having retacked, closed with the enemy's ships thus cut off, while some of our fleet wore after the other part of the Spanish fleet. The action now became warm, and soon fortunately decisive. Towards evening the Irresistible and Diadem were so closely engaged with the enemy, that the admiral was obliged frequently to repeat the signal to call them off.

The Captain, commodore Nelson's ship, was found at the close of the action, lying between the San Josef and San Nicholas, and aboard of both at the same time. It required a good deal of skill and exertion to get them disentangled.

On the 15th, the master of a Portuguese vessel informed Sir John Jervis, that he had that day passed a very large Spanish ship, wholly dismantled and disabled, (supposed to be the Santissima Trinidad) and a frigate with British colours was sailing round her. This was supposed to be the Mohannaife, on her way from Gibraltar to Lisbon. The admiral as soon as he reached Lagos Bay, dispatched three frigates the Minerva, the Inconstant, the Niger, and the Raven sloop, in quest of this disabled ship, with orders, if they did not find her in the place described, to return to him immediately.

We are happy in being able to say, that the best grounded hopes were entertained of the frigates having fallen in with this ship, as they had not returned to Lagos Bay, when Sir R. Calder sailed, which was not till the morning of the 19th.

The wind, after the action, was unfavourable for the Spaniards reaching Cadiz. They had been in sight of Lagos Bay for three days after the action, but seemed so panic struck, that they shewed no disposition to reheat it. They had afterwards stood to the southward, and we have good reason to believe it was Sir John Jervis's intention immediately to put to sea in quest of them again.

On the arrival of our fleet in Lagos Bay, 3200 prisoners were landed from the four prizes, not including the wounded, nor upwards of 400 young men that were kept to attend upon the sick and wounded.

The above 3200 were liberally furnished with four days provisions by the British admiral, and permitted to go by land to Cadiz, a distance of only two days journey, a receipt having been taken for them from the Spanish consul at Lagos.

The Portuguese opened the churches for the reception of the sick and wounded Spaniards, and they were attended by our surgeons, as well as also by some of their own from Spain.

The British wounded were paid every mark of attention that gratitude could dictate on the part of the Portuguese.

Commodore Nelson had joined Sir John Jervis's fleet only two days before the action took place. He had come from the Mediterranean in the Minerva.

STATE PAPERS.

Imperial ukas, or edicts, issued at Petersburg, respecting the importation of French and Dutch merchandise.

Paul I, by the grace of God, emperor and sole governor of all the Russias, &c.

We do most graciously ordain.

1. The importation of all French wines, without exception, also salted oils of Provence, olives, capers, anchovies to be freely permitted in all our harbours, in neutral bottoms.

2. French and Spanish brandy is only permitted to be imported by neutral ships, in those harbours which are specified in the ukas of the 11th of December, 1784, and to which we add the ports of Lirben, and Windau.

3. The duties on wines, oils, &c. shall be taken from the tariff of September 27, 1782, till a new one shall appear, and duty on French brandy shall be

regulated agreeably to the ukas of November 25, 1793.

4. The ukas of the 8th of April, 1793, shall be strictly observed, so far as it forbids the importation of various French goods, and of others which are mere objects of luxury; as likewise all communication with the French until a lawful government ordained by the said ukas shall also no longer be demanded in the future importation of French goods, except for such articles for which some duties are to be remitted.

Done at St. Petersburg, Jan. 22, 1797.

SECOND UKASA.

Paul I, &c.

We do hereby most graciously permit the free importation in all our harbours, of such Dutch goods as are not prohibited in the tariff or the ukas, provided such importation takes place in ships belonging to neutral powers. Those goods are to pay duties prescribed by the tariff of September 27, 1782, till a new tariff shall be published.

Done at St. Petersburg, Jan. 22, 1797.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated April 26.

"The British packet failed yesterday from the Hook, and a French corvette, of 14 guns and 76 men, which has been laying here for some time, immediately followed. The pilot is just come up, and informs, that the packet was not above 4 miles ahead, when he left the corvette last evening, so that there is no doubt but she must be taken, having only 6 guns and 30 men.

"A gentleman who arrived in the Venelia, from Bristol, informs, that the ships William Penn, Edice, and Star, were windbound in the Pool, on the 12th March; and from the strong easterly winds which prevailed for some time after the sailing of the Venelia, it was not probable they could have failed before the 20th."

The British ships of war lying in the Chesapeake, consist of the squadrons under admiral Vandeput, and captain Murray, the former is in the St. Albans, 64, with the Andromeda and Assistance frigates, and Esperance sloop of war, and a store-ship—and the latter in the Revolution of 74, with the Thetis, Topaze and Prevoyante frigates, and the Lynx sloop of war.

About 12 o'clock last night a frame building, on the east side of Front, near South-street, was discovered to be on fire. It was entirely consumed—no further injury was done.

The London Star of the 11th of March, says— "We have seen a letter from Lisbon, mentioning that the Santissima Trinidad had sunk, before she could reach a port."

NORFOLK, April 24.

On Saturday arrived in Hampton Roads the British ship Patsy, captain Peacock, in 9 weeks from Liverpool. In lat. 38, long. 31, fell in with the wreck of the American ship Betsey, from off which he took the captain and nine of the crew; one of whom has given us the following melancholy particulars:

The ship Betsey, captain Kennedy, of Wiscasset, loaded and sailed from that port for Liverpool, with a cargo of timber. On the 22d day out, while laying to in a gale of wind, she lost her rudder; in which situation she continued for 12 days, when her stern post came out, and she immediately filled with water. Thus situated, they took to main and foretops, where they remained for ten days, during which time they subsisted on snow, when they fortunately fell in with the ship Patsy. It blowing a gale, and night coming on, captain Peacock could only take the men from out of the foretop that night; before day came, two of the people were washed out of the maintop, and capt. P. saved the remaining four. The cabin boy died with the extreme cold the night after they took to the tops.

Annapolis, May 4.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. X.

"Dii, quibus in numerum
"Vas mihi sacrarum penetralia pandite verum,
"Et vestri secreta poli, qua lampada ditem
"Flebit Amor."

CLAUDIAN.

WHEN a character is exhibited to the public, which is intended to claim attention; it excites a curiosity, which it is every writer's duty to gratify, to become acquainted with the particulars of such a character from the earliest period of life. I shall, therefore, before I proceed to the more interesting part of the history of Eumenes, give a short sketch of those traits in his juvenile character which so eminently distinguished him as he ripened into manhood.

I must, however, caution my readers, before they proceed to the narrative of Eumenes, that they are not to expect any thing of the romantic or wonderful. The events are such as might every day occur but are not therefore the less interesting. To a mind capable of just observation, there is no scene so well calculated to engage the attention as the most noble and generous passion, of the soul, contending against the rigid principles of gratitude and honour.—I am well aware that, in the present stage of novelty, he who professes to treat of the effects of wonder-working love, must, in order to gratify a voracious and insatiable curiosity, work up his fancy to the highest pitch of enthusiasm—rack his imagination for improbable events, and generally succeeds, in proportion to the violation of the modest bounds of nature. But having fixed on the story of

Eumenes, and feeling myself bound by an obligation to the public and a sacred duty to my departed friend.

"Though I shall little grace his cause

"I will a round unvarnish'd tale deliver

"Of his whole course of love."

My acquaintance with Eumenes commenced at a period of life when unshackled in the artifices of men, the generous ardour of youth, disdaining the restraints of prudential considerations, bears down all the petty advantages of dissimulation, and lays open the whole soul to observation. On his arrival at the seminary where our acquaintance commenced, he was spoken of as a young gentleman, studious, reserved, well informed, and of uncommon application, but totally unacquainted with the general routine of collegiate studies. Eumenes, however, resolved to be a scholar, and his mind was adequate to the determination; it was a favorite maxim with him that for a man to become what he wished to be, it is sufficient to resolve on it. A few months of severe application qualified him for a situation to which no person supposed he would aspire; and it was with much pleasure I saw him stationed at my side, in a class which was soon to conclude their academical career. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he laboured from an early negligence of systematic education, his abilities soon rendered him conspicuous among his companions. The mind of Eumenes was not calculated for a subordinate station. He possessed a versatility of genius which seemed equally adapted to every department of science. To whatever branch of literature his attention was directed, Eumenes proceeded with a degree of alacrity which evinced a consciousness of a capacity to exalt, and render it delightful. The boldness with which he advanced a mathematical problem, and his circumspection in a logical proposition, announced a mind clear, accurate and just in forming, firm, and decided in delivering, opinions in which truth was demonstrably evident. In those exercises which were required of his own pen, there was a refinement of taste, a fervency of expression, a boldness of conception and energy of thought, which was wholly peculiar to Eumenes.

But the talents of Eumenes were not his strongest recommendations. He possessed a large portion of that native fire and impetuosity of temper which is the universal concomitant of genius. Honest, warm and generous in all his sentiments, he was candid, sincere and unsuspecting. Though he was not totally insensible to the pleasures of society, he was but illy qualified for their enjoyments. He had never formed himself to the ceremonies of fashion, or the etiquette of a drawing room. Backward and unassuming, his conversation was to be sought, not obtruded. He admired and applauded the urbanity of others, but did not partake of their vivacity. From his habitual reserve, and the ardour of his disposition, Eumenes had no intimate acquaintances but his friends; there were few in number and he loved them with a sincerity and warmth of affection which bordered on enthusiasm. It is something remarkable that he chose his friends among persons much younger than himself, and in literary conversation always preferred the society of men far advanced in life. His hours of relaxation were generally devoted to the company of some elegant and accomplished female friend whose situation in life secured him from the effects of a tender impression. But as Eumenes was incapable of restraint on his feelings, he avowed his sentiments to his friends without reserve.—When I have expressed my surprise to my friend, that he should make choice of his associates among persons so much younger and more inexperienced than himself, his reply has been, "among such I find more honest simplicity, warmth of sentiment, and genuine integrity, than in persons of my own age: at my period of life young men begin to become acquainted with the maxims of selfishness and duplicity; they assume the man of the world and think themselves bound to deceive and dissimulate whenever circumstances shall put in their power—Honour, integrity and friendship are immolated at the shrine of interest."

Such was the character, and such the sentiments of my unfortunate friend. If I have been tediously minute my readers will please to observe, that the traces of Eumenes have made a lasting impression on my memory, and his recent and melancholic death has revived every tender sentiment of affectionate friendship. A few months previous to that period when, released from the regular discipline of a college life, we all expected to return with rapture and applause to the anxious bosoms of our parents and our friends, a circumstance occurred which called forth all the philosophy, firmness and delicacy of Eumenes. In the small circle of his acquaintance there was one family to which he was particularly indebted for their kindness and attention. The general character of my friend was sufficient to recommend him to the particular notice of Mr. X.—A similarity of sentiment soon created a mutual friendship, and Eumenes became an intimate and favourite. But Mr. X. was not the most interesting member of his family. Helena was the daughter of his brother, an eminent merchant, who dying in her infancy, left her sole heirs to a considerable estate, putting her in some measure under the power of her uncle. Brought up to all the useful and elegant accomplishments of female education, Helena was at this period advancing in her sixteenth year. Tall and elegant in her person, and uncommonly fascinating to her manners, you immediately forgot that she was not a regular beauty. Helena, however, was more remarkable for the intelligence, tender and interesting expression of her countenance, than the symmetry of her features. Though there was nothing singular, yet there was a peculiarity in her eyes, and a wild disorder in the expression of her fine blue eyes, which partook strongly of the romantic. All the time which

her acquaintance was addressed by a young apparently unexpecting to kiss himself off. Lucia had succeeded uncle, and saw no reason of Helena were yet compliance with her. Helena was yet lately rejected her love him any encouragement unlooked for event. Eumenes did not see. She first valued the. Eumenes was called blood.

To be SOLD, at day next, the 6th WILLIAM GOLD ALL the performance of fitting of household and child, one ho ready money. All persons have estate are requested treated, that they indebted to the fact on his own private immediate payment. AL May 2, 1797.

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By order of the city, will be SO tuesday the 17th THOMAS JENI SUNDRY articles; also a miscellaneous book given for all furniture entering. THO

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her acquaintance with Eumenes, she was addressed by a young gentleman whose character was apparently unexceptionable, and who had the address to pit himself off for a man of extensive fortune. Lucio had succeeded in ingratiating himself with the uncle, and saw no reason to despair. The affections of Helena were yet to be disposed of, for though in compliance with her uncle's pleasure she had not absolutely rejected her lover, she had been far from giving him any encouragement, anxiously waiting till some unlooked for event should relieve her from his importunities. The contrast in the characters of Lucio and Eumenes did not escape the penetration of Helena. She first valued the latter as an acquaintance, and then esteemed him as a friend. One evening as Eumenes was entering the house and passing the library his attention was arrested by the tremulous voice of Helena; as he proceeded he heard her exclaim, "No! I never will sacrifice my affections to the commands of my uncle—I may enrage my father's brother, and draw down the curse of the world, but Lucio shall never be my— (her lips seemed to refuse to pronounce the word) husband—My life at least still remains in my power—Would to God I could find some substantial objection!" This scene was too much for the feelings of Eumenes, his whole soul took a generous interest in behalf of the distressed Helena—he rushed into her presence and declared Lucio an impostor in point of fortune, and a man of infamous character.—Lucio had travelled much faster than his reputation, and, so far, succeeded in his impositions. Unfortunately for him, Eumenes had passed through his late place of residence, and was well authorized in his declaration. Upon this information an explanation took place between Lucio and the uncle of Helena, in consequence of which, Eumenes was called upon to seal his veracity with his blood.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday next, the 6th instant, at the house of the late WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, ALL the personal property of the deceased, consisting of household furniture, one negro woman and child, one horse and cow. The sale to be for ready money. All persons having claims against the deceased's estate are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, that they may be adjusted, and all persons indebted to the said William Goldsmith as sheriff, or on his own private account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given. ALLEN QUINN, Administrator. May 2, 1797.

By order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 13th inst. at the late dwelling house of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; deceased, SEVERAL country born NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock. THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

By order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 17th inst. at the late dwelling house of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; deceased, SUNDRY articles of household and kitchen furniture, also a very valuable collection of law and miscellaneous books. A credit of six months will be given for all sums above ten pounds, on the purchaser's entering into bond, with approved security. THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

GIDEON WHITE, BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has just commenced business in the store house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, fronting the market, where he has for sale an assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season, also GROCERIES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices, for cash. May 3, 1797.

Patowmack Company Shares For SALE. On the third Monday in June next, it shall, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. JOHN GANSBY, in Alexandria.

TWELVE SHARES of the Old Stock in the said Company, unless, in the mean time, the owners of those shares pay to Wm. HARTSHORN, treasurer, the several balances due thereon. TOBIAS LEAR, President. JOHN TEMPLEMAN, JAMES KEITH, PHILIP R. FENDALL, JOHN MASON, } Directors. April 13, 1797.

For SALE, A FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very suitable for clover lots. Apply to W. ALEXANDER.

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. BRICE J. WORTHINGTON, Executor. July 6, 1796.

To be SOLD, on the PREMISES, on Tuesday the 9th instant,

THE LAND wherein I now live, containing 100 acres, or more, about 20 miles from the Federal City, and 15 miles from Alexandria; on this land is a fine mill seat, and a new mill building; also a fine seat just below that may have the advantages of both streams, which never fall, and every timber on the spot, and from the great advantages of fine meadows and nearly one half fine timber, I can venture to say no land in the state is superior. Also a quantity of valuable SLAVES, and STOCK of all kinds. The terms will be made known on the day of sale; if it proves a bad day the first fair day. CHARLES BURGESS, Prince-George's county, May 3, 1797.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 13th day of May next, at the house of Mrs. MARGARET STEUART, in the city of Annapolis, ALL the personal estate of the late Captain JONAS STEUART, deceased, consisting of sundry valuable slaves, one milch 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 JONAS STEUART are once 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. WHARFE'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.

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be sold at the Printing-Office, Price, Two Dollars, **The LAWS OF MARYLAND,** Passed November Session, 1796. Imported Millinery Of the latest and most elegant fashions. MRS. WILLIAMS DON PEDRO,

Imported Millinery Of the latest and most elegant fashions. MRS. WILLIAMS DON PEDRO, 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 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 Adrians (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 can any article of millinery be returned or exchanged. London millinery store, Long-n-street, first street above Gay-street, nearly opposite South-street, leading to the new theatre, Baltimore, April 5, 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.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office. **STOLEN** from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 24th ult. a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD. THOMAS OWINGS.

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. BRICE J. WORTHINGTON, Executor. July 6, 1796.

Notice, THAT the Commissioners of the said 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. Cty.

THE PARISH OF ALL HALLOWS, in Anne Arundel county, being now vacant, the Vestry will receive applications from any episcopal minister between this and Whitsunday 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 Well river, at the farm of RICHARD SPRING, 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 OLD SPARK, out of the high bred imported mare 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.

A Jack Ass, got by ROYAL GIFT, (a remarkable pure foal 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 WALTERS, 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 coating fallor's jacket, lined with red flannel, a striped swan-down under ditto, and white country cloth trousers, and sundry other clothing, 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 confines him any spot, 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 stock 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, 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 dresses 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 vamps, 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.

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, Admx.
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.

JOHN HALKERSTONE, Admx.
JOHN GUYER.
Annapolis, 23d March, 1797.

THE partnership of Doctors MURRAY and SHAFF 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. SHAFF.

Annapolis, 30th March, 1797.

Bank of Baltimore.

1st April, 1797.

THE PARTNERS 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 authorised 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.

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 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.

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 the 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.

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.

Merrickin's Contract for sale.

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

HENRY HALL DORSEY,
HENRY EVANS.

Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

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

HENRY RIDGELY.

Valuable property to be sold for Cash, or exchanged for property in the Federal City.

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

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

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

March 8, 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 Syphox, she was the dam of Mr. Hutchinson'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, Drowsy, Turfmond, Aicides, 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 Makeleis, 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. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

March 4, 1797.

P. H. WATTS.

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 ABEL for a larger sum of money, part of which I have paid to the said Edward Abel, 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.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 11, 1797.

INSBRUCK, February 7.



OUR condition is some what better since general Liptay's corps, who now has the command, has been reinforced to 10,000 men. A great number of our detachments advance likewise to occupy the mountains. All the inhabitants of Carinthia and Carniola take up arms.

Venice is blockaded by the French from the land side, and many effects and several of the inhabitants of Trieste are gone to Hungary.

February 11.

The 4000 Darmstadt troops which were in Carniola, have already joined the army of general Alvinzi. Great numbers of persons are flying from Botzen.

Yesterday the French unexpectedly attacked our advanced posts near Deutschmetz; took two pieces of cannon, and made some prisoners; but general Vucatschich soon arrived with a reinforcement, and repulsed the French with some loss.

The archduke Charles has sent dispatches from this city to general Colli, at Rome.

The Austrian garrison in Mantua, which city is now occupied by 2000 French troops, was reduced by sickness and severe service to 12,000 men.

VIENNA, February 18.

A courier from Petersburg has brought the convention, which we learn has been signed there on the 26th ult. between the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian plenipotentiaries, relative to the payment of the debt of king Stanislaus Augustus and the ci-devant republic of Poland. In order to examine and liquidate those debts, a commission of nine members will be established at Warsaw, for which each court is to appoint three deputies. The pension destined for king Stanislaus will amount to 200,000 ducats.

By the same courier, important dispatches are said to have been received from Petersburg, besides the ultimatum of the emperor of Russia with regard to his taking any active part in the present war.

The Tyrolians have now offered to serve in a mass abroad.

TYROL, February 7.

The French penetrate farther and farther in our country. On the 4th inst. they entered Salurn four leagues from Botzen, where the Austrian head quarters had been. The congress of the states of Botzen has left that place. The military civil chests have been conveyed to Insbruck, at which place the archduchess Elizabeth still continued yesterday. We hope, however, to prevent the enemy from advancing farther. Detachments of regulars and militia arrive daily at Insbruck, and continue their march to the army.

A great number of Hungarian troops are arrived in the environs of Trieste.

February 9.

Among the corps of Vienna volunteers, which were made prisoners by the French on the 16th of January, near Mantua, were above 100 young noblemen of the first Austrian families. General Buonaparte has reviewed this fine corps, and said to the volunteers: "Your bravery does you honour." Among them is the young prince Paar, and count Montecuculi. To the latter Buonaparte returned his sword, and restored him to liberty.

FRANCFORT, February 7.

The elector of Bavaria has given the most positive assurance of friendship to the emperor, and entreated his majesty not to take the least umbrage at his augmenting his army in the electorate. His highness further informs the Imperial court, that the Palatine and Bavaria contingents shall speedily be sent to the army of the empire in the best conditions. The elector concludes, by expressing a belief, that his taking upon himself the defence of his own dominions, will afford some ease to the Austrian troops, and assigns that measure as the sole cause of the military preparations.

Letters from Insbruck of the 9th inst. were received here yesterday, as stating, that the French have penetrated to the distance of one league from Botzen, and that general Liptay has in consequence retreated to Brizen.

The passage of the Imperial troops, from the Seig and the Lahn, on their march to Italy, still continues. The regiment of Storay and Glaty passed this city last Sunday, and were followed yesterday and to-day by four battalions of grenadiers. In this manner a great part of the Imperial army will be detached from the Lower Rhine. On the Upper Rhine, several battalions who had orders to march to Italy, have had their march countermanded.

They say that the Prussians will extend the line of demarcation as far as Bendorff on the Rhine, from Bendorff to Mentz 10,000 Hessians are to be stationed; next to these the Saxons will be posted; in

Suabia, Wurtemberg and Baden are to draw a cordon along the Rhine as far as Basil.

Mr. James Talbot, who is appointed minister to Switzerland, passed this day through Francfort on his way to Bern. He came from London, and belonged to lord Malmesbury's suite.

COLOGNE, February 10.

The last victory of the French in Italy, and the surrender of Mantua, has decided the plan of operations for the next campaign on the Lower Rhine; it will be offensive on the part of the republicans, and the instructions, already given to their generals by the Directory, admit of no doubt in that respect. General Hoche, appointed commander in chief of the Sambre and Meuse army, is daily expected with a division of the expedition troops of Brest, which is said to be 20,000 strong. Immediately after the arrival of this reinforcement, the passage of the Rhine will again be effected, and proving of the weakness of the Austrian army on the right bank of that river, they will again push forward as far as possible.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, February 11.

Letters from Bologna of the 6th inst. announce, that another action has taken place between the Papal troops and that French column which penetrated to Faenza. The advantages which the French troops gained over the Papal troops were not owing to the lowness of the water in the river Senio; which the French easily forced and turned their enemies, but also to the treachery of a Corsican regiment in the pope's service, which declared in favour of the French, and wanted to go over to them; but part of that corps was cut to pieces by the Papal cavalry of prince Colonna.

PARIS, March 3.

A private letter from Massena, mentions, that the Imperial army under the command of prince Charles is stationed in front of him. Their general intimates, that he is on the eve of carrying into effect some grand design, the result of which will subject the archduke to a fate similar to that of Wurmler, Alvinzi, and Provera. Massena adds, that he has received a considerable reinforcement of men and artillery.

We are assured that the Directory received this morning dispatches from Buonaparte, dated from the capital!

The gallant Angereau arrived last night. He brought with him to be presented to the Directory, 60 stand of colours, taken from the enemy by the brave army of Italy.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.

Several of the London prints report that the Frenchmen landed at Fishguard, were of Chareit's and Stoffler's ci-devant troops, and a news-paper printed in the neighbourhood speaks to the same purport; we have, however, good authority for supposing that the following account may be relied on.

The expedition was commanded by a general Tate, an American, commandant in chief. The officers were picked from different regiments, and even from the sea service, in which they had been during the war. They were ordered to embark and take their several commands, and were told they were going on a secret expedition. Their orders were sealed, and not to be opened till they landed, either at Bristol or at Milford Haven. They were accordingly landed with only four days provisions, and plenty of ammunition and arms. The orders, when opened, were, "That they were to burn, plunder, and destroy, wherever they went." The officers, on consultation, thought themselves very ill used in being sent on so dishonourable an expedition, and determined on capitulating, and surrendering. They had shot one, and punished others of their men, for pillaging. Neither officers nor men were to receive any pay. This report was made by a captain of one of their grenadier companies; the men that composed them were remarkably stout, and the whole, in general, able men.

LONDON, March 7.

From a letter received yesterday by the Lisbon packet, we received intelligence of a very gallant action between the Andromache frigate, and an Algerine of 40 guns, off Cape St. Vincent's. The Algerine, on the 16th of February, fell in with the Andromache cruising alone, and mistaking her for a Portuguese frigate, poured a broadside into her. The action was maintained with great severity on both sides, for upwards of an hour, when the Algerine ran the Andromache on board and hoys in 60 men. They soon found they had not Portuguese to deal with. Every man that boarded the Andromache was killed. The Algerine finding this attempt fail, dashed off, and during the conflict with the boarders, escaped. The letter adds, that the loss on board the Andromache was not great.

The late extraordinary measures respecting the bank, we from the first considered as fraught with danger to a country depending on its credit, which, like the sensitive plant, shrinks at the slightest touch of constraint and arbitrary interference. We dare not look forwards to the consequences of these proceedings with a steady eye. We shudder at the prospect. The loss of battles, of fleets, of armies, of possessions, is trifling when compared to the depreciation of that paper money, which till now was equal to specie in the eyes of the political and commercial world. That our conceptions of the subject are just, appears from the consequent rise of the American funds. The deferred stock, which last week was at 63 is now 67, and the bank stock, from 101 is risen to 117. (Star.)

S A L E M, April 11.

When the Imperial general Colalto, took Mantua by storm and plundered it on the 13th of July, 1630, all the curiosities, which were worth some millions, fell into the hands of the soldiers; by whom they were partly destroyed, and partly dissipated, or sold to persons who knew but little the value of such things. At that time, a common soldier was so lucky as to get a booty of eighty thousand ducats; but he was so bad an economist as to game it all away in one night, for which Colalto hanged him the next day.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) May 5.

A report has been in circulation since Saturday last, that an American ship named the Alexander, belonging to Philadelphia, had arrived at Newcastle, from Jamaica. That before she left that island, the captain was much alarmed at the thought of being captured on his passage home, and therefore got on board cannon to the number of 12 or 14, determined not to be insulted by any vessel of equal force. He met with no obstruction during the passage, until close in with the Delaware Capes, when a vessel, which proved to be a French privateer, bore down, under a discharge of his chase guns. That the Alexander lay to, and quickly returned the fire; they came to close action: At length, whether by inferiority of force, or want of bravery, the Frenchman was compelled to strike his colours to the American merchantman!! That, in the interim, a fall hoys in sight, apparently the privateer's consort, to which the Alexander gave chase, and took her also. This was an American vessel, and taken possession of by the privateer.

That the captain of the Alexander having cleared this ship of the Frenchmen, and put them on board of their own, dismissed the privateer, with a charge to the captain "to show better manners in future to any American vessel he should meet." The Alexander, with her prize, are said to be now at anchor off Newcastle. It is a wonder that no mention is made of the killed and wounded, on board of either ship! the losses must have been great on board the Frenchman, as from their multitudinous number, the loss from the Alexander must have done immense execution.

Nothing is advanced on our part to authenticate any part of the above. That such a vessel as the Alexander had arrived at Newcastle, in company with another, is not improbable; but that a French privateer, no matter how small her force, should be worsted by a merchant ship, appears to favour a little of the wonderful! If there is any truth in the story, it is most likely that these two vessels were stopped by the privateer, and afterwards dismissed. We should like to have the captain's account of this business.

CHARLESTON, April 13.

On the evening before the last, an officer of the revenue having discovered that a small Schoop, lying at one of the wharves of this city, had taken on board a quantity of powder and arms, he gave information, and a seizure was made: soon after it was made a report was spread, and information was given to the commanding officer of the militia, that this powder, and the arms, were intended to be put on board the French brig Eliza, commanded by captain Carvine, which is now ready for sea. In consequence of this information, an order was issued for a party of militia to take possession of the schoop. Before the party arrived some persons had removed part of the powder to a large vessel lying near; this movement confirmed the suspicions of those who had asserted it was intended for the brig Eliza, and it was generally understood that this would fully appear, when the inquiry was made.

We do not know that the inquiry has been made; but we are assured, from good authority, that whenever it is made, it will clearly appear, that an breach of the laws of the United States has in this instance been contemplated.

April 19. By the arrival of captain Scott accounts are received of general Pluckney's being at Amsterdam, where he arrived on the 17th of February. The public have been apprised of the general's fixed resolution to remain at the post which his country had assigned

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 stock 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, 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 freight, 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 dresses 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 FARWOOD.

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 vamps, 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.

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, Adm.
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 OWEN, to settle their accounts.

J. MURRAY,
J. T. SHAAFF.
Annapolis, 30th March, 1797.

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 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.

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 Balton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eastern shore, and will be attended with much less expence than any other passage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greatest attention, in order to give every satisfaction in our power to those that will please to favour us with their custom.

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September last, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of said county, she is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on close examination you may discover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when the 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.

Merrickin's Contract for sale.

THE subscribers will sell 27 1/2 acres of good land, called MERRIKIN'S CONTRACT, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the north side of Severn, laying directly on Magothy river, and is partly surrounded with said river and a fine creek; the improvements may be made comfortable, at a small expence; there is on this valuable land an abundance of the best pine for ships, spars, &c. besides a considerable quantity of chestnut and oak timber. Vessels of any burthen may load close in with the shore; perhaps there are few places within the bay that has such advantages for fishing and fowling. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and a more full description given on the 8th day of June, on the premises, when it will be sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Hampton Roberfon, living on the premises, will shew the land.

HENRY HALL DORSEY,
HENRY EVANS.

Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

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

HENRY RIDGELY.

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 dissenting 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 Magothy, within five miles of the city of Annapolis, and twenty-five from Baltimore-town; on this land is an excellent dwelling-house, kitchen, and other out houses, a large orchard of choice fruit; this land lies in a healthy situation, and very convenient to oysters, crabs, and a great variety of fish and wild fowl in their respective seasons. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as any one inclined to purchase would doubtless wish to view the same. The title to this land is indisputable, and on the purchase money being paid a conveyance in fee-simple will be immediately given. The terms of sale will be known by applying to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

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

March 8, 1797.

W. W.

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 covered; but three guineas and one dollar will be taken in full with the mare, or paid at the end of the season.

HIGH FLYER was bred by Richard Tatterfall, 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. Hutchinson'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, Modius, the dam of Twig, Drowly, Tommond, Alices, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Flyer, by Cade, the dam of Privateer and Villager, all capital runners, his great great grand-dam by Makeleis, Bimmer, 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 persons inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

March 4, 1797.

P. H. WATTS.

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 forward 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.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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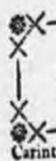
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 11, 1797.

INSBRUCK, February 7.



UR condition is some what better since general Liptay's corps, who now has the command, has been reinforced to 10,000 men. A great number of mountain advance likewise to occupy the mountains. All the inhabitants of Carintia and Carniola take up arms.

Venice is blockaded by the French from the land side, and many effects and several of the inhabitants of Trieste are gone to Hungary.

February 11.

The 4000 Darmstadt troops which were in Carniola, have already joined the army of general Alvinzi. Great numbers of persons are flying from Botzen.

Yesterday the French unexpectedly attacked our advanced posts near Deutschmetz; took two pieces of cannon, and made some prisoners; but general Vucassowich soon arrived with a reinforcement, and repelled the French with some loss.

The archduke Charles has sent dispatches from this city to general Colli, at Rome.

The Austrian garrison in Mantua, which city is now occupied by 2000 French troops, was reduced by sickness and severe service to 12,000 men.

VIENNA, February 18.

A courier from Petersburg has brought the convention, which we learn has been signed there on the 16th ult. between the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian plenipotentiaries, relative to the payment of the debt of king Stanislaus Augustus and the ci-devant republic of Poland. In order to examine and liquidate those debts, a commission of nine members will be established at Warsaw, for which each court is to appoint three deputies. The pension destined for king Stanislaus will amount to 200,000 ducats.

By the same courier, important dispatches are said to have been received from Petersburg, besides the ultimatum of the emperor of Russia with regard to his taking any active part in the present war.

The Tyrolians have now offered to serve in a mass abroad.

TYROL, February 7.

The French penetrate farther and farther in our country. On the 4th inst. they entered Salurn four leagues from Botzen, where the Austrian head quarters had been. The congress of the states of Botzen has left that place. The military civil chests have been conveyed to Inspruck, at which place the archduchess Elizabeth still continued yesterday. We hope, however, to prevent the enemy from advancing farther. Detachments of regulars and militia arrive daily at Inspruck, and continue their march to the army.

A great number of Hungarian troops are arrived in the environs of Trieste.

February 9.

Among the corps of Vienna volunteers, which were made prisoners by the French on the 16th of January, near Mantua, were above 100 young noblemen of the first Austrian families. General Buonaparte has reviewed this fine corps, and said to the volunteers: "Your bravery does you honour." Among them is the young prince Paar, and count Montecuculi. To the latter Buonaparte returned his sword, and restored him to liberty.

FRANCFORT, February 7.

The elector of Bavaria has given the most positive assurance of friendship to the emperor, and entreated his majesty not to take the least umbrage at his augmenting his army in the electorate. His highness further informs the Imperial court, that the Palatine and Bavaria contingents shall speedily be sent to the army of the empire in the best conditions. The elector concludes, by expressing a belief, that his taking upon himself the defence of his own dominions, will afford some ease to the Austrian troops, and assigns that measure as the sole cause of the military preparations.

Letters from Inspruck of the 9th instant were received here yesterday, as stating, that the French have penetrated to the distance of one league from Botzen, and that general Liptay has in consequence retreated to Brixen.

The passage of the Imperial troops, from the Seig and the Lahn, on their march to Italy, still continues. The regiment of Storay and Ginzay passed this city last Sunday, and were followed yesterday and to-day by four battalions of grenadiers. In this manner a great part of the Imperial army will be detached from the Lower Rhine. On the Upper Rhine, several battalions who had orders to march to Italy, have had their march countermanded.

They say that the Prussians will extend the line of demarcation as far as Bendorff on the Rhine; from Bendorff to Mentz 10,000 Hessians are to be stationed; next to these the Saxons will be posted; in

Suabia, Wurtemberg and Baden are to draw a cordon along the Rhine as far as Basil.

Mr. James Talbot, who is appointed minister to Switzerland, passed this day through Francfort on his way to Bern. He came from London, and belonged to lord Malmesbury's suite.

COLOGNE, February 10.

The last victory of the French in Italy, and the surrender of Mantua, has decided the plan of operations for the next campaign on the Lower Rhine; it will be offensive on the part of the republicans, and the instructions, already gives to their generals by the Directory, admit of no doubt in that respect. General Hoche, appointed commander in chief of the Sambre and Meuse army, is daily expected with a division of the expedition troops of Breff, which is said to be 20,000 strong. Immediately after the arrival of this reinforcement, the passage of the Rhine will again be effected, and profiting of the weakness of the Austrian army on the right bank of that river, they will again push forward as far as possible.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, February 11.

Letters from Bologna of the 6th inst. announce, that another action has taken place between the Papal troops and that French column which, penetrated to Faenza. The advantages which the French troops gained over the Papal troops were not owing to the lowness of the water in the river Senio, which the French easily forced and turned their enemies, but also to the treachery of a Corsican regiment in the pope's service, which declared in favour of the French, and wanted to go over to them; but part of that corps was cut to pieces by the Papal cavalry of prince Colonna.

PARIS, March 3.

A private letter from Massena, mentions, that the Imperial army under the command of prince Charles is stationed in front of him. That general intimates, that he is on the eve of carrying into effect some grand design, the result of which will subject the archduke to a fate similar to that of Wurmsler, Alvinzi, and Provera. Massena adds, that he has received a considerable reinforcement of men and artillery.

We are assured that the Directory received this morning dispatches from Buonaparte, dated from the capitol!

The gallant Angereau arrived last night. He brought with him to be presented to the Directory, 60 stand of colours, taken from the enemy by the brave army of Italy.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.

Several of the London prints report that the Frenchmen landed at Fishguard, were of Charet's and Stofflet's ci-devant troops, and a news-paper printed in the neighbourhood speaks to the same purport; we have, however, good authority for supposing that the following account may be relied on.

The expedition was commanded by a general Tate, an American, commandant in chief. The officers were picked from different regiments, and even from the sea service, in which they had been during the war. They were ordered to embark and take their several commands, and were told they were going on a secret expedition. Their orders were sealed, and not to be opened till they landed, either at Bristol or at Milford Haven. They were accordingly landed with only four days provisions, and plenty of ammunition and arms. The orders, when opened, were, "That they were to burn, plunder, and destroy, wherever they went." The officers, on consultation, thought themselves very ill used in being sent on so dishonourable an expedition, and determined on capitulating, and surrendering. They had shot one, and punished others of their men, for pillaging. Neither officers nor men were to receive any pay. This report was made by a captain of one of their grenadier companies; the men that composed them were remarkably stout, and the whole, in general, able men.

LONDON, March 7.

From a letter received yesterday by the Lisbon packet, we received intelligence of a very gallant action between the Andromache frigate, and an Algerine of 40 guns, off Cape St. Vincent's. The Algerine, on the 10th of February, fell in with the Andromache cruising alone, and mistaking her for a Portuguese frigate, poured a broadside into her. The action was maintained with great severity on both sides, for upwards of an hour, when the Algerine ran the Andromache on board and hove in 60 men. They soon found they had not Portuguese to deal with. Every man that boarded the Andromache was killed. The Algerine finding this attempt fail, sheered off, and during the conflict with the boarders, escaped. The letter adds, that the loss on board the Andromache was not great.

The late extraordinary measures respecting the bank, we from the first considered as fraught with danger to a country depending on its credit, which, like the sensitive plant, shrinks at the slightest touch of constraint and arbitrary interference. We dare not look forwards to the consequences of these proceedings with a steady eye. We shudder at the prospect. The loss of battles, of fleets, of armies, of possessions, is trifling when compared to the depreciation of that paper money, which till now was equal to specie in the eyes of the political and commercial world. That our conceptions of the subject are just, appears from the consequent rise of the American funds: The deferred stock, which last week was at 63 is now 67, and the bank stock, from 101 is risen to 117. (Star.)

SALEM, April 21.

When the Imperial general Colalto, took Mantua by storm and plundered it on the 18th of July, 1630, all the curiosities, which were worth some millions, fell into the hands of the soldiers, by whom they were partly destroyed, and partly dissipated, or sold to persons who knew but little the value of such things. At that time, a common soldier was so lucky as to get a booty of eighty thousand ducats; but he was so bad an economist as to game it all away in in one night, for which Colalto hanged him the next day.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) May 5.

A report has been in circulation since Saturday last, that an American ship named the Alexander, belonging to Philadelphia, had arrived at Newcastle, from Jamaica. That before she left that island, the captain was much alarmed at the thought of being captured on his passage home, and therefore got on board cannon to the number of 12 or 14, determined not to be insulted by any vessel of equal force. He met with no obstruction during the passage, until close in with the Delaware Capes, when a vessel, which proved to be a French privateer, bore down, under a discharge of his chase guns. That the Alexander lay to, and quickly returned the fire; they came to close action: At length, whether by inferiority of force, or want of bravery, the Frenchman was compelled to strike his colours to the American merchantman!!! That, in the interim, a sail hove in sight, apparently the privateer's consort, to which the Alexander gave chase, and took her also. This was an American vessel, and taken possession of by the privateer.

That the captain of the Alexander having cleared this ship of the Frenchmen, and put them on board of their own, dismissed the privateer, with a charge to the captain "to show better manners in future to any American vessel he should meet." The Alexander, with her prize, are said to be now at anchor off Newcastle.

It is a wonder that no mention is made of the killed and wounded, on board of either ship! the *howe* must have been great on board the Frenchman, as from their multitudinous number, the shot from the Alexander must have done immense execution.

Nothing is advanced on our part to authenticate any part of the above. That such a vessel as the Alexander had arrived at Newcastle, in company with another, is not improbable; but that a French privateer, no matter how small her force, should be warded by a merchant ship, appears to favour a little of the wonderful! If there is any truth in the story, it is most likely that these two vessels were stopped by the privateer, and afterwards dismissed. We should like to have the captain's account of this business.

CHARLESTON, April 13.

On the evening before the last, an officer of the revenue having discovered that a small sloop, lying at one of the wharves of this city, had taken on board a quantity of powder and arms, he gave information, and a seizure was made; soon after it was made a report was spread, and information was given to the commanding officer of the militia, that this powder, and the arms, were intended to be put on board the French brig Eliza, commanded by captain Carvine, which is now ready for sea. In consequence of this information, an order was issued for a party of militia to take possession of the sloop. Before the party arrived some persons had removed part of the powder to a large vessel lying near; this movement confirmed the suspicions of those who had asserted it was intended for the brig Eliza, and it was generally understood that this would fully appear, when the inquiry was made.

We do not know that the inquiry has been made; but we are assured, from good authority, that whenever it is made, it will clearly appear, that no breach of the laws of the United States has in this instance been contemplated.

April 19. By the arrival of captain Scott accounts are received of general Pinckney's being at Amsterdam, where he arrived on the 17th of February. The public have been apprised of the general's fixed resolution to remain at the post which his country had assigned

him, until he should receive something more than verbal order from Mr. Delacroix to quit it. This determination of the general had been repeatedly communicated to the French minister, who, as repeatedly, had refused to commit to writing the order to quit, until the day after the accounts in Paris of Buonaparte's victory in Italy; and then he gave general Pinckney notice in writing, that he was charged by the Directory to inform him, "that he was subject to the law requiring all strangers to quit the territories of the republic, as he had not received any particular permission to remain thereon." Having thus received the official written notice, which the general had constantly insisted on receiving before he would quit the spot to which he had been sent by his country, he then demanded his passports, which were accordingly given, and he withdrew to Amsterdam.

On Monday last arrived here in the brig Amsterdam, Mr. William Ruedge, from Amsterdam. This gentleman has furnished the following information:

"On the 26th of February he was at the Helder; he there saw Mr. Sylvanus Bourne, the consul of the United States, who showed him a letter he had just received from Mr. Dremont, who had the charge of Mr. Bourne's affairs during his absence from Amsterdam; this letter contained a copy of a paragraph, taken from the Leyden Gazette, which stated that citizen Noel, the minister of the French republic at the Hague, had been directed by the government of France to apply to the National Convention of Batavia, and request of them that orders might be issued to treat the American minister, shipping and government exactly as the French republic treated them."

All the accounts received from Amsterdam state, that there are immense preparations making in all the sea ports of France, on the side of the Atlantic, for a second naval expedition, which it is generally believed is intended against England or Ireland. Between 20 and 30,000 men are collected in the neighbourhood of Brest.

Extract of a letter from Petit-Goave, dated March 27, 1797.

"Orders are issued by general Rigaud, said to be in consequence of advice from Mr. Ader, suspending all ancient debts due to Americans, and there is no probability of a reversal."

NORFOLK, May 1.

Saturday arrived, the schooner Friendship, captain Harris, 26 days from St. Bartholomews. By this vessel, we learn, that the French continue capturing our vessels.

Captain Harris also informs, that an American schooner, fitted at Baltimore, with 12 guns and 50 men, on or about the 25th of March, fell in with a French privateer to windward of Antigua, called La Mere Patrie, of 10 guns and 65 men.—The privateer ordered the captain of the American schooner to heave to and send his boat on board, and the vessel's papers; this was refused; in consequence of which, the privateer fired two broadsides into her: The American sailors, enraged at the conduct of the privateer, fired, two broadsides in return, which killed the captain, lieutenant, doctor, and fifteen men.—The privateer then dropped her sails and struck her colours, but the Americans refused to take possession of her; observing, however, an American prize brig to windward, she stood for her, retook her, and brought her into Antigua—she was from Norfolk bound to Antigua, with a cargo of corn and flour.—The French privateer went into St. Bartholomews, where she got a new captain, and proceeded again to sea.—She has since captured a New-Haven brig, from Martinique bound home, with one hundred hogheads of molasses, and sent her to Guadaloupe.

Annapolis, May 11.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. XI.

To the Inspector.

—Prædy thy name is woman.

SHAKS.

Sir,
YOU must not expect from me any of those flattering professions of friendship, or offers of service, with which you are usually addressed. Although I esteem your publication, still when my sentiments differ from yours, or when you pass too lightly and tenderly over disagreeable truths, I shall take the liberty of giving you my thoughts, not only upon the subject of your paper, but also on the manner in which it is treated. You will easily perceive that I do not mean to solicit your advice, but only design to make some additional observations on a subject, of which you have already treated. The paper I allude to, is I believe, your 5th No. in which (excuse my freedom) the fear of offending a particular part of your readers, has caused you to write rather in the obsequious style of a courtier, than with the boldness and dignity of an impartial Inspector.

As I mean to deal openly and candidly with you, I will acknowledge that my mind is much irritated by a late unexpected disappointment. And perhaps the fault of one woman, may have some share in disgusting me with the whole sex. I will relate, in a few words, the cause of my displeasure, and leave you to judge whether it is without foundation.—I was, some months ago, simple enough to fall in love with a lady, who, to do her justice, was adorned with every external accomplishment. I was so captivated with her beauty, and blinded by the ardour of my passion, that I believed she possessed every perfection, of which human nature was capable. As I had no mean opinion of my own merit, my hopes of gaining her affections

were great.—But I was totally unacquainted with the female heart. There was a little trifling fluttering beau, who rivalled my pretensions. But conscious of my superiority in real worth, I looked upon him with the utmost contempt, and at first was under no apprehensions from his opposition. I wish not, Sir, to be the trumpeter of my own merit, but in justice to myself, I am bound to declare, that I was much his superior in every desirable quality of the mind. He read and practised the precepts of Chesterfield—I read Puffendorf, and knew more of laws of nature and nations, than of the banner in which a lady's affections are gained. Frequently when I was pressing my suit with all the gravity of Zeno and the logic of Aristotle, he would come in with as much grimace as a French dancing-master, and pour out such a torrent of compliments, and talk with such volubility upon the most trifling and uninteresting subjects, that he entirely drew her attention and forced me to set silent, though swelling with indignation. Nature, Sir, never designed me for a whining compliant lover. My pride could not brook her neglect, and evident preference of the being I despised. I therefore gave up the unequal contest, and resigned the victory to my triumphant rival, with whom she is since united in the bonds of matrimony. Had I been crowned with success, I could not have been happy; and I rejoice in my escape, though my resentment has not subsided.

This occurrence has soured my temper. I have since endeavoured to discover a lady whose inclinations and disposition differed from my former dulcinea's—but in vain. They all nearly resemble each other, and I am at length compelled to believe there does not exist upon the face of this globe, a woman, who would not prefer the company and conversation of my contemptible rival to mine. I find myself incapable of pleasing, and as I am extremely unwilling to suppose it arises from any defect in myself, I will throw the blame upon the female sex. In doing this, I think myself amply justified, not only by my own observations, but also by examining the history of mankind. Wallingford tells us that the Danish mercenaries quartered in England, in the reign of *Albion*, although very obnoxious to Englishmen, were the favourites of the fair; and the manner in which he accounts for it, proves that the female sex were then just the same as I suppose them to be at the present time, only not altogether so refined. He says that the Danes were effeminate in their manners, combed and curled their hair every day, and were particularly careful of the neatness of their dress, and the beauty of their persons, and by that means captivated the hearts and gained the affections of the English ladies: While the martial, though tough and unpolished Englishmen, whose attention was chiefly directed to military exercises and the service of his country, was treated with the utmost contempt. Now, Sir, if you can judge impartially of what is here related, you will not hesitate to pass the most unqualified censure upon the ladies of that age. Indeed I think them less excusable than those of the present day, as their education was certainly very different, and the polish and refinement of the Danes not remarkably great. At least the same degree of elegance and effeminacy would be but a poor recommendation to any lady with whom I have the honour to be acquainted.

I was a little diverted at the manner in which you propose to discover the degree of civilization in any country, by ascertaining the influence of the female sex. If by civilization you mean that excessive refinement which borders on degeneracy, perhaps you are right. But in the true sense of the word, your doctrine is undoubtedly erroneous. For, whenever men become tired of governing, and resign their power to the weaker sex, it is rather a mark of degeneracy than civilization, and no great argument either of their happiness or virtue. But as you reside in Annapolis, I apprehend you have imbibed the ruling principles of that fashionable place, and when you address yourself to the ladies, are more anxious to please than instruct. When you made the observation, upon which I have criticised, I dare say you only intended to compliment your female readers, well knowing that they were neither able nor willing to detect its fallacy. But, however proper the habit of complimenting may be, when in company with the fair, I must confess I should be better pleased, if I saw less of it in your Inspector.

I am, &c.

TIMON.

IT is scarcely necessary to apologize for publishing the above cynical communication, as my correspondent has treated me with as little ceremony as he has the ladies. I must, however, observe to him, that his resentment has hurried him beyond the bounds of reason; and I suspect he has designedly mistaken the intention of the No. with which he seems so much displeased. In his letter it is easy to discover the language of disappointment. But although he entertains a high opinion of his own merit, which he gives us to understand in pretty plain terms, it does not, by any means, follow, that the ladies are bound to be pleased with his company and conversation. And if he is not treated with sufficient respect and attention, I suspect the fault is his own, although he very generously throws the blame upon the female sex."

Duval & Rigby,

BEG leave to inform the public, and their friends, that they have taken the house lately occupied by Mr. WM. ALEXANDER, in Cornhill-street, where they have just received, and offer for sale, a genteel assortment of GOODS, suited to the present season; they have also an excellent assortment of GROCERIES, which they will sell on the most reduced prices for cash.

To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 18th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the Vineyard plantation of the late JOAN HALL, Esq; of the city of Annapolis, deceased,

SOME valuable work horses, mares and colts, cattle of all kinds, among them are some valuable work oxen, young steers now fit for the yoke, cows and calves, and sundry other young cattle, sheep and hogs; also a variety of household furniture, consisting of good feather beds, tables, chairs, plate, &c. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and continue till all is sold. The terms will be made known on the day, by The LEGATES.

May 11, 1797.

Lands to be Rented in Culpeper county, Virginia, for a term of Years.

ABOUT 4000 acres of excellent farming land. The tenements are to be taken either in the woods or on highly improved open lands, with comfortable dwelling-houses to each tenement, as the tenant may choose. These lands are in the highest estimation for fertility, and have been cultivated with success.

They are fifty from Alexandria, forty miles from Dumfries, and thirty-two miles from Fredericksburg and Falmouth; in the vicinity of six considerable manufacturing mills. Meadow land, and wood, is conveniently attached to each tenement, and no tenement will exceed two hundred acres. The country is high and healthy, and the lands consist of the very finest low grounds, and excellent red oak and hickory; high ground adjoining them.

It will be expedient for those who wish to become tenants, to view the lands previous to the first day of July next, on which day the proprietors will attend at the Elkwood mills, in the county aforesaid, to meet and grant leases to all those who wish to become tenants. It is expected that sufficient evidences of responsibility and good character, will, in every case, accompany an application—for no person will be treated with who does not produce the same.

ROBERT BEVERLEY, Junior.
CARTER BEVERLEY,
WILLIAM KNOX,
THOMAS T. KNOX.

Culpeper county, April 28.

George-town Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Maryland, on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patuxent river.

AND be it enacted, that the said directors, or any two of them, shall and may require any sum or sums of money, in equal proportion, from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of the said bridge, and, after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover, in the name of the company, such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon, from the time the same should have been paid; and the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition, after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the news-papers heretofore enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid, to the use and benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made; they are as follow: On the 1st Nov. 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars, on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars, on the 1st Sept. 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st Nov. 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given, that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all the delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

Georgetown, May 1, 1797.

Charles Faris,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received a fresh assortment of Gold, Silver, and Gilt warranted WATCHES, Gold, Gilt, and Steel Chains, Seals, and Keys, with a variety of other articles in his line.

He likewise carries on the Silver-smith's business, in all its branches.

N. B. The highest price given for Old Silver.

In CHANCERY, May 4, 1797.

Leah Townsend } THE object of the bill is to

Littleton Townsend } obtain a decree for the sale

and others. } of the real estate of Joshua

Worcester county, } TOWNSEND, deceased, late of

it states that the said LITTLETON TOWNSEND residing

in the State of Delaware; it is, on motion of the com-

plainant, adjudged and ordered, that the cause a copy

of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks suc-

cessively, in the Maryland Gazette before the end of

the present month, to the intent that the defendant

aforesaid may have notice of her application to this

court, and of the object of her 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.

In CHANCERY ORDERED, That concerned, at the next, the chance of the money arising from the said Ridgate's estate, their claims, and satisfaction, provided at least once in each City Gazette and in the end of May next. Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg.

The thoroughbred H LAMP

Will stand the endurance of the most severe season, the money taken away, and sold next. Good dollar per week care taken of the accidents or escapes.

LAMPLIGHTER of fifteen hours, and possessed any horse on the performances on the 5th ber, 1793, at five beat the two celebrated Camilla, justly entitled best-running horse.

Lamp lighter was Medley, his dam imported mare Kit The bay horse out of a bay mare roset, late lord her dam by lord Lofdam by Coney S Dodsworth, out of bought of Mr. D N. B. Mr. D William.

Mount-Air, A

ALL persons deceased, are defunct M'GIBBY, on the 27th of this month at Fig Point.

The subscribers to ascertain the proposals to the same, which may and expense.

May 10, 1797

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May 6, 1797

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May 3, 1797

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In CHANCERY, April 15, 1797.
ORDERED, That on application of any person concerned, at any time after the first day of October next, the chancellor will proceed to a dividend of the money arising from the sales of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, deceased, amongst such of the said Ridgate's creditors as shall then have exhibited their claims, and established them to the chancellor's satisfaction, provided a copy of this order be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the City Gazette and in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of May next.
Tess. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

The thorough bred running HORSE LAMPLIGHTER,

Will stand the ensuing season at Mount Air, near Piscataway, in the State of Maryland, to cover mares at the moderate price of four guineas, the season, the money to be sent when the mares are taken away, and the season to end the 10th of August next. Good and extensive pasturage at half a dollar per week for the mares, and the greatest care taken of them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

LAMPLIGHTER is a beautiful bay, upwards of fifteen hands and an half high, elegantly formed, and possessed of as many running points as any horse on the continent. His extraordinary performances on the turf at the Bowling-Green in October, 1793, at five years old, when opposed to and beat the two celebrated running horses Belle-Air and Camilla, justly entitle him to be ranked among the best running horses ever known in this country; his colts shew he is inferior to no horse as a foal-getter.

Lamplighter was got by Hart's imported horse Old Medley, his dam by Lonsdale, out of col. Braxton's imported mare Kitty Fisher.
The bay horse Lonsdale was got by Jolly Roger, out of a bay mare bought of Sir John Ramden, baronet, late lord Lonsdale's, she was got by Monkey, her dam by lord Lonsdale's black Arabian, her grand-dam by lord Lonsdale's bay Arabian, her great-grand-dam by Coney Skins, her great-great-grand-dam by Dodsworth, out of the younger of the two royal mares bought of Mr. Darcy by the first lord Lonsdale.
N. B. Mr. Darcy was master of the horse to king William.
EDWARD EDELEN.
Mount-Air, April 10, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against WILLIAM CRANDELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make them known to JOSEPH MCCREY, or the subscriber, on or before Saturday the 27th of this month, and to meet on that day in person at Pig Point.

The subscriber's object for requesting a meeting is, to ascertain the amount of the debts, and make some proposals to the creditors towards the settlement of the same, which may perhaps save them much trouble and expence.
NATHAN SMITH, Administrator.
May 10, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, a young negro man named JESS, about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, is a spare, sprightly, well looking black fellow, about five feet nine inches high, has a remarkable scar on one of his wrists. Whoever takes up said fellow, and delivers him to the subscriber, or sends him to that I get him again, shall be entitled to TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
JOHN CHAPMAN.
May 6, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 19th of April, a negro woman who says her name is ANNE, she is about five feet five inches high, chunky built; her clothing is a calico gown, brown stuff petticoat, and white linen apron. Her owner is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or she will be sold for her prison fees, and other expences.
RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
May 3, 1797.

THERE is at the plantation of the Miss Hoods, near the Head of South river, taken up as a stray, a bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, eight years old, branded on the right shoulder with the letter M, has a long tail, and hanging mane. The owner may have her again by proving property, and paying charges.
By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 17th inst. at the late dwelling house of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; deceased,
SUNDRY articles of household and kitchen furniture; also a very valuable collection of law and miscellaneous books. A credit of six months will be given for all sums above ten pounds, or the purchaser's entering into bond, with approved security.
THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

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SUNDRY articles of household and kitchen furniture; also a very valuable collection of law and miscellaneous books. A credit of six months will be given for all sums above ten pounds, or the purchaser's entering into bond, with approved security.
THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

FOR SALE,
A FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very suitable for clover lots. Apply to W. ALEXANDER.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 13th inst. at the late dwelling house of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; deceased,
SEVERAL country born NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.
THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

Patowmack Company Shares For SALE.

On the third Monday in June next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. JOHN GADSBY, in Alexandria,
TWELVE SHARES of the Old Stock in the said Company, unless, in the mean time, the owners of those shares pay to WM. HARTSHORNE, treasurer, the several balances due thereon.
TOBIAS LEAR, President,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH,
PHILIP R. FENDALL, } Directors.
JOHN MASON, }
April 13, 1797.

GIDEON WHITE,
BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has just commenced business in the store house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, fronting the market, where he has for sale an assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season, also GROCERIES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices.
May 3, 1797.

To be SOLD, on the PREMISES, on Tuesday the 9th instant,
THE LAND whereon I now live, containing 400 acres, or more, about 10 miles from the Federal City, and 15 miles from Alexandria; on this land is a fine mill seat, and a new mill building; also a fine seat just below that may have the advantages of both streams, which never fail, and every timber on the spot, and from the great advantages of fine meadows, and nearly one half fine timber, I can venture to say no land in the state is superior. Also a quantity of valuable SLAVES, and STOCK of all kinds. The terms will be made known on the day of sale; if it proves a bad day the first fair day.
CHARLES BURGESS.
Prince-George's county, May 3, 1797.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 11th day of May next, at the house of Mrs. MARGARET STEWART, in the city of Annapolis,
ALL the personal estate of the late Captain JOHN STEWART, deceased, consisting of sundry valuable slaves, one milch 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 STEWART, Executrix,
ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

THE creditors of the said JOHN STEWART are once 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. WILKINSON'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 STEWART, Executrix,
ROBERT DENNY, Executor.
Annapolis, April 25, 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 cap, 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 orders 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 can 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.

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.

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. City.

THE PARISH of ALL HALLOWS, in Anne-Arundel county, being now vacant, the VESTRY will receive applications from any episcopal minister between this and Whitsunday 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 OLD SPARK, out of the high bred imported mare QUEEN MAB.

Good pasturage, in a good space, 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 foal 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.
10 W
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 WATKINS, of Anne-Arundel county. One committed on April 5th, by the name of ZELIM, a French negro, who says he belongs to Mr. NICHOLAS FERRARY, 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. These 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 coating sailor's jacket, lined with red flannel, a striped swandown under ditto, and white country cloth trousers, and sundry other clothing, 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 confines him any goal, 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 13 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.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 18, 1797.

W E S E L, March 5.

THE French again form a camp of 10,000 men near Dunkirk, under the command of general St. Quintin. A great number of transports are in the road, and a division of frigates from Brest, is also expected there.

A great number of gun-boats, transports, &c. are also fitting out at Flushing and Middleburg. The whole force is said to be destined to make a descent on Scotland.

S T U T G A R D, March 3.

Different letters from Venice and Tyrol agree, in stating, that the French, instead of having gained more ground than they occupied on the 3^d of last month, have fallen back. It is even said, they have been obliged to evacuate Trent towards the latter end of the month, either on account of the epidemical distempers which desolate that country, or on account of the want of provision.

It appears certain that they abandoned the Piava, nor did they possess Treviso and Feltré on the 20th instant. The motive of these retrograde movements, is said to be the failure of an attempt made by Massena, from the 6th to the 13th to ascend the Piava, directing his way towards Brixen, in order to turn the position of Botzen.

These attempts did not succeed, owing to the badness of the roads, and the resistance made by the Austrians in various combats in the environs of Feltré and Belluno: the principal of these engagements, of which there is no official report, took place on the 8th ult. when the French must have sustained a very considerable loss.

M A D R I D, February 20.

Our fleet, consisting of 26 ships of the line, commanded by Don Cordova, has captured eight English ships belonging to the East-India Company, five of which have already entered the bay of Cadiz.—It has fallen in with admiral Jervis's fleet, consisting of 19 ships of the line, and an action commenced between the two fleets at ten in the morning of the 16th, and was not over at midnight.

The courier from Cadiz, who brought these advices, reached this capital in 48 hours. On his departure, the event of the action was not known at Cadiz.

A R A N J U E Z, February 23.

We are assured that the English fleet having announced its intention of retreating to Lisbon, the Spanish government has given orders to have it followed, and that it shall be burned even in that port.

B A Y O N N E, March 1.

Extract of a letter from Madrid to a citizen of Bayonne.

"The last express which reached Cadiz on the 18th ult. at night, announces, among other things, that the Santissima Trinidad, the admiral's ship, of 130 guns, had gloriously sustained the attack of five of the enemy's ships; that two of the latter were sunk, and three others very roughly handled. On her side, the Santissima Trinidad lost 400 men, and was obliged to be towed into Cadiz.

"It is added, that Don Navia's division instantly sailed from Cadiz, to join the grand fleet, consisting of about 25 ships of the line. It is said, that Jervis had only 19. We have nothing official on this head; but every thing announces that the Spanish fleet was in a good train, and that the English admiral was endeavoring to get into Lisbon."

V I E N N A, February 25.

Since the arrival here of the archduke Charles, several military councils have been held, at which the generals Bellegarde and Mack were present.

It was reported, that his royal highness would set out again this day for the Italian army accompanied by general Bellegarde; but his departure is again deferred.

There is a report likewise of the archduke Albert of Saxe-Teschen, and other generals, taking the command of that army, assisted by general Mack; at least it appears that the archduke Charles is not very willing to leave his brave army on the Rhine.

The representation which the archduke made to his imperial majesty, of the situation of the Italian army, was certainly not such as might have been wished. General Alvinzi has applied for leave to resign, on account of ill health; but this has not been granted him. A great number of the officers will be either dismissed, or brought to a court-martial.

The French appear to wait for fresh reinforcements before they begin their operations on the frontiers of the Tyrol and the Friuli. They have already 16,000 men in the vicinity of Treves and Castellfranco.

The weather has been extremely favourable for their operations, and the Laguna, or shallows of the sea, at Venice, is almost entirely dry.

The Austrian army in Italy has begun again to advance, and has removed its head quarters at Udina to Conegliano, on the Piava.

The nobility here have subscribed a sum of 50,000 florins, which they propose presenting to his royal highness the archduke Charles, to be distributed to the sick and wounded of the last campaign on the Rhine.

Field-marshal Wurmsler, and lieutenant-general count Canto d'Yries, late commandant of Italy, are expected here. The garrison of Mantua, after it has been exchanged, will go into quarters at Prague and Vienna, and will receive double garrison pay, on account of their brave defence of Mantua.

B O T Z E N, February 19.

The French, it is reported, are now carrying off their artillery from Trent and Roveredo, and appear as if they intended to evacuate those places.

The army under general Alvinzi, which is now above 40,000 strong, has broken up from Gortz, and has debited by the road of Pontafel.

The monastery of Seeben is fortified, and artillery has been mounted on the batteries erected without the town.

Recruits for the militia are pouring in on all sides—it is said that 25,000 Tyrolese have offered their service since the arrival of the archduke Charles.

I N S P R U C K, February 22.

Field-marshal lieut. count Mercantin, the commander under the archduke Charles on the Rhine, will now take the command of the army in the Tyrol.

We have this day received advice, that an important action has taken place on the Piava, between our troops and those of enemy; after which the former advanced to Treviso.

The republicans are supposed to have suffered considerably, as a great number of their wounded are brought to Vicenza and Bassano.

L O N D O N, March 21.

The Hamburg mail, which became due yesterday, has not yet arrived: but a Dutch paper received on Saturday, makes mention of a farther suspension of hostilities on the Rhine, in consequence of some negotiations carrying on among certain northern powers. This news, however, it is to be understood, is of French origin. Commotions still continued in the interior of the Dutch provinces, and the sailors, in particular, were uncommonly clamorous for peace. The ships of war, it is said, are very ill manned.

The more prominent reports of the day are—that negotiations for peace are again pending, and it is moreover said, that our ministry have privately dispatched a person to Paris on business of this description. The name of this agent is even given—the count D'Arcebaire. We merely mention the above as a rumour, resting on very slender authority.

A vessel arrived from Lisbon, which port it left on the 5th inst. brings a positive statement that the Spanish fleet had not appeared at sea since the late action. A reinforcement of three 74's, is said to have been sent out from Cadiz on the first report (said to be erroneous) being received here of the battle, but this only kept to sea to protect and assist the disabled ships into port.

It was understood at Lisbon, that the Santissima Trinidad did not reach Cadiz till 30 days after the engagement, and was then, when last seen off this port, in so shattered a state, that it was thought she must be laid up as a hulk.

The British fleet at Lisbon was positively resisted for sea, as were the captured ships; great exertions were also using to get in early readiness a Portuguese squadron of considerable force.

A Spanish army, was reported to be assembling on the frontiers of Portugal, but few apprehensions were entertained of any immediate serious consequences. The war was understood to be universally unpopular in Spain, in several provinces of which kingdom, there had been insurrections, particularly in Catalonia, where the general wish, was for a change of ministry.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 11.

The Launch.

Yesterday, at 5 minutes past 1 o'clock, the United States frigate was launched from the dock-yard of Mr. Joshua Humphreys, in a manner which does great honour to the conductors. The descent from her ways was gradual and calm, and her appearance in the water truly elegant.—It may naturally be supposed that a scene so novel and so interesting, would draw together an immense concourse of spectators; and the pleasantness of the day seemed to give a zest to the flattering prospect of an American navy. On

this occasion, the artillery and other uniform companies, together with the regular corps, were paraded. The adjacent parts of the river were crowded with vessels of different description, and the stages and house-tops surrounding the dock-yard, were covered with citizens of every age and sex. The entrance of the United States into her destined element was announced by a federal discharge from the artillery, and the united felicitations of near twenty thousand spectators.

This is perhaps the largest and completest frigate ever built—and, though intended to carry only 44 guns, is as large as a 64 gun ship.

After the launch the ship-carpenters and artists sat down in the ship-yard to a collation—and the remaining part of the day was spent in the utmost festivity.

We had flattered ourselves that the day would have passed without any calamitous accident—we have, however, the painful task of announcing the melancholy exit of a youth, whose amiable qualities promised a valuable acquisition to society.—A lad, about 16 years of age, apprentice to a fillet-smith, in stepping from the deck of the frigate to the wharf, fell into the river, and was unfortunately drowned.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated April 10.

"Our situation in St. Domingo has become truly brilliant. Every where we are victorious, and cultivation and commerce flourish once again; especially since the commissioners have determined to rent out the plantations.

"You will see in the news-papers that accompany this, that the eastern mountains of the French part of St. Domingo, are totally freed from the Brigands. The English and emigrants have been every where either cut to pieces or completely routed. The count Ed. de Rouvray has been beaten. He had a musket ball through his hat. He fled leaving his correspondence, of which you will find extracts in the papers annexed. Binique has been evacuated. The English and emigrants before leaving it set fire to it, and assassinated the Spaniards who were there.

"General Toussaint l'Ouverture with an army of 20,000 men, well disciplined and well provided, has already conquered the Mirebalais. He marches towards Port-au-Prince, and is to-morrow to attack La Croix des Bouquers. General Moise, his nephew, is to penetrate with a division of his army into the quarter of l'Arcahaye, and then to attack St. Marc, which he will perhaps find evacuated.

"But in the mean-time the communication between the north and south of the colony is completely restored, and already the armies of general Toussaint, Laplume, and Beauvais, have formed a junction to attack Port-au-Prince, I am in hopes they shall not want the treaty of peace to put us in complete possession of St. Domingo."

Annapolis, May 18.

Arret of the French Executive Directory, of the 12th Ventose, March 2.

The Executive Directory having consulted the law of the 9th March, 1793, considering that the flags of neutral powers being no longer respected by the enemies of the French republic, and all the rights of men being violated to their prejudice, it is no longer permitted to the French people to fulfil towards these powers, in general, that wish which they have so often manifested, and which they will constantly entertain for the full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation, directs, among other dispositions,

1. That ships of war and privateers may stop, and bring into the ports of the republic, neutral ships, which shall be charged, in whole or in part, with merchandise belonging to the enemy.
 2. That merchandise belonging to the enemy shall be declared good and lawful prizes, and be confiscated to the profit of the captors.
 3. That in all cases neutral ships shall be retained the moment that the merchandise seized is discharged; that the freight of it shall be paid at the rate which shall have been stipulated by the consignees; and that a just indemnity shall be granted, on account of their detention, by the tribunals competent to decide upon the validity of prizes.
 4. That these tribunals shall be directed besides to send, three days after the decision, a double inventory of the merchandise to the minister of marine, and another to the minister for foreign affairs.
 5. That the present law, applicable to all the captures that have been made since the declaration of war, shall cease to have effect as soon as the enemy shall have declared non-fezable, although detained for the ports of the republic, the merchandise laden on board neutral ships, which shall belong to the government or to French citizens.
- Having seen the law of the 27th July, 1796, which directs the foregoing law to be fully executed; having also seen the 7th article of the law of the 13th Nivose,

3d year, which enjoins all the agents of the republic to respect and observe, in all their dispositions, the treaties which unite France to the neutral powers of the continent, and to the United States of America; that this last law is not derogatory to the law of the 9th May, 1793, resolves as follows:

Art. 1. The commissaries of the Executive Directory, with the civil tribunals of the department, shall take care that, in the contests upon the validity of maritime prizes, no decision shall be founded upon the 7th article of the law of the 13th Nivose, without the minister of justice having been previously consulted, conformably to the third article of the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year, relative to the treaties, in virtue of which neutral persons intend to withdraw themselves, by means of the first of these laws, from the execution of that of the 9th March, 1793.

2. The minister of justice shall examine whether the treaties shall subsist, or whether they have been modified since the conclusion of them; there shall be furnished to them, by the minister for foreign affairs, all the documents of which they shall stand in need, and reference shall be made to the Executive Directory, as it is prescribed by the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year.

3. The Directory remind all French citizens, that the treaty concluded on the 6th Feb. 1778, between France and the United States, has been, on the terms of the 2d article, modified of full right by that which has been concluded at London, on the 19th November, 1794, between the United States of America and England—in consequence,

1. After article 17 of the treaty of London, of the 17th Nov. 1794, all merchandise of the enemy's, or merchandise not sufficiently ascertained to be neutral, conveyed under American flags, shall be confiscated; but the ship, on board which such merchandise shall be found, shall be released, and given to the proprietor.—The commissaries of the Directory are enjoined to accelerate, by all means in their power, the decision of the contests which shall arise, either upon the validity of the captures of the cargoes, or upon freights and insurance.

2. According to the 18th article of the treaty of London, dated the 19th Nov. 1794, relative to articles declared contraband by the 24th article of the treaty dated Feb. 6, 1778, are added the following:—Ship timber, oakum, pitch, and resin, copper for sheathing vessels, sails, hemp, and cordage, and every thing which serves, directly or indirectly, to the arming and equipping of vessels, excepting bar iron and fir in planks. These articles shall be confiscated as often as they shall be destined or attempted to be carried to the enemy.

3. According to the 21st article of the treaty of London, of the above date, every American, who shall hold a commission from the enemies of France, as well as every seaman of that nation, composing the crews of the ships and vessels, shall, by this fact alone, be declared piratical, and treated as such, without suffering the party to establish that the act was the consequence of threats or violence.

4. In pursuance of the law of the 14th of Feb. 1793, the regulations of the 21st Oct. 1744, and of the 26th July, 1778, respecting the manner of vessels and neutral merchandise, shall be complied with according to their form and tenor.

Every American ship shall therefore be deemed a lawful prize, which shall not have on board a bill of lading in due form, according to the plan annexed to the treaty of the 6th Feb. 1778, the execution of which is enjoined by the 25th and 27th articles of that treaty.

5. The commissaries of the Executive Directory are required to carry into effect the penalties that attach on all clandestine attempts that may be made by Americans, or vessels belonging to any other nation, to pass as neutral, on board the vessels where the fraud is attempted to be practised, in the manner that these penalties have been repeatedly carried into effect during the present war. The penalty shall attach where the blanks in the consignments and invoices are not filled up, though signed and sealed, where the papers are in the form of letters, containing fictitious signatures, where are double passports or policies, specifying different destinations; where consignment is made to two or more factors, and where there are different receipts or papers of any kind which consign the whole, or part, of the same goods to different owners or different destinations.

6. By this article, provisions of the treaty of the 9th Frimaire last, relative to freight and insurance, are repealed, as far as they apply to insurance.

7. The present treaty shall be published in the bulletin of the laws. The ministers of marine and of the colonies, of justice, and for foreign affairs, are charged with the execution of it in their respective departments.

(Signed) REWBELL, President.
LEGARDE, Sec. Gen.

A Charge delivered to the grand jury for the district of Maryland, in the Circuit court of the United States, held at Annapolis, on the 8th of May, 1797, by the honourable James Iredell, one of the associate justices of the Supreme court of the United States.

Conclusion of the Grand Jury.

THE frequent returns of courts of justice necessarily occasion us to reflect on the origin from which they flow. However painful such review may be to some nations, to us it can afford nothing but satisfaction and guidance. We trace the origin of ours as well as of every other authority to the purest source from which any authority can be derived, the spontaneous but deliberate grant of the people themselves for whose benefit it is established. Liberty, to a considerable

degree, had subsisted in other ages and other countries, but such an exercise of it as this (notwithstanding the fanciful opinion of some ingenious writers) probably first took place in our own. The attempt was noble, and the success hitherto has been beyond all expectation. Whether its blessings are to be preserved or lost, must in no small degree depend on the conduct of the people themselves.

If they wish for good laws, they must choose able and disinterested men to make them. If they wish for officers adequate to their stations, in the other departments of government, it is in their power directly or indirectly to secure them by a discreet and judicious exercise of the choice with which they are invested. If in any particular their confidence should be abused, a plain and adequate remedy is provided. After a stated interval their legislators may be changed. Without any delay, but such as the occasion must require, any public officer, who has misbehaved, is liable to trial, punishment and disgrace. To this may be added, what probably is not the weakest restraint, the general odium that must attend a manifest departure from duty in an important public employment.

The people at large having these securities for the faithful discharge of offices of public trust, it is fit that those whom they select as their officers should have some security on their part. It is not to be presumed that men, chosen as they are, should be remarkably deficient either in ability or integrity, and therefore they have a right to expect that their conduct should not immediately be condemned, merely because some persons are ready to find fault with it. The task they have to perform is of no common magnitude both as to difficulty and importance. If in the small concerns of private life few men can conduct themselves with strict regularity and exactness, and unexpected difficulties will disconcert even the most orderly and discreet, can we conceive the path perfectly plain and obvious for the government of millions of men, who, though possessing one common and united interest, have an infinite variety of private views tending to divert them from the great object of union, even if their understandings and dispositions were perfectly alike? But if to this we add the various degrees of their understanding, their different means of improvement and information, the delusive and dangerous passions by which many are guided, the activity of bad citizens, the supineness of good, and some critical alarm alike actuates both to a struggle which may endanger the government at the moment when its utmost energies are necessary, we cannot wonder at the diversity of opinion which prevails in respect to most public measures, nor at the consequences which follow from rival sentiments, too apt to disturb the temper even of the best minds, but which unavoidably give a full scope to the passions of weak, arrogant, or unprincipled men, who either make no allowances for difficulties which weak minds never perceive, or from an excess of vanity and presumption, suppose none can surmount them but themselves, or with views too base to be avowed, hesitate not to gratify malignant propensities of their own, without the slightest independent regard to the honour, the interest, or even the safety of their country. Such causes must often produce great agitation in any country, but must operate with increased and dangerous vigour in one, like our own, composed of many powerful states, to a great degree independent of each other, having either real or imaginary differences of local interest, and with little other effectual cement to bind them together, but a sense of foreign external danger, which, with respect to many, will be apt to operate but too weakly until it has increased to a magnitude which astonishes and confounds them.

Considerations like these are calculated to impress upon the mind that salutary caution with which all public measures ought to be examined. If it be a point of duty or justice, we need inquire no further. Policy is out of the question: The duty must be performed—justice must be satisfied at all risks. Men would be for ever unjust, and morality would be a name, if exceptions were once admitted upon any principle whatever to a strict observance of it. If a subject of policy is in question, nothing affords greater room for real differences of opinion. The wisest men, with the best motives, have been always divided upon such questions, and always will be—because nothing is more fallible than human judgment, when it extends its views into a futurity for the greatest part so impenetrably hid from the sight of man. All political measures must be grounded on such views, and consequently must partake of the imperfection of the grounds on which they are adopted. Diffidence, therefore, as to any point of policy, is becoming the ablest men, and in reality they are, for the most part, the best disposed to entertain it. Some mode of decision, however, must take place. Can we desire a better than that it should be such a decision as the people themselves have deliberately thought best adapted to the case? It is indeed, as well as all other political subjects, a natural and proper object of their review: for their own sake, that review ought to be conducted with temper and moderation. Before they condemn any one measure, where some measure was necessary, they ought to be very sure that a better could be adopted. None can ever be adopted without some inconveniences—Few, perhaps, without some advantages. It is the part of wisdom to weigh one against the other, and decide in favour of that measure where the advantages are greatest, the inconveniences fewest. Any other mode of considering great questions of public policy is idle and insignificant. If after all, any individual disapproves of the voice of his country, what does duty and common modesty require of him? To be perfectly consistent he is right in his opinion, and those instructed, to decide as wrong? Who is the man entitled to arrogate an estimation of his own abilities? Is he rashly to determine that the measure has been

adopted from some dishonest motive? What right has any one man to charge another with dishonestly without proof? Let him prove and punish if he can—If he can do neither, but will throw out calumny at random, he must stand in the view of his fellow-citizens as a slanderer, and incur the suspicion that his readiness to suspect others of dishonourable intentions, has probably arisen from something in the texture of his own mind which led him to ascribe worthless motives as the most natural inducement of action. The part surely for every man who loves his country, but who disapproves of any public authoritative decision, is to submit to it with diffidence and respect, considering the many chances there are that his own opinion may be really wrong, though he cannot perceive it to be so; that whether it be or not he does not live in a despotic government where any one man's opinion, not even his own, is to decide for all others; and that the very basis of all republican governments in particular, is the submission of a minority to the majority, where a majority are constitutionally authorized to decide. For a man to call himself a republican without entertaining this sentiment, is folly. To be one, without acting upon it, is impossible.

Since, therefore, the plainest dictates of duty, and the principles of republicanism itself, which in their due application ennoble the human mind, though nothing can more disgrace it than the abuse of them, require of us all to obey the laws of our country, it is incumbent on us to take care that an obligation so important be not rendered merely nominal, but that every individual shall perform his share of the common trust, or answer for his neglect of it. Many instances of neglect or indifference towards it, which may have great effects on the happiness of his country, are of a nature not punishable by human laws, and the punishment of them, therefore, must be left to the conscience of the individual, and the reproach which a violation of the rules of morality, though unaccompanied by any human sanction, seldom fails to draw upon it. There are, however, others of so serious a nature, and so directly tending either to destroy or injure the society at large, that laws are provided by it for their punishment; and without such laws, and a due execution of them, no society could subsist, for an idea that all men will support voluntarily any government, however excellent, or cheerfully obey any laws, however wise, is ridiculous. But as it is of great moment to establish some laws containing penal sanctions, so it is also of the highest importance that the execution of these should be provided for in such a manner, as to secure as much as possible the conviction only of the guilty, leaving innocence nothing to fear. The mode of prosecution long adopted in our country probably contains this security in its utmost extent; accusation by one jury—trial by another—the trial being together public—witnesses adduced face to face—the prisoner under no restraint but from mere confinement—challenges to a considerable number in all capital cases to set aside jurors even for momentary dislike—the jury not being a permanent, but an occasional body, liable to be affected either as members of the community, or as individuals who may be subjected to a similar prosecution, by their own precedents—All these circumstances probably provide as great a security for innocence as is compatible with avoiding a total immunity for guilt. With us, happily, this is no theoretic speculation: None of us can remember a time when these privileges were not in a great degree familiar to us; so familiar indeed, that knowing scarcely any thing of oppressive prosecutions, but from the history of other countries, we are too apt to undervalue this inestimable blessing in our own.

To you, gentlemen, are committed prosecutions for offences against the United States. The object is the preservation of a union, without which undoubtedly we should not now be enjoying the rights of an independent people, and without the support of which it is in vain to think we can continue to enjoy them. This country has great energies for defence, and by supporting each other might defy the world. But if we dispute, if we suffer differences of opinion to corrode into enmity, jealousy to rattle into distrust, weak men to delude by their folly, abandoned men to disturb the order of society by their crimes, we must expect nothing but a fate as ruinous as it would be disgraceful, that of inviting some foreign nation to foment and take advantage of our internal discords, first making us the dupe and then the prey of an ambition we excited by our divisions, and to which those divisions if continued must inevitably give success. So critical and peculiar is our situation, that nothing can save us from this as well as every other external danger, but constant vigilance to guard against even the most distant approaches of it, and being at all times ready to provide adequate means of defence. Our government is so formed, that that vigilance can always be exerted, and those means when necessary be drawn forth. To rely upon these is not only our indispensable duty, but the only chance of securing that union of spirit and exertion without which in a moment of danger no efforts can be of any avail. For 21 years that union has preserved us through multiplied dangers, and more than once rescued us from impending ruin. I trust it will still display itself with its wonted efficacy, and that no threats, no artifices, no devotion to names without meaning, or professions without sincerity, will be capable of weakening, by any impression on a sensible people, a cement essential to their existence.

I have troubled you with this address, gentlemen, on account of the extreme importance of the matter of it at the present moment. The sentiments have flowed warmly from my heart, and I flatter myself are not ungrateful to your own. The present situation of our country is such as to require the exertion of all good men to support and save it. I enter into no particulars, as the legislature of the United States are on

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the point of meeting, and for whose decision every worthy citizen must wait with solicitude and respect. In the mean-time it is of the utmost consequence that every man should sacredly obey the laws of the country actually in being. They cannot be altered, nor the observance of them in any instance dispensed with, without the authority of the congress of the United States, in any exigence, however great, in any situation, however alarming. There is no occasion to doubt, but that the whole proceedings of that most respectable body, will be conducted with a degree of temper and moderation, suited to the important and trying situation which called them together, and that the great object of all their deliberations will be, if possible, to preserve the peace, at the same time that they maintain inviolably, the honour, the interest, and the independence of their country.

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

*clament perisse pudorem,
Cauti pene patres*

IS the woman of fortune, cried Will Lively, as the company were praising Florilla who had just left the room. A matron looking lady, who had been silent the whole evening, cast a look of ineffable contempt at Will, and sneeringly asked, if fortune was one of the essentials to constitute a fine woman? Thirty years ago such a question would have rendered a man for ever contemptible in the female world. But the age of delicate feeling, and refined sensibility was gone. At that period the gentlemen were candid, generous and independent. The charms of a woman consisted not in her wealth, but in the accomplishments of a cultivated understanding, and in an easy unaffected simplicity of manners. The dictates of the heart were the guides which directed the choice of both, and swayed by no mercenary selfish principle, happiness and love smiled with an auspicious eye on connubial union.

How long this lecture would have continued I cannot pretend to determine; but our female orator was interrupted by a number of gentlemen and ladies, much to the satisfaction of my friend Will, who began to turn and twist in his seat with marks of evident uneasiness. From my situation in life, it is but seldom I frequent the society of the fair; and perhaps from that circumstance the remarks I hear, make a stronger impression. On my return home I could not help revolving in my mind the conversation I had heard, and was forcibly struck with the contrast drawn by the lady so favourable to her former acquaintance and disparaging to the present.

It is natural for a person in the vale of life, to retrace the scenes which have past. Fancy dwells with joy and delight on the joys of our youth, and remembrance glides with an ardent imagination, whatever is pleasing to recollect, and glances lightly over every former cause of uneasiness and disquiet. This is the reason why we so often hear times, which are past, painted in such glowing colours, and characters exalted who perhaps in point of merit would have ranked only with our common acquaintance. Their virtues are exaggerated, their follies forgotten, and their additional character leaves them without a fault. This, however, is excusable. I would willingly pardon an aged actor, who magnifies a play in which he acted part, and listen with pleasure to all the little incidents which attended the performance. But if he tells us that the style of acting is far inferior to what it was—that my favourite performers are not to compare those who trod the stage with him; he would forfeit my claim to my confidence, and I should be inclined to suspect his veracity. Persons advanced in life are apt to consider the actions of youth with too much severity. They forget their own youthful follies, and look upon every excess or extravagance as the growth of the present. Not an idle word, or thoughtless expression escapes them. They come into company, not to enjoy the pleasures of society, but to mar the satisfaction of others. The lecture which my friend Will received, and which discomposed him for the whole evening, he by no means deserved. He is a thoughtful, good-tempered fellow, and is always happy when he can amuse or entertain the company. He certainly does not consider every word or sentiment which he utters, but he never intrudes the rules of good breeding by offensive expressions or indecent behaviour. I have heard of a lady who set apart a small room in her house, which she called the *Parling Parlour*; and whenever any of her visitants were inclined to be ill-tempered or satirical, she introduced them into this apartment, where they were left alone, until they discarded their bad humours; justly observing, that though every person had a right to indulge themselves whatever best suited their taste or inclinations, it was unreasonable to obtrude whimsies on company which they could neither partake of or approve. From observation I have made, I think this an admirable institution. Our object in going into company is to receive pleasure, from the conversation of those with whom we associate. And to introduce a subject or a remark which gives pain to any person, is defeating the end we propose to ourselves. And however a malignant disposition may be gratified, by detesting our absent acquaintance, or ridiculing the present, we disappoint the pleasures of conversation, kindling the resentment of those who feel themselves injured either in their own persons, or that of their friends. And though our wit be so poignant and repartee so keen as to silence all opposition, still when we take our leave, impressions remain behind, which at some future time we may have good cause to regret.

I have seen a crusty old fellow destroy a whole evening's conversation by sneering at every thing that was

said, and when the fear of reprehension had silenced every person in company, would apply his ill nature to the fashion of the times—'Mistress I admire the style of tying on your petticoat—But twenty years ago it would have excited odd suspicions—This is an improvement which does honour to modern ingenuity. I am told this fashion was introduced by a certain noble princess to conceal what would not have been to her credit to be known. She certainly deserves praise for her sagacity, and many a poor devil is no doubt under great obligations to her for the invention.' Such a person as this is a real pest to society, and as the generality of houses are not so constructed as to afford a *Parling Parlour*, I will humbly propose a few rules or regulations, which, if adopted, I think will be productive of infinite service.

- 1st. That no old bachelor, or other ill-natured man, in any company, shall be admitted into the young circle.
- 2d. That if by accident he shall hear any part of the conversation, he shall not have the liberty of making a remark on it.
- 3d. If cards be introduced, he shall take his seat at the table, for the whole evening, as the best way to employ him.
- 4th. If any old maid, or other lady, shall utter an ill-natured witicism, she shall be reprimanded by her next neighbour, without benefit of reply, as it is apprehended the heat of argument might induce her to use her hands to enforce her words.
- 5th. But if she traduce her friends, or scandalize any other innocent person, she shall be turned over to an old bachelor, if any in company, and if he be at cards they shall play partners the whole evening, with full liberty to revile and abuse each other as much as they please, provided they do not proceed to blows.

From Boston, May 9.
VERY IMPORTANT.

Last night the ship *Merchant*, Bates, arrived here from London, leaving that city, since the *Galen*. With some exertion we procured a paper of March 24. It has the important information, that the emperor at last confesses the necessity of an IMMEDIATE PEACE. The British king was at Windsor when the news arrived, but came with haste to London. A council was instantly held. The emperor states, that a treaty offensive and defensive, concluded between Prussia and France, in which the former promised to co-operate with his forces, had reduced him to sue for a peace to save his empire. He professes attachment to the English. Speaks of the aversion of the king of Prussia. Reviews the war—and closes with declining all further pecuniary aid.

March 23.—According to previous arrangements, the liverymen of London, assembled numerously at Guildhall. A motion for an address to the king, praying him to dismiss his present ministers for ever, as an important step to the attainment of a peace, passed with but six dissentients. A motion also obtained, directing the petition to be couched in strong terms, expressive of the deepest affliction, &c.

Further accounts are narrated of the convulsions of Ireland. An action is mentioned between the regular troops, and the insurgents of the north.

May 10.
Since our last the *Galen*, Mackay; Merchant, Bates, and Eliza, Davis, have arrived here from London.—By the latter we have received a Portsmouth paper as late as April 3, containing London news to Saturday evening April 1. By this it is rendered certain, that the article in the London Oracle of March 24th, announcing the promulgation of a message from the emperor to the king of Great-Britain, declaring, that "He was reduced to the fatal necessity of suing for an immediate peace to save the remaining part of his dominions, in consequence of a new treaty of alliance between Prussia and France," is at least premature, if not a speculating *l'Esclair* manoeuvre. We shall give our reasons for this opinion.—In the parliamentary proceedings to the 18 April, (eight days after) no mention is made of the message; and on the 31st March our readers will see that the subject of the Imperial loan was agitated—besides, in the London papers of the 31st March, it is mentioned only as circulating in reports.

No military events of magnitude had occurred; but great preparations for hostile proceedings were making. The people of England were meeting to petition the king to dismiss his ministers—a change of administration was talked of—measures were taking to support public credit, which were considerably retarded by the continued expectation of an invasion.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the REAL ESTATE of ZEPHANIAH TURNER, late of Charles county, deceased, situate, lying and being in Charles county aforesaid, about four miles distant from the town of Port-Tobacco, and containing two hundred acres of LAND, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, by the executrix, on the first day of June next, pursuant to the will of the deceased.

MARY TURNER, Executrix of
ZEPH. TURNER.

May 10, 1797.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the 29th instant, at the Dock, for CASH, THE sloop HOPE, with all her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies; her frame is of mulberry.

JOHN SANDE.

Annapolis, May 16, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 8th day of June next, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the honourable the judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland,

THREE hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, called BIRKHEAD'S PARCELS and BIRKHEAD'S MEADOWS, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring creek church, the property of JOSEPH DEALE, to satisfy debts due JOHN ROSSAS, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

May 17, 1797.

JAMES MACKUBIN
Hath received,

By the last arrivals from Europe,

A VERY general assortment of reasonable GOODS, among which are, silks of different lengths, and sein twine, all of which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, or at the usual credit, to his punctual customers.

Annapolis, May 15, 1797.

Notice.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the Tax for Prince-George's county will attend at Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 5th day of June next, in order to make such alterations as have taken place in the property in this county since their meeting in June last, and that they will continue until the 21st day of the said month.

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Clerk.

April 17, 1797.

THE parish of WILLIAM and MARY, in Charles county, is now vacant, the vestry are desirous of employing a minister of the Protestant episcopal church, and will receive applications until the first of July next.

By order,
THOMAS HARRIS, Register.

Charles county, May 10, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th day of April last, negro NATT, he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, small crooked legs, and long feet, his upper fore teeth broad, and shows them when spoken to with a most obsequious grin, his under fore teeth are wanting; he had on a dark cloth jacket, breeches of the same, with blue waistbands; he may, however, have changed his clothing. He will probably make for Baltimore or Annapolis, or may be lurking about a Mr. Thomas Lane's, near Mount Pleasant ferry, where he has a brother, a free negro. Whoever delivers said fellow to me, near Eadsburg, shall have the above reward, with reasonable expenses, or if committed to gaol, so that I get him again, the above reward.

JAMES WARING.

Prince-George's county, May 15, 1797.

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

By order of the Vestry,
JOHN JACOB, Register.

April 26, 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.

GIDEON WHITE,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has just commenced business in the store house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, fronting the market, where he has for sale an assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season, also GROCERIES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices.

May 3, 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 vamps, 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.

3d year, which enjoins all the agents of the republic to respect and observe, in all their dispositions, the treaties which unite France to the neutral powers of the continent, and to the United States of America; that this last law is not derogatory to the law of the 9th May, 1793, resolves as follows:

Art. 1. The commissaries of the Executive Directory, with the civil tribunals of the department, shall take care that, in the contests upon the validity of maritime prizes, no decision shall be founded upon the 7th article of the law of the 13th Nivose, without the minister of justice having been previously consulted, conformably to the third article of the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year, relative to the treaties, in virtue of which neutral persons intend to withdraw themselves, by means of the first of these laws, from the execution of that of the 9th March, 1793.

2. The minister of justice shall examine whether the treaties shall subsist, or whether they have been modified since the conclusion of them; there shall be furnished to them, by the minister for foreign affairs, all the documents of which they shall stand in need, and reference shall be made to the Executive Directory, as it is prescribed by the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year.

3. The Directory remind all French citizens, that the treaty concluded on the 6th Feb. 1778, between France and the United States, has been, on the terms of the 3d article, modified of full right by that which has been concluded at London, on the 19th November, 1794, between the United States of America and England—in consequence,

1. After article 17 of the treaty of London, of the 19th Nov. 1794, all merchandise of the enemy's, or merchandise not sufficiently ascertained to be neutral, conveyed under American flags, shall be confiscated; but the ship, on board which such merchandise shall be found, shall be released, and given to the proprietor.—The commissaries of the Directory are enjoined to accelerate, by all means in their power, the decision of the contests which shall arise, either upon the validity of the captures of the cargoes, or upon freights and insurance.

2. According to the 18th article of the treaty of London, dated the 19th Nov. 1794, relative to articles declared contraband by the 24th article of the treaty dated Feb. 6, 1778, are added the following:—Ship timber, oakum, pitch, and resin, copper for sheathing vessels, sails, hemp, and cordage, and every thing which serves, directly or indirectly, to the arming and equipping of vessels, excepting bar iron and fir in planks. These articles shall be confiscated as often as they shall be defined or attempted to be carried to the enemy.

3. According to the 21st article of the treaty of London, of the above date, every American, who shall hold a commission from the enemies of France, as well as every seaman of that nation, composing the crews of the ships and vessels, shall, by this fact alone, be declared piratical, and treated as such, without suffering the party to establish that the act was the consequence of threats or violence.

4. In pursuance of the law of the 14th of Feb. 1793, the regulations of the 21st Oct. 1744, and of the 26th July, 1778, respecting the manner of vessels and neutral merchandise, shall be complied with according to their form and tenor.

Every American ship shall therefore be deemed a lawful prize, which shall not have on board a bill of lading in due form, according to the plan annexed to the treaty of the 6th Feb. 1778, the execution of which is enjoined by the 25th and 27th articles of that treaty.

5. The commissaries of the Executive Directory are required to carry into effect the penalties that attach on all clandestine attempts that may be made by Americans, or vessels belonging to any other nation, to pass as neutral, on board the vessels where the fraud is attempted to be practised, in the manner that these penalties have been repeatedly carried into effect during the present war. The penalty shall attach where the blanks in the consignments and invoices are not filled up, though signed and sealed, where the papers are in the form of letters, containing fictitious signatures, where are double passports or policies, specifying different destinations; where confinement is made to two or more factors, and where there are different receipts or papers of any kind which consign the whole, or part, of the same goods to different owners or different destinations.

6. By this article, provisions of the treaty of the 9th Frimaire last, relative to freight and insurance, are repealed, as far as they apply to insurance.

7. The present treaty shall be published in the bulletin of the laws. The ministers of marine and of the colonies, of justice, and for foreign affairs, are charged with the execution of it in their respective departments.

(Signed) REWBELL, President, LEGARDE, Sec. Gen.

A Charge delivered to the grand jury for the district of Maryland, in the Circuit court of the United States, held at Annapolis, on the 8th of May, 1797, by the honourable James Iredell, one of the associate justices of the Supreme court of the United States.

Charge to the Grand Jury.

THE frequent returns of courts of justice necessarily occasion us to reflect on the origin from which they flow. However painful such review may be to some nations, to us it can afford nothing but satisfaction and gratitude. We trace the origin of ours as well as of every other authority to the purest source from which any authority can be derived, the spontaneous but deliberate grant of the people themselves for whose benefit it is established. Liberty, to a considerable

degree, had subsisted in other ages and other countries, but such an exercise of it as this (notwithstanding the fanciful opinion of some ingenious writers) probably first took place in our own. The attempt was noble, and the success hitherto has been beyond all expectation. Whether its blessings are to be preserved or lost, must in no small degree depend on the conduct of the people themselves.

If they wish for good laws, they must choose able and disinterested men to make them. If they wish for officers adequate to their stations, in the other departments of government, it is in their power directly or indirectly to secure them by a discreet and judicious exercise of the choice which they are invested. If in any particular their confidence should be abused, a plain and adequate remedy is provided. After a stated interval their legislators may be changed. Without any delay, but such as the occasion must require, any public officer, who has misbehaved, is liable to trial, punishment and disgrace. To this may be added, what probably is not the weakest restraint, the general odium that must attend a manifest departure from duty in an important public employment.

The people at large having these securities for the faithful discharge of offices of public trust, it is fit that those whom they select as their officers should have some security on their part. It is not to be presumed that men, chosen as they are, should be remarkably deficient either in ability or integrity, and therefore they have a right to expect that their conduct should not immediately be condemned, merely because some persons are ready to find fault with it. The task they have to perform is of no common magnitude both as to difficulty and importance. If in the small concerns of private life few men can conduct themselves with strict regularity and exactness, and unexpected difficulties will disconcert even the most orderly and discreet, can we conceive the path perfectly plain and obvious for the government of millions of men, who, though possessing one common and united interest, have an infinite variety of private views tending to divert them from the great object of union, even if their understandings and dispositions were perfectly alike? But if to this we add the various degrees of their understanding, their different means of improvement and information, the delusive and dangerous passions by which many are guided, the activity of bad citizens, the supineness of good, untrifling critical alarm alike actuates both to a struggle which may endanger the government at the moment when its utmost energies are necessary, we cannot wonder at the diversity of opinion which prevails in respect to most public measures, nor at the consequences which follow from rival sentiments, too apt to disturb the temper even of the best minds, but which unavoidably give a full scope to the passions of weak, arrogant, or unprincipled men, who either make no allowances for difficulties which weak minds never perceive, or from an excess of vanity and presumption, suppose none can surmount them but themselves, or with views too haughty to be avowed, hesitate not to gratify malignant propensities of their own, without the slightest independent regard to the honour, the interest, or even the safety of their country. Such causes must often produce great agitation in any country, but must operate with increased and dangerous vigour in one, like our own, composed of many powerful states, to a great degree independent of each other, having either real or imaginary differences of local interest, and with little other effectual cement to bind them together, but a sense of foreign external danger, which, with respect to many, will be apt to operate but too weakly until it has increased to a magnitude which astonishes and confounds them.

Considerations like these are calculated to impress upon the mind that salutary caution with which all public measures ought to be examined. If it be a point of duty or justice, we need inquire no further. Policy is out of the question: The duty must be performed—justice must be satisfied at all risks. Men would be for ever unjust, and morality would be a name, if exceptions were once admitted upon any principle whatever to a strict observance of it. If a subject of policy is in question, nothing affords greater room for real differences of opinion. The wisest men, with the best motives, have been always divided upon such questions, and always will be—because nothing is more fallible than human judgment, when it extends its views into a futurity for the greatest part so impetuously hid from the sight of man. All political measures must be grounded on such views, and consequently must partake of the imperfection of the grounds on which they are adopted. Diffidence, therefore, as to any point of policy, is becoming the ablest men, and in reality they are, for the most part, the best disposed to entertain it. Some mode of decision, however, must take place. Can we desire a better than that it should be such a decision as the people themselves have deliberately thought best adapted to the case? It is indeed, as well as all other political subjects, a natural and proper object of their review: for their own sake, that review ought to be conducted with temper and moderation. Before they condemn any one measure, where some measure was necessary, they ought to be very sure that a better could be adopted. None can ever be adopted without some inconveniences—Few, perhaps, without some advantages. It is the part of wisdom to weigh one against the other, and decide in favour of that measure where the advantages are greatest, the inconveniences fewest. Any other mode of considering great questions of public policy is idle and insignificant. If after all, any individual disapproves of the voice of his country, what does duty and common modesty require of him? To be perfectly confident he is right in his opinion, and those intrusted, to decide are wrong! Who is the man entitled to so arrogate an estimation of his own abilities? Is he rashly to determine that the measure has been

adopted from some dishonest motive? What right has any one man to charge another with dishonestly without proof? Let him prove and punish if he can—If he can do neither, but will throw out calumny at random, he must stand in the view of his fellow-citizens as a slanderer, and incur the suspicion that his readiness to suspect others of dishonourable intentions, has probably arisen from something in the texture of his own mind which led him to ascribe worthless motives as the most natural inducement of action. The part surely for every man who loves his country, but who disapproves of any public authoritative decision, is to submit to it with diffidence and respect, considering the many chances there are that his own opinion may be really wrong, though he cannot perceive it to be so; that whether it be or not he does not live in a despotic government where any one man's opinion, not even his own, is to decide for all others; and that the very basis of all republican governments in particular, is the submission of a minority to the majority, where a majority are constitutionally authorized to decide. For a man to call himself a republican without entertaining this sentiment, is folly. To be one, without acting upon it, is impossible.

Since, therefore, the plainest dictates of duty, and the principles of republican government itself, which in their due application ennoble the human mind, though nothing can more disgrace it than the abuse of them, require of us all to obey the laws of our country, it is incumbent on us to take care that an obligation so important be not rendered merely nominal, but that every individual shall perform his share of the common trust, or answer for his neglect of it. Many instances of neglect or indifference towards it, which may have great effects on the happiness of his country, are of a nature not punishable by human laws, and the punishment of them, therefore, must be left to the conscience of the individual, and the reproach which a violation of the rules of morality, though unaccompanied by any human sanction, seldom fails to draw upon it. There are, however, others of a more serious nature, and so directly tending either to destroy or injure the society at large, that laws are provided by it for their punishment; and without such laws, and a due execution of them, no society could subsist, for an idea that all men will support voluntarily any government, however excellent, or cheerfully obey any laws, however wise, is ridiculous. But as it is of great moment to establish some laws containing penal sanctions, so it is also of the highest importance that the execution of these should be provided for in such a manner, as to secure as much as possible the conviction only of the guilty, leaving innocence nothing to fear. The mode of prosecution long adopted in our country probably contains this security in its utmost extent; accusation by one jury—trial by another—the trial being altogether public—witnesses adduced face to face—the prisoner under no restraints but from mere confinement—challenges to a considerable number in all capital cases to set aside jurors even for momentary dislike—the jury not being a permanent, but an occasional body, liable to be affected either as members of the community, or as individuals who may be subjected to a similar prosecution, by their own precedents—All these circumstances probably provide as great a security for innocence as is compatible with avoiding a total immunity for guilt. With us, happily, there is no theoretic speculation: None of us can remember a time when these privileges were not in a great degree familiar to us; so familiar indeed, that knowing scarcely any thing of oppressive prosecutions, but from the history of other countries, we are too apt to undervalue this inestimable blessing in our own.

To you, gentlemen, are committed prosecutions for offences against the United States. The object is the preservation of a union, without which undoubtedly we should not now be enjoying the rights of an independent people, and without the support of which it is in vain to think we can continue to enjoy them. This country has great energies for defence, and by supporting each other might defy the world. But if we dispute, if we suffer differences of opinion to corrode into enmity, jealousy to rankle into distrust, weak men to delude by their folly, abandoned men to disturb the order of society by their crimes, we must expect nothing but a fate as ruinous as it would be disgraceful, that of inviting some foreign nation to foment and take advantage of our internal discords, first making us the dupe and then the prey of an ambition we excited by our divisions, and to which those divisions if continued must inevitably give success. So critical and peculiar is our situation, that nothing can save us from this as well as every other external danger, but constant vigilance to guard against even the most distant approaches of it, and being at all times ready to provide adequate means of defence. Our government is so founded, that that vigilance can always be exerted, and those means when necessary be drawn forth. To rely upon these is not only our indispensable duty, but the only chance of securing that union of spirit and exertion without which in a moment of danger no efforts can be of any avail. For 21 years that union has preserved us through multiplied dangers, and more than once rescued us from impending ruin. I trust it will still display itself with its wonted efficacy, and that no threats, no artifices, no devotion to names without meaning, or professions without sincerity, will be capable of weakening, by any impression on a sensible people, a cement essential to their existence.

I have troubled you with this address, gentlemen, on account of the extreme importance of the matter of it at the present moment. The sentiments have flowed warmly from my heart, and I flatter myself are not ungenerous to your own. The present situation of our country is such as to require the exertion of all good men to support and save it. I enter into no particulars, as the legislature of the United States are on

the point of meeting, worthy citizen must be in the mean-time it is every man should sacrifice actually in being. the observance of them without the authority of States, in any exigence however alarming. T but that the whole party, will be conducted himself, suited to the which called them together all their deliberation serve the peace, at the inviolably, the honour, dence of their country.

For the MARY The INSPE

Clamant p Consi bene patres IS the a woman of the company were pra the room. A matron spent the whole evening tempt at Will, and In one of the essentials to e years ago such a questi for ever contemptible age of delicate feeling. At that period the ge and independent. The not in her wealth, by cultivated understanding simplicity of manners. the guides which direct served by no merces and love smiled with union.

How long this lectur not pretend to determin interrupted by a num much to the satisfactio gas to turn and twist it usefulness. From my dom I frequent the fo from that circumstance thanger impression. C help revolving in my m and was forcibly struck ily to favourable to h arguing to the present. It is natural for a p trace the scenes which rood delight on the nance glids with an pleasing to recollect, former cause of unedu tion why we so ofte painted in such glow called who perhaps in ed only with our com are exaggerated, additional character. This, however, is excu aged actor, who ma part, and listen wi tions which attended t ne that the style of a as—that my favourite those who trod the st very claim to my con to suspect his veracity. to consider the actions they forget their own ery excess or extravag ay. Not an idle w escapes them. They by the pleasures of fo others. The lect ed, and which d ming, he by no m a good tempered sel can amule or enter is not consider ever, but he never it g by offensive expre heard of a lady w life, which she ca whenever any of her ppered or satirical, ment, where the lled their bad hu though every person whatever best sui as unreasonable to which they could oc observation I hav institution. Our receive pleasure, fr om we associate. is a remark which ing the end we p a malignant dis ing our absent ment, we disappoi kindling the refe es injured either r friends. And t repartee so keen za we take our l ch at some future nt. have seen a crudi a conversation by

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the point of meeting, and for whose decision every worthy citizen must wait with solicitude and respect. In the mean-time it is of the utmost consequence that every man should sacredly obey the laws of the country actually in being. They cannot be altered, nor the observance of them in any instance dispensed with, without the authority of the congress of the United States, in any exigence, however great, in any situation, however alarming. There is no occasion to doubt, but that the whole proceedings of that most respectable body, will be conducted with a degree of temper and firmness, suited to the important and trying situation which called them together, and that the great object of all their deliberations will be, if possible, to preserve the peace, at the same time that they maintain inviolably, the honour, the interest, and the independence of their country.

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

—clament perille sudorem,
—Causi gene patres

IS she a woman of fortune, cried Will Lively, as the company were praising Florilla who had just left the room. A matron looking lady, who had been silent the whole evening, call a look of ineffable contempt at Will, and fiercely asked, if fortune was one of the essentials to constitute a fine woman? Thirty years ago such a question would have rendered a man for ever contemptible in the female world. But the age of delicate feeling, and refined sensibility was gone. At that period the gentlemen were candid, generous and independent. The charms of a woman consisted not in her wealth, but in the accomplishments of a cultivated understanding, and in an easy unaffected simplicity of manners. The dictates of the heart were the guides which directed the choice of both, and governed by no mercenary selfish principle, happiness and love smiled with an auspicious eye on nuptial union.

How long this lecture would have continued I cannot pretend to determine; but our female orator was interrupted by a number of gentlemen and ladies, much to the satisfaction of my friend Will, who began to turn and twist in his seat with marks of evident rancour. From my situation in life it is but seldom I frequent the society of the fair; and perhaps from that circumstance the remarks I hear, make a stronger impression. On my return home I could not help revolving in my mind the conversation I had heard, and was forcibly struck with the contrast drawn by the lady to her former acquaintance and disparaging to the present.

It is natural for a person in the vale of life, to retrace the scenes which have past. Fancy dwells with redoubled delight on the joys of our youth, and remembrance glides with an ardent imagination, whatever is pleasing to recollect, and glances lightly over every former cause of uneasiness and disquiet. This is the reason why we so often hear times, which are past, painted in such glowing colours, and characters exalted who perhaps in point of merit would have ranked only with our common acquaintances. Their virtues are exaggerated, their follies forgotten, and their additional character leaves them without a fault. This, however, is excusable. I would willingly pardon an aged actor, who magnifies a play in which he acted a part, and listen with pleasure to all the little incidents which attended the performance. But if he tells us that the style of acting is far inferior to what it was—that my favourite performers are not to compare to those who trod the stage with him; he would forfeit every claim to my confidence, and I should be inclined to suspect his veracity. Persons advanced in life are apt to consider the actions of youth with too much severity. They forget their own youthful follies, and look upon every excess or extravagance as the growth of the present day. Nor an idle word, or thoughtless expression escapes them. They come into company, not to enjoy the pleasures of society, but to mar the satisfaction of others. The lecture which my friend Will received, and which discomposed him for the whole evening, he by no means deserved. He is a thoughtful good-tempered fellow, and is always happy when he can amuse or entertain the company. He certainly does not consider every word or sentiment which he utters, but he never infringes the rules of good breeding by offensive expressions or indecent behaviour. I have heard of a lady who let apart a small room in her house, which she called the *Posting Parlour*; and whenever any of her visitors were inclined to be ill-tempered or satirical, she introduced them into this apartment, where they were left alone, until they displayed their bad humours; justly observing, that though every person had a right to indulge themselves in whatever best suited their taste or inclinations, it was unreasonable to obtrude whimsies on company which they could neither partake of or approve. From observation I have made, I think this an admirable institution. Our object in going into company is to receive pleasure, from the conversation of those with whom we associate. And to introduce a subject or to make a remark which gives pain to any person; is defeating the end we propose to ourselves. And however a malignant disposition may be gratified, by depicting our absent acquaintance, or ridiculing the sentiments, we disappoint the pleasures of conversation, kindling the resentment of those who feel themselves injured either in their own persons, or that of their friends. And though our wit be so poignant and repartee so keen as to silence all opposition, still when we take our leave, impressions remain behind, which at some future time we may have good cause to regret.

I have seen a crusty old fellow destroy a whole evening's conversation by sneering at every thing that was

said, and when the fear of reprehension had silenced every person in company, would apply his ill nature to the fashion of the times—Miss J admires the style of tying on your petticoats—But twenty years ago it would have excited odd suspicions—This is an improvement which does honour to modern ingenuity. I am told this fashion was introduced by a certain noble princess to conceal what would not have been to her credit to be known. She certainly deserves praise for her sagacity, and many a poor damsel is no doubt under great obligations to her for the invention. Such a person as this is a real pest to society, and as the generality of houses are not so constructed as to afford a *Posting Parlour*, I will humbly propose a few rules or regulations, which, if adopted, I think will be productive of infinite service.

1st. That no old bachelor, or other ill natured man, in any company, shall be admitted into the young circle.

2d. That if by accident he shall hear any part of the conversation, he shall not have the liberty of making a remark on it.

3d. If cards be introduced, he shall take his seat at the table, for the whole evening, as the best way to employ him.

4th. If any old maid, or other lady, shall utter an ill-natured witticism, she shall be reprimanded by her next neighbour, without benefit of reply, as it is apprehended the heat of argument might induce her to use her hands to enforce her words.

5th. But if she traduce her friend, or scandalize any other innocent person, she shall be turned over to an old bachelor, if any in company, and if he be at cards they shall play partners the whole evening, with full liberty to revile and abuse each other as much as they please, provided they do not proceed to blows.

G.

From Boston, May 9.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Last night the ship *Merchant*, Bates, arrived here from London, leaving that city, since the *Galen*. With some exertion we procured a paper of March 24. It has the important information, that the emperor at last confesses the necessity of an IMMEDIATE PEACE. The British king was at Windsor when the news arrived, but came with haste to London. A council was instantly held. The emperor states, that a treaty offensive and defensive, concluded between Prussia and France, in which the former promised to co-operate with his forces, had reduced him to sue for a peace to save his empire. He professes attachment to the English. Speaks of the aversion of the king of Prussia. Reviews the war—and closes with declining all further pecuniary aid.

March 23.—According to previous arrangements, the liverymen of London, assembled numerously at Guildhall. A motion for an address to the king, praying him to dismiss his present ministers for ever, as an important step to the attainment of a peace, passed with but six dissentients. A motion also obtained, directing the petition to be couched in strong terms, expressive of the deepest affliction, &c.

Further accounts are narrated of the convulsions of Ireland. An action is mentioned between the regular troops, and the insurgents of the north.

May 10.

Since our last the *Galen*, Mackay; Merchant, Bates, and Eliza, Davis, have arrived here from London.—By the latter we have received a Portsmouth paper as late as April 3, containing London news to Saturday evening April 1. By this it is rendered certain, that the article in the London Oracle of March 24th, announcing the promulgation of a message from the emperor to the king of Great-Britain, declaring, that "He was reduced to the fatal necessity of suing for an immediate peace to save the remaining part of his dominions, in consequence of a new treaty of alliance between Prussia and France," is at least premature, if not a speculating *Pecair manoeuvre*. We shall give our reasons for this opinion.—In the parliamentary proceedings to the 18 April, (eight days after) no mention is made of the message; and on the 31st March our readers will see that the subject of the Imperial loan was agitated—besides, in the London papers of the 31st March, it is mentioned only as circulating in reports.

No military events of magnitude had occurred; but great preparations for hostile proceedings were making.

The people of England were meeting to petition the king to dismiss his ministers—a change of administration was talked of—measures were taken to support public credit, which were considerably retarded by the continued expectation of an invasion.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the REAL ESTATE of ZEPHANIAN TURNER, late of Charles county, deceased, situate, lying and being in Charles county aforesaid, about four miles distant from the town of Port-Tobacco, and containing two hundred acres of LAND, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, by the executrix, on the first day of June next, pursuant to the will of the deceased.

MARY TURNER, Executrix of ZEPH. TURNER.

May 10, 1797.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the 29th instant, at the Dock, for CASH,

THE sloop HOPE, with all her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies; her frame is of mulberry.

JOHN SANDS.

Annapolis, May 15, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 8th day of June next, by virtue of a writ of *fiert facias* to me directed by the honourable the judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland,

THREE hundred and twenty-one acres of land, called RICKHARD'S PARCELS and RICKHARD'S MEADOWS, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring creek church, the property of JOSEPH DEALE, to satisfy debts due JOHN ROGERS, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

May 17, 1797.

JAMES MACKUBIN

Hath received

By the last arrivals from Europe,

A VERY general assortment of reasonable GOODS, among which are, silks of different lengths, and sein twine, all of which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, or at the usual credit, to his punctual customers.

Annapolis, May 15, 1797.

Notice.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the Tax for Prince-George's county will attend at Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 5th day of June next, in order to make such alterations as have taken place in the property in this county since their meeting in June last, and that they will continue until the 21st day of the said month.

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Clerk.

April 17, 1797.

THE parish of WILLIAM and MARY, in Charles county, is now vacant, the vestry are desirous of employing a minister of the Protestant episcopal church, and will receive applications until the first of July next.

By order, THOMAS HARRIS, Register.

Charles county, May 10, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th day of April last, negro NATT, he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, small crooked legs, and long feet, his upper fore teeth broad, and shows them when spoken to with a most obsequious grin, his under fore teeth are wanting; he had on a dark cloth jacket, breeches of the same, with blue waistbands; he may, however, have changed his cloathing. He will probably make for Baltimore or Annapolis, or may be lurking about a Mr. Thomas Lane's, near Mount Pleasant ferry, where he has a brother, a free negro. Whoever delivers said fellow to me, near Badensburg, shall have the above reward, with reasonable expenses, or if committed to gaol, so that I get him again, the above reward.

JAMES WARING.

Prince-George's county, May 15, 1797.

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

By order of the Vestry,

JOHN JACOB, Register.

April 26, 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.

GIDEON WHITE,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has just commenced business in the store house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, fronting the market, where he has for sale an assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season, also GROCERIES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices.

May 3, 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 vamps, 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.

Lands to be Rented in Culpeper county, Virginia, for a term of Years.

ABOUF 4000 acres of excellent farming land. The tenements are to be taken either in the woods or on highly improved open lands, with comfortable dwelling-houses to each tenement, as the tenant may choose. Those lands are in the highest estimation for fertility, and have been cultivated with success. They are sixty from Alexandria, forty miles from Dumfries, and thirty-two miles from Frederickburg and Falmouth; in the vicinity of six considerable manufacturing mills. Meadow land, and wood, is conveniently attached to each tenement, and no tenement will exceed two hundred acres. The country is high and healthy, and the lands consist of the very finest low grounds, and excellent red oak and hickory; high ground adjoining them.

It will be expedient for those who wish to become tenants, to view the lands previous to the first day of July next, on which day the proprietors will attend at the Elkwood mills, in the county aforesaid, to meet and grant leases to all those who wish to become tenants. It is expected that sufficient evidences of responsibility and good character, will, in every case, accompany an application—for no person will be treated with who does not produce the same.

ROBERT BEVERLEY, Junior.
CARTER BEVERLEY,
WILLIAM KNOX,
THOMAS T. KNOX.

Culpeper county, April 26.

George-town Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Maryland, on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river.

AND be it enacted, that the said directors, or any two of them, shall and may require any sum or sums of money, in equal proportion, from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of the said bridge, and, after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover, in the name of the company, such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid; and the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition, after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid, to the use and benefit of the company.

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made; they are as follow: On the 1st Nov. 1795, 20 dolls. on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 1st Sept. 1796, 40 dolls. and on the 1st Nov. 1796, 60 dolls. Caution is now given, that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all the delinquents.

By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.
George-town, May 1. 1797.

Charles Faris, Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received a fresh assortment of Gold, Silver, and Gilt warranted WATCHES, Gold, Gilt, and Steel Chains, Seals, and Keys, with a variety of other articles in his line.

He likewise carries on the Silversmith's business, in all its branches.
N. B. The highest price given for Old Silver.

In CHANCERY, May 4, 1797:
Leah Townsend, vs. THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of JOSHUA and others. TOWNSEND, deceased, late of Worcester county, for the payment of his just debts; it states that the said LITTLETON TOWNSEND resides in the state of Delaware; it is, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that she cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the end of the present month, to the intent that the defendant aforesaid may have notice of her application to this court, and of the object of her 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.

Duvall & Rigby,

BEG leave to inform the public, and their friends, that they have taken the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. ALEXANDER, in Cornhill-street, where they have just received, and offer for sale, a general assortment of GOODS, suited to the present season; they have also an excellent assortment of GROCERIES, which they will sell on the most reduced prices for cash.

For SALE,

A FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very suitable for clover land. Apply to W. ALEXANDER.

In CHANCERY, April 15, 1797.
ORDERED, That on application of any person concerned, at any time after the first day of October next, the chancellor will proceed to a dividend of the money arising from the sale of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIGGATE, deceased, amongst such of the said Riggate's creditors as shall then have exhibited their claims, and established them to the chancellor's satisfaction, provided a copy of this order be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the City Gazette and in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of May next.

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

The thorough bred running HORSE LAMPLIGHTER,

Will stand the ensuing season at Mount-Air, near Piscataway, in the State of Maryland, to cover mares at the moderate price of four guineas the season, the money to be sent when the mares are taken away, and the season to end the 10th of August next. Good and extensive pasturage at half a dollar per week for the mares, and the greatest care taken of them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

LAMPLIGHTER is a beautiful bay, upwards of fifteen hands and an half high; elegantly formed, and possessed of as many running points as any horse on the continent. His extraordinary performances on the turf at the Bowling Green, in October, 1793, at five years old, when opposed to and beat the two celebrated running horses Belle-Air and Camilla, justly entitle him to be ranked among the best running horses ever known in this country; his colts shew he is inferior to no horse as a foal getter.

Lamplighter was got by Hart's imported horse Old Medley, his dam by Lonsdale, out of col. Braxton's imported mare Kitty Pither.

The bay horse Lonsdale was got by Jolly Roger, out of a bay mare bought of Sir John Ramsden, baronet, late lord Lonsdale's, she was got by Monkey, her dam by lord Lonsdale's black Arabian, her grand-dam by lord Lonsdale's bay Arabian, her great-grand-dam by Coney Skins, her great-great-grand-dam by Dodsworth, out of the younger of the two royal mares bought of Mr. Darcy by the first lord Lonsdale.

N. B. Mr. Darcy was master of the horse to King William.
EDWARD EDELEN.

Mount-Air, April 10, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against WILLIAM CRANDELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make them known to JOSEPH McCUNE, or the subscriber, on or before Saturday the 27th of this month, and to meet on that day in person at Pig Point.

The subscriber's object for requesting a meeting is, to ascertain the amount of the debts, and make some proposals to the creditors towards the settlement of the same, which may perhaps save them much trouble and expence.

NATHAN SMITH, Administrator.

May 10, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, a young negro man named JESS, about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, is a spare, sprightly, well looking black fellow, about five feet nine inches high, has a remarkable scar on one of his wrists. Whoever takes up said fellow, and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him so that I get him again, shall be entitled to TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

JOHN CHAPMAN.

May 6, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 19th of April, a negro woman who says her name is ANNE, she is about five feet five inches high, chunky built; her clothing is a calico gown, brown stuff petticoat, and white linen apron. Her owner is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or she will be sold for her prison fees, and other expences.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

May 3, 1797.

THERE is the plantation of the Mills Hops, near the Head of South River, taken up as a stray, a bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, eight years old, branded on the right shoulder with the letter M, has a long tail, and hanging mane. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

Patowmack Company Shares For SALE.

On the third Monday in June next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. JOHN GARDNER in Alexandria,

TWELVE SHARES of the Old Stock in the said Company, unless, in the mean time, the owners of those shares pay to Wm. HARTSHORN, treasurer, the several balances due thereon.

JOHNS LEAR, President;
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH,
PHILIP R. FENDALL,
JOHN MASON, } Directors.

April 13, 1797.

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 stock 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, 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 connexions, 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 freight, 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 rammers 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 overall 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 papers from others, they will not be at a loss to 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 another goal, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 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 day of June.

THE partnership of PINKNEY and GUYER, 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 those indebted to them for professional services to pay on either of them, or Mr. JOHN OWEN, to settle their accounts.

J. MURRAY,
J. T. SHAAFF.

Annapolis, 30th March, 1797.

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

The LAWS

MARYLAND, Passed November Session, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIIID YEAR.

MA

PHILAD CO

This day, precisely the United States in hall of the representatives the following

Gentlemen of the Gentlemen of the H. M. T. the this the th. nary occasion, whi congress indispensab

It would have ab to have been able to of peace to the nati have endangered on abundant cause of of national blessing seasons; for dom rapid progress an through extensive religious liberty. with foreign war. sons, the United of a nation govern ly satisfied with eaving the advan nations; solicitu and justice, and creasing daily in vernment in prop ; yielding a ro flowing from re foundation, the. It is with extr turn your throo admonth us, the falling. But if a reflux comm comes to that w tude, and extric with all the full power.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 25, 1797.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.
CONGRESS.

This day, precisely at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States met both houses of congress in the hall of the representatives, where he addressed them in the following

S P E E C H.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE personal inconveniencies to the members of the senate and of the house of representatives, in leaving their families and private affairs, at this season of the year, are so obvious, that I the more regret the extraordinary occasion, which has rendered the convention of congress indispensable.

It would have afforded me the highest satisfaction, to have been able to congratulate you on a restoration of peace to the nations of Europe, whose animosities have endangered our tranquillity. But we have still abundant cause of gratitude to the Supreme Dispenser of national blessings, for general health and promising seasons; for domestic and social happiness; for the rapid progress and ample acquisitions of industry, through extensive territories; for civil, political, and religious liberty. While other states are desolated with foreign war, or convulsed with intestine divisions, the United States present the pleasing prospect of a nation governed by mild and equal laws; generally satisfied with the possession of their rights; neither envying the advantages nor tearing the power of other nations; solicitous only for the maintenance of order and justice, and the preservation of liberty; increasing daily in their attachment to a system of government in proportion to their experience of its utility; yielding a ready and general obedience to laws flowing from reason, and resting on the only solid foundation, the affections of the people.

It is with extreme regret that I shall be obliged to turn your thoughts to other circumstances, which admonish us, that some of these felicities may not be lasting. But if the tide of our prosperity is full and a reflux commencing, a vigilant circumspection becomes us that we may meet our reverses with fortitude, and extricate ourselves from their consequences with all the skill we possess, and all the efforts in our power.

In giving to congress information of the state of the union, and recommending to their consideration such measures as appear to me to be necessary or expedient, according to my constitutional duty, the causes and the objects of the present extraordinary session will be explained.

After the president of the United States received information, that the French government had expressed serious discontents at some proceedings of the government of these states, said to affect the interests of France, he thought it expedient to send to that country a new minister, fully instructed to enter on such amicable discussions, and to give such candid explanations as might happily remove the discontents and suspicions of the French government, and vindicate the conduct of the United States. For this purpose he selected from among his fellow-citizens, a character, whose integrity, talents, experience and service, had placed him in the rank of the most esteemed and respected in the nation. The direct object of his mission was, expressed in his letter of credence to the French republic; being "to maintain that good understanding, which, from the commencement of the alliance, had subsisted between the two nations; and to efface unfavourable impressions, banish suspicions, and restore that cordiality, which was at once the evidence and pledge of a friendly union." And his instructions were to the same effect, "faithfully to represent the disposition of the government and people of the United States, their disposition being one, to remove jealousies and obviate complaints, by shewing that they were groundless, to restore that mutual confidence which had been so unfortunately and injudiciously impaired, and to explain the relative interests of both countries and the real sentiments of his own."

A minister thus specially commissioned, it was expected, would have proved the instrument of restoring mutual confidence between the two republics. The first step of the French government corresponded with that expectation. A few days before his arrival at Paris, the French minister of foreign relations, informed the American minister then resident at Paris, of the formalities to be observed by himself in taking leave, and by his successor, preparatory to his reception. These formalities they observed, and on the 9th of December presented officially to the minister of foreign relations the one a copy of his letters of recall, the other a copy of his letters of credence.

These were laid before the Executive Directory. Two days afterwards, the minister of foreign relations informed the recalled American minister, that the Executive Directory had determined not to receive

another minister plenipotentiary from the United States, until after the redress of grievances demanded of the American government, and which the French republic had a right to expect from us. The American minister immediately endeavoured to ascertain, whether by refusing to receive him, it was intended that he should retire from the territories of the French republic; and verbal answers were given that such was the intention of the Directory. For his own justification he desired a written answer, but obtained none, until towards the last of January, when, receiving notice by writing to quit the territories of the republic, he proceeded to Amsterdam, where he proposed to wait for instruction from this government. During his residence at Paris, cards of hospitality were refused him, and he was threatened with being subjected to the jurisdiction of the minister of police; but with becoming firmness he insisted on the protection of the law of nations due to him as the known minister of a foreign power. You will derive further information from his dispatches which will be laid before you.

As it is often necessary that nations should treat for the mutual advantage of their affairs, and especially to accommodate and terminate differences, and as they can treat only by ministers, the right of embassy is well known and established, by the law and usage of nations. The refusal on the part of France to receive and hear our minister, is then the denial of a right; but the refusal to receive him, until we have acceded to their demands, without discussion and without investigation, is to treat us neither as allies, nor as friends, nor as a sovereign state.

With this conduct of the French government, it will be proper to take into view, the public audience given to the late minister of the United States, on his taking leave of the Executive Directory. The speech of the president discloses sentiments more alarming than the refusal of a minister, because more dangerous to our independence and union; and at the same time studiously marked with indignities towards the government of the United States. It evinces a disposition to separate the people of the United States from the government: to persuade them that they have different affections, principles and interests from those of their fellow-citizens, whom they themselves have chosen to manage their common concerns; and thus to produce divisions fatal to our peace. Such attempts ought to be repelled, with a decision which shall convince France and the world, that we are not a degraded people, humiliated under a colonial spirit of fear and sense of inferiority, fitted to be the miserable instruments of foreign influence, and regardless of national honour, character and interest.

I should have been happy to have thrown a veil over these transactions, if it had been possible to conceal them: but they have passed on the great theatre of the world in the face of all Europe and America; and with such circumstances of publicity and solemnity that they cannot be disguised and will not soon be forgotten; they have inflicted a wound in the American breast.

It is my sincere desire that they may be healed. It is my sincere desire, and in this I presume I concur with you and with our constituents, to preserve peace and friendship with all nations; and believing that neither the honour nor interest of the United States absolutely forbid the repetition of advances for securing these desirable objects with France, I shall institute a fresh attempt at negotiation, and shall not fail to promote and accelerate an accommodation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests and honour of the nation. If we have committed errors, and these can be demonstrated, we shall be willing to correct them: if we have done injuries, we shall be willing on conviction to redress them. And equal measures of justice we have a right to expect from France and every other nation.

The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and France being at present suspended, the government has no means of obtaining official information from that country; nevertheless there is reason to believe that the Executive Directory passed a decree on the second of March last, contravening in its spirit the treaty of amity and commerce of 1778, injurious to our lawful commerce and endangering the lives of our citizens. A copy of this decree will be laid before you.

While we are endeavouring to adjust all our differences with France, by amicable negotiation, the progress of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the personal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, render it my indispensable duty to recommend to your consideration effectual measures of defence.

Any serious and permanent injury to commerce would not fail to produce the most embarrassing disorders: to prevent it from being undetermined and destroyed, it is essential that it receive an adequate protection.

The naval establishment must occur to every man who considers the injuries committed on our commerce and the insults offered to our citizens, and the destruction of the vessels by which these causes have been practised. As the sufferings of our mercantile and seafaring citizens, cannot be ascribed to the omission of duties demandable, considering the neutral situation of our country, they are to be attributed to the hope of impunity, arising from a supposed inability on our part to afford protection. To resist the consequences of such impressions on the minds of foreign nations, and to guard against the degradation and servility which they must finally stamp on the American character, is an important duty of government.

A naval power, next to the militia, is the natural defence of the United States. The experience of the last war, would be sufficient to shew, that a moderate naval force, such as would be easily within the present abilities of the Union, would have been sufficient to have baffled many formidable transportations of troops from one state to another, which were then practised. Our sea coasts from their great extent are more easily annoyed and more easily defended by a naval force than any other. With all the materials our country abounds in: in skill our naval architects and navigators are equal to any: and commanders and seamen will not be wanting.

But, although the establishment of a permanent system of naval defence appears to be requisite, I am sensible it cannot be formed so speedily and extensively, as the present crisis demands. Hitherto, I have thought proper to prevent the sailing of armed vessels, except on voyages to the East Indies, where general usage and the danger from pirates appeared to render the permission proper: yet the restriction has originated solely from a wish to prevent collisions with the powers at war, contravening the act of congress of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and not from any doubt entertained by me of the policy and propriety of permitting our vessels to employ means of defence, while engaged in a lawful foreign commerce. It remains for congress to prescribe such regulations as will enable our seafaring citizens to defend themselves against violations of the law of nations, and at the same time refrain them from committing acts of hostility against the powers at war. In addition to this voluntary provision for defence by individual citizens, it appears to me necessary to equip the frigates and provide other vessels of inferior force to take under convoy such merchant vessels as shall remain unarmed.

The greater part of the cruisers, whose depredations have been most injurious, have been built, and some of them partially equipped in the United States. Although an effectual remedy may be attended with difficulty, yet I have thought it my duty to present the subject generally to your consideration. If a mode can be devised, by the wisdom of congress, to prevent the resources of the United States from being converted into the means of annoying our trade, a great evil will be prevented. With the same view I think it proper to mention that some of our citizens resident abroad have fitted out privateers, and others have voluntarily taken the command, or entered on board of them, and committed spoliations on the commerce of the United States. Such unnatural and iniquitous practices can be restrained only by severe punishments.

But besides a protection of our commerce on the seas, I think it highly necessary to protect it at home, where it is collected in our most important ports. The distance of the United States from Europe, and the well known promptitude, ardour, and courage of the people, in defence of their country, happily diminish the probability of invasion; nevertheless, to guard against sudden and predatory incursions, the situation of some of our principal sea ports, demands your consideration. And as our country is vulnerable in other interests, besides those of its commerce, you will seriously deliberate, whether the means of general defence ought not to be increased by an addition to the regular artillery and cavalry, and by arrangements for forming a provisional army.

With the same view, and as a measure, which even in a time of universal peace, ought not to be neglected, I recommend to your consideration a revision of the laws for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, to render that natural and safe defence of the country, efficacious.

Although it is very true that we ought not to involve ourselves in the political system of Europe, but to keep ourselves always distinct and separate from it, if we can: yet to effect this separation, early, punctual, and continual information of the current chain of events, and of the political projects in contempla-

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tion, is no less necessary, than if we were directly concerned in them. It is necessary, in order to the discovery of the efforts made to draw us into the vortex, in season to make preparations against them. However we may consider ourselves, the maritime and commercial powers of the world will consider the United States of America, as forming a weight in that balance of power in Europe which never can be forgotten or neglected. It would not only be against our interest, but it would be doing wrong to one half of Europe at least, if we should voluntarily throw ourselves into either scale. It is a natural policy for a nation that studies to be neutral, to consult with other nations engaged in the same studies and pursuits. At the same time that measures might be pursued with this view, our treaties with Prussia and Sweden, one of which is expired, and the other near expiring, might be renewed.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

It is particularly your province to consider the state of the public finances; and to adopt such measures respecting them as exigencies shall be found to require. The preservation of public credit, the regular extinguishment of the public debt, and a provision of funds, to defray any extraordinary expences, will of course call for your serious attention. Although the imposition of new burthens cannot be, in itself, agreeable, yet there is no ground to doubt that the American people will expect from you, such measures, as their actual engagements, their present security, and future interests, demand.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The present situation of our country, imposes an obligation on all the departments of government, to adopt an explicit and decided conduct. In my situation an exposition of the principles by which my administration will be governed, ought not to be omitted.

It is impossible to conceal from ourselves or the world, what has been before observed, that endeavours have been employed to foster and establish a division between the government and people of the United States. To investigate the causes which have encouraged this attempt is not necessary. But to repel by decided and united councils, insinuations so derogatory to the honour, and aggressions so dangerous to the constitution, union, and even independence of the nation, is an indispensable duty.

It must not be permitted to be doubted, whether the people of the United States will support the government, established by their voluntary consent, and appointed by their free choice; or whether, by surrendering themselves to the direction of foreign and domestic factions, in opposition to their own government, they will forfeit the honourable station they have hitherto maintained.

For myself, having never been indifferent to what concerned the interests of my country; devoted the best part of my life to obtain and support its independence; and constantly witnessed the patriotism, fidelity, and perseverance of my fellow-citizens, on the most trying occasions, it is not for me to hesitate or abandon a cause, in which my heart has been so long engaged.

Convinced that the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations; that those internal regulations, which have been established by law for the preservation of peace, are, in their nature proper, and that they have been fairly executed: nothing will ever be done by me to impair the national engagements; to innovate upon principles which have been so deliberately and uprightly established; or to surrender in any manner the rights of the government.—To enable me to maintain this declaration, I rely, under God, with entire confidence, on the firm and enlightened support of the national legislature, and upon the virtue and patriotism of my fellow-citizens.

JOHN ADAMS.

LONDON, March 31.

There is a rumour in circulation, and generally believed, that the king of Prussia has concluded a treaty offensive and defensive, with the French republic; in which he agrees to guarantee Belgium as an integral part of the republic, one and indivisible—to recognise the independence of the Batavian republic, and to concur in securing an equivalent to the Stadholder, in another part to furnish an army of 60,000 men, to co-operate with the French in case the emperor shall cross the Rhine, and to force him to agree to a peace upon just and equitable terms.

Such is the rumour; and it is said, that ministers have been in possession of the fact for several days from authority they do not question.

Various reports are in circulation that the emperor is on the eve of making a separate peace with France; and this circumstance arises from the promulgation of a new treaty entered into between his Prussian majesty and the French republic.

FORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) May 11.

IMPORTANT!

Arrived Mary, Rice, in 39 days from Hamburg. Informs that news was received at Hamburg, a few days previous to his leaving there, that the misunderstanding between the United States and France, was amicably settled, and that Mr. Pinckney was certainly received and acknowledged, and that orders (which he saw and read) were issued by the Directory to capture no more American vessels, unless they had two sets of papers, and were carrying on a contraband trade.

That in consequence of the above, insurance had fallen from 25 to only 4 per cent, on American vessels bound to America.

[A gentleman of this town has received by this arrival a price current of the insurance, from a merchant at Hamburg, which mentions the premium at 4 1/2 to 5 per cent.]

The above vessel must have sailed April 1, which is later than any other information we have from that continent.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

Extract of a letter from New York, in the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated May 16.

A gentleman who arrived here last Sunday from St. Croix, states, that previous to his embarkation for this city, accounts had been received there, that the valuable island of

St. JUAN DE PUERTO RICO,

was, a few days before, taken from the Spaniards by the British army and navy from Martinique, under the command of lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercrombie and rear-admiral Henry Hervey; the principal fortification made a short resistance, and cost the besiegers but a few men.

This valuable island is situated between Hispaniola and St. Christopher's, is 100 miles long and 40 miles broad, the centre of the contraband trade carried on by the British and French with the Spaniards, and is extremely fertile, producing the same kinds of fruits with the other islands.

A letter received in this city from Port au Prince of April 11, informs that, "We have now at the head of government a man of high character and abilities as afford us the greatest hopes that his arrival has been very propitious, as it happened at a moment when the brigands had attacked most of our out posts, which, from the long inactivity of his predecessor, lay quite destitute of defence, both in respect to troops and ammunition, but every thing is now assuring the most promising events. Flour, which lately was at 24 dollars, at once fell to 14 dollars, and is owing to the arrival of three convoys with upwards of 3000 barrels."

BALTIMORE, May 24.

The Minerva, Hinchley, arrived at Boston on the 16th instant, from Hamburg, and brings advices of the 6th of April, which completely contradict the report of Mr. Pinckney being invited back to Paris. They state, however, that commercial confidence had not diminished, as no apprehensions were entertained of a war between this country and France.

Annapolis, May 25.

A copy of a letter from a very respectable and ancient gentleman in the country, aged about ninety, to his friend in Annapolis.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE received another instance of your continued goodness to your unworthy correspondent. I mean bishop Watson's Apology for the Bible. Nothing more welcome. The Bible I embrace, and kiss with every affection of soul and body: and am firmly resolved, by the grace of Heaven, to put the whole stress of my present and future salvation upon what it contains.

No infidelity, with all its wit and sophisms, has ever yet, in the least degree, removed or shaken my assured faith. But on the contrary, confirmed it more than ever. And the reason, under God, is this. In deism, atheism, and all kinds of infidelity, I can see apparent marks of prejudice—of passion—of prepossession—and other malignant principles. But on the contrary, in the blessed, blessed Bible, I see quite the reverse of all these. I see calmness—coolness—softness—found reasoning—divine philosophy—Heavenly mindedness, and every other sacred principle worthy the GOD OF SALVATION. If I was sure there was no other life than this, and I was asked by a child or brother for advice in the conduct of their lives, it should be this, "live up to the dictates of your Bible." But, blessed be God, it don't stop here. It extends happiness through all the ages of eternity!

The godly and learned bishop who wrote the "Apology" you sent me, has followed the infidel through all the windings and turning of his vulpine chase. He has hunted him out of every subterfuge of his "Age of Reason, and left Reynard in his destined fate. The faithful bishop has been thus particular, not to inform and set right a malignant and prepossessed obtruder, but that the source of truth may enlighten every well meaning and hopeful mind.

But there are more short, and general striking reasons, which not only attend, but follow that eternal light the Bible. The "Age of Reason" treats this book as spurious, and as an imposture! Then, I would ask the author, what impostor, or set of impostors, were the authors of it? What age of the world was it wrote in? And how came the world, to be so credulous as to receive it? These questions, and others of like nature, must be answered before we can or ought to give up the Bible. If the alchoran should be brought as a parallel with the Bible, we can easily answer all these questions relating to that; as to its author—In what time of the world it was wrote—By what means it was effected, &c. &c.

Again, I would ask the author of the Age of Reason if he does not think, upon his own principles, that the wisdom of God would give a law to his reasonable creatures, whom he has delegated as sovereigns to govern and rule all the inferior creatures in this lower world? If he answers in the affirmative, as we think he must, then we ask, if the Bible be an imposture where is that law? Surely every tongue here must be a mute.

We find from sad experience there is evil in this world. From whence then can this originate? Not from God surely. An infinitely wise, good, and holy

Being, can never be the author of evil! Then let the Age of Reason say, from whence or from where doth it spring? Our Bible gives us a full and satisfactory account of this mystery. It tells us, we were created and came out of the hands of God in his own image. That is, in perfect rectitude, purity and holiness. It tells us too, that we rebelled against our Creator, and broke through a command which was given us as a test of our obedience.—Hence we fell from our happy state—And hence springs all the evils we undergo in this life: even the "Age of Reason" itself springs from this latter spot.

Here again. Setting the Bible aside, another riddle or difficulty occurs. It is this. How?—When?—and where is it that we can ever be happy? Does the Age of Reason give a satisfactory answer to these things? Now, certainly, right reason dictates to us, that a *divine, wise, and good Being*, would never create any creature; and bring it into being, merely and only to make it miserable! No, no. Our Bible here is like that glorious luminary which gives light to our world. It not only informs us of the origin of evil, which we brought upon ourselves, but it is a *lamp to our feet, and a light to our path, to guide us into the way of peace, and consequently of happiness.* And this is accomplished too by such means and ways as all the wisdom of this world could never hit upon, or the heart of man ever conceive! And yet, now Heaven has revealed it, the propriety, wisdom, and goodness of God is so gloriously displayed, that a candid mind cannot but see it, and a gracious soul adore it! Fallen from God as we are, what wisdom of man could find out a way of reconciliation? The whole world could not satisfy the justice of God so as to redeem one soul! But that precious and wonderful scheme of salvation, revealed to us in the Bible, clears up all difficulties. The incarnation of Jesus Christ, the son of God, to condescend so low, as to take the nature of man upon him, solves the difficulty! As God he can atone for sin, and satisfy the justice of Heaven. And as man he could die, and did, to effect this wonderful redemption! Man, as man, could only die and perish, as we all must have done! But God, as man, could die to redeem the whole world, who are willing to be saved by him!

The details are very lavish and profuse in speaking of the benefits flowing from morality. This they do in such a manner as if they thought their morality exceeded the morality, or spirituality, of the Bible! But alas! Let any candid mind collect and gather together all the morals, both of the heathen and deistical world, and let them in opposition to the sublimity, purity, and rectitude of the morals in the Bible, and they will all meet the same fate, as the idol Dagon did before the ark of God!

Moreover, the prophecies of the Bible, some of which are fulfilled and come to pass, and others are now fulfilling by such slow degrees as God Almighty generally makes use of in his wise providence, to effect wonderful things in this world! I shall name only one of these as a specimen: it relates to the past and present state and circumstances of the Jewish nation. They were redeemed from a state of slavery in Egypt by a wonderful chain of providences and miracles: And to whom, under their theocracy, was given laws and ordinances, prefiguring that great salvation, which was then promised should come by means of a most gracious person who should spring from out of one of their own tribes. This prophecy was fulfilled according as was foretold, relating to the tribe and the family—His offices, sufferings and death, and every thing relating thereto, all for their and our salvation! These people (notwithstanding all these favours from Heaven) sinned so often, and so grievously, against their God and king, as that at last he permitted them, for their provocations, to be carried captives to Babylon—Jerusalem to be taken—Their holy temple to be burnt—And after suffering many other temporal evils, as punishments, they were, and are yet, dispersed over all the four quarters of this globe! Nevertheless, they remain to this day a distinct and separate people from every other nation under Heaven! Go into what part of the habitable world you will, there you'll find this living continued, miracle subsisting! Here now is an ocular demonstration to us of the presence of the author of our Bible! This was often foretold by their prophets many hundreds of years before it came to pass; and after it did come to pass, there has been a flight of between fifteen and twenty centuries of years in which these people (though scattered through every nation of the world) have yet kept themselves distinct and separate from them all! O wonderful, wonderful Providence! What eyes can be so blind as not to see, and heart so callous as not to feel this! Take any two nations now upon earth, the most remote from a coalition, according to the nature of things—For instance, take one colony of Turks or heathens, and another of Christians, and let them live together only one century of years; I would venture my life as a sacrifice, if they did not (many of them) mix and blend together both by consanguinity and affinity in that short period.

But I am so profuse, when our Bible is in question, I fear I weary my friend with my prolixity. Pardon me, dear Sir, and I'll be done. May God Almighty bless you and yours, with every blessing contained in that sacred book. So wishes, so prays him, who, with all due respect and love, lives, and I trust, by God's grace, will die.

Sir, your sincere friend, &c.

THE PARISH OF ALL HALLOWS, in Annapolis, being now vacant, the VESTRY will receive applications from any episcopal minister between this and Whitsunday next. By order of the Vestry, JOHN T. COB, Reg.

For the MAN
The INSP
"Oh! let the steps
"How they advance
"Our duty only can
"Our passions are
"The strongest love
"In childhood play,
"If heedless we
"As he will pick out
"We're left."

IMMEDIATELY
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"You are called
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By this barbarous inf
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man of superior wort
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cent blood of his in
determine the exist
forgotten, and it is
from his vices, dare
to hazard a miserabl
"There surely is
and so extensively p
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in a duel. It is t
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or evade any ration
would do more—the
error, or devise som
issue, would avert
"It is well obser
is not proportioned
true honour depend
glory, or a fear of
the dread of shame
some may exist w
which is confirmed
growing minds; a
that are elevated.

"From a love of
noble, enterprising
From a fear of
themselves, merely
lated to increase
sights, but only de
honour in such a co
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"Ob! let the steps of youth be cautious,
How they advance into a dangerous world:
Our duty only can conduct us safe,
Our passions are seducers: but of all,
The strongest Love. He first approaches us
In child's play, reasoning in our walks:
If heedless we wander after him,
As he will pick out all the dancing way,
We're lost."

SOUTHERN.

IMMEDIATELY after Eumenes had accepted Lucio's challenge, I received from him the following letter, which I shall present to the public, not only because the sentiments are just and proper, but also because it evinces how insufficient the strongest reasoning is when opposed to the fire and rashness of an untamed disposition, unless the attention is kept perpetually in a state of alarm.

"You are called upon, my dear Sir, to perform the last duties of an uninterrupted friendship. In a moment of rashness, and the hurry of passion, I have committed myself in a manner to which my cooler reflection will never give its sanction. It is unnecessary to inform you that I have received a challenge from Lucio, and it is with regret I add, I have acquiesced in his proposition; could the event ascertain his guilt or my innocence, I should be satisfied; but when virtue or vice is to be measured by dexterity in the use of arms, the criterion is false, and the custom absurd. By this barbarous institution, the wretch, who has rendered his life odious and intolerable, has but to summon a sufficiency of mechanical courage, to insult a man of superior worth and merit, and either deservedly fall the victim of his own villainy, or washes the stains from his own contaminated soul with the innocent blood of his injured antagonist. Should chance determine the existence of the offender, his crimes are forgotten, and it is only remembered that he, who, from his vices, dared not to live, had courage enough to hazard a miserable life for a fair reputation.

"There surely never was a notion so illy founded, and so extensively prevalent as that which measures a man's courage and integrity by his readiness to engage in a duel. It is true, a man of genuine bravery, when engaged in a controversy, will not flinch from, or evade any rational proposition of his adversary—he would do more—he would boldly acknowledge his error, or devise some mode of redress which, in the issue, would ascertain his guilt or innocence.

"It is well observed by an author, whose celebrity is not proportioned to his merits, that the principle of true honour depends on, and arises from the love of glory, or a fear of shame. Where a love of glory is, the dread of shame comes of course; but the fear of shame may exist without the love of glory; a truth which is confirmed by experience, in all narrow and grinding minds; and in some that are good but none that are elevated.

"From a love of glory proceed all actions which are noble, enterprising, and praise-worthy in themselves. From a fear of shame spring actions which are, in themselves, merely defensive, and such as are not calculated to increase the reputation. Honour is never sought, but only defended, in a duel. He who seeks honour in such a contest degenerates into a despicable bravo. Duelling then has its origin in a fear of shame, and has nothing to do with genuine courage. The duellist, therefore, is no more the hero, than the fear of shame is the love of glory.

"But to you who have so often felt the energetic reasoning of Rousseau, and been kindled into rapture by his glowing eloquence, these observations are unnecessary. Every man who has read his letter on duelling must decidedly acquiesce in his opinion. It is my opinion that there is no man, except such as have some constitutional defect, or are totally abandoned to every pretension to reputation, who would not immediately sacrifice his life to his honour, provided his honour depended on that sacrifice: but in a duel die or live he is equally innocent or guilty. I pretend not to hold death in contempt—the idea of a final dissolution brings with it terrors, even to me, yet 'tis not the dread of something after death, but the instinctive horror which nature always feels when our existence is threatened. There are a thousand objections to this method of decision which force themselves upon my mind, but I do not think it necessary, nor have I time to arrange them. You will easily see that what I have here urged applies generally to the subject. As to the particular instance in which I am engaged, I should repeat the cause, however I may regret the necessity I am under of proceeding to this extremity. I know that my reputation will neither be increased, or diminished, by the event of the day. You will see the propriety of attending me immediately."

Philosophically as Eumenes has argued against his own conduct, from an intimate knowledge of his character, I am confident he has neither mistaken his own disposition, or endeavoured to conceal its defects, by attributing that to a paroxysm of passion, which at any time, and in any circumstances, would certainly have taken place. It is true Eumenes was firm and decided in his principles—determined in his conduct—and had uniformly acted from the impulse of his own feelings, and the direction of his own reason: nor had he yet experienced the embarrassment which necessarily arises from the opposition of a man's own sentiments, to the prevailing opinions of society. Secluded from almost all intercourse with the world, he had formed himself on the illustrious models of former times, in which the partial hand of the historian has drawn a friendly veil over the blemishes and defects of human nature, and held their virtues up to view in the magnifying medium of remote antiquity. But, though thus abstracted,

Eumenes was by no means insensible to the opinions of mankind, and while he thought himself attaining a sovereign contempt for the calumnies of society, he was cultivating a most punctilious sensibility to its censures or applause.

Upon the reception of Eumenes's letter I immediately attended him, to inquire into the particulars of an affair in which I felt myself so much interested; after going into a full explanation, he observed to me with much concern, that there was one point of much importance on which he felt great anxiety. I might, said he, either to give Lucio an opportunity to avenge what he terms an injury, or to convince the world that I do not dread the idea of death more than the imputation of cowardice; either, or both, of these purposes may be answered without taking the life of Lucio. Should I fall myself it will be no consolation to be accompanied by my antagonist; but should I survive, I should be perpetually goaded by reflecting that I had put a period to his existence. It is, therefore, for my own sake, and not his, that I request you to charge my pistols only with powder. I remonstrated on the novelty and impropriety of such a request, and used every argument in my power to change his determination, but in vain. He observed, that his reasons were satisfactory to himself, and in such cases as this every man might be pardoned for acting up to his own feelings. "I will, added he, sacrifice my life, but not my principles, to the opinions of the world." Our conversation then turned upon indifferent subjects, and the evening was spent as usual. At the time agreed on in the morning we repaired to the place of appointment, where we were soon joined by Lucio and his friend; on this occasion I observed with the most scrupulous attention the different emotions which their situation would excite in the combatants. Rash and precipitate, Lucio hurried on like a man who, by one violent exertion, has summoned up all his resolution to some act of desperation, and trembles with impatience lest his fortitude should be exhausted before his purpose is accomplished.

Eumenes was by no means backward, but the solemnity of the occasion seemed to curb the natural impetuosity of his temper. The ground was measured, and their stations assigned them—an awful pause ensued in which I was placed in a situation to give the fatal word.—After the first fire I felt an instinctive reluctance to turn myself to the scene of action, but hearing no alarming expressions I turned towards the combatants, and discovered Eumenes with his hand on the back part of his shoulder, and the blood streaming through his fingers. The wound, however, was not dangerous, and the blood soon stanch'd by a physician who purposely attended us. Before his wound was completely dressed, Eumenes was again requested to take his station, I endeavoured to interpose, but was compelled to submit to the determination of my friend—A second discharge took place, by which there happily, was no mischief done, and Lucio now thinking his injuries sufficiently repaired, or dreading that justice might lay the punishment where it was merited, acknowledged himself satisfied and retired from the ground.

But Eumenes was not the greatest sufferer from his wound—Helena discovered the blood which had issued from the wound, as he returned home—she knew the cause and felt more sensibly the effects—Nature for a while was unequal to the emotion, and she fainted at the sight of blood which had been disinterestedly shed in her behalf. The fever which immediately seized Eumenes, and his confinement, gave full scope to the gloomy imagination of Helena—she fancied him afflicted with infinitely more pain than he ever experienced. Sometimes she would wholly despair of his recovery, and attribute his death to herself, and then figure to herself a thousand perfections in him which no mortal ever possessed.—From such emotions, it is easy to conjecture with what eyes she viewed him, when, immediately on his recovery, he presented himself as usual, in the family of her uncle. His intimacy increased and his visits became more frequent, nor had he yet taken pains to consider why he felt more pleasure than formerly in the presence of Helena. But the time was rapidly approaching when Eumenes must take a final leave of Helena.

He looked forward to the time with the regret which naturally attends the idea of a separation from those tender friendships which are formed in the early stage of life. But Helena, whose affections were more mature, and whose attachment was sublimed even beyond the warmest friendship, would never suffer the distressing idea to remain a moment on her mind—the still acted with all that propriety and delicacy which distinguished every part of her conduct.

"She never told her love,
"But let concealment, like a worm i'the bud
"Feed on her damask cheek: she pin'd in thought
"And with a green and yellow melancholy,
"She sat like patience on a monument
"Smiling at grief."
THE Inspector acknowledges the favour of Mentor; but as religion and politics are subjects into which he never means to enter, begs Mentor will excuse its suppression.

Lewis Neth,
Has imparted in the ships Montezuma and Adrians,
from London,
A general assortment of Goods
Suited to the present and approaching season—Amongst
them are a number of
Fashionable Fancy Articles.
All of which he offers for sale at the most reduced
prices.
Annapolis, 24th May, 1797.

THE sale of the books of the late THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; deceased, being notified, on Wednesday the seventh of June next, will commence the sale of the residue of his personal property, consisting of a number of country town negroes, and a great variety of household and kitchen furniture. A credit of six months will be given for all sums above ten pounds, on the purchaser's entering into bond with approved security.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining at Piscataway, April 1, 1797

MR WILLIAM W. C. UELAND, merchant, Piscataway, Wm. Annapolis, Cooper, at J. Hill's Mill. Capt. John Smith, 2. Mr. David Hare, Mat-tawoman. Mr. George G. Burns, Piscataway. Nicholas Blacklock, Esq; Charles county. Mr. James Kellin, Piscataway. F. G. county, State Maryland. Mr. Walter Smith, Charles county. Miss Sarah Harris, near Piscataway. Thos. H. Marshall, Esq; near Piscataway. Mr. Wm. Hughes, Charles county. Nicholas Young, Esq; near Piscataway.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

ABSCONDED, on the 14th instant, from my bed and board my wife RACHEL HAYS; this is to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM HAYS, Sen.

Charles county, Maryland.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of AGOTLOVE STERNBACK, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

MARY STERNBACK, Administratrix.

May 22, 1797.

The thorough bred running HORSE LAMPLIGHTER,

Will stand the ensuing season at Mount Air, near Piscataway, in the State of Maryland, to cover mares at the moderate price of four guineas the season, the money to be sent when the mares are taken away, and the season to end the 10th of August next. Good and extensive pasturage at half a dollar per week for the mares, and the greatest care taken of them, but will not be liable for accidents or escape.

LAMPLIGHTER is a beautiful bay, upwards of fifteen hands and an half high, elegantly formed, and possessed of as many running points as any horse on the continent. His extraordinary performances on the turf at the Bowling Green in October, 1793, at five years old, when opposed to and beat the two celebrated running horses Belle-Air and Camilla, justly entitle him to be ranked among the best running horses ever known in this country; his colts shew he is inferior to no horse as a foal-getter.

Lamplighter was got by Har's imported horse Old Medley, his dam by Lonsdale, out of col. Braxton's imported mare Kitty Fisher.

The bay horse Lonsdale was got by Jolly Roger, out of a bay mare bought of Sir John Ramsden, baronet, late lord Lonsdale's, she was got by Monkey, her dam by lord Lonsdale's black Arabian, her grand-dam by lord Lonsdale's bay Arabian, her great-grand-dam by Coney Skins, her great-great grand-dam by Dodsworth, out of the youngest of the two royal mares bought of Mr. Darcy by the first lord Lonsdale.

N. B. Mr. Darcy was master of the horse to king William.

EDWARD EDELEN.

Mount-Air, April 10, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against WILLIAM CRANDELL, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make them known to JOSEPH M'CENTY, or the subscriber, on or before Saturday the 27th of this month, and to meet on that day in person at Fig. Point.

The subscriber's object for requesting a meeting is, to ascertain the amount of the debts, and make some proposals to the creditors towards the settlement of the same, which may perhaps save them much trouble and expence.

NATHAN SMITH, Administrator.

May 10, 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.

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

The LAWS

OR

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the REAL ESTATE of ZEPHANIAH TURNER, late of Charles county, deceased, situate, lying and being in Charles county aforesaid, about four miles distant from the town of Port Tobacco, and containing two hundred acres of LAND, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, by the executrix, on the first day of June next, pursuant to the will of the deceased.

MARY TURNER, Executrix of ZEPH. TURNER.

May 10, 1797.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the 29th instant, at the Dock, for CASH,

THE sloop HOPE, with all her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies; her frame is of mahogany.

Annapolis, May 16, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 8th day of June next, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honourable the judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland,

THREE hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, called BIRKHEAD'S PARCELS and BIRKHEAD'S MEADOWS, lying in Anne Arundel county, near Herring creek church, the property of JOSEPH DEAL, to satisfy debts due JOHN ROGERS, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

May 17, 1797.

JAMES MACKUBIN

Hath received,

By the last arrivals from Europe,

A VERY general assortment of seasonable GOODS, among which are, silks of different lengths, and sein twine, all of which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, or at the usual credit, to his punctual customers.

Annapolis, May 15, 1797.

Notice.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the Tax for Prince George's county will attend at Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 5th day of June next, in order to make such alterations as have taken place in the property in this county since their meeting in June last, and that they will continue until the 21st day of the said month.

SAMUEL HEBURN, Clerk.

April 17, 1797.

THE parish of WILLIAM and MARY, in Charles county, is now vacant, the vestry are desirous of employing a minister of the Protestant episcopal church, and will receive applications until the first of July next.

By order, THOMAS HARRIS, Register.

Charles county, May 10, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th day of April last, negro NAIT, he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, small crooked legs, and long feet, his upper fore teeth broad, and shows them when spoken to with a most obsequious grin, his under fore teeth are wanting; he had on a dark cloth jacket, breeches of the same, with blue waistbands; he may, however, have changed his-cloathing. He will probably make for Baltimore or Annapolis, or may be lurking about a Mr. Thomas Lane's, near Mount Pleasant ferry, where he has a brother, a free negro. Whoever delivers said fellow to me, near Bladenburg, shall have the above reward, with reasonable expences, or if committed to gaol, so that I get him again, the above reward.

JAMES WARING.

Prince-George's county, May 15, 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.

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 vamps, 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.

Lands to be Rented in Culpeper county, Virginia, for a term of Years.

ABOUT 4000 acres of excellent farming land. The tenements are to be taken either in the woods or on highly improved open lands, with comfortable dwelling-houses to each tenement, as the tenant may choose. Those lands are in the highest estimation for fertility, and have been cultivated with success.

They are sixty from Alexandria, forty miles from Dumfries, and thirty-two miles from Fredericksburg and Falmouth; in the vicinity of six considerable manufacturing mills. Meadow land, and wood, is conveniently attached to each tenement, and no tenement will exceed two hundred acres. The country is high and healthy, and the lands consist of the very finest low grounds, and excellent red oak and hickory; high ground adjoining them.

It will be expedient for those who wish to become tenants, to view the lands previous to the first day of July next, on which day the proprietors will attend at the E. wood mills, in the county aforesaid, to meet and grant leases to all those who wish to become tenants. It is expected that sufficient evidences of responsibility and good character, will, in every case, accompany an application—for no person will be treated with who does not produce the same.

ROBERT BEVERLEY, Junior.
CARTER BEVERLEY,
WILLIAM KNOX,
THOMAS T. KNOX.

Culpeper county, April 26.

George-town Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Maryland, on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river.

AND be it enacted, that the said directors, or any two of them, shall and may require any sum or sums of money, in equal proportion, from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of the said bridge, and, after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover, in the name of the company, such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid; and the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition, after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the news papers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid, to the use and benefit of the company.

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made; they are as follows: On the 1st Nov. 1795, 20 dolls. on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 1st Sept. 1796, 40 dolls. and on the 1st Nov. 1796, 60 dolls. Caution is now given, that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all the delinquents.

By order of the Directors, WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

George-town, May 1, 1797.

Charles Faris,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received a fresh assortment of Gold, Silver, and Gilt warranted WATCHES, Gold, Gilt, and Steel Chains, Seals, and Keys, with a variety of other articles in his line.

He likewise carries on the Silver-smith's business, in all its branches.

N. B. The highest price given for Old Silver.

In CHANCERY, May 4, 1797.

Leat Townsend } THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of JOSHUA Littleton Townsend, } TOWNSEND, deceased, late of Worcester county, for the payment of his just debts; it states that the said LITTLETON TOWNSEND resides in the State of Delaware; it is, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that the cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the end of the present month, to the intent that the defendant aforesaid may have notice of her application to this court, and of the object of her 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.

Duvall & Rigby,

BE G leave to inform the public, and their friends, that they have taken the house lately occupied by Mr. WM. ALEXANDER, in Cornhill-street, where they have just received, and offer for sale, a genteel assortment of GOODS, suited to the present season; they have also an excellent assortment of GROCERIES, which they will sell on the most reduced prices for cash.

For SALE,

A FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very suitable for clover lots. Apply to W. ALEXANDER.

In CHANCERY, April 15, 1797. ORDERED, That on application of any person concerned, at any time after the first day of October next, the chancellor will proceed to a dividend of the money arising from the sales of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, deceased, amongst such of the said Ridgate's creditors as shall then have exhibited their claims, and established them to the chancellor's satisfaction, provided a copy of this order be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the City Gazette and in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of May next.

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

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 stock 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, 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 connexions, 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.

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 hereby 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.

Patowmack Company Shares For SALE.

On the third Monday in June next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. JOHN GADSBY, in Alexandria,

TWELVE SHARES of the Old Stock in the said Company, unless, in the mean time, the owners of those shares pay to Wm. HARTSHORN, treasurer, the several balances due thereon.

TOBIAS LEAR, President, JOHN TEMPLEMAN, JAMES KEITH, PHILIP R. FENDALL, JOHN MASON, Directors.

April 13, 1797.

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.

THE partnership of PINANEY 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.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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