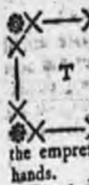


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

V I E N N A, April 19.



THE Court Gazette announces the active preparations of defence in the capital, and the blessings of the colours of the Vienna volunteer corps of 15,000 men, at which their majesties assisted, and which were decorated by the empress with ribbons, embroidered with her own hands.

The same paper says, that on the 10th instant, the archdukes set out for Prague, whither they were followed on the 15th by the archduchess Amalia, and the French princes.—The prince royal and the infant archduchess, took their departure for Ofen on the 17th.

Vienna has now lost a great part of its inhabitants, partly by the foreigners and strangers from France, Poland, Italy, and the Rhine, who to the amount of 13,000 men, were obliged to quit this city in three days—partly by the natives who left the place of their own accord; but mostly by the volunteers, who depart in great numbers, to defend their country.

An army of reserve of 120,000 men, defends the capital from the pass of Schotwain, as far as the Danube—and the archduke Charles, part of whose army is still at Metzshofen, in Styria, and extends to Lienz, now act on the defensive.

The proposals of peace, with which the Neapolitan minister, marquis de Gallo, set out from hence to the head quarters of general Buonaparte, are said to be of such a nature as will probably induce the enemy to accept of them. The marquis set out at the express desire of general Buonaparte. He arrived on the 14th at Leoben, where he found that general, and general Clarke. On the 15th, Buonaparte gave him a grand dinner, to which many French generals were invited. In the evening the marquis sent a courier to Vienna, who is arrived. The archduke Charles was to have left this city on the 16th, but since the arrival of the courier from the marquis de Gallo, his departure is put off.

April 26.

Our court received the intelligence of the preliminaries of peace having been signed on the 19th, though it was not known till the 23d. The plenipotentiaries on both sides have exerted themselves to the utmost to adjust all disputes, and to conclude a peace so earnestly wished for by both parties.

The day before yesterday the counts Sarau and Kuffstein, the former of whom is the president of administration in Lower Austria, and the latter the governor of Vienna, declared verbally to the people, in the theatre, that the preliminaries of peace were signed. His Imperial majesty soon after appeared in the box, and was received with the loudest acclamations and testimonies of joy.

It is said that the plenipotentiaries agreed on one point not to be departed from—namely, that no third power should influence the negotiation.

The stocks at Vienna rose immediately 10 per cent. the public chest was ordered to return, and the emperor's departure was no longer talked of.

The Court Gazette of the 21st announces the recapture of Trieste by the Austrian colonel Casimir.

Before the armistice was made known in the Tyrol, general Laudohn entered Verona and released 2000 Austrian prisoners.

The French are said again to have evacuated Gratz.

F R A N C F O R T, April 22.

This morning we heard a brisk cannonade in our neighbourhood, and we beheld from the ramparts of this city a furious action between the French, who advanced through Konigstein and Kronenberg, and the Austrians. The latter were obliged to quit the field, and the former entered this city.

Great was the confusion, but the arrival of a courier from Buonaparte, with glad tidings, restored tranquillity.

M A N H E I M, April 28.

Yesterday arrived here a courier from the Imperial minister count Lehrbach, with the preliminaries of peace between the emperor and France. These, it is said, are as follow:

1. The emperor, on the part of himself, and his successors, cedes the Netherlands on the other side of the Meuse, to France—but retains the duchy of Luxembourg, and the province of Limburg. The part of the bishopric of Liege beyond the Meuse is likewise ceded; but the prince bishop is to receive in return, Stallo and Mahmedy.

2. The cession of the Netherlands shall be compensated to his Imperial majesty by the restoration of Lombardy; as also by four Venetian provinces and a part of the Papal territory.—The latter, however, from Lugano, dated the 23d April, states, on the contrary, that a courier had arrived there that day, with intelligence that one of the articles of the preliminary treaty is, that Lombardy should be free and independent—which

has likewise been communicated by general Buonaparte to the municipality of Lombardy.)

3. The Status quo Ante Bellum shall be restored in all the spiritual and temporal possessions in Germany.

4. The emperor and the French republic guarantee their mutual possessions, and the integrity of the constitution of the empire, according to the treaty of Westphalia, the guarantee of which the republic takes upon herself.

5. The navigation of the Rhine from Strasburg to the sea, as also that of the Scheldt, remains to both nations free of toll, and shall only be subject to such duties as may be necessary for the maintenance of the works on the river.

6. The Batavian republic is included in this, as also in all future negotiations.

The elector palatine of Bavaria receives all his possessions on the other side of the Rhine, and his officers have already gone to take possession of their employments.

P A R I S, May 7.

The Directory mention their receiving and approving of the preliminary articles of peace with Austria, and that they are—cession of Belgium and all territory recognized in the limits of France by late laws—and acknowledgment of the Lombardian republic.

Conjectures have added to these—the acknowledgment of the republic of Batavia.—A congress at Bern, for the settlement of the definitive articles, to which allies are to be invited. The "Tableau de France," speaks warmly for including England in the peace, upon some terms.

Buonaparte is nominated to assist at the congress of Berne. It is said, he is to be directed to stipulate for the liberation of La Fayette, and his co-prisoners.

May 10.

The Executive Directory will receive in its public fitting general Massena, who has not brought the definitive treaty of peace, as some of the Journalists assert, but the ratification by the emperor of the preliminary articles. [The Official Journal.]

Before signing of the preliminaries of peace, the emperor sent to Buonaparte three nobles of his court, as hostages. The French general received them with distinction, invited them to dinner, and said to them after it, gentlemen, you are free—go tell your master, that if his Imperial word has need of a pledge, you cannot serve me, and ought not to serve him.

L O N D O N, May 9.

MUTINY IN THE FLEET.

Portsmouth, May 7.

It is with the most serious concern that I inform you, the grand fleet is in a state of discontent, in a more alarming degree than before his majesty's pardon was communicated to them. They broke out this day at two o'clock, refused going to sea, and have ropes at the yard-arms for hanging such as displeased them. The delegates proceeded in procession from each ship, in about twenty-two boats, and went on board each ship. Captain Nicholas, two lieutenants, the marine officers and surgeons, were formally discharged from the Marlborough, after an hour's notice; they landed at the point this afternoon. On going on board the London, the officers resisted with musquetry and pistols, and several are killed and wounded; the wounded are just now landing at the hospital at Haslar. It is reported that admiral Colpoys and the officers of the London, are threatened to be hung at sun set. We trust it is not true.

Extract of another letter.

This day the mutiny at Spithead and St. Helen's has burst out with redoubled violence; and what will render the terrible consequences inevitable, seven seamen were this day hastily put to death in the London by the officers. The utmost terror pervades the streets of this town, and the wealthy seem disposed to seek an immediate shelter in the interior. Though no person whatever is admitted on board any of the ships, yet we have reason to know, that the present alarming discontents, which threaten the pillars of the empire, originated from what passed a few days since in the H—, wherein they considered the faith pledged to them was not meant to be performed; and this inference they probably drew from the circumstance, that when a mutiny lately happened on board the Culloden at Spithead, and though an amnesty was solemnly promised on returning to their duty, yet five of the ring-leaders were afterwards executed.

Extract of another letter.

Portsmouth, Sunday evening, half past 6 o'clock.

This morning a cutter arrived from Sir John B. Warren. It is stated, that the French fleet had worked out into the outer Road of Brest, consisting of 17 sail of the line and a number of transports, which appeared ready for sailing at a moment's notice; in con-

sequence, a message by the Telegraph was conveyed to the admiralty, and an answer returned: On a cutter going to St. Helen's with the admiralty orders, the sailors, instead of obeying, immediately manned the yards, and cheered as heretofore; soon after plying from ship to ship—every mind on shore is agitated with the most poignant alarm and suspense, as no direct communication is permitted; but this particular has transpired, when the boats attempted to go on board admiral Colpoys's ship, he and his officers resolved to oppose their coming on board with force, and in the encounter seven of the boat's crews were killed and nine wounded.

Extract of another letter.

After post, and before the mail coach set out, we have learned the following particulars:

The delegates from the different ships at St. Helen's came along side the London, admiral Colpoys, about three o'clock in the afternoon of this day, and solicited admittance; the marines were ordered to fire on them, but declined, and grounded their arms; on this the officers closed the hatchways, and on the men forcing their way up, the captain fired a pistol, which mortally wounded a lad through the gratings; in the conflict three seamen and one marine were also mortally wounded. On the other side, lieutenant Sims, of the marines, received balls through both arms, and a midshipman was also dangerously wounded.

The mutineers now took complete possession of the ship, and would have hoisted lieutenant Bouvier up to the main-yard, but from the solemn declaration that he acted by the admiral's order, on which he was respected for the present; but he is, with all the other officers on board, at present in close confinement, and God knows what this night may be their fate.

This is the most shocking business that ever happened.

May 11.

EXPRESS FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Morning Post-Office, 4 in the morning.

We stop the press to communicate the following important facts, extracted from a letter from Portsmouth, just now received, and dated Wednesday night, 7 o'clock—

Every thing remained all day yesterday in a state of gloomy suspense.

The sailors were deliberating on the act of parliament—but nothing final was known. Every thing was expected to terminate happily.

Admiral Colpoys is still on board. He last night sent off an express with letters to his friends in town.

Lord Howe last night slept at Lippock, on his way to Portsmouth.

Several of the officers, who had been put on shore by the crews, have returned on board.

D U B L I N, May 6.

The duke of Leinster has signed a requisition to the sheriff of the county of Kildare, requesting him to call a meeting for the purpose of petitioning his majesty to dismiss his present ministers; in consequence his grace has been dismissed from his place in the hanaper-office, and has resigned his command of the Kildare militia.

Lord O'Neil and Mr. Connelly are said to have withdrawn their support from administration.

Lord Ormond, it is also said, is one of those great land proprietors to whom the system and measures of the present administration are highly objectionable.

The metropolis on Sunday evening last exhibited a very alarming appearance. The whole garrison was called out, and the several yeomen corps beat to arms. No other reason appeared for this array than a multitude of persons assembled to attend a funeral—who quietly dispersed when the coffin was deposited in St. James's church-yard. The crowd was certainly prodigious—not less than between ten and twelve thousand persons composing it.

C O R K, May 6.

It is reported, but we hardly believe it, that the troops in Dublin have in contemplation to present an humble petition to government for an increase of pay.

May 10.

Our readers will perceive by the complexion of this day's paper, that we could not afford much room for domestic intelligence. However anxious to promote our country's welfare, we must indulge the pleasure of rejoicing at the glorious events on the continent, and felicitate the human race on the emancipation of so many millions of our fellow men, after so many years tempests, and bloody conflicts, with the enemies of their liberties and independence.

We must congratulate the friends to humanity on the peace made by the contending powers on the continent of Europe—it is time that human blood should cease to flow in torrents to gratify the ambition of tyrants, and quench the thirst of their tiger ministers—Yet we have the consolation to think all this blood

has not been spilled in vain—Future generations for many ages (may it be for ever) will gather the sweet flowers of liberty and all her blessings.

The French republic represents a brilliant planet, with many lesser republics circulating round her, her satellites and friends!

The great Machiavel of England knows that a despotism gains ground, ignorance should spread; it is therefore well conceived to crush the press and retard its free circulation.—Twenty years more of such an administration, and Englishmen would be in the predicament of the *modern Greeks or Romans!*

It does great honour to the feelings of the victorious Buonaparte to communicate first the pleasing tidings of peace to the armies of the Rhine. The great object with the philosopher is to spare the effusion of human blood and preserve not exterminate the human species; would to God, tyrants and their counsellors were impressed with the like sentiments!

NEW - LONDON, June 28.

LILLIPUTIAN.

A male child, six years old, weighing but twelve pounds when dressed, has been exhibited at Bowen's Museum, Boston. He has an acute mind, perfect symmetry of form, and is very active. His parents are poor.

BOSTON, June 24.

Republic of Venice in distress.

Paris, May 4.

General Buonaparte to the most serene doge of the republic of Venice.

Head quarters at Jundenberg, April 8.

"Through the Terra Firma, the subjects of the most Serene Republic are in arms: the general cry is death to the French!"

"The number of soldiers of the army of Italy who have already become their victims, amount to several hundred.—You affect, in vain, to disavow the assemblage of troops, which you prepared yourself. Do you think, that after carrying your arms into the heart of Germany, it will not be in my power to cause the first people in the world to be respected? Do you think that the legions of Italy will tolerate the massacres which you excite? The blood of our brethren shall be avenged: and there is not a single French battalion, which, entrusted with this generous mission, will not feel three times more courage and resources than will be necessary to inflict vengeance on you. The senate of Venice have returned our generosity with the blackest perfidy.

"I send you my propositions by one of my aids-de-camp and chief of brigade—War or Peace? If you do not immediately adopt the necessary measures for dispersing the bodies of men that have assembled, and arrest, and deliver up to me, the authors of the murders which have been committed, war is declared.

"The Turk is not on your frontiers; no enemy threatens you; and yet you have purposely caused priests to be arrested, in order to excite the people to rise against the army. I give you twenty-four hours to disperse them. The times of Charles the eighth are passed.

"If, in spite of the benevolence which the French government has displayed towards you, you reduce me to the necessity of waging war against you, do not suppose that the French soldiers, like the banditti whom you have armed will lay waste the fields of the innocent and wretched inhabitants of Terra Firma; no, I will protect them, and they will be led even to bless the very crimes which will have obliged the French army to extricate them from your tyrannical government.

"BUONAPARTE."

[The above letter not having the effect wished, a French column marched against the city of Verona; and drove the Venetians at once, who fled to a large magazine, where they maintained themselves for a considerable time, till a shell fell among their ammunition, and blew them up. The city was then set fire to in several quarters.]

NEW - YORK, June 22.

The following authentic information is received by captain Cooke, from a correspondent at St. Mary's.

Town of St. Mary's, in Georgia, 24th May, 1797.

Yesterday returned to this place James Seagrove, Esq; commissioner from the United States of America to the government of Florida, and Thomas King, Esq; agent from the state of Georgia. These gentlemen have been at St. Augustine for a month past, during which time an agreement took place for an exchange of all fugitive slaves from the United States, or his Catholic majesty's province of East-Florida, from the 2d of September, 1790, until the 19th instant. All fugitives, prior to the 2d of September 1790, remain to be settled by the king of Spain and the United States.

It is with pleasure we inform, from undoubted authority, that Mr. Seagrove has entered into a treaty with the Spanish government, whereby a total stop is put to all fugitive slaves or servants; being people of colour, from receiving countenance or protection in Florida. Should any such people go there, on being discovered, they will be thrown into prison, until demanded by their owners, when they will be delivered up.

This treaty, we are informed, extends to houses, cattle, and all other property that may stray or be stolen and be taken into Florida, are to be returned without delay or expence. The United States are reciprocally bound to the Spanish government, so soon

as the president and senate of the same shall approve and ratify this treaty.

Twenty-seven of the American fugitive slaves were brought to this place on the 22d inst. in the sloop Harriot, captain Cooke, from St. Augustine, well secured in irons. They are now safely lodged in the new prison in this town, until proof be made by their owners. Eleven runaways are left in prison in St. Augustine, as hostages for the return of an equal number now detained in Georgia, belonging to Spanish subjects. A list of the negroes delivered up, will be forwarded to be published.—The commissioners speak in high terms of the polite treatment they experienced from governor White as well as from gentlemen individuals. There appeared a great desire in the government and many of the subjects to have these runaways sent back, as they had become so great a nuisance to that country, that most of them were chained, and at work among the convicts.

June 24.

A Kingston article of April 29, states, that general Simcoe had commenced successful operations in the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, attacked 6 or 7 posts, and put upwards of 700 brigands to the sword. This article, if it had been dated later, would probably have been swallowed by many; but our accounts 21 days later, make mention of nothing but successes on the part of the French, alias (in the English style) brigands!

June 26.

From Paris papers, to May 5.

An extraordinary courier sent from Milan April 22, reached Paris the 30th, with two delegates from that city to Paris, bringing with them a copy of the preliminaries of peace between the French and his Imperial majesty.

The first article is the independence of Lombardy—and the second, the bank of the Rhine for a limit to France.

A correspondence has been discovered between the Venetian government and the Austrian general, to fall at the same time upon the French in Italy, and cut off Buonaparte. This news was brought by the courier from Milan.

A plot has been discovered at Berlin, the ramifications of which extended through several Prussian provinces, and which had for its object to put in execution the most dreadful principles of Roberespieranism. A great number of persons of all ranks, particularly in Silesia, Prussia and Pomerania, are concerned in this plot. One of the most active conspirators has been sent to Spandau, whither he will be followed by a great number of his accomplices.

May 2.

We are certain that the emperor has signed an article which assures the independence of Lombardy. We are equally certain that the Venetian ambassador will immediately receive an order from the Directory to quit Paris within 24 hours.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Leoben, April 18.

Citizen Directors,

I sent you by adjutant-general Le Clerc, several plans of arrangement which had been sent to Vienna, and upon which the plenipotentiaries waited for instructions.

M. de Vincent, aid-de-camp to the emperor, meanwhile arrived; the plenipotentiaries returned to me to renew the negotiation—and after two days we agreed, and have signed the preliminaries of a treaty of peace.

All that has been declared departmental by the laws of the convention, remains to the republic, and the Lombard republic is confirmed.

I have not levied a single contribution in Germany, and there is not a single complaint against us.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

To the conditions of peace already announced by the Executive Directory, may be added the following:

France has for its limits the line of the Meuse, and for frontier places, Luxemburg and Maastricht. In consequence, Belgium and the country of Liege, already divided into nine departments, remain to us, as well as the territory of the empire to the Meuse.

May 3.

A courier arrived last night to the Directory from Buonaparte, who brought letters to the deputies from Milan. The following are their contents.

The French troops commanded by general Derieux, joined to the Lombard legions under general Lehoz, marched against Verona.

They found before the town the inhabitants armed, and the Slavonian troops intrenched with cannon. The French general summoned the commandant to disarm and dismiss them.—The commandant answered, that he could not at that moment, as the people were irritated against the French.—Immediately the peasants attacked the Lombards, and were repulsed. The French general ordered an attack to be made. The resistance was obstinate, but the Venetian satellites of oligarchy were at length routed. They fled to a large house which they had established for their magazines, and where they had their ammunition and provisions. From this they kept a dreadful fire, but a shell fell amongst them, set fire to their powder, and all blew up—4 or 500 Slavonians, with their commandant, were the victims to the explosion!

At the departure of the courier the city had been fired, and the fire was spreading on all sides.

June 29.

TWO REMARKABLE FACTS.

On the 14th of April last, Mr. Allen Taylor, grocer, of this city, purchased a cask of hogs lard, weighing about 12 lbs. which he continued selling

by retail until the 12th of May, when at the bottom was found, enclosed in the fat, a living HEN; supposed to have continued thus imprisoned ever since last fall, the lard having been brought from one of the southern States, and having been in the possession of Mr. James Carter about a month before it was sold to Mr. Taylor. An egg with a soft shell was likewise found in the cask. For a day or two after her liberation, the hen continued to void pure lard; she is now alive and in good condition.

It would appear ridiculous to obtrude such a story upon the public without sufficient evidence: Mr. Allen Taylor, No. 59, Barclay-street, and other persons of credibility living in the same house, can vouch for the fact, and are willing to give every kind of satisfaction with respect to it.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

By one of the papers received by the late arrival from Ireland it appears that a private soldier had been condemned to receive one thousand lashes as a punishment for having been a member of the society of the United Irishmen, but he died before the sentence was completed!

June 30.

Yesterday an express arrived from Mr. A. Ellicott, with secret dispatches to the president—he left Mr. Ellicott and his party in good health the 12th ultimo.—As to the state of business between the Spanish governor and the commissioner, nothing new has transpired.

Letters received yesterday by an arrival in 12 days from Charleston, inform, that two British 74's and some light vessels, are at anchor off the bar, and are daily taking in ammunition, &c. for the intended expedition against St. Augustine, and that they also publicly recruit by beat of drum. The French and Spanish consuls, justly alarmed at this proceeding, have also proceeded by beat of drum to recruit for the reinforcement of St. Augustine. They have already raised 67 volunteers when the vessel sailed.

BALTIMORE, June 28.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated June 24.

Last evening arrived the ship Rising States, in 37 days from Hull—She brings London papers to the 12th and Hull to the 16th May. These are chiefly filled with the discontents of the seamen.—The debates in parliament are warm and lengthy on this subject. When lord Bridport made the signal for the fleet to weigh anchor, the seamen unanimously refused to obey. The marines were ordered under arms—they fired, and killed five seamen; the latter, however, got the better, and admiral Colpoys was seized and put in irons. One of the London papers says that the seamen had threatened to hang admiral Colpoys.

Private letters from London inform that Ireland is lost—the greatest internal commotions prevail.

On the 10th of May in the British house of commons, Mr. Whitbread, after a spirited introductory speech, brought forward this motion.

"That the right hon. William Pitt, in having so long delayed presenting to the house the estimate of the sum necessary for defraying the expence of the increased pay of seamen and mariners of his majesty's fleet, and for the purposed issue for the full allowance of provisions, has been guilty of a gross neglect of his duty, and deserves the censure of this house."

After considerable discussion it was modified so as to convey a censure upon his majesty's ministers instead of Mr. Pitt only. On the division it was negatived 237 to 63. When the motion was about to be put, the speaker observed it would be proper for Mr. Pitt to withdraw, which he did. From the result, it does not appear that he is yet considered as extremely culpable in the British house of commons.

June 30.

Captain Sprague, arrived at Boston the 21st instant, in 50 days from Dublin, informs, that the spirit of insurrection in Ireland continued daily to wear a more serious aspect—that a short time previous to his sailing there had embodied in the environs of Dublin, above 80,000 men, completely armed, whose publicly avowed object was, Catholic emancipation—religious freedom, and the independence of Ireland—that this body of men were increasing in numbers, and practised strict order and subordination—that they aided and assisted the farmers in getting in their crops, intending thereby to secure the means of subsistence, when struggling for their liberty—that many of the members of the Irish parliament were friendly to their cause; and that they had notified the government, that in case of a refusal to grant them what the laws of nature and of God would justify, they would apply for foreign aid, determining to perish rather than submit any longer to drag on a slavish and miserable existence.—He further informs, that the city of Dublin was in a continued state of alarm and apprehension—that the manufactories were shut up, and trade of every kind apparently annihilated.

A very melancholy affair has lately taken place in Smyrna. The circumstances are briefly these:—a party of strolling German rope dancers had arrived, and were exhibiting their feats on the tight rope to a numerous audience. As is the custom in that place, four Janissaries were placed as sentinels at the door of the theatre, to preserve the peace; and after the performances had commenced, a number of Slavonians entered the doors; one of them intimated the Janissaries, who resented his conduct. A scuffle ensued, which terminated in the death of one of the Janissaries, who was shot by a Slavonian. An inquiry was instantly set on foot, and a demand sent to the theatre to give up the assassin—he, however, from the fidelity of his comrades, could not be dis-

covered. Time was to no effect, but they destroyed the theatre, set fire to all the houses, and were in that place.

We copied the 9th of last month.

EXT

An affair of honor took place a short time since at Waterford, in Ireland.

A young physician, intimated, as he could not find satisfaction, and, determined to fight, was accepted, in the morning, the physician was appointed to sit in his right side.

A London paper mentions amount to France, and extended, the true genuity. This is Pitt's counterfeit mischief in France continental in this by the connivance. Thus is the evil dangerous for a nation, even to enemies, other a certain cor-

Will

BEGS leave to be in general, house formerly occupied where he has received a settlement of CH WARE; likewise for all kinds, which terms.

Annapolis, Jul

An

THE ANN will be run September next, to be run for a colt. Any person not a two shillings in the day precisely at 11 o'clock on

Twent

RAN away Bridge-Hill day the 13th of a carpenter and 10 or 11 inches thick lips and is left hand wearing blue shoes, made of with a variety of and delivers the him in any ward. It is for Washington court there last spring

July 5, 1797

ALL persons WILLIAM DEL county, dec legally attested, visited to receive be ascertained, are desired to m SUSAN

Ric

RESPECT public in assortment of careful manner all which they most reasonable to their puncture here thanks to their condition by their strict them.

All those of confid tail and settle upon open standing, are h up the same, of security, if with this requ meces against Annapolis,

covered. Time was allowed for the discovery, but to no effect, but it was at length determined to destroy the theatre, unless he was given up. They still persisted in their silence, which induced the Janissaries to set fire to all the English and other Christian factories, destroyed property to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds, killed between 12 and 1300 people, and were proceeding to destroy all the Christians in that place.

We copied the above from a London paper of the 9th of last month. [New York Gaz.]

EXTRAORDINARY DEED.

An affair of honour of a very extraordinary nature took place a short time since in the neighbourhood of Waterford, in Ireland:

A young physician of that place having been grossly insulted, as he conceived, by two officers, demanded satisfaction, and, in order to make short work of it, determined to fight them both at once—this challenge was accepted, and all three of them met the next morning, the physician standing in a line between his adversaries, with a pistol in each hand, pointed to both of them—all the combatants fell on the first fire, the physician was wounded in the breast, one of his opponents was shot through the knee, and the other in his right side; but they are all recovered.

A London paper mentions bank notes to an immense amount being clandestinely imported from France, and extended widely through England. It is added, the true notes are imitated with great ingenuity. This is supposed to be in return for Mr. Pitt's counterfeiting assignats, which did so much mischief in France about four years ago. The old continental in this country was also counterfeited here, by the connivance of England, from 1776 to 1777. Thus is the evil returning on their own heads. It is dangerous for a nation to set an example of bad faith even to enemies, as retaliation is at some period or other a certain consequence.

William G. Bithray,

BEGETS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened store in the house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT COWDEN, where he has received and offers for sale a complete assortment of CHINA, GLASS, and COMMON WARE; likewise DRY and WET GOODS of different kinds, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, July 4, 1797.

Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 26th day of September next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

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

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, Bridge-Hill, in Anne-Arundel county, on Tuesday the 13th of June last, a negro man, named SAM, a carpenter and Sawyer by trade, he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout and well made, has very thick lips and very large feet, about 35 years of age, and is left handed; had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, a short round jacket with sleeves, made of country cloth the colour of the wool, with a variety of other cloaths. Whoever takes up and delivers the said negro to the subscriber, or secures him in any goal, shall be entitled to the above reward. It is supposed he will make for Frederick or Washington county, in search of a negro woman sold there last spring to Mr. ROBERT BARNET.

C. STEUART.

July 5, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **WILLIAM CHAPMAN**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, to **JOHN GASSAWAY**, who is authorized to receive the same, in order that the debts may be ascertained, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, to

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Administratrix.

Ridgely and Evans,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, selected in the most careful manner; also GROCERIES of various kinds, all which they offer for sale, at their store, on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit, to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to the public in general, and particularly to their constant customers, for past favours; and hope by their strict attention to merit a continuance of them.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or note of considerable time standing, are requested to call and settle the same, and those who are indebted on open account of more than twelve months standing, are hereby required to close them by paying up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved security, if required. Those who do not comply with this request may expect that suits will commence against them to the next county court.

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

Anne-Arundel county, St. James' parish, June 14, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, in court sitting, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called **CLAREY'S HOPE**, of which the subscriber is seized, situate and lying on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, according to the provisions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN PARRISH, by his guardian **SARAH PARRISH**.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will sell, at **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on Friday the fourteenth day of July next, at twelve o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

THE real estate of **GILBERT IRELAND**, late of Calvert county, deceased, consisting of two tracts of land, lying in the said county, viz, **LYON'S CREEK**, containing three hundred and eighty-four acres and three quarters of an acre, and part of **DUNKIRK**, adjoining thereto and containing forty-nine acres and one half of an acre.

This land is situated in the upper part of Calvert county, on the river Patuxent, and is bounded on one side by Lyon's creek. It is distant about two miles from the town of Nottingham, in Prince-George's county, and five from Pig-Point, in Anne-Arundel county. The land is generally level, is of good quality, and there are about fifteen acres of low ground which may be easily converted into meadow; it is under a good fence, and there is a sufficiency of fire-wood.

The improvements are a brick dwelling-house with two rooms below and three above, with suitable out-houses. This land has also the advantage of a good fishery, and the part of the river on which it lies has been for many years a harbour for ships and smaller vessels. A plot of the land is prepared, and will be shown at the sale.

The terms are as follow: The purchaser must give bond with approved security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for paying one half of the purchase money, with interest, within nine months, and the residue, with interest, within fifteen months from the time of sale, and on the ratification and confirmation of the sale by the chancellor, and on the receipt of the purchase money, a deed will be executed to the purchaser by the subscriber, as trustee, conveying all the right, title, interest and estate, in the said lands, which was vested in the said Gilbert Ireland.

The creditors of the said Gilbert Ireland, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, at the chancery office, within six months from the fourteenth day of July above mentioned.

WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.

June 15, 1797.

TO be SOLD, for CASH, on the 20th day of July next, by virtue of a writ of *feri 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 ROGERS**, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

June 14, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he intends to apply to Charles county court, at next August term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called **BOARMAN'S MANOR**, and also to mark and bound the part of the said tract of land called **BOARMAN'S MANOR**, of which the subscriber is seized.

JAMES BOARMAN.

Bryan-town, Charles county, June 12, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Annapolis, without any provocation, on Saturday the 3d of June, 1797, an apprentice lad named **JOHN LOCKEY**, by trade a shoemaker, about nineteen years and a half of age, five feet five or six inches high, slender made, with long red hair, and freckled face, when spoke to has a down look, and thin visage; he can read and write; had on a nankeen sailor's jacket and trousers, and a white jacket sprigged with silver, and one ditto with a silver cord in it, and one striped jacket, two ruffled bosom shirts, black hat, and long quartered pumps; and a French watch in his pocket. He is a good workman at both men and women's shoes; he may probably change his name to avoid detection. Whoever secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All persons are forewarned harbouring said ungrateful fellow at their peril.

SETH SWEETSER.

Annapolis, Maryland.

THERE is at the plantation of the Miss Hoppers, on the Head of South river, taken up as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about fifteen hands high, seven years old; branded on the left shoulder with the letter **M**. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

CHARLES HOPPER.

Patowmack Company.

THE stockholders in the additional capital of the Patowmack Company, are requested to pay ten per cent on the amount of each share by them held; to **Wm. Hartshorne**, treasurer, on or before the 15th day of next month.

TOBIAS LEAR, President.

JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH,
PHILIP R. FENDALL,
JOHN MASON, } Directors.

June 6,

In CHANCERY, June 9th, 1797.

ORDERED, That the sales made by **JOHN CAMPBELL**, trustee, as stated in his report this day filed, of the real estate of **ROBERT HENDLEY COATES**, part of which was sold at 37/6, and the residue at 20/ per acre, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the fourth Tuesday in August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of the present month.

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

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro women and one child, one committed on June 6th by the name of **SALL**, with a small girl child, who says that she belongs to **SAMUEL BELL**, of Cumberland county, she is of a tall slender make; her cloathing is a calico jacket and petticoat, and osnabrig shift. **DINAH DAVIS**, committed on June 12, who says she belongs to **JESSE ELLEGANT**, of Montgomery county; her cloathing is a striped jacket and petticoat and osnabrig shift. Their matters 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.

June 12, 1797.

THE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for is herewith annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also, specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article.

"Whereas it is alleged by divers British merchants and others, his majesty's subjects; that debts to a considerable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various laws and impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened; so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors, in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Commissioners Office,
No 3, South Sixth-Street, May
29th, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of **CAPTAIN JOSHUA MERRIKEN**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to render them authenticated to the subscriber, and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, that the administration may be closed without delay.

CHARLES MERRIKEN, Administrator.

June 15, 1797.

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.

THE subscriber being appointed collector of the revenue for the 7th division of survey No. 1, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, that his office is now held at the treasurer's office, in this city, where entries of skills, licences for selling of foreign distilled spirits, and wines, can be obtained; he begs attention will be paid to this notice, as he is determined to exact the penalties arising thereon.

GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH, Collector.
Annapolis, June 4, 1797.

FERRY BOATS.

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

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September last, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of said county, she is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on close examination you may discover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when she left my service was striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waistcoat is of course white country cloth, bound round with red, but as she has taken a variety of cloathing it is expected she will change as may best suit her own purpose; I do expect she has obtained a forged pass for her freedom, and that she is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, 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.

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.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th of January last, a negro girl called TRACE, she is about eighteen years of age, has a smooth face, small eyes, white teeth, flat nose, and no breasts, and is not very black: she was raised in the neighbourhood of the Mr. WATKINS's, on South river, and was seen there since she left me. Mr. JOHN BRICE, in Annapolis, owns her grand-mother, perhaps she has got with her. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought to me, living near Montgomery Court-House.

JEREMIAH BERRY, 3d.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

CASH given for Clean
Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

HIGH FLYER,

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

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

JOHN CRAGGS.

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

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-grand-dam by the imported horse QUEEN MAB.

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

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

DON PEDRO,

A Jack Ass, got by ROYAL GIFT, (a remarkable sure 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. 10W

April 25, 1797.

A Stray Horse.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near the Governor's Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a sorrel HORSE, about thirteen hands high, fourteen or fifteen years old, paces, trots and gallops, has a blaze down his face, branded on his near buttock with the letter S. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN GOWMAN, Senior.

May 12, 1797.

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

ABOUT 4000 acres of excellent farming land, 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, Junion,
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 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.

Annapolis, May 30, 1797.

I WANT to hire a single man, who writes a good hand, understands accounts, and can teach reading, writing, and arithmetic—to such an one, if properly recommended, I will give liberal wages.

J. H. STONE.

FOR SALE,

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

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

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.

For SALE,

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

W. ALEXANDER.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIIID YEAR.)

MA

VENI
ENER
offering
to this
payment
that Be
clared in
The emperor has adm
neral Warmles, and gra
son.

FRANC

Yesterday a vessel
the first instance of the
five years in consequenc

P. A. R.

The hopes of a ger
There is scarcely any d
rior has promised to m
to the negotiations, whic
gods of Berne. We ha
Germany, in order to
telligence to the court
the emperor, of his in
and to press England
or did not pretend
with the king of Gr
concluding a separate
desirous that England
purpose of negotiatio
Here it appears, that
subordinate part to
power, in some degree
Every thing, in this
our advantage. Engl
to make us, and we
obtaining our object
restitutions to its co
a much more hypoth
an infinitely more im
lent to it, either by
ing them on their ow
When a power wh
in war, does not b
seems to appear in a c
its conditions with th
tions, because all the
ing its honour.

This congress is
political system of E
treaty of Westphalia
cabinet will seek to
that the proposition
leaving the ecclesiast
supported by the em
to revive his prece
adversary which the
congress of Berne, v
will make his appea
Germanic body, and
can now boast. As
favour the emperor
manic body, with
us great advantages
whose population
forming into two et
ous neighbours to
From these object
should be directed
views as that of
constantly the mod
always be our end
own ambition, as
neighbours.

As to England, r
restitution of every
be required? (Goo
members, and wh
and where the re
absolute condition
which we have ju
continent? Why
will consider its
retain its acqui
His Holland a
neral restitution,
to tea its Beer,
real in to milita
From this, we m
port its commerce
the balance of m
As to Spain,
defending her im
which she
should make
take care not to
without even a
where an Eng
falls.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

VENICE, April 22.

GENERAL BUONAPARTE, in offering the option of peace or war to this republic, has demanded the payment of a considerable sum, and that Bergamo, Brescia, &c. be declared independent.

The emperor has admitted the resignation of general Wurmsler, and granted him a considerable pension.

We must not suppose that England thinks of keeping the whole of the new colonies which she has acquired. Nothing is important or useful to her but what enlarges her dominion in the Indies. She will restore us without much difficulty, the Antilla Islands, for she is anxious to concentrate her force, already too much spread, and will not imitate Spain, who, by extending her colonial system, has weakened every one of her colonies in turn, and even exposed the centre of its government.

(Tableau de France & de l'Europe.)

General Clarke is named as plenipotentiary at the approaching congress.

Maffena, who assisted at the conferences which took place previous to the signing of the preliminaries, and of the treaty of peace with the king of Hungary, speaks in high terms of the frankness which the commissioner of the emperor employed; and we have no doubt that this power will acknowledge that it can no where find a better ally than France, and that she will even facilitate the negotiations which have been opened.

According to a private letter from Francfort, which is entitled to some credit, the court of Vienna has sent a courier to London, with the most earnest request to the British court to acquiesce in the conditions stipulated by the preliminaries to the treaty of peace. The British minister is pressed to consent to the cession of Belgium, or if he will not acquiesce in that, to free the emperor from the engagements which he has contracted with England by former treaties. The cabinet of Vienna at the same time declares, that whatever may be the answer of that of London, circumstances more strong than any engagements will oblige his Imperial Majesty to treat for peace with the French republic, on the basis agreed on by the preliminaries.

We are assured, that the king of Prussia is very ill, and cannot live long. This circumstance makes the Directory very circumspect in their conduct, as they do not know the intentions of his successor.

If we may give credit to the journals of Milan, as to the conditions on which Buonaparte will treat with the republic of Venice, they are as follow:

1. The setting at liberty all persons confined on account of opinions, or for their attachment to the French.
2. The evacuation of Terra Firma by all the troops that shall exceed the number which was there five months ago.
3. The disarming of the peasantry.
4. The punishment of those who set fire to the house of the consul of Zante, and the rebuilding of the house at the expence of the senate.
5. The arrest of the commander who fired on the frigate La Brune, and the payment of the value of the Austrian convoy, which, without this act of hostility, would have fallen into the power of the captain of the Sybille, commander of the French Flotilla.

BOSTON, July 3.

Captain Tilton, from Cadiz, in lat. 35, 28, long. 43, spoke the ship Phoenix, from Bremen to Baltimore, 35 days out, the captain of which informed him, that he had on board papers, giving information of the French having declared WAR AGAINST AMERICA. [To this report we give no sort of credit.]

Arrived, ship Mermaid, Tilton, 55 days from Cadiz. Captain Tilton passed the British fleet, before Cadiz, and was boarded by the Irresistible; the commander of which informed captain T. that the Spanish admiral Misfaredo, by a flag of the 11th May, mentioned the hopes of admiral Jervis being soon in Cadiz, in the character of a friend; he also informed captain T. in case of the prolongation of the war, the Spaniards were determined to risk another engagement, and that admiral Misfaredo would be ready in about a month with 30 ships of the line; the British fleet, off Cadiz, is 29 sail of the line, among them eight three deckers.

The 20th April, two frigates from the Havens, passed the English fleet, but were afterwards discovered by the reconnoitring ships, and after a short contest, were driven on shore—one of them, the Nymph, was got off again, with little damage, on board of which was the famous Mr. Mair, who was dangerously wounded in the engagement.

Same day arrived, schooner Federal George, Sampson, of Duxbury, 44 days from Bourdeaux. Spoke nothing—brought no life.

July 4.

Extract of a letter from captain Fairchild, of the ship Levant of this port, dated August 10, 1797.

I was taken by a Spanish privateer and carried into Ceuta, where my ship was immediately burnt down. The sentence was read to me in Spanish, and only a few words interpreted, such as, "Thou art a British subject, and art now in the hands of the Spaniards." After which I was bid to get

out of the room; and underwent confinement of ten days. At length was sent here with my crew in order to be exchanged at Gibraltar as Englishmen. I have, however, since got my liberty, and permission to go to Malaga, and have appealed to the court of Madrid for my ship. There is great talk here of war with America. The brig Minerva, Bray, of Philadelphia; and brig Hawk, Hall, of New York, were also condemned at Ceuta. Ship Polly, Bradshaw, of Salem, brig Dispatch, Bram, of Philadelphia; brig Two Friends, Howland, of Boston; and ship Three Brothers, Smith, Portland, are condemned at Malaga. Danish and Swedish vessels are taken as well as Americans.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

The following papers were communicated to both houses of congress by a message from the president, July 3.

AUTHENTIC.

R. Liston presents his respects to colonel Pickering, secretary of state.

When you first mentioned to me the suspicions expressed by the Spanish minister respecting an expedition supposed to be preparing on the Lakes with a view to attack the Spanish posts in Louisiana, I took the liberty of observing to you that I had no knowledge of any such preparations, and did not believe that they existed.

I have since requested information on the subject from the governor-general of Canada, and from his Majesty's secretary of state; and I have authority to assure you that no expedition of the nature of that alluded to has been, or is intended by the British government.—Indeed the impropriety of violating the neutral territory of the United States is an objection of sufficient magnitude to induce the king's ministers to reject any such plan, were it suggested to them.

Philadelphia, 19th June, 1797.

Department of state, Philadelphia, 11th July, 1797.

SIR,

YOUR note of the 10th of the last month, alluding to the suspicions expressed by the Spanish minister, respecting an expedition suggested to be preparing at the Lakes against the Spanish posts in Louisiana, I laid before the president of the United States, who received great satisfaction from your assurance, that no such expedition has been, or is intended by the British government.

Will you permit me to inquire whether you can give any information concerning any other project of an expedition against any part of the dominions of Spain, adjacent to the territory of the United States, where, or from whence any co-operation was contemplated? I am aware of the delicacy of this inquiry, but the frankness of your verbal answer formerly, relating to the alleged expedition from Canada, and the assurances in your note above-mentioned, lead me to hope that you will not deem the present inquiry improper, and the proof you have uniformly given of respect to the rights and interests of the United States, authorize the further hope that you will feel yourself at liberty to communicate any information you possess, which on this occasion may concern their tranquillity and welfare; and I beg you to be assured that it is on this ground only that I would make the inquiry.

I will add, however, that it is not the result of suspicion, but of information (in which your name is introduced) that some project of the kind has been contemplated; and that the means proposed for carrying it into execution could not but be highly detrimental to the United States.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Robert Liston, Esquire, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the United States.

R. Liston presents his respects to colonel Pickering, secretary of state—

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of yesterday.

In the course of last winter, some persons did actually propose to me a plan for an attack on the Floridas, and the other possessions of his Catholic Majesty, adjoining to the territories of the United States.

The general outline of the project was, that the expedition should be undertaken by a British force, sent by sea, and seconded by a number of men resident within the limits of the United States, who, I was assured, would be willing to join the king's standard, if it were erected on the Spanish territory.

I informed the projectors, that I could not give any encouragement to a plan of this nature; and I particularly stated two objections to it—the impropriety of

FRANCFORT, April 29.

Yesterday a vessel sailed from hence to Cologne, the first instance of the kind that has occurred these five years in consequence of the war.

PARIS, May 7.

The hopes of a general peace begin to prevail. There is scarcely any doubt entertained that the emperor has promised to make England become a party to the negotiations which are to be opened at the congress of Berne. We hear of a courier having crossed Germany, in order to repair to London, to give intelligence to the court of St. James's in the name of the emperor, of his intention to conclude a peace, and to press England to accede to it. The emperor did not pretend that his preceding engagements with the king of Great-Britain would prevent his concluding a separate peace, but that he was anxiously desirous that England should send ministers for the purpose of negotiation to the congress of Berne. Here it appears, that the emperor, who played a subordinate part to Great-Britain, has forced that power, in some degree, to follow his example.

Every thing, in this intervention, appears to be for our advantage. England has nothing but restitutions to make to us, and we have had only two ways of obtaining our object; one, by ourselves, making restitutions to its continental allies; and the other, a much more hypothetic, or, to speak more correctly, an infinitely more improbable way, by forcing England, to it, either by our successes at sea, or by annoying them on their own territory.

When a power which has obtained great advantages in war, does not behave with insolence, but consents to appear in a congress, it can no longer propose its conditions with the same pride as in other situations, because all the other powers will unite in checking its haughtiness.

This congress will become an epoch in the political system of Europe, as decisive as that of the treaty of Westphalia. The policy of the Austrian cabinet will seek to indemnify itself. It is probable that the proposition often spoken of by us, of secularizing the ecclesiastical electorates, will be strenuously supported by the emperor; but he will use every effort to revive his pretensions to Bavaria. The neutral adversary which the house of Austria will find at the congress of Berne, will be the king of Prussia, who will make his appearance there as a member of the Germanic body; and as the only support that this body can now boast. As for us, our policy leads us neither to favour the emperor nor the king of Prussia.—The Germanic body, with its unwieldy constitution, offers to us great advantages, by preventing that warlike nation, whose population far exceeds that of France, from forming into two empires, which would prove dangerous neighbours to us.

From these observations, it follows, that the peace should be directed by the same spirit and the same views as that of Westphalia; that we should be constantly the moderators of Europe; and that it should always be our endeavour to set bounds both to our own ambition, and to that of our most powerful neighbours.

As to England, what is to be asked of it? Will the restitution of every thing that it has taken from Holland, be required? Good; but what are our fleets, our armaments, and what our victories? Where are our fleets, and where the masts of building them, to enforce such absolute conditions? What has been the reply by which we have justified our new acquisitions on the continent? Why, our victories there; and England will consider its naval victories as authorizing it to retain its acquisitions.

Has Holland any means of repairing in this general restitution, that power which dares not send to sea its fleet, though in readiness, because it has reason to mistrust both its soldiers and its sailors. From this, we may judge how it will be able to support its commerce, and what must be its weight in the balance of maritime powers.

As to Spain, she is entirely occupied by the care of defending her immense possessions. The ignominious treaty which she has signed at Cape St. Vincent, should make her timid and distrustful. She will take care not to undertake any offensive operation, without even a fleet to send into the south seas, where an English squadron has already showed itself.

County,
ing land,
ie woods
fortable
ant may
tion for
les from
burg and
e manu-
s conve-
enement
y is high
y fine
y; high
b become
ft day of
attend at
meet and
e tenants,
nonsibility
mpany an
with who
Junior.
pany.
re of the
ember,
g d
rectors, or
ay require
proportion,
from time
ie building
ree months
ful for the
ame of the
ll costs and
refi thereon
been paid,
uch requir-
en given at
pers herein
to forfeit
e or shares
the use and
information
plied with
as follow:
oth May,
6, 40 dollr.
he 1st Nov.
that after
continuan-
law will be
gainst all the
Treasurer.
o, 1797.
rites a good
teach read-
one, if pro-
ges.
STONE.
AND, lying
fourth side of
about six or
r part of the
a great quan-
timber and
her to Balti-
c. Any per-
may be in-
ain CHARLES
view the pre-
a Annapolis,
given, with
WATTS.
ary, 1797.
ATION near
d thirty-seven
it borders on
two and three
very beautiful
view of the
an over-seeer's
arn. It has
Possession may
IDGELY.
the College
s. Apply to
KANDER.
S:
SAMUEL

THE subscriber being appointed collector of the revenue for the 7th division of survey No. 1, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, that his office is now held at the treasurer's office, in this city, where entries of stills, licences for selling of foreign distilled spirits, and wines, can be obtained; he begs attention will be paid to this notice, as he is determined to exact the penalties arising thereon.

GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH, Collector.
Annapolis, June 4, 1797.

FERRY BOATS.

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

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

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

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

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

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

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.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th of January last, a negro girl called TRACE, she is about eighteen years of age, has a smooth face, small eyes, white teeth, flat nose, and no breasts, and is not very black; she was raised in the neighbourhood of the Mr. WATKINS's, on South river, and was seen there since the left me. Mr. JOHN BRICE, in Annapolis, owns her grand-mother, perhaps she has got with her. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought to me, living near Montgomery Court-House.

JEREMIAH BERRY, 3d.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

HIGH FLYER,

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

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

JOHN CRAGGS.

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

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

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

DON PEDRO,

A Jack Ass, got by ROYAL GIFT, (a remarkable sure 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. 10w

April 25, 1797.

A Stray Horse.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near the Governor's Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a sorrel HORSE, about thirteen hands high, fourteen or fifteen years old, paces, trots and gallops, has a blaze down his face, branded on his near buttock with the letter S. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN COWMAN, Senior.

May 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 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.

Extrait 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 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.

Annapolis, May 30, 1797.

I WANT to hire a single man, who writes a good hand, understands accounts, and can teach reading, writing, and arithmetic—to such an one, if properly recommended, I will give liberal wages.

J. H. STONE.

FOR SALE,

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

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

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.

For SALE,

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

W. ALEXANDER.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIIID YEAR.)

MA

VENI
ENER
offering to
this
payment
that Be
clared in
The emperor has admi
neral Wurmler, and gra
fion.

FRANC
Yesterday a vessel fr
the first instance of the
five years in consequenc

P. A. R.

The hopes of a ge
There is scarcely any d
peror has promised to m
to the negotiations whi
gods of Berner. We h
Germany, in order to
telligence to the court
the emperor, of his in
and to press England
or did not pretend
with the king of Gr
concluding a separate
desirous that England
purpose of negotiatio
Here it appears, tha
subordinate part to
power, in some degre
Every thing, in thi
our advantage. Eng
to make to us, and w
obtaining our objec
restitutions to its cor
a much more hypothe
an infinitely more im
laid to it, either by
ing them on their ow
When a power wh
in war, does not b
sents to appear in a c
its conditions with th
tions, because all the
ing its hauteur.

This congress w
political system of E
treaty of Westphalia
cabinet will seek to
that the proposition
lazing the ecclesiast
supported by the em
to revive his prete
adversary which the
congress of Berner, v
will make his appea
Germanic body, and
can now boast. As
favour the emperor
manic body, with
us great advantages
whose population
forming into two e
ous neighbours to
From these objec
should be directed
views as that of
constantly the mod
always be our end
own ambition, a
neighbours.

As to England,
restitution of every
be required? Geo
ments, and wh
and where the m
absolute conditi
which we have ju
continent? Why
will consider its
retain its acquisi
Has Holland a
neral restitution,
to sea its fleet,
house, a kitchen,
From this, we c
port its commerc
the balance of m
As to Spain,
defending her im
check which sh
should make in
take care not to
without even
where an Eng
left.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

VENICE, April 22.

GENERAL BUONAPARTE, in offering the option of peace or war to this republic, has demanded the payment of a considerable sum, and that Bergamo, Brescia, &c. be declared independent.

The emperor has admitted the resignation of general Wurmsler, and granted him a considerable pension.

FRANCFORT, April 29.

Yesterday a vessel sailed from hence to Cologne, the first instance of the kind that has occurred these five years in consequence of the war.

PARIS, May 7.

The hopes of a general peace begin to prevail. There is scarcely any doubt entertained that the emperor has promised to make England become a party to the negotiations which are to be opened at the congress of Berne. We hear of a courier having crossed Germany, in order to repair to London, to give intelligence to the court of St. James's in the name of the emperor, of his intention to conclude a peace, and to press England to accede to it. The emperor did not pretend that his preceding engagements with the king of Great-Britain would prevent his concluding a separate peace, but that he was anxiously desirous that England should send ministers for the purpose of negotiation to the congress of Berne. Here it appears, that the emperor, who played a subordinate part to Great-Britain, has forced that power, in some degree, to follow his example.

Every thing, in this intervention, appears to be for our advantage. England has nothing but restitutions to make to us, and we have had only two ways of obtaining our object; one, by ourselves, making restitutions to its continental allies; and the other, a much more hypothetic, or, to speak more correctly, an infinitely more improbable way, by forcing England to it, either by our successes at sea, or by annoying them on their own territory.

When a power which has obtained great advantages in war, does not behave with insolence, but consents to appear in a congress, it can no longer propose its conditions with the same pride as in other situations, because all the other powers will unite in checking its hauteur.

This congress will become an epoch in the political system of Europe, as decisive as that of the treaty of Westphalia. The policy of the Austrian cabinet will seek to indemnify itself. It is probable that the proposition often spoken of by us, of secularizing the ecclesiastical electorates, will be strenuously supported by the emperor; but he will use every effort to revive his pretensions to Bavaria. The neutral adversary which the house of Austria will find at the congress of Berne, will be the king of Prussia, who will make his appearance there as a member of the Germanic body, and as the only support that this body can now boast. As for us, our policy leads us neither to favour the emperor nor the king of Prussia. The Germanic body, with its unwieldy constitution, offers to us great advantages, by preventing that warlike nation, whose population far exceeds that of France, from forming into two empires, which would prove dangerous neighbours to us.

From these observations, it follows, that the peace should be directed by the same spirit and the same views as that of Westphalia; that we should be constantly the moderators of Europe; and that it should always be our endeavour to set bounds both to our own ambition, and to that of our most powerful neighbours.

As to England, what is to be asked of it? Will the restitution of every thing that it has taken from Holland, be required? Good; but what are our forces, our armaments, and what our victories? Where are our fleets, and where the means of building them, to enforce such absolute conditions? What has been the reply by which we have justified our new acquisitions on the continent? Why, our victories there; and England will consider its naval victories as authorizing it to retain its acquisitions.

Has Holland any means of concurring in this general restitution, that power which dares not send to sea its fleet, though in readiness, because it has reason to mistrust both its soldiers and its sailors. From this, we may judge how it will be able to support its commerce, and what must be its weight in the balance of maritime powers.

As to Spain, she is entirely occupied by the care of defending her immense possessions. The ignominious check which she sustained off Cape St. Vincent, should make her timid and mistrustful. She will take care not to undertake any offensive operation, without even a fleet to send into the south sea, where an English squadron has already shewed itself.

We must not suppose that England thinks of keeping the whole of the new colonies which she has acquired. Nothing is important or useful to her but what ensures her dominion in the Indies. She will restore us without much difficulty, the Antilla Islands, for she is anxious to concentrate her force, already too much spread, and will not imitate Spain, who, by extending her colonial system, has weakened every one of her colonies in turn, and even exposed the centre of its government.

(Tableau de France & de l'Europe.)

General Clarke is named as plenipotentiary at the approaching congress.

Massena, who assisted at the conferences which took place previous to the signing of the preliminaries, and of the treaty of peace with the king of Hungary, speaks in high terms of the frankness which the commissioner of the emperor employed; and we have no doubt that this power will acknowledge that it can no where find a better ally than France, and that she will even facilitate the negotiations which have been opened.

According to a private letter from Francfort, which is entitled to some credit, the court of Vienna has sent a courier to London, with the most earnest request to the British court to acquiesce in the conditions stipulated by the preliminaries to the treaty of peace. The British minister is pressed to consent to the cession of Belgium, or if he will not acquiesce in that, to free the emperor from the engagements which he has contracted with England by former treaties. The cabinet of Vienna at the same time declares, that whatever may be the answer of that of London, circumstances are so strong that any engagements will oblige his Imperial majesty to treat for peace with the French republic, on the basis agreed on by the preliminaries.

We are assured, that the king of Prussia is very ill, and cannot live long. This circumstance makes the Directory very circumspect in their conduct, as they do not know the intentions of his successor.

If we may give credit to the journals of Milan, as to the conditions on which Buonaparte will treat with the republic of Venice, they are as follow:

1. The setting at liberty all persons confined on account of opinions, or for their attachment to the French.
2. The evacuation of Terra Firma by all the troops that shall exceed the number which was there five months ago.
3. The disarming of the peasantry.
4. The punishment of those who set fire to the house of the consul of Zante, and the rebuilding of the house at the expence of the senate.
5. The arrest of the commander who fired on the frigate La Brune, and the payment of the value of the Austrian convoy, which, without this act of hostility, would have fallen into the power of the captain of the Sybille, commander of the French Flotilla.

BOSTON, July 3.

Captain Tilton, from Cadiz, in lat. 45, 28, long. 43, spoke the ship Phoenix, from Bremen to Baltimore, 35 days out, the captain of which informed him, that he had on board papers, giving information of the French having declared WAR AGAINST AMERICA. [To this report we give no sort of credit.]

Arrived, ship Mermaid, Tilton, 55 days from Cadiz. Captain Tilton passed the British fleet, before Cadiz, and was boarded by the Irresistible; the commander of which informed captain T. that the Spanish admiral Massaredo, by a flag of the 11th May, mentioned the hopes of admiral Jervis being soon in Cadiz, in the character of a friend; he also informed captain T. in case of the prolongation of the war, the Spaniards were determined to risk another engagement, and that admiral Massaredo would be ready in about a month with 30 ships of the line; the British fleet, off Cadiz, is 29 sail of the line, among them eight three deckers.

The 20th April, two frigates from the Havana, passed the English fleet, but were afterwards discovered by the reconnoitring ships, and after a short contest, were driven on shore—one of them, the Nymph, was got off again, with little damage, on board of which was the famous Mr. Muir, who was dangerously wounded in the engagement.

Same day arrived, schooner Federal George, Sampson, of Duxbury, 44 days from Bourdeaux. Spoke nothing—brought no list.

July 4.

Extract of a letter from captain Fairchild, of the ship Levant of this port, dated Algiers, May 10, 1797.

"I was taken by a Spanish privateer and carried into Ceuta, where my ship was immediately condemned. The sentence was read to me in Spanish, and only a few words interpreted, such as, 'That I was from London, had an English jack on board, was a d—d Englishman,' &c. after which I was bid to get

out of the room; and underwent a confinement of ten days. At length was sent here with my crew, in order to be exchanged at Gibraltar as Englishmen. I have, however, since got my liberty, and permission to go to Malaga, and have appealed to the court of Madrid for my ship. There is great talk here of war with America. The brig Minerva, Bray, of Philadelphia; and brig Hawk, Hall, of New-York, were also condemned at Ceuta. Ship Polly, Bradshaw, of Salem, brig Dispatch, Bram, of Philadelphia; brig Two Friends, Howland, of Boston; and ship Three Brothers, Smith, Portland, are condemned at Malaga. Danish and Swedish vessels are taken as well as American.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

The following papers were communicated to both houses of congress by a message from the president, July 3.

AUTHENTIC.

R. Liston presents his respects to colonel Pickering, secretary of state.

When you first mentioned to me the suspicions expressed by the Spanish minister respecting an expedition supposed to be preparing on the Lakes with a view to attack the Spanish posts in Louisiana, I took the liberty of observing to you that I had no knowledge of any such preparations, and did not believe that they existed.

I have since requested information on the subject from the governor-general of Canada, and from his majesty's secretary of state; and I have authority to assure you that no expedition of the nature of that alluded to has been, or is intended by the British government.—Indeed the impropriety of violating the neutral territory of the United States is an objection of sufficient magnitude to induce the king's ministers to reject any such plan, were it suggested to them.

Philadelphia, 19th June, 1797.

Department of state, Philadelphia, 11th July, 1797.

SIR,

YOUR note of the 10th of the last month, alluding to the suspicions expressed by the Spanish minister, respecting an expedition suggested to be preparing at the Lakes against the Spanish posts in Louisiana, I laid before the president of the United States, who received great satisfaction from your assurance, that no such expedition has been, or is intended by the British government.

Will you permit me to inquire whether you can give any information concerning any other project of an expedition against any part of the dominions of Spain, adjacent to the territory of the United States, where, or from whence any co-operation was contemplated? I am aware of the delicacy of this inquiry, but the frankness of your verbal answer formerly, relating to the alleged expedition from Canada, and the assurances in your note above-mentioned, lead me to hope that you will not deem the present inquiry improper, and the proof you have uniformly given of respect to the rights and interests of the United States, authorize the further hope that you will feel yourself at liberty to communicate any information you possess, which on this occasion may concern their tranquillity and welfare; and I beg you to be assured that it is on this ground only that I would make the inquiry.

I will add, however, that it is not the result of suspicion, but of information (in which your name is introduced) that some project of the kind has been contemplated; and that the means proposed for carrying it into execution could not but be highly detrimental to the United States.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Robert Liston, Esquire, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty to the United States.

R. Liston presents his respects to colonel Pickering, secretary of state—

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of yesterday.

In the course of last winter, some persons did actually propose to me a plan for an attack on the Floridas, and the other possessions of his Catholic majesty, adjoining to the territories of the United States.

The general outline of the project was, that the expedition should be undertaken by a British force, sent by sea, and seconded by a number of men resident within the limits of the United States, who, I was assured, would be willing to join the king's standard, if it were erected on the Spanish territory.

I informed the projectors, that I could not give any encouragement to a plan of this nature; and I particularly stated two objections to it—the impropriety of

any measure that tended to a violation of the neutrality of the United States, and the inhumanity of calling in the aid of the Indians—a circumstance hinted at in the conversation that had taken place on the subject.

I conceived it to be my duty, however, to mention the business in my correspondence with my superiors: And I lately received an answer, that his majesty's ministers did not think proper to give any countenance to the project. The two objections above alluded to (which I had of course insisted on in my report) are stated as sufficient reasons for its rejection.

You must allow me, Sir, to decline entering into any farther particulars—on the one hand, because, although I have all along suspected that the persons who proposed the plan to me, might not improbably be employed by enemies of Great-Britain to endeavour with sinister views to insinuate themselves into my confidence; yet as these my surmises may be false, I should not be justified in betraying the secrets of men who may have meant well! and, on the other hand, because however loose the principles of these speculations may have been on the subject of the law of nations (as it regards the duties of neutrality) none of them in their intercourse with me ever expressed sentiments that were in any degree hostile to the interests of the United States.

Philadelphia, 2d July, 1797.

Mr. Brown,
By inserting the following you will do justice to truth, the public, and yourself.

In your Gazette Extra. of this morning, you state that the British minister when applied to by Mr. Blount, "declined giving any decisive answer, but in the mean-time laid the matter before his court—their answer must have countenanced the procedure."

Now the fact is, that the minister, as appears from the statement given under his own hand, expressly declined the business when first applied to, and stated two reasons for doing so. The first, that it would violate the neutrality of the United States; the second, that it would be an act of inhumanity to excite the Indians against the peaceable inhabitants of Florida. He, however, thought it best to lay the matter, with his objections, before his own government, which expressly approved his conduct in declining it, declared his objections solid, and ordered him to have nothing to do with the business.

This is the minister's own statement, and it is corroborated by the letter of Mr. Blount, who does not hint that the plan was encouraged by the minister, but merely says that it was mentioned to him last winter. He then states that it was doubtful whether the enterprise would be attempted, and that a person of consequence was gone to England on the business. If the British government had countenanced the plan, Mr. Blount would have spoken of it with more certainty, and if the minister or the government had countenanced it, there would have been no need of sending a person of importance to England. The reason of sending this important agent probably was, that it was thought he might succeed better with the government than he had done with the minister.

All the papers relative to this affair will soon appear in print, and then the public will judge for itself; but in the mean-time errors so important cannot be too soon corrected.

A member of the House of Representatives.

Extract of a letter from general S—, dated Baltimore, 4th of July, 1797, to a member of congress.

"Captain Sanger 12 days from Port de-Paix, arrived last night, says, that Sonthonax has ordered all captures and condemnation of American property to cease, in consequence as was reported of orders from France.—He adds that two or three American vessels lately taken were liberated in conformity. Captain Sanger is a very respectable man, and says I may rely on the truth of his account."

The subject of the last confidential message, upon which Mr. Sitgreaves reported, was declared to be of a nature proper to be made public. It is of very serious import: the whole of the particulars we have not yet been able to learn, but we shall state such as have come to our knowledge, and such as will shew to our readers, that a very extraordinary correspondence has lately been carried on between William Blount, a senator from the new state of Tennessee, and the British minister resident here.—The following is the copy of a letter from William Blount, to a person of the name of Carey, an Indian interpreter, which, together with other particulars, were on Monday laid before both houses of congress by the president of the United States:

Colonel King's Iron Works, April 21st, 1797.

Dear Carey,

I wished to have seen you before I returned to Philadelphia, but I am obliged to return to the session of congress, which commences on the 15th of May.

Among other things that I wished to have seen you about, was the business captain Chisholm mentioned to the British minister last winter at Philadelphia.

I believe, but am not quite sure, that the plan then talked of will be attempted this fall; and if it is attempted, it will be in a much larger way than then talked of, and if the Indians act their part, I have no doubt but it will succeed. A man of consequence has gone to England about the business, and if he makes arrangements as he expects, I shall myself have a hand in the business, and probably shall be at the head of the business on the part of the British; you are, however, to understand that it is not yet quite certain that the plan will be attempted, yet you will do well to

keep things in a proper train of action in case it should be attempted, and to do so will require all your management.

I say require all your management, because you must take care, in whatever you say to Rogers, or any body else, not to let the plan be discovered by Hawkins, Dinmore, Byers, or any other person in the interest of the United States or Spain.

If I attempt this plan I shall expect to have you and all my Indian country and Indian friends with me; but you are now in good business, I hope, and you are not to risk the loss of it by laying any thing that will hurt you until you again hear from me. Where captain Chisholm is I do not know, I left him in Philadelphia in March, and he frequently visited the minister, and spoke upon the subject; but I believe he will go into the Creek nation by way of South-Carolina or Georgia. He gave out he was going to England, but I did not believe him. Among things that you may safely do, will be to keep up my confidence with Watts, and the Creeks and Cherokees generally, and you must by no means say any thing in favour of Hawkins, but as often as you can with safety to yourself, you may teach the Creeks to believe he is no better than he should be. Any power or consequence he gets will be against our plan. Perhaps Rogers, who has no office to lose, is the best man to give out talks against Hawkins. Read the letter to Rogers, and if you think it best to send it to him, put a wafer in it and forward it to him by a safe hand, or perhaps you had best send for him to come to you, and speak to him, yourself respecting the state and prospect of things.

I have advised you in whatever you do to take care of yourself. I have now to tell you to take care of me too, for a discovery of the plan would prevent the success, and much injure all parties concerned. It may be that the commissioners may not run the line as the Indians expect or wish, and in that case it is probable the Indians may be taught to blame me for making the treaty.

To such complaints against me, if such there are, it may be said by my friends at proper times and places that Doublehead confirmed the treaty with the president at Philadelphia, and receives as much as 5000 dollars a year, to be paid to the nation over and above the first price; indeed it may with truth be said, that though I made the treaty, that I made it by the instructions of the president, and in fact it may with truth be said that I was by the president instructed to purchase much more land than the Indians would agree to sell. This sort of talk will be throwing all the blame off me upon the late president, and as he is now out of office, it will be of no consequence how much the Indians blame him. And among other things that may be said for me, is, that I was not at the running of the line, and that if I had been it would have been run more to their satisfaction. In short you understand the subject, and must take care to give out the proper talks to keep up my confidence with the Creeks and Cherokees.—Can't Rogers continue to get the Creeks to desire the president to take Hawkins out of the nation, for if he stays in the Creek nation, and gets the good will of the nation, he can and will do great injury to our plans.

When you have read this letter over three times, then burn it. I shall be at Knoxville in July or August, when I will send for Watts and give him the whiskey I promised him, &c.

WILLIAM BLOUNT.

We are informed that in consequence of the above letter's coming into the hands of the president (in what way we do not at present know) application was made to the British minister for information on the subject. He at first declined giving any, professing an ignorance of the affair; but we understand he has since acknowledged that application was made to him by several persons last winter on this business; that he had laid their plan (a plan it is supposed for invading the Spanish territory from Canada, aided by men enlisted within the United States, and by the Indians) before his government, but that it had declined having any thing to do with the business. As the British minister considers the affair as a delicate one, he declines giving up the names of the persons concerned. We trust, however, a little time will discover them.

July 7.

William Blount took his seat in the senate yesterday, as usual. He read a short address, in which he said he trusted when he came to be heard upon his trial, he should be able to clear himself from the charges which he understood were to be brought against him. We understand he was allowed to be heard by council to-morrow, to shew why he ought not to be expelled from his seat in the house.

IN SENATE.

July 6.

Yesterday Mr. Blount attended in his place as usual, in consequence of an order of the senate of Wednesday, and after a motion to inform the president and house of representatives of the circumstance, he arose and read from a paper he had prepared, to avoid misrepresentation, his sentiments on the subject of the late secret communication.—He said that understanding an impeachment was to be brought against him for the part he was supposed to have taken in the contrivance of the British to invade the Spanish territory through the United States, he was determined to be silent in the present stage of the business, not doubting but in the end his character would come out pure, and defeat the malice of his enemies.

Mr. Tazewell was up to move the reduction of the appropriation for the diplomatic corps, on the ground that as Mr. Adams was merely removed from Lisbon to Berlin, and was to return to Lisbon after he had

executed his mission to the court of Prussia, which he said was required by extraordinary circumstances, he saw no reason for making provision for two ministers as he imagined the president had no intention of appointing a minister ad interim to the court of Lisbon. At this moment the president pro. tem. (Mr. Jefferson of the session) put into Mr. Tazewell's hands a communication just received from the president, in order to shew him his mistake. We heard it from the gallery, and it was to obtain the advice and consent of the senate to his nomination of William Smith of Charleston (S. C.) to be minister plenipotentiary to the court of Lisbon. This circumstance, Mr. Tazewell said would induce him to press the subject, for he was certain that all our difficulties arose from our foreign intercourse, and it was the sense of the senate, that our diplomatic corps ought to be reduced instead of increased. The senate, however, retained the appropriation.

The following report was then read by Mr. Blount:

The committee to whom was referred that part of the president's message which relates to a letter purporting to have been written by William Blount, Esq. one of the senators from the state of Tennessee, together with the papers accompanying the same, having had the same under their consideration beg leave to make a farther report.

That Mr. Blount having declined an acknowledgment or denial of the letter imputed to him; and having failed to appear or give any satisfactory explanation respecting it, your committee sent for the original letter which accompanies this report and is in the following words.

(Here the chairman of the committee read Mr. Blount's letter.)

Two senators now present in the senate, have declared to the committee that they are well acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. Blount and have no doubt that this letter was written by him, your committee have examined many letters from Mr. Blount to the secretary of war, a number of which are herewith submitted as well as the letter addressed by Mr. Blount to Mr. Cocke his colleague in the senate and to this committee respecting the business now under consideration; and find them all to be of the same hand writing with the letter in question. Mr. Blount has never denied this letter, but on the other hand when the copy transmitted to the senate was read in his presence on the 3d instant, he acknowledged in this place that he had written a letter to Carey of which he had preserved a copy, but could not then decide whether the copy read was a true one. Your committee are therefore fully persuaded that the original letter now produced was written and sent to Carey by Mr. Blount.

They also find that this man, Carey, to whom it was addressed, is, to the knowledge of Mr. Blount, in the pay and employment of the United States, as their interpreter to the Cherokee nation of Indians, and an assistant in the public factory at Tellico Block-house. That Hawkins, who is so often mentioned in this letter as a person who must be brought into suspicion among the Creeks, and, if possible, driven from his station, is the superintendent of Indian affairs for the United States among the southern Indians; Dinmore is agent for the United States in the Cherokee nation; and Byers one of the agents in the public factory at Tellico Block-house.

The plan hinted at in this extraordinary letter to be executed under the auspices of the British, is so capable of different constructions and conjectures, that your committee at present forbear giving any decided opinion respecting it; except that to Mr. Blount's own mind it appeared to be inconsistent with the interests of the United States and of Spain, and he was therefore anxious to conceal it from both. But when they consider his attempts to seduce Carey from his duty as a faithful interpreter, and to employ him as an engine to alienate the affections and confidence of the Indians from the public officers of the United States residing among them; the measures he has proposed to excite a temper which must produce the recall or expulsion of our superintendent from the Creek nation; his insidious advice, tending to the advancement of his own popularity and consequence, at the expence and hazard of the good opinion which the Indians entertain of this government, and of the treaties subsisting between us and them; your committee have no doubt that Mr. Blount's conduct has been inconsistent with his public duty, renders him unworthy of a further continuance of his present public trust in the body, and amounts to a high misdemeanor.

They therefore unanimously recommend to the senate an adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That William Blount, Esq. one of the senators of the United States, having been guilty of a high misdemeanor, entirely inconsistent with his public trust and duty as a senator, be, and he hereby is, expelled from the senate of the United States.

It was then proposed to take up the resolution—and on the other side to postpone the further consideration thereof till to-morrow, which after some discussion, was agreed to.

Mr. Blount, in his place, demanded a copy of the report, and again read the written speech before mentioned—the copy of the report and other papers were ordered.

Mr. Blount then desired to have counsel, which caused a long debate, but it was at length agreed, 19 to 5, that he should be allowed two counsels; three were proposed by Mr. Blount, but rejected—unanimously.

The trial was fixed to come on at 11 o'clock this day, in the senate chamber.

After which the galleries were closed.

In the senate, yesterday, came under discussion, the bill for the relief of William Blount, Esq. The business was terminated at 11 o'clock, the members having just entered, having been some time of the session, some time upon the subject, which was announced, when Mr. Blount, and thus adjourned.

"Mr. President, I am commanded in their name, and United States, at the house of William Blount, a form you that they of impeachment against Blount be sequestrated that order be taken charges which they Mr. Sitgreaves was prepared by Marshall to the following

"A communication of the house of representatives their members, that William Blount, Esq. by sequestrated from States;

"That the said custody of the message safely kept, until he to the charges to the house of representatives dollars, and two hundred

This resolution of Marshall spoke at of the house of representatives as he denied that United States. He in support of by Mr. Sedgwick per time for consideration fully discussed from Tennessee speaker of representatives

Mr. Reed and Mr. the resolution. Mr. be postponed for all precedent for all future to agree to the former he trust ed, as it contains Mr. Marshall again of displacing a member of the business, as it son could only be Several other members At length the question for a postponement for the former part of the former sequestration, 15 votes in favour on the latter part, in favour of it.

Mr. Blount is 20,000 dollars, as Blount, Esq; each as his surerties.

Mr. Jefferson is senate for the remainder is chosen president

A STOUT children—irons extraordinary will be warrant whatever, but that of the subscriber

July 4, 1797.

A PAIR of young, w had upon reasons

July 12, 1797.

MR.

RESPECTF men of the FRENCH TO grammatical enable him to has hitherto been will be paid to with their instructions to play on the N. B. Any punctually attend

June 8.

In the senate, yesterday, the motion for the expulsion of William Blount, one of the members of that body, came under discussion, and Messrs. Dallas and Ingersoll, attended as counsel in behalf of Mr. Blount. The business was, however, shortened by the determination of the house of representatives to impeach him of high crimes and misdemeanors. About twelve o'clock, the members of the house of representatives having just entered the chamber, and the council having been some time engaged in urging a postponement of the question to a future day, having dwelt some time upon the effect which a vote of expulsion would probably have upon the trial, on an impeachment which was understood was likely to take place, a message was announced from the house of representatives, when Mr. Sigreeves went up to the bar of the house, and thus addressed the president to the following effect:

"Mr. President, I am commanded by the house of representatives, in their name, and in the name of the people of the United States, at the bar of your house, to impeach William Blount, a member of the senate, and to inform you that they will exhibit, in due time, articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same. I am also commanded to demand that the said William Blount be sequestered from his seat in the senate, and that order be taken for his appearance to answer the charges which they shall bring against him."

Mr. Sigreeves having withdrawn, a resolution was prepared by Mr. Sedgwick, and proposed to the house to the following effect:

"A communication having been received from the house of representatives by Samuel Sigreeves, one of their members, that they have determined to impeach William Blount, &c. therefore resolved,

"That the said William Blount be, and he is hereby sequestered from his seat in the senate of the United States;

"That the said William Blount be taken into the custody of the messenger of this house, and by him safely kept, until he shall give surety for his appearance to the charges to be exhibited against him by the house of representatives, himself in the sum of 20,000 dollars, and two sureties in 15,000 dollars each."

This resolution occasioned considerable debate. Mr. Marshall spoke at considerable length against the right of the house of representatives to impeach a senator, as he denied that they could be called officers of the United States. He quoted several parts of the constitution in support of his opinion. He was replied to by Mr. Sedgwick who said that this was not the proper time for considering that question, that point would be fully discussed at the time of trial. Mr. Cooke, from Tennessee spoke also against the right of the house of representatives thus to interfere with their body.

Mr. Reed and Mr. Ross spoke in favour of agreeing to the resolution. Mr. Tazewell wished the question to be postponed for at least one day, as it involved in it a precedent for all future time. Mr. Bingham was willing to agree to the latter part of the resolution, but the former he trusted would be postponed till tomorrow, as it contained a principle of great importance. Mr. Marshall again spoke as to the constitutional right of displacing a member from his seat in this stage of the business, as it was clear by the constitution, a person could only be removed from office, after conviction. Several other members spoke for and against the motion. At length the question was taken on Mr. Tazewell's motion for a postponement, and negatived 14 to 11. It was then taken on Mr. Bingham's to postpone the former part of the resolution, relative to the member's sequestration his seat, and carried, there being 15 votes in favour of it. The question was then taken on the latter part, and carried, there being 17 votes in favour of it.

Mr. Blount immediately entered into bond for 20,000 dollars, and Pierce Butler, Esq; and Thomas Blount, Esq; each of them in bonds of 15,000 dollars as his sureties.

Mr. Jefferson has obtained leave of absence from the senate for the remainder of the session, and Mr. Bradford is chosen president, pro tem.

For Sale,

A STOUT, healthy negro woman, with 3 female children—She is an excellent Cook, washes and irons extraordinary well, has had the small-pox, and will be warranted sober and honest—Sold for no fault whatever, but the immediate want of cash. Inquire of the subscriber near Piscataway.

GEORGE R. LEIPER.

July 4, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of likely bay HORSES; they are young, well broke to the harness, and may be had upon reasonable terms.

J. MURRAY.

July 12, 1797.

MR. DUPRES

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he purposed-teaching the FRENCH TONGUE; as he flatters himself his grammatical knowledge of the English tongue will enable him to instruct them in it as soon as any that has hitherto been in this city. The strictest attention will be paid to those that will be pleased to favour him with their instructions. He will also teach gentlemen to play on the violin.

N. B. Any commands left at Mr. Criff's will be punctually attended to.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 17th instant, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the justices of Anne-Arundel county court;

FORTY-FOUR acres of LAND, more or less, called PROCTOR'S FOREST, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near the city of Annapolis, the property of BENJAMIN LUSBY, to satisfy debts due JAMES EDWARD TILLY, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 10, 1797.

DR. FENDALL

HAVING arrived in Annapolis, on his way to Baltimore, takes the liberty to intimate to the citizens, that he means to exercise his skill, in the line of his profession, for a week or two here, and may be spoke with at Mr. Wharfe's.

The doctor's knowledge of the natural history of the human teeth, their adjacent parts, and the disorders to which they are incident, acquired by assiduous attention and unremitting study, and the experience of an extensive course and successful series of practice, for upwards of twenty-two years, will, he hopes, entitle him to the confidence of any, and all of those who wish to employ him. He fondly flatters himself he has it happily in his power to appeal, without fear, to such as have been his patients, in the states of Maryland, Virginia, &c. for that degree of reputation his conduct, as a dentist, may have merited, and given him just claim to. The doctor hopes, at least, he is considered as entitled to the highest grade amongst those of his profession in this country.

The doctor begs leave to offer to the public his Columbian antiscorbatic dentifrice, infinitely superior, he thinks, both in elegance and efficacy, to any thing hitherto used for the teeth and gums; it renders the breath sweet and agreeable, and is a powerful antiscorbatic, free from any corrosive preparation whatever. This invaluable preparation, which he avers to be truly efficacious, not only remedies the disorders of the teeth and gums, but likewise, if possible, for preventing them, no family (and especially where there are children) should be without, is still sold, and only by the doctor at this time, for the moderate price of 7/6 a pot, with directions, and to prevent counterfeit and fraud, each pot is covered with a paper, on which is a circular flowery margin, and around the same is written (on the inside) "Dr. Fendall's Columbian Dentifrice," with the doctor's seal, B. F. impressed on wax, in the middle of the circle.

Annapolis, July 13, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called CHANEY'S REST, the property of RICHARD PHELPS, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, situate and lying on South river, in the county aforesaid, agreeably to an act of assembly in that behalf made and provided.

WILLIAM PHELPS.

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

- JOHN BRENT & Co. Port-Tobacco, 2.
- James Cookley, Newport, 3.
- Jeremiah and J. Bothe, Boyd's Hole, 2.
- Daniel Norris, Maryland Point, 2.
- Samuel Mitchell, Bryan-town, 1.
- James Waters, Charles county, Maryland, 1.
- Samuel Douglafs, Newport.
- William Dyc, Charles county, 1.
- Charles Sewall, near Port-Tobacco, Maryland, 1.
- Basil Spaiding, merchant, Charles county, 1.
- Margaret Poley, Allen's Fresh, do. 1.
- John S Haw, Charles county, 1.
- Chloe Wheatley, Port-Tobacco, 1.
- Ignatius Matthews, Port-Tobacco, Maryland, 1.
- Charles Edward and Co. Newport, 1.
- Joseph Berry, Charles county, Maryland, 1.
- Wheeler Lewis, Port Tobacco, 1.
- James Doyle, merchant, Newport, 1.
- Colonel John Mitchell, Maryland, 1.
- N. Blackack, Charles county, 1.
- James A. Corry, Newport, 1.
- Major Joseph Marbury, Charles county, 1.
- Richard Brandt, Charles county, 1.
- Ignatius Dodson, near Port-Tobacco, 1.

18 July, 1797.

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

LINGAN BOTELER, 2, Wm. B. Beanes, William Carcard, George P. Greenfield, Richard Humberstone, Aquilla Hyatt, Richard Hall, George H. Jones, Samuel Jones, C. C. McGrath, George Plater.

William C. Bithray,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened store in the house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT COOPER, where he has received and offers for sale a complete assortment of CHINA, GLASS, and COMMON WARE; likewise DRY and WET GOODS of different kinds, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, July 4, 1797.

Six Cents Reward.

LEST the subscriber about the eighth of April, an apprentice boy named JAMES MAR, by trade a tailor. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and will bring him home; shall receive the above reward, paid by

ISAAC NORFOLK.

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

D. ADDISON, Annapolis. John Brice, James Brice (2), James Bruck, Annapolis; John Beard, Matthew and John Beard (2), near Annapolis.

The Chancellor of Maryland, John Callahan, John Campbell (2), James Clerk, James Cook, Thomas U. P. Charleton (2), Hodigah Collins, care of Henry Criff, Archd. Chisholm (2), care of Rich. Mackubin, Annapolis; Richard Chew, sen. major Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Gabriel Duvall (3), John Davidson (2), Walter Dorsey, Daniel Dulany (2), John Dorley, Annapolis. Geo. Fitzhugh, Annapolis; Jas. Froak, Anne-Arundel county; Mr. Fox, Middle Ferry.

John Gwinn (4), John Gassaway (3), James Gibbon, care of James Gibbon; John Gibbon, care of Mr. Randall, Annapolis; John Groves, Joshua Groves, near Annapolis; James Gillingham, Ellicott's Lower Mills.

Samuel Harvey Howard, John Hunt, Aquila Hall, Annapolis; Samuel Harrison, sen. near Pig Point; Richard Harrison (2), Herring Bay.

The Judges of the General Court. Monk Langloir (2), Annapolis.

Dr. William Murray, care of Dr. James Murray, Richard Mackubin (2), Ann Murrow, Gilbert Muddock (2), Annapolis; William Mackubin, Patapsco Neck.

Mr. O'Duhigg (2), Annapolis. Samuel Peacoe, Thomas Power, Annapolis; Johanna Plummer, West river.

Allen Quynn (2), Annapolis. The Register of the Chancery Court, Henry Ridgely, 3d, Thomas Reeder, Annapolis.

Vachel Stevens (2), Robt. Smith, George Starck, Ignatius Shorter, Annapolis; Miss Storie, care of Jno. Wasteneys, West river.

Philip Thomas (2), Richard Tootell (2), Judith Trigs.

John C. Weems, Annapolis; Mrs. Wasteneys, Herring Bay; John Weems, jun. George Whips, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

July 1, 1797.

Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 26th day of September next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

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

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, Bridge-Hill, in Anne-Arundel county, on Tuesday the 13th of June last, a negro man named SAM, a carpenter and Sawyer by trade, he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout and well made, has very thick lips and very large feet, about 35 years of age, and is left handed; had on when he went away, an offnabrig shirt and trousers, a short round jacket with sleeves, made of country cloth the colour of the wool, with a variety of other cloaths. Whoever takes up and delivers the said negro to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol, shall be entitled to the above reward. It is supposed he will make for Frederick or Washington county, in search of a negro woman sold there last spring to a Mr. ROBERT BARRET.

July 5, 1797.

C. STEUART.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, to JOHN GASSAWAY, who is authorized to receive the same, in order that the debts may be ascertained, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, to SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Administratrix.

Warning to Trespassers.

I WILL pay any man twenty dollars who will, in a court of justice, testify against every person that may be found cutting on, or carrying off, timber, wood or brush, from Primrose Hill plantation, as I am fully determined to prosecute all such offenders to the utmost extent and severity of the law.

JOHNSON M. O'REILEY.

Annapolis, June 10, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ISAAC MAYO, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to SARAH ANNE MAYO, Executrix.

For S A L E,

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

Anne-Arundel county, St. James's parish, June 14, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, in court sitting, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called CLAREY'S HOPS, of which the subscriber is seized, situate and lying on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, according to the provisions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN PARRISH, by his guardian SARAH PARRISH.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 29th day of July 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 ROGERS, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 14, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he intends to apply to Charles county court, at next August term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called BOARMAN'S MANOR, and also to mark and bound the part of the said tract of land called BOARMAN'S MANOR, of which the subscriber is seized.

JAMES BOARMAN.

Bryan-town, Charles county, June 12, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Annapolis, without any provocation, on Saturday the 3d of June, 1797, an apprentice lad named JOHN LOCKEY, by trade a shoemaker, about nineteen years and a half of age, five feet five or six inches high, slender made, with long red hair, and freckled face, when spoke to has a down look, and thin visage; he can read and write; had on a nanken sailor's jacket and trousers, and a white jacket sprigged with silver, and one ditto with a silver cord in it, and one striped jacket, two ruffled bosom shirts, black hat, and long quartered pumps, and a French watch in his pocket. He is a good workman at both men and women's shoes; he may probably change his name to avoid detection. Whoever secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All persons are forewarned harbouring said ungrateful fellow at their peril.

SETH SWEETSER.

Annapolis, Maryland.

Patowmack Company.

THE stockholders in the additional capital of the Patowmack Company, are requested to pay ten per cent. on the amount of each share by them held, to Wm. Hartshorne, treasurer, on or before the 15th day of next month.

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

June 6.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro women and one child, one committed on June 6th by the name of SALL, with a small girl child, who says that she belongs to SAMUEL BELL, of Cumberland county, she is of a tall slender make; her clothing is a calico jacket and petticoat, and of nabrig shift. DINAH DAVIS, committed on June 12, who says she belongs to JESSE ELLEGANT, of Montgomery county; her clothing is a striped jacket and petticoat and of nabrig shift. 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.

June 12, 1797.

Ridgely and Evans,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, selected in the most careful manner; also GROCERIES of various kinds, all which they offer for sale, at their store, on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit, to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to the public in general, and particularly to their constant customers, for past favours, and hope by their strict attention to merit a continuance of them.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or note of considerable time standing, are requested to call and settle the same, and those who are in arrears on open account of more than twelve months standing, are hereby required to close them by paying up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved security, if required. Those who do not comply with this request may expect that suits will commence against them to the next county court.

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

THE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794; having this day constituted their board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for is hereto annexed) may be lodged with their secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also, specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article.

"Whereas it is alleged by divers British merchants and others, his majesty's subject, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various laws and impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened; so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have not received full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereunto sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors, in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Commissioners Office,
No. 3, South Sixth-Street, May
29th, 1797.

FERRY BOATS.

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

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

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

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

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

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

The LAWS

OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1796.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a straight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and 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 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 gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

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 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.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Magogy 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.

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 overlie's house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

A Stray Horse.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near the Governor's Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a sorrel HORSE, about thirteen hands high, fourteen or fifteen years old, paces, trots and gallops, has a blaze down his face, branded on his near buttock with the letter S. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN COWMAN, Senior.

May 12, 1797.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LITH YEAR)
MA
S A F E
I M P C
Captain Bray, arrived
blehead, on the 6th
Sine left there June 4
ger in the above brig
before he sailed, he w
putable English merc
frigate had that mo
having slipped her cable
the mutiny on board t
to such a height, th
commenced between
conjectured the illi
intelligence of the pa
ral Jervis.—The p
announced, nor was i
N. B. Captain H
intelligence, in the
of the mutiny in the
previous to the a
three mails due at I
excited considerable
it was currently
believed, that Mr. P
or rather, that he de
obliged to continue i
Admiral Jervis
die—and expected e
and take the city—
effect, as the Spani
could make but a
man of war lay al
from the Spanish ba
Captain H. info
carried into Vigo
[The Boston O
observes, that the r
and contradictory;
reference to the acc
BO
The reports said
at Marblehead se
contradictory. U
the most current
mient part of th
which had happen
in which five fet
mentioned. Had
high frigate, and
Jervis, who was
put into Lisbon, v
late the amount of
None of the v
other than tidings
captain returned
Captain Clark
has arrived at Ne
of six guns, and
rican vessels hom
French families
West India fleet
the east of Jama
Clark, late of th
rived at New-Y
Sons.
Vessels spoke
in a schooner f
June 26, lat.
Pierion, of Bo
The Atlantic, o
York, was spoke
We still contin
gence from Eu
to Ireland, as
kingdom—the
pitch and pres
though evident
press every effu
prosecutions, p
are the consequ
the resolution o
disposition to
bears the

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1797.

SALEM, June 30.

Y captain Mirrick, of the Flora, arrived at New Bedford, and who left the Isle of France on the 30th of March, the following positive facts may be relied on, being handed through passengers upon that ship:—

That at the time of their sailing, no orders from France had been received to stop American vessels to or from English ports; and that the colonial assembly of the island had passed some late favourable decrees respecting American trade—ordering that our vessels should not be stopped or molested in any of their different India voyages, or in any way whatever. The Americans were much respected there.

IMPORTANT!

Captain Bray, arrived in the brig Mercury, at Marblehead, on the 6th inst. in 30 days from Lisbon. She left there June 4. By captain Hineckley, a passenger in the above brig we are informed, that two days before he sailed, he was told by a Mr. Dorman, a respectable English merchant in Lisbon, that an English frigate had that moment arrived from Portsmouth, having slipped her cables, and brought intelligence that the mutiny on board the grand English fleet had arisen to such a height, that an engagement had actually commenced between several of the ships, and it was conjectured that this frigate was dispatched to give intelligence of the situation of the grand fleet to admiral Jervis.—The passage of the English frigate is not ascertained, nor was it known by captain Hineckley.

N. B. Captain Hineckley had read, previous to this intelligence, in the English newspapers, the accounts of the mutiny in the fleet at Portsmouth.

Previous to the arrival of this frigate, there were three mails due at Lisbon from England—which had excited considerable alarm.

It was currently reported at Lisbon, and generally believed, that Mr. Pitt had absconded from England—or rather, that he dared not appear in public, and was obliged to continue incog.

Admiral Jervis still continued the blockade of Cadix—and expected every day to receive orders to attack and take the city—which it was supposed he would effect, as the Spanish ships were all dismantled, and could make but a feeble resistance. Several English men-of-war lay almost within reach of the cannon from the Spanish batteries.

Captain H. informs, that 5 American vessels were carried into Vigo—two of which belonged to Boston.

[The Boston Centinel, in remarking on the above, observes, that the reports via Marblehead, are various and contradictory; and supposes the above to have reference to the accounts already published here.]

BOSTON, July 8.

The reports said to have been received by the arrival at Marblehead from Portugal, are various and in part contradictory. Under the Salem head will be found the most current of them. In our opinion, the prominent part of the report is founded on the fracas which had happened on board admiral Colpoys's ship, in which five sailors were killed, as we have before mentioned. Had we known the passage of the English frigate, and the reason why, if bound to admiral Jervis, who was known to be off Cadix, she should put into Lisbon, we should be better enabled to calculate the amount of the intelligence.

None of the various arrivals yesterday brought any other than tidings of *spoliation* on *spoliation*. Several captains returned in their vessels.

Captain Clarke, in the private armed ship Hope, has arrived at New London, and with an English ship of six guns, and 16 men, convoyed 27 sail of American vessels home, from Cape-Nichols-Mole. Several French families came in those vessels. The British West India fleet of about 100 sail, was to sail from the east of Jamaica, on the 3d of June. Capt. George Clark, late of the brig Neutrality, of Bath, has arrived at New-York, from Jamaica, in the Eleven Sons.

Vessels spoke.—June 10, long. 67, captain Preble, in a schooner from hence, for the Havanna, armed. June 26, lat. 39, long. 73, the American Eagle, Pierlon, of Bolton, from Lisbon for Philadelphia. The Atlantic, of Wiscasset, from Liverpool for New-York, was spoke June 29.

We still continue in anxious expectation of intelligence from Europe later than before communicated. In Ireland, as late as May 16, the latest from that kingdom—the voice of complaint assumes a louder pitch and presents a bolder aspect—the government, though evidently agitated, appears determined to suppress every effort of the people—and numerous arrests, prosecutions, punishments and other coercive measures are the consequence. Reform, civil and religious, is the essential object. *Union* the watch word and hope. *Liberty* the aim, and *justice* and every thing bears the stamp of some important crisis.

lecture is divided between a civil war, and a complete reformation in the civil concerns of Ireland.

Extract from a letter written by capt. Wm. S. Plummer, of the brig Telemachus, to Robert Montgomery, Esq. American consul at Alicanti, dated Carthagena, May 20, 1797.

Sir, You no doubt must have been a spectator of my capture off your harbour, in company with captain Cruik in the Pogona, captain Atwood in the Abigail, and captain Muckford in the brig — of Salem—we were all taken by three French privateers, and arrived at this port yesterday at eleven o'clock—all are confined on board our vessels, our papers taken from us, and have not liberty to go on shore. What will be the event God only knows. Your presence here may be of service to us, and I most earnestly request you to proceed to this place, if your health will admit, immediately after receipt of this letter—I do not yet know that I shall be permitted to send it, if possible, I shall forward it by express.

Sunday Morning, May 21.

Since writing the above, I am allowed to go on shore—have passed an examination on board one of the privateers, and from the treatment I have received from the French consul, I expect no mercy—have only time to intreat you again to lose no time in coming here, and remain with respect,

Your humble servant, Wm. S. PLUMMER.

Robert Montgomery, Esq. COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.

The following letter, must be interesting to those American merchants who trade to the Mediterranean, as it indicates the appearance of another enemy in that quarter. It was communicated by Mr. Widdowson, of this town, who is supercargo on board a Swedish ship bound for this place, to captain Role, who arrived since our last from Alicanti, with a desire that it might instantly be made public. It will be recollected that the United States has not effected a treaty with Tunis, and the arrangement spoken of was a truce made about the time Mr. Barlow effected a treaty with Tripoli. As the dey of Algiers is a real friend to the United States, it is hoped his mediation in our favour will be successful. Here follows the letter entire:

Leghorn, 13th March, 1797.

John Mathieu, Esq. Naples.

Dear Sir, I came here the 8th current, and found letters from Algiers, purporting the hostile intentions of the bey of Tunis to the United States, having declared he would not accede to the arrangements made in October last—the consequence is, open hostilities on his part. You would therefore do well to caution such Americans as are at your port, against his cruelties. Mr. Barlow at the same time tells me, he flatters himself the matter will soon be accommodated, as the dey of Algiers has undertaken the affair.

With great respect, Your most obedient, JOS. DONALDSON, jun.

[Mr. J. M. Mathieu is the American consul at Naples. The vigilance of Mr. Donaldson is well known.]

NEW-YORK, July 8.

Ship Eliza, captain Allen, arrived on Thursday in 30 days from Jamaica, belongs to Mr. Theophilus Brower of this city. The Eliza had been taken by a British frigate, detained several months, then libelled, tried, and acquitted. She has a good return cargo on board. Was boarded by two French privateers and suffered to pass.

Captain Allen has politely handed us Jamaica papers to the 6th June. By these we find that the yellow fever leaves melancholy traces of its malignity at Jamaica, particularly on board the fleet; lord Balcarres and his secretaries were confined with it; 80 men died on board the British ship Adventure, of 44 guns, in 7 days. That governor Simcoe had left Port-au-Prince with 3000 men for L'Arcahayes, and expected Mirabalis and Grand Goave would give themselves up! That admiral Sir Hyde Parker had shifted his flag from the Queen to the Adventure.

July 12.

Arrived—schooners Adventure, Desc, Antigua, 12 days; Nancy, Ward, Philadelphia, 4; sloop Minerva, Chichester, St. Kitt's, 13.

Last evening arrived the sloop Minerva, Henry Chichester, 14 days from St. Kitt's. Sailed in company with the schooner —, Hubble, of North-Carolina; schooner —, McCullen, of Baltimore, and five large English transports, bound to London with prisoners and invalids.

The ship Sidney, of Baltimore, has her colours taken from her main-top-gallant-mast head after she was cleared and her papers given up to captain Parker, by the ship Pardres, captain Foyle, of 20 guns.

Captain C. informs, that an American East-India man lay at St. Kitt's when he sailed, belonging to Philadelphia, which was re-taken from a French privateer by the sloop of war, Lapwing. Her trial was to come on in a few days.

On further inquiry upon the subject of the information given by captain Sanger at Port-au-Prince, and of a supposed corroboration of it by a passenger in the Betty, captain Lovett, arrived at this port on Saturday from Leogane. "Of the French ceasing to take and condemn American vessels," we are led to believe that there is no foundation for the account. Capt. Lovett informs us, that he heard nothing of the kind.

The treatment of captain Lovett was peculiarly aggravating and cruel. Captain Lovett was first taken by the Quebec, British frigate, being bound from New-York to Leogane, and carried into Port-au-Prince, where he was obliged to sell his cargo, but otherwise treated well, and received near fifty per centum more for his flour than if he had gone in voluntarily. Capt. Lovett purchased a return cargo, and set sail for home; on the next evening he was taken by a French barge, and carried into Leogane, where he had all his papers taken from him, and he and the crew turned on shore. The vessel was soon libelled, tried, and condemned at the Cape; after which the owner of the barge declared, he did not conceive she was a good prize, and that she would not have been condemned had there been any one present to offer a few more *jaez* than were given by the barge agents! Captain L's certificate from the French consul at this port, setting forth his destination, together with his sea letter, never appeared before the court, have never been seen since, and were probably destroyed.

Schooner Rajah, 134 days from the west coast of Sumatra, John Carnes master, and 76 days from the Cape of Good Hope, informs, that

On the 15th April, 1797, there was a sharp dispute in the British army, between the Irish artillery and the English infantry at the Cape of Good Hope, concerning the landing of the French in Ireland, which brought on an action which lasted some time. It began in the barracks where they would admit of no officers for thirty-six hours. The artillery had six men wounded; the infantry three killed and eleven wounded. The latter part of the second day general Craig entered the barracks, armed with a hanger and pistols, and demanded the cause of the disturbance, and if any soldier or officer had any thing to say to him, to advance; which caused a silence on their part—the next day two corporals and a serjeant of the artillery were shot, and so ended the riot.

LEXINGTON, June 6.

We have received information from a gentleman immediately from Detroit, that shortly before his leaving that place near 1500 Indians had applied to the commanding officer of the British garrison for provisions, which was refused, and they were not permitted to go within the garrison, but were ordered to depart. The same informant mentions that about 700 of the above party made application to the commanding officer at Detroit for a supply of provisions, which was granted. Shortly after they had received the amount of their request, the whole of the Indians disappeared. To what quarter they have gone, or for what purpose, is not known.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

In the senate, on Saturday morning, the order of the day was called for on the motion for expelling William Blount from his seat in the senate (which was on Friday postponed to take into consideration the message of the house of representatives) and Mr. Martin and Mr. Cocke were sworn by a magistrate who attended for the purpose, and interrogated as to the handwriting of Mr. Blount, which they substantiated. The business had not been far proceeded with, when Mr. Blount took his seat, and informed the house Messrs. Dallas and Ingersoll, his counsel, were ready to plead in his defence. They were allowed to take their seats at the bar of the house, and Mr. Dallas commenced the defence in a very able and ingenious address which occupied more than three hours.

Mr. Ingersoll followed him in a speech of nearly two hours. These gentlemen had recourse to every precedent which could be produced from history, and to every argument which ability and ingenuity could suggest. They particularly relied on the ground that the punishment of an offender should in no case precede his trial, and that to expel Mr. Blount from his seat at this time, would be to do what could only be done, provided he was found guilty on the impeachment preferred, which, however, they denied the right of the house of representatives to prefer.

The defence being finished, Mr. Ross rose, and in a very luminous speech examined all the arguments which had been adduced by the counsel, and showed their want of solidity. He justified the expulsion of Mr. Blount from his seat, on the evidence which they

had of his unworthiness to fill it; and appealed very forcibly to the feelings of the house as to the nature of the crime of which he stood charged, and as to what might have been the consequence had his plans been carried into effect. This speech seemed to have great effect on the house, and after some other members had offered a few words on the occasion, Mr. Bloodworth moved to postpone the decision till Monday. The yeas and nays were taken upon the question, and it was negative, 19 to 7. The question was then put on the expulsion, and carried by yeas and nays 26 to 1. The negative vote was Mr. Tazewell's.

After this decision had taken place, Mr. Blount's bail delivered him up, and he was taken into the custody of the messenger of the house.

A Spanish privateer of 14 guns and 90 men, appeared in Delaware bay on Thursday last. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon she chased captain Strong, of the brig Packer, from Charleston, after he had got so far up that the light-house bore S. W. she fired four shot at the brig and boarded her with 8 men and an officer, who said they were 14 days from the Havana, and had taken an American vessel bound to Jamaica. On Friday she boarded the schooner Expedition, captain Harding Williams, arrived yesterday from St. Thomas, after which she stood after a ship that appeared to the northward.

The Spanish privateer cruising off the Capes, is called the Julia, captain Baptista Mahon; she captured the Asia within a few miles of Cape May, after she had the pilot on board. The second mate, two passengers (with the baggage,) and a seaman, were put into the pilot boat and arrived in town yesterday about one o'clock.

Captain Hunt, from Bourdeaux, spoke June 28, a large brig from Bourdeaux without a head, out 67 days for this port. The schooner Expedition, Williams, left at St. Thomas the 28th ult. the brig Anne, Roffeter, of this port, to sail in 4 days. Polly, Hannah, do. On Friday morning last was boarded and examined by the privateer cruising off the Capes, and politely dismissed.

The above privateer captured on Friday afternoon, in sight of Cape May, the ship Asia, Yard, from Bengal to this port, and sent her for Cape Francois. The Asia was out five months. Left at Bengal the ship Ganges, Green, of this port.

A letter of the 5th of April from Gottenburg, says, that Kosciusko, the Polish chief, was then there on his way to London, from which he would embark for America. He is still very sick, from the many wounds he had received: but much respected by the inhabitants, and was accompanied by two Polish noblemen; one of whom submitted to a voluntary imprisonment; for the purpose of keeping him company in his misfortunes. The letter adds, that the emperor of Russia had lately raised the duties laid on foreign importations, 40 per cent.

Extract of a letter from Ireland, dated Newry, 17th of May, 1797.

"This country is in the most distressed situation you can imagine, business at an entire stand, and party work runs so high, that those who were formerly the greatest intimates, will scarcely look each other in the face.

"The two parties are United Irishmen and Yeomen. I am a member of the latter. You will be surprised when I tell you that I belong to a troop of horse, commanded by Mr. —, I have been regularly taught to ride (which is unnecessary for an Irishman) and am now getting instructions in the Hanoverian sword exercise. We are daily in expectations of our abilities being put to the test, as the French are expected to make another attempt to invade this country.—We are left entirely to our own shifts, as the emperor has made peace.

"We would have little to fear in case of actual invasion, were it not that a great part of the army are disaffected. Should disturbances begin, which is next to a certainty, the slaughter and havoc will be dreadful; I expect little else than to be opposed to some of my own relations, which God forbid."

Extract of another letter from Newry.

"This country is in a most alarming state at present, and no less than threatened with a civil war. Party work seems between people of the description of United Irishmen and yeomanry and others attached to government. Scarce a night passes without hearing of some depredation or murder committed.

"There has scarce been a gentleman of property within many miles of Newry, that has not been robbed of all his arms and every thing valuable that could be found—but they were supposed to be well wiflers to government, how the business will end, God knows. The town from being one of the most peaceable in the kingdom is now reckoned quite the contrary, the whole of the county of Down, and that part of Newry which lies in the county of Armagh has been proclaimed to be out of the king's peace, and subject in a great measure to military law; no person can be out of their own houses after 9 o'clock in the evening without being liable to be taken up by some of the patrols which constantly go about the town at night, but hitherto the inhabitants of this place have escaped from any charges of a treasonable nature.

Last night a party of United Irishmen attacked a body of the Forkhill yeomanry and attempted to disarm them; and an express having been sent to Dundalk for some of the ancient British cavalry who lay there, they came direct to their assistance, and an engagement took place, when 12 of the United Irishmen were killed, and ten taken prisoners."

Mr. Blount at a late hour on Saturday night, gave the bail required by the senate, for abiding the issue of the impeachment, now pending, to Mr. Mathers, the

messenger of the senate, himself in 1000 dollars, and Mr. Pierce Butler and Mr. Thomas Blount, sureties in 500 dollars each.

Mr. Blount is said to have been seen on Sunday on the German-town road, in a dress different from that he usually wore—but we have pretty accurate information, that he was discovered passing through a neighbouring town in Jersey. Some persons who pretend to have an accurate knowledge of his person, declare that they had seen him at a late hour yesterday in this city.

Francis Silva, a physician at Madrid, read at a sitting of Royal Academy of Barcelona, a paper on the application of electricity to the Telegraph. His plan has been submitted to the prince of Peace, and his mode of communication at a distance has been so much approved, that an immense electrifying machine is preparing, with a view to carry it into effect on a larger scale.

Captain Corny, of the schooner Telegraph, informs, that an embargo had existed at the Havana four weeks previous to his sailing, in consequence of two packets and several sloops of war sailing for Europe.—Left at that port ship Hamburg Packet, Swain, of this port; ship Columbus, Vanneck, do. 3 days arrived; schooner June, Conyngham, do. and several others, with 14 sail of American prizes, but not very recent captures. In the Gulf Stream fell in with commodore Ricketts's squadron, of one 74 and 3 frigates, on a cruise; and after examination dismissed with civility.

The brig Betsey, captain Hart, from Philadelphia to Gonaver, is taken by a British cruiser and carried into the Mole, where the captain had permission to sell his cargo, but which would not fetch more than half cost and charges, owing to the port being full of American vessels in the same situation as captain Hart.

Captain Yard, of the Asia, arrived in this city last evening, and informs, that the vessel which captured his ship off the Capes, on Friday last, is called the Vengeance, a French privateer, and is the same which captured the ship Golden Age, of this port, some time ago. Captain Yard was put on board a pilot boat on Saturday morning.—He did not hear of any other captures the Vengeance had made, and is of opinion she has left the coast.

July 13.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, dated Savannah, July 1.

"We have nothing new here but what we have from your quarter, unless it be worth informing you that forty or fifty Frenchmen in uniform arrived here by water from Charleston, whose destination is said to be St. Augustine, from whence it is inferred by some, that the Spaniards will shortly surrender it to the French. There are said to be some among us endeavouring to procure men to go to the same place; but their conduct, though it has excited some suspicions, has not, from any thing I have heard, authorized a belief of such intention.

"People appear to be here as they are in congress, and elsewhere, divided about the politics of the day. But though my retired situation prevents me from having the best opportunities of judging of the public sentiment, yet if I may determine from the observations I have made, I should conclude that the number of those who from an improper partiality would oppose the interests of this country is few: Under this apparent impression, and I suppose from a view to evince an attachment to that interest, I found on my arrival in town a very prevalent disposition to pay particular attention to the ensuing anniversary of our independence.

"The appointment of additional envoys was doubtless a judicious measure, and should it effect the desired object, it will prevent our being involved in that calamity which all well disposed men must deprecate. Should the French still determine to reject our advances, it will tend to unite us the more in any measures that may be found necessary to adopt."

Dr. Romaine has been brought to town with his papers; he questions, we are told, the authority of the committee.

It is found, either by his papers or those of Mr. Blount, that the attack was to be made on Louisiana about the middle of this month. There was to be a co-operation by sea.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated the 11th instant.

"Blount has been expelled from the senate, and he has likewise eluded the vigilance of those who intended taking advantage of the want of protection the law allows to the members of the legislature. He was only bound in 2000 dollars for his appearance in November, which he easily satisfied the sheriff for, and got off between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning."

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated 25th June.

"We have just received news from Detroit, that a party of French and Indians have carried an American fort on the Ohio; and that the commandant of Detroit had dispatched 150 men to their relief."

[We apprehend the foregoing relates to the detachment of troops mentioned by colonel Hamtramck, in the papers just published—and that the taking of a fort is not true.]

July 15.

Ship Phoenix, Beckw, 8 weeks from from Bremen. Left there, ship Anthony Mangie, Sanford, Baltimore.

The intelligence by captain Becker, is not so late by several days, as what has already been received from the continent of Europe. What gave rise to the report of his having papers on board containing a declaration of war by France against America, is probably

the following paragraph, which we translate literally from a Bremen paper of the 4th May, received by the Phoenix.

"A letter from Paris of the 25th April, says: The most important information I can communicate, is that a rupture with America is certain. It is said the French government have already granted letters of marque against American vessels, admitting that even neutral goods taken on board American vessels are liable to confiscation. These measures are adopted, it is said because the Americans have shown too great an attachment for England."

It is unnecessary to observe that this piece of news is after date, and that it carries a contradiction in its own front. However, it and other reports serve to show how the mercury works in Paris, and should teach Americans, as they value self-government and liberty, to be prepared for war, as the best means at present of preserving friendship and peace.

From a LEXINGTON Paper of June 14.

We are credibly informed, by a gentleman who returned from New Orleans last Sunday by land, that two vessels which had arrived there from New York, or some one of the eastern ports, had been permitted to dispose of their cargoes, during which time a large cargo had been laid up, however, shortly after they were permitted to depart, but before they proceeded any distance below Orleans, they were seized and prevented from proceeding on their voyage. The other American vessels had been brought in there as prizes, one of which was laden chiefly with logwood: after the cargo was landed, the vessel was let up at public sale, which the government purchased, and had her fired out with 40 guns and 250 men, and sent off on a cruise. There is now lying at the mouth of the Ohio, seven row galleys completely armed belonging to the Spaniards.

There is now lying at the mouth of the Ohio, seven row galleys completely armed belonging to the Spaniards.

Annapolis, July 20.

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY.

William Smith of South-Carolina, minister plenipotentiary to Portugal, vice John C. Adams, removed to Berlin.

Thomas Bulkley, consul in Portugal.

Richard O'Brien, consul-general with the dey and regency of Algiers.

Charles Hall of Pennsylvania, agent for the United States, under the law of the present session of congress relative to the 6th article of the treaty with Great Britain.

Jeremiah Smith, of New Hampshire, to be attorney of the United States for that district, in the room of Edward St. Loe Livermore, resigned.

William Willis, a native citizen of the United States, to be their consul for the republic of Venice.

Frederick H. Wallatton, of a mercantile house established at Genoa, to be consul of the United States for that republic.

James Leander Cathcart, a citizen of the United States, and many years a prisoner in Algiers, to be consul of the United States for the city and kingdom of Tripoli.

William Eaton, a native citizen of the United States (a captain in their army in which he has served about eight years) to be consul of the United States for the city and kingdom of Tunis.

William Hort to be naval officer for the district of Charleston, in South-Carolina.

"DEPARTED this life, on the 15th instant, at his farm on Kent Island, Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS, aged about 65 years. He was a man of considerable professional reputation, of universal science and literature, and a very enlightened understanding. His amiable disposition and manners rendered him a pleasant companion, and a valuable member of society. The general tenor of his deportment was illustrative of virtue, integrity and honour; and every part of his conduct evinced the benevolence of his heart, and displayed a beneficence which made him truly exemplary. If, with many virtues, he associated a foliary foible, let it be recollected that frailty is incidental to humanity, and perfection seldom smiles on mortality."

Annapolis, In COUNCIL, July 18, 1797.

WHEREAS several applications have been made to the governor and council for the delivery of final settlement certificates due to soldiers who served in the late war, under power of attorney appearing to have been executed by such soldiers, and by virtue of letters of administration granted on the estates of soldiers alleged to be dead; and whereas it appears necessary for the purposes of justice, and in conformity to the resolutions of the legislature respecting certificates, that proof should be adduced that the person applying in person or by attorney is in reality the person entitled to the certificates, or (in the case of an administrator) that he is next of kin, or a real, not a pretended creditor of the deceased person:

It is therefore ordered, that no certificate shall be delivered to persons applying under either of the above descriptions, unless satisfactory evidence is produced as to the requisites above stated.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council of the State of Maryland.

A STEADY NEGRO WOMAN, who can cook, if well recommended, with some good wages in a small family. Apply to the PRINTERS.

JAMES D. ...
MA C ...
MANUFACTURE ...
WEAVING ...
OF THE MOST ...
MANUFACTURE ...
Batters himself ...
porage, as the mach ...
used, completely fin ...
will any charge be m ...
liberty will be given ...
the great inconvenien ...
their credit will be a ...
and them, will be ...
He engages ...
or cause to ...
in any part of ...
machines, in th ...
such purchas ...
seems applica ...
Philsad ...
COMMITTED ...
men, on ...
of DAVY ...
of Pol ...
inches ...
and bre ...
on ...
who ...
of Char ...
and ...
6 inch ...
are defi ...
from ...
to last ...
A PAIR of like ...
young, well ...
and upon reasonable ...
July 14, 1797.
M. R. ...
RESPECTFUL ...
men of this ...
FRENCH TONG ...
grammatical knowl ...
to in ...
his hitherto been in ...
will be paid to thos ...
with their instructio ...
to play on the violi ...
N. B. Any com ...
personally attended ...
COMMITTED ...
negro women ...
just 6th by the ...
child, who says ...
of Cumberland col ...
her clothing is a ...
nearly shift. D ...
July 12, who says ...
of Montgomery c ...
society and petition ...
are desired to tak ...
their several dates ...
for fees and other ...
RI ...
June 12, 1797.
TAKEN up ...
near the ol ...
county, a dark ba ...
high, with a star ...
white, and is nei ...
is desired as pro ...
him away.
June 3, 1797.
ALL persons ...
by, deceased, are ...
and those having ...
to bury them in ...
Wash. in ...
Annapolis.
April 6, 1797.

JAMES DAVENPORT,

Respectfully informs the citizens of the United States, that he will make **MACHINES** for spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, Cotton, Wool, MANUFACTURING TWINES and WEAVING, BY WATER, ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

MANUFACTORY on this principle, J. D. Davenport himself, will meet with very general patronage, as the machines will be made and delivered, completely finished, per spindle or piece; nor will any charge be made for his patent rights, but liberty will be given to the purchaser to use them; the great inconvenience of employing workmen in their erection will be avoided, and the person wishing to use them, will be able exactly to calculate the expense. He engages to set them to work, also to instruct, or cause to be instructed, any person or persons in any part of the Union, who may purchase such machines, in their principles and method of use, each purchaser paying travelling expenses. For terms, applications may be made at No. 74, Market Street, Philadelphia. Letters must be post-

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one committed on July 13th, by the name of **DAVY**, who says that he belongs to the county of Prince George, state of Virginia, and is about 5 inches high; his clothing is an old blue jacket and breeches, and of snabrig shirt. The other committed on July 13th, by the name of **ABRAHAM**, who says that he belongs to James County, of Charles county; his clothing is an old blue jacket and snabrig shirt and trousers, he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and has a young look. Their masters are desired to come and take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expenses, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

For Sale,

A **STOUT**, healthy negro woman, with 3 female children—She is an excellent Cook, washes and irones extraordinary well, has had the small-pox, and will be warranted sober and honest—Sold for no fault whatever, but the immediate want of cash. Inquire of the subscriber near Pif. ataway.

GEORGE R. LEIPER.

FOR SALE,

A **PAIR** of likely bay **HORSES**; they are young, well broke to the harness, and may be had upon reasonable terms.

J. MURRAY.

MR. DUPRES

R **ESPECTFULLY** informs the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he purposes teaching the **FRENCH TONGUE**, as he speaks himself his grammatical knowledge of the English tongue will enable him to instruct them in it as soon as any that has hitherto been in this city. The strictest attention will be paid to those that will be pleased to favour him with their instructions. He will also teach gentlemen to play on the violin.

N. B. Any commands left at Mr. Critt's will be faithfully attended to.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro women and one child, one committed on June 12th by the name of **SALL**, with a small child, who says that she belongs to **SAMUEL BELL**, of Cumberland county, she is of a tall slender make; her clothing is a calico jacket and petticoat, and of snabrig shirt. **DINAH DAVIS**, committed on June 12, who says she belongs to **JESSE ELEGANT**, of Montgomery county; her clothing is a striped jacket and petticoat and snabrig shirt. 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 expenses, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

June 12, 1797.

T **A** **TAKEN** up as a stray by the subscriber, living near the old bridges of **ZACHARIAH**, in Charles county, a dark bay **HORSE**, about fourteen hands high, with a star in his forehead, his left hind foot white, and is neither docked or branded. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JEREMIAH ROBY.

June 3, 1797.

A **L** **L** 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 WEAVER**, at Leonardtown, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

To be SOLD, for **CASH**, on the 17th inst., by virtue of a writ of *faci scias* to me directed by the justices of Anne Arundel county court,

FORTY-FOUR acres of **LAND**, more or less, called **PROCTOR'S FOREST**, lying in Anne Arundel county, near the city of Annapolis, the property of **BENJAMIN LUSBY**, to satisfy debts due to **THE EDWARD TRUST**, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

July 10, 1797.

DR. FENDALL

H **A** **VING** arrived in Annapolis, on his way to Baltimore, takes the liberty to acquaint the citizens, that he means to exercise his skill, in the line of his profession, for a week or two here, and may be spoke with at Mr. Wharfe's.

The doctor's knowledge of the natural history of the human teeth, their adjacent parts, and the disorders to which they are incident, acquired by assiduous attention and unremitting study, and the experience of an extensive course and successful series of practice, for upwards of twenty-two years, will, he hopes, entitle him to the confidence of any, and all of those who wish to employ him. He fondly flatters himself he has it happily in his power to appeal, without fear, to such as have been his patients, in the states of Maryland, Virginia, &c. for that degree of reputation his conduct, as a dentist, may have merited, and given him just claim to. The doctor hopes, at least, he is considered as entitled to the highest grade amongst those of his profession in this country.

The doctor begs leave to offer to the public his **Columbian antiseptic dentifrice**, infinitely superior, he thinks, both in elegance and efficacy, to any thing hitherto used for the teeth and gums; it renders the breath sweet and agreeable, and is a powerful antiseptic, free from any corrosive preparation whatever. This invaluable preparation, which he avers to be truly efficacious, not only for remedying the disorders of the teeth and gums, but likewise, if possible, for preventing them, no family (and especially where there are children) should be without, it is sold, and only by the doctor at this time, for the moderate price of 7/6 a pot, with directions, and to prevent counterfeit and fraud, each pot is covered with a paper, on which is a circular flowery margin, and around the same is written (on the inside) "Dr. Fendall's Columbian Dentifrice," with the doctor's seal, B. F. impressed on wax, in the middle of the circle.

Annapolis, July 13, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber to the justices of Anne Arundel county court, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called **CHANEY'S REST**, the property of **RICHARD PHELPS**, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, situate and lying on South river, in the county aforesaid, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

WILLIAM PHELPS.

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

- JOHN BRENT & Co.** Port-Tobacco, 2.
- James Cookley**, Newport, 3.
- Jeremiah and J. Boothe**, Boyd's Hole, 2.
- Daniel Norris**, Maryland Point, 2.
- Samuel Mitchell**, Bryan-town, 1.
- Jamys Waters**, Charles county, Maryland, 11.
- Samuel Douglafs**, Newport.
- William Dye**, Charles county, 1.
- Charles Sewall**, near Port-Tobacco, Maryland, 1.
- Basil Spalding**, merchant, Charles county, 1.
- Margaret Poley**, Allen's Fresh, do. 1.
- John S. Haw**, Charles county, 1.
- Chloe Wheatley**, Port-Tobacco, 1.
- Ignatius Matthews**, Port-Tobacco, Maryland, 1.
- Charles Edward and Co.** Newport, 1.
- Joseph Berry**, Charles county, Maryland, 1.
- Wheeler Lewis**, Port-Tobacco, 1.
- James Doyle**, merchant, Newport, 1.
- Colonel John Mitchell**, Maryland, 1.
- N. Blacklock**, Charles county, 1.
- James A. Corry**, Newport, 1.
- Major Joseph Marbury**, Charles county, 1.
- Richard Brandt**, Charles county, 1.
- Ignatius Dodson**, near Port-Tobacco, 1.

1st July, 1797.

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

L **I** **NGAN** **B** **O** **T** **E** **L** **E** **R**, 2, Wm. B. Eanes, William Carcard, George P. Greenfield, Richard Humberstone, Aquilla Hyatt, Richard Hall, George H. Jones, Samuel Jones, C. C. McGrath, George Plater.

William C. Bithray,

B **E** **G** **S** leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened store in the house formerly occupied by **MR. ROBERT COWDEN**, where he has received orders for sale a complete assortment of **CHINA GLASS**, and **COMMON WARE**; likewise **DRY** and **WET GOODS** of different kinds, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, July 4, 1797.

Six Cents Reward.

L **E** **T** **T** the subscriber about the eighth of August, an apprentice by the name of **JAMES MAN** by trade a sailor; whoever takes up the said apprentice, and will bring him home, shall receive the above reward, paid by **ISAAC NORFOLK**.

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

- D. ADDISON**, Annapolis.
- John Bruce**, James Bruce (2), James Bruce, Annapolis; John Beard; Matthew and John Beard (2), near Annapolis.
- The Chancellor of Maryland**; John Callahan; John Campbell (2); James Clerk; James Cook; Thomas U. P. Charleston (2); Hodigath Outins; care of Henry Criss; Archd. Chisholm (2); care of Rich. Machubin; Annapolis; Richard Chew, (sen. major Richard Chew); Herring Bay.
- Gabriel Durall** (3); John Davidson (2); Walter Dorsey; Daniel Dulany (2); John Dorsey, Annapolis; Geo. Fitzhugh, Annapolis; Jas. Froath, Anne Arundel county; Mr. Fox, Middle Ferry.
- John Gwinn** (4); John Gaffaway (3); James Gibbon, care of James Gibbon; John Gibbon, care of Mr. Randall, Annapolis; John Graves; Joshua Graves, near Annapolis; James Gillingham; Elliott's Lower Mills.
- Samuel Harvey Howard**; John Hurst; Aquilla Hall; Annapolis; Samuel Harrison, sen. near Pig Point; Richard Harrison (2); Herring Bay.
- The Judges of the General Court**.
- Mont Langloir** (2), Annapolis.
- Dr. William Murray**, care of Dr. James Murray; Richard Machubin (2); Ann Murray; Gilbert Murdock (2); Annapolis; William Machubin; Patapsco Neck.
- Mr. O'Duhigg** (2), Annapolis.
- Samuel Peck**; Thomas Power; Annapolis; Johanna Plattner; West river.
- Allen Quynn** (2), Annapolis.
- The Register of the Chancery Court**; Henry Ridgeley, 3d, Thomas Reeder, Annapolis.
- Vachel Stevens** (2); Robt. Smith; George Starck; Ignatius Shorter, Annapolis; Miss Storie, care of Jno. Wallebel; West river.
- Philip Thomas** (2); Richard Tootell (2); Judith Trigg.
- John C. Weems**; Annapolis; Mrs. Wastneys, Herring Bay; John Weems, jun. George Whips, Anne Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

July 1, 1797.

Annapolis Races.

T **H** **E** **A** **N** **N** **A** **P** **O** **L** **I** **S** **J** **O** **C** **K** **E** **Y** **C** **L** **U** **B** **P** **U** **R** **S** **E** will be run for on Tuesday the 26th day of September next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

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

Twenty Dollars Reward.

R **A** **N** away from the subscriber's plantation, Bridge-Hill, in Anne Arundel county, on Tuesday the 13th of June last, a negro man named **SAM**, a carpenter and sawyer by trade, he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout and well made, has very thick lips and very large feet, about 35 years of age, and is left handed; had on when he went away, an snabrig shirt and trousers, a short round jacket with sleeves, made of country cloth the colour of the wool, with a variety of other cloaths. Whoever takes up and delivers the said negro to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol, shall be entitled to the above reward. It is supposed he will make for Frederick or Washington county, in search of a negro woman sold there last spring to a Mr. **ROBERT BARNET**.

July 5, 1797.

C. STEUART.

A **L** **L** persons having claims against the estate of **WILLIAM CHAPMAN**, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, to **JOHN GASSAWAY**, who is authorized to receive the same, in order that the debts may be ascertained, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, to **SUSANNA CHAPMAN**, Administratrix.

Warning to Trespassers.

I **W** **I** **L** **L** pay any man twenty dollars who will, in a court of justice, testify against every person that may be found cutting on, or carrying off, timber, wood or brush, from Primrose Hill plantation, as I am fully determined to prosecute all such offenders to the utmost extent and severity of the law.

JOHNSON M. O'REILEY.

Annapolis, June 10, 1797.

A **L** **L** persons having claims against the estate of **ISAAC MAYO**, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to **SARAH ANNE MAYO**, Executrix.

For S A L E,

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

had of his unworthiness to fill it; and appealed very forcibly to the feelings of the house as to the nature of the crime of which he stood charged, and as to what might have been the consequences had his plans been carried into effect. This speech seemed to have great effect on the house, and after some other members had offered a few words on the occasion, Mr. Bloodworth moved to postpone the decision till Monday. The yeas and nays were taken upon the question, and it was negatively, 19 to 7. The question was then put on the expulsion, and carried by yeas and nays 26 to 1. The negative vote was Mr. Tazewell's.

After this decision had taken place, Mr. Blount's bail delivered him up, and he was taken into the custody of the messenger of the house.

A Spanish privateer of 14 guns and 90 men, appeared in Delaware bay on Thursday last. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon she chased captain Strong, of the brig Packer, from Charleston, after he had got so far up that the fight-house bore S. W. she fired four shot at the brig and boarded her with 8 men and an officer, who said they were 14 days from the Havana, and had taken an American vessel bound to Jamaica. On Friday she boarded the schooner Expedition, captain Harding Williams, arrived yesterday from St. Thomas, after which she stood after a ship that appeared to the northward.

The Spanish privateer cruising off the Capes, is called the Julia, captain Baptista Mahon; she captured the Asia within a few miles of Cape May, after she had the pilot on board. The second mate, two passengers (with the baggage,) and a seaman were put into the pilot boat and arrived in town yesterday about one o'clock.

Captain Hunt, from Bourdeaux, spoke June 28, a large brig from Bourdeaux without a head, out 67 days for this port. The schooner Expedition, Williams, left at St. Thomas the 23th ult. the brig Anne, Roffeter, of this port, to sail in 4 days. Polly, Hannah, do. On Friday morning last was boarded and examined by the privateer cruising off the Capes, and politely dismissed.

The above privateer captured on Friday afternoon, in sight of Cape May, the ship Asia, Yard, from Bengal to this port, and sent her for Cape Francois. The Asia was out five months. Left at Bengal the ship Ganges, Green, of this port.

A letter of the 9th of April from Gottenburg, says, that Kosciuszko, the Polish chief, was then there on his way to London, from which he would embark for America. He is still very sick, from the many wounds he had received: but much respected by the inhabitants, and was accompanied by two Polish noblemen; one of whom submitted to a voluntary imprisonment, for the purpose of keeping him company in his misfortunes. The letter adds, that the emperor of Russia had lately raised the duties laid on foreign importations, 40 per cent.

Extract of a letter from Ireland, dated Newry, 17th of May, 1797.

"This country is in the most distressed situation you can imagine, business at an entire stand, and party work runs so high, that those who were formerly the greatest intimates, will scarcely look each other in the face.

"The two parties are United Irishmen and Yeomen. I am a member of the latter. You will be surprised when I tell you that I belong to a troop of horse, commanded by Mr. —, I have been regularly taught to ride (which is unnecessary for an Irishman) and am now getting instructions in the Hanoverian sword exercise. We are daily in expectations of our abilities being put to the test, as the French are expected to make another attempt to invade this country.—We are left entirely to our own shifts, as the emperor has made peace.

"We would have little to fear in case of actual invasion, were it not that a great part of the army are disaffected. Should disturbances begin, which is next to a certainty, the slaughter and havoc will be dreadful; I expect little else than to be opposed to some of my own relations, which God forbid."

Extract of another letter from Newry.

"This country is in a most alarming state at present, and no less than threatened with a civil war. Party work seems between people of the description of United Irishmen and yeomen and others attached to government. Scarce a night passes without hearing of some depredation or murder committed.

"There has scarce been a gentleman of property within many miles of Newry, that has not been robbed of all his arms and every thing valuable that could be found—but they were supposed to be well wiflers to government, how the business will end, God knows. The town from being one of the most peaceable in the kingdom is now reckoned quite the contrary, the whole of the county of Down, and that part of Newry which lies in the county of Armagh has been proclaimed to be out of the king's peace, and subject in a great measure to military law; no person can be put of their own houses after 9 o'clock in the evening without being liable to be taken up by some of the patrols which constantly go about the town at night, but hitherto the inhabitants of this place have escaped from any charges of a treasonable nature.

Last night a party of United Irishmen attacked a body of the Forkhill yeomen and attempted to disarm them; and an express having been sent to Dundalk for some of the ancient British cavalry who lay there, they came direct to their assistance, and an engagement took place, when 12 of the United Irishmen were killed, and ten taken prisoners."

Mr. Blount, at a late hour on Saturday night, gave the bail required by the senate, for abiding the issue of the impeachment, now pending, to Mr. Mathers, the

messenger of the senate, himself in 1000 dollars, and Mr. Pierce Butler and Mr. Thomas Blount, sureties in 500 dollars each.

Mr. Blount is said to have been seen on Sunday on the German-tow road, in a dress different from that he usually wore—but we have pretty accurate information, that he was discovered in going through a neighbouring town in Jersey. Some persons who pretend to have an accurate knowledge of his person, declare that they had seen him at a late hour yesterday in this city.

Francis Silve, a physician at Madrid, read at a sitting of Royal Academy of Barcelona, a paper on the application of electricity to the Telegraph. His plan has been submitted to the prince of Peace, and his mode of communication at a distance has been so much approved, that an immense electrifying machine is preparing, with a view to carry it into effect on a larger scale.

Captain Corny, of the schooner Telegraph, informs, that an embargo had existed at the Havana four weeks previous to his sailing, in consequence of two packets and several sloop of war sailing for Europe.—Left at that port ship Hamburg Packet, Swain, of this port; ship Columbus, Vanneck, do. 3 days arrived; schooner Jane, Conyngham, do. and several others, with 14 sail of American prizes, but not very recent captures. In the Gulph Stream fell in with commodore Ricketts's squadron, of one 74 and 3 frigates, on a cruise; and after examination dismissed with civility.

The brig Betty, captain Hart, from Philadelphia to Gonaves, is taken by a British cruiser and carried into the Mole, where the captain had permission to sell his cargo, but which would not fetch more than half cost and charges, owing to the port being full of American vessels in the same situation as captain Hart.

Captain Yard, of the Asia, arrived in this city last evening, and informs, that the vessel which captured his ship off the Capes, on Friday last, is called the Vengeance, a French privateer, and is the same which captured the ship Golden Age, of this port, some time ago. Captain Yard was put on board a pilot boat on Saturday morning.—He did not hear of any other captures the Vengeance had made, and is of opinion she has left the coast.

July 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, dated Savannah, July 1.

"We have nothing new here but what we have from your quarter, unless it be worth informing you that forty or fifty Frenchmen in uniform arrived here by water from Charleston, whose destination is said to be St. Augustine, from whence it is inferred by some, that the Spaniards will shortly surrender it to the French. There are said to be some among us endeavoring to procure men to go to the same place; but their conduct, though it has excited some suspicions, has not, from any thing I have heard, authorized a belief of such intention.

"People appear to be here as they are in congress, and elsewhere, divided about the politics of the day. But though my retired situation prevents me from having the best opportunities of judging of the public sentiment, yet if I may determine from the observations I have made, I should conclude that the number of those who from an improper partiality would oppose the interests of this country is few: Under this apparent impression, and I suppose from a view to evince an attachment to that interest, I found on my arrival in town a very prevalent disposition to pay particular attention to the ensuing anniversary of our independence.

"The appointment of additional envoys was doubtless a judicious measure, and should it effect the desired object, it will prevent our being involved in that calamity which all well disposed men must deprecate. Should the French still determine to reject our advances, it will tend to unite us the more in any measures that it may be found necessary to adopt."

Dr. Romaine has been brought to town with his papers; he questions, we are told, the authority of the committee.

It is found, either by his papers or those of Mr. Blount, that the attack was to be made on Louisiana about the middle of this month. There was to be a co-operation by sea.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated the 11th instant.

"Blount has been expelled from the senate, and he has likewise eluded the vigilance of those who intended taking advantage of the want of protection the law allows to the members of the legislature. He was only bound in 2000 dollars for his appearance in November, which he easily satisfied the sheriff for, and got off between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning."

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated 25th June.

"We have just received news from Detroit, that a party of French and Indians have carried an American fort on the Ohio; and that the commandant of Detroit had dispatched 150 men to their relief."

[We apprehend the foregoing relates to the detachment of troops mentioned by colonel Hamtramck, in the papers just published—and that the taking of a fort is not true.]

July 15.

Ship Phoenix, Becker, 8 weeks from from Bremen. Left there, ship Anthony Mangis, Sanford, Baltimore.

The intelligence by captain Becker, is not so late by several days, as what has already been received from the continent of Europe. What gave rise to the report of his having papers on board containing a declaration of war by France against America, is probably

the following paragraph, which we translate literally from a Bremen paper of the 4th May, received by the Phoenix.

"A letter from Paris of the 25th April, says—The most important information I can communicate, is that a rupture with America is certain. It is said the French government have already granted letters of marque against American vessels, admitting that even neutral goods taken on board American vessels are liable to confiscation. These measures are adopted, it is said because the Americans have shown too great an attachment for England."

It is unnecessary to observe that this piece of news is after date, and that it carries a contradiction to our own front. However, it and other reports serve to show how the mercury works in Paris, and should teach Americans, as they value self-government and liberty, to be prepared for war; as the day means the pretent of preserving friendship and peace.

From a LEXINGTON Paper of June 14.

We are credibly informed by a gentleman who returned from New Orleans last Sunday by land, that two vessels which had arrived there from New York, or some one of the eastern ports, had been permitted to dispose of their cargoes, during which time a large cargo had been laid; however, shortly after they were permitted to depart, but before they proceeded any distance below Orleans, they were seized and prevented from proceeding on their voyage. The other American vessels had been brought in there as prizes, one of which was laden chiefly with log wood; after the cargo was landed, the vessel was set up at public sale, which the government purchased, and had her fitted out with 40 guns and 250 men, and sent off on a cruise.

There is now lying at the mouth of the Ohio, seven or eight galleys completely armed belonging to the Spaniards.

Annapolis, July 20.

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY.

William Smith of South-Carolina, minister plenipotentiary to Portugal, vice John C. Adams, removed to Berlin.

Thomas Bulkely, consul in Portugal.

Richard O'Brien, consul-general with the dey and regency of Algiers.

Charles Hall of Pennsylvania, agent for the United States, under the law of the present session of congress relative to the 6th article of the treaty with Great Britain.

Jeremiah Smith, of New-Hampshire, to be attorney of the United States for that district, in the room of Edward St. Loe Livermore, resigned.

William Willis, a native citizen of the United States, to be their consul for the republic of Venice.

Frederick H. Wallston, of a mercantile house established at Genoa, to be consul of the United States for that republic.

James Leander Cathcart, a citizen of the United States, and many years a prisoner in Algiers, to be consul of the United States for the city and kingdom of Tripoli.

William Eaton, a native citizen of the United States (a captain in their army in which he has served about eight years) to be consul of the United States for the city and kingdom of Tunis.

William Hort to be naval officer for the district of Charleston, in South-Carolina.

"DEPARTED this life, on the 19th instant, at his farm on Kent Island, Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS, aged about 65 years. He was a man of considerable professional reputation, of universal science and literature, and a very enlightened understanding. His amiable disposition and manners rendered him a pleasant companion, and a valuable member of society. The general tenor of his deportment was illustrative of virtue, integrity and honour; and every part of his conduct evinced the benevolence of his heart, and displayed a beneficence which made him truly exemplary. If, with many virtues, he associated a solitary foible, let it be recollected that frailty is incidental to humanity, and perfection seldom smiles on mortality."

Annapolis, In COUNCIL, July 18, 1797.

WHEREAS several applications have been made to the governor and council for the delivery of final settlement certificates due to soldiers who served in the late war, under power of attorney appearing to have been executed by such soldiers, and by virtue of letters of administration granted on the estates of soldiers alleged to be dead; and whereas it appears necessary for the purposes of justice, and in conformity to the resolutions of the legislature respecting certificates, that proof should be adduced that the person applying in person or by attorney is in reality the person entitled to the certificates, or (in the case of an administrator) that he is next of kin, or a real, not a pretended creditor of the deceased person:

It is therefore ordered, that no certificate shall be delivered to persons applying under either of the above descriptions, unless satisfactory evidence is produced as to the requisites above stated.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the Council of the State
of Maryland.

A STEADY NEGRO WOMAN, who can cook, if well recommended, with some good wages in a small family. Apply to the PRINTERS.

JAMES D. ...
MA C
MANUFACTURE
WEAVING
ON THE MOST
MANUFACTURE
A pattern himself
completely finished
will any charge be made
liberty will be given
the great inconvenience
their erection will be
to send them. will be
He engages
to cause to
in any part of
in the
such purchase
seems, application
street, Philade
COMMITTED
men, one
of DAVY,
of Philadelphia
and bred
in the
of Charles
and of
6 inch
in the
from
to be
RICH
of
1797.
F
A STOUT, heal
children—She
extraordinary w
will be warranted
whereas, but the i
of the subscriber near
July 4, 1797.
A PAIR of like
young, will be
had upon reasonable
July 14, 1797.
MR. I
RESPECTFUL
men of this
FRENCH TONG
grammatical knowle
could him to instruct
his scholars been in
he paid to those
with their instruction
to play on the violin
N. B. Any com
personally attended
COMMITTED
negro women
June 6th by the
child, who says
of Cumberland cou
her clothing is a
negro shift. D
June 12, who says
of Montgomery c
inset and petition
are desired to mak
their several dates
for fees and other
RI
June 12, 1797.
TAKEN up
near the ol
county, a dark ba
high, with a star
white, and is neit
is desired to pr
him away.
June 3, 1797.
ALL persons
ALLEN
by, deceased, are
and those having
to bring them in
Woods, at New
Annapolis.
April 6, 1797.

Anne-Arundel county, St. James's parish, June 14, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Honorable the Justices of the Peace for the County of Anne-Arundel, on the 10th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly, and they desire that all claims under the said article (which do far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also, specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article. "Whereas it is alleged by divers British merchants and others, his Majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened; so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained, and received by the said creditors, in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or willful omission of the claimant."

By order of the board, GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary. PHILADELPHIA, Commissioners Office, No. 3, South Sixth Street, May 29th, 1797.

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

THOMAS TUCKER, WILLIAM W. HADAWAY. March 28, 1797.

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 clothing it is expected she will change as may best suit her own purpose; I do expect she has obtained a forged pass for her freedom, and that she is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, so that the subscriber gets her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges paid, by SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said woman at their peril. S. M. Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

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

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office. ANNAPOLIS Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

Ridgely and Evans, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, selected in the most careful manner; also GROCERIES of various kinds, all which they offer for sale, at their store, on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit, to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to the public in general, and particularly to their constant customers, for past favours, and hope by their strict attention to merit a continuance of them.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or note of considerable time standing, are requested to call and settle the same, and those who are in arrears on open account of more than twelve months standing, are hereby required to close them by paying up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved security, if required. Those who do not comply with this request may expect that suits will commence against them to the next county court. Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, from 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 and active twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD. Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

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, or 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 dollars 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. Cautions 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.

FOR SALE, ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore town; or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title. P. H. WATTS. March 4, 1797.

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 overleas house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately. HENRY RIDGELY.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office. ANNAPOLIS Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

Several copies here; but we only know the integrity of the C his interest with redore to the his alliance with France undertak states and posses should any powe

A general co of Conde, in co nation of hostilit rials, especial a secret article, the whole of th from his territor tified. It was n remain of the ef

LIID YEAR.

M A

M I L

COUR the ap Gener this g of th know has communicated interesting to the I -The municipality is general illumination succeeded. This d cipality invited the cit by further illuminati can equal the transpor for independence. disquietude experienc the last ten months.

On the 22d inst. Buonaparte, with int of peace concluded v declared a free and i consequence, was la the archbishop will thedral, at which a officers will be pref lished a proclamation the people of Milan second illumination.

Several French cor have marched with territory. At Veron spare the French sict Before the offic public would be er sons had circulated given back to the e rted and obliged to Citizen Litta ha dressing a letter to di Litzy. All title are abolished.

Verona has suffe ment which the F caities.

When the courie here on the 22d in in bed, but imm houses. The com torches to the tree with a feu de joye. the deliverer of Ital fate," was in th propriety, "was in th age, and we are se The French hav runs: they have who will come her

FRONTIE The deputation neral Buonaparte, ceived. He has of all the citizen raised within the Four small Freer fore the haven of so near that it w likewise make gre General Buona clared the republ considerable body ritory.

V I Several copies here; but we only know the integrity of the C his interest with redore to the his alliance with France undertak states and posses should any powe

A general co of Conde, in co nation of hostilit rials, especial a secret article, the whole of th from his territor tified. It was n remain of the ef

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 27, 1797.

M I L A N, April 23.

COURIER arrived last evening brings the agreeable intelligence of peace. General Buonaparte in announcing this great news says, the conditions of the treaty will soon be made known: and in the mean-time he has communicated that part which is evidently most interesting to the Lombards—their independence. The municipality immediately published it and a general illumination expressive of the universal joy succeeded. This day by proclamation the municipality invited the citizens to display their satisfaction by further illuminations and civic feasts. Nothing can equal the transports of those who had declared for independence. They are in proportion to the disquietude experienced on that interesting subject for the last ten months.

April 24.

On the 22d inst. a courier arrived here from gen. Buonaparte, with intelligence that in the preliminaries of peace concluded with the emperor, Lombardy was declared a free and independent state. This city, in consequence, was last night illuminated; and to-day the archbishop will celebrate a *Te Deum* in the cathedral, at which all the magistrates and municipal officers will be present. The magistrates have published a proclamation to make this news known to all the people of Milan, and to-night we shall have a second illumination.

Several French corps, with artillery and ammunition, have marched within these few days for the Venetian territory. At Verona the Venetians did not even spare the French sick in the hospitals.

Before the official intelligence arrived that a republic would be erected in Lombardy, several persons had circulated a report that Lombardy would be given back to the emperor. All these have been arrested and obliged to pay heavy fines.

Citizen Litza has been fined 200 sequins, for addressing a letter to his father by the title of marquis di Litza. All titles of nobility, as is well known, are abolished.

Verona has suffered considerably by the bombardment which the French made on the city from the castles.

April 29.

When the courier from general Buonaparte arrived here on the 22d in the evening, the inhabitants were in bed, but immediately rose to illuminate their houses. The commandant of the city repaired with torches to the tree of liberty to celebrate the event with a *feu de joie*. The general cry was "Long live the deliverer of Italy! Long live Buonaparte!" "Our fate," says the proclamation of the Milanese municipality, "was in the hands of the greatest hero of the age, and we are secure."

The French have laid a heavy contribution on Verona; they have also made 4000 Venetian prisoners, who will come here to-morrow.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, April 30.

The deputation sent by the senate of Venice to general Buonaparte, at Graz, has been very coolly received. He has demanded the immediate disarming of all the citizens, and the disbanding of all the troops raised within the last twelve months.

Four small French ships of war lately appeared before the haven of Venice, and one of them appeared so near that it was fired upon, of which the French likewise make great complaints.

General Buonaparte, we are assured, has now declared the republic of Venice no longer neutral, and a considerable body of troops is marching for their territory.

V I E N N A, May 3.

Several copies of the preliminaries are circulated here; but we are convinced they are not genuine. We only know that the emperor has stipulated for the integrity of the German empire, and that he will use his interest with the republic to procure Liege to be restored to the empire, and that he will secede from his alliance with England. We are also assured that France undertakes the guarantee of all the Austrian states and possessions, and also guarantees the peace, should any power attempt to infringe it.

B R I S G A W, May 3.

A general consternation has seized upon the army of Conde, in consequence of the unexpected termination of hostilities between the French and Imperialists, especially as it is reported, that according to a secret article, the emperor has engaged to disband the whole of the emigrant army, and banish them from his territories as soon as the preliminaries are ratified. It was not possible for a shadow of doubt to remain of the effect of the late negotiation between the

emperor and the republic; the prince of Conde and the other chiefs were industriously employed in contradicting every rumour of the kind, and in tranquillizing the unfortunate royalist gentlemen, who had taken arms in the cause of monarchy. It is still hoped, that after a peace, in which England shall be included, an amnesty will be published, giving every person an opportunity to return, who shall conform to the laws. For some days past the prince of Conde has dispatched several couriers to Vienna and Blankenbourg.

M E N T Z, May 6.

General Hoche has laid a contribution of 3,725,000 livres on the countries now occupied by his army, for the maintenance of his troops. He has published a proclamation, stating the sum each town and district is to pay to make up this amount; and hostages are to be taken till it shall be paid.

B A S L E, May 15.

M. Barthelemy has requested, by virtue of an order from the Directory, that the *French Jews*, who come to our city on commercial business, and who enjoy the same rights in France as other citizens, should be no longer subjected to the duties of entrance, which they have heretofore been obliged to pay as *Jews*. The same request has also been made to the other cantons of Switzerland.

The place where the congress intended to treat of a general peace, among the continental powers, is to meet, is not yet decided on. Although it has been asserted, in many of the public papers, that it will be held at Berne, we know positively that neither of the two governments have yet made any declaration to this effect. It is highly probable that Basle is to be the place where this important negotiation will be conducted.

It is generally believed at present, that the boundaries of France will not be extended to the Rhine; but it is understood from one of the conditions agreed on in the preliminary articles, that they will not reach beyond Spirebach and the chain of mountains of Kaiserlautern. So that the district, between Landau and Spire, and between the Soar and Kaiserlautern, as well as part of the electorate of Treves, will be united to the French republic.

B R U S S E L S, May 20.

Since the entry of the French into this country the fine forests and woods have been laid waste in the most horrid manner. Our public highways, decorated with boughs of trees, has not been respected. The property of absentees has in particular been the object of depredations. It is sufficient to observe, that as much wood has been cut within two years as, during the old regimen, for half a century. The central administration apprised of these dilapidations, has suspended the cutting of wood; and, by another decree, the collection of the grain, oats and forage, lately put in requisition by the commissaries of the army.

B R E S T, May 15.

The signature of the preliminaries of peace with the emperor was proclaimed here this day. This event, though it does not yet bring us happiness and peace, offers at least the prospect of a better state of things, and affords some ground of hope.

T U R I N, April 22.

The greatest secrecy is observed with respect to the conditions of our treaty of alliance with the French. It is expected they will not be made public until the treaty had been ratified at Paris—some persons who pretend to be well informed, aver, that the two contracting powers will mutually guarantee their possessions against every enemy and that the French republic will allow her ally to participate in the new conquests in proportion to her contingent of forces, or will indemnify her in money in a like proportion—The cession of the Imperial fiefs to his Sardinian majesty, and the island of Sardinia to the French, are considered as events highly probable.

L O N D O N, May 16.

Our Portsmouth letters to-day afford us further details of the adjustment of the disturbances at Portsmouth—At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the delegates landed; and proceeded to the governor's house, where they partook of refreshments. They then went in procession to the fleet, accompanied by lord and lady Howe. After they had visited the ships at St. Helen's, they proceeded to Spithead, where the crews of the ships under Sir Roger Curtis were conciliated. At 7 in the evening lord Howe landed, and the delegates carried him upon their shoulders to the governor's house, amidst the plaudits of the surrounding multitude.

Portsmouth, May 15—6 P. M.

This morning, about seven o'clock, the delegates from the fleet landed, and proceeded to the governor's house, agreeably to appointment with lord Howe, &c. A band of music belonging to one of the regiments played opposite the house. The delegates came out upon the balcony, and rested for some time, to the great satisfaction of an eagerly gazing, nay I may say admiring multitude. One of them, who stood in the centre, threw down a guinea to the band, to drink, which seemed to give universal satisfaction.

The band from the fleet then struck up, and continued playing while the delegates went in, and partook of a refreshment with all the officers assembled on the occasion. Lord and lady Howe, &c. then proceeded in grand procession along with the delegates to the fleet. They have not yet returned, so that all is conjecture on shore; but the blue flag was just now displayed on one of the ships, and several officers have this day been sent ashore from Sir R. Curtis's division.

Extra of another letter, 7 P. M.

Every complaint of the sailors is fully adjusted, to the utmost extent of their wishes. Whatever they asked, they firmly insisted on, and lord Howe has complied therewith. However, as the claims are generally considered reasonable, we are happy it has been thus terminated, and the bulwark of the country thereby restored to its protection.

This morning, at six o'clock, the delegates landed without an officer, and accompanied with three bands of music, went to the governor's house, where they were introduced in great form; and at eight o'clock left the same, and moved in procession to St. Helen's, the delegates displayed the union as their flag, attended by lord Howe, Sir W. Pitt, Sir Peter Parker, and many other distinguished persons—They were received at St. Helen's with due respect.

From St. Helen's they came to Spithead, where lord Howe has reconciled the crews of Sir Roger Curtis's ships, on complying with their demands; and perfect harmony seems for the present to be re-established, and we sincerely hope it will continue so.

On lord Howe's landing this moment, (seven o'clock) the delegates are bringing him on their shoulders to the governor's house, attended by many thousand spectators, who are much relieved from the anxiety they have experienced so long from the misunderstanding prevailing in what they conceive their best defence.

The following written orders were yesterday read by the sergeants of the guards at the head of each company of the Coldstream regiment, by command of the duke of York:

"Brigade of Guards, 14th May, 1797.

"The non-commissioned officers will explain to the men, that in consequence of their uniform good conduct, it is at present under consideration, at the particular recommendation of his royal highness the duke of York, to make their condition more comfortable than it has hitherto been; and the non-commissioned officers will be duly attended to at the same time."

The soldiers, as soon as it had been read, exclaimed with one voice, "God bless the duke of York."

His royal highness was at the window of the horseguards, fronting the parade, while the orders were read.

A message upon the above subject is expected to be brought down to parliament to-day or to-morrow.

Several of the German papers, brought by yesterday's mail, affect to be acquainted with the precise terms of the preliminaries of peace.—The *Courier du Bas Rhin* of the 6th instant, states, that the following are generally believed to be among the terms:

"His Imperial majesty is to renounce, for ever, all alliance with England; and a new treaty is to be formed between the French republic, Spain, the Italian states, and the house of Austria.

"The Germanic empire is to preserve the *status quo ante Bellum*, according to the fundamental laws of the peace of Westphalia; the French republic is to take upon herself the guarantee of the *status quo*.

A Dublin mail arrived this morning.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Pelham presented the report of the secret committee to the house of commons. It is very long and detailed. It enters first into an examination of the principles and motives of the society of United Irishmen, which, the committee contend, harbouring, under the pretext of parliamentary reform and Catholic emancipation, the design of disuniting Ireland from England, and establishing a republic.

The report then proceeds to the papers seized at Belfast, which are inferred to be the papers belonging to two committees of the society of United Irishmen. It gives an account of the constitution of the society—of its great and subordinate committees—of the powers of those committees, and the duties of its members—of the oath against giving evidence against any of the members—of the sums subscribed—of the arms and ammunition purchased, and of the amount of the society, which is stated to be, at this moment, *one hundred thousand men!*

The report had been read, it was ordered to be communicated to the house of lords, and printed.

May 23.

A report of the preliminaries of peace between this country and France having been signed, was yesterday very industriously circulated, for the evident purpose of raising the funds; but its extreme improbability effectually defeated the desired end.

Yesterday dispatches were received at the secretary of state's office from Gibraltar, brought by the Lisbon mail. According to this intelligence, the whole of the British troops are safe arrived from the Ile of Eiba, in the Mediterranean, and in consequence of that reinforcement, the 90th, and another regiment have been sent off to Lisbon, in addition to the British forces in Portugal. General O'Hara has received a present of a fine Barbary charger from the emperor of Morocco.

Cattle have had a considerable reduction in price; Irish beasts have fallen 20 per cent.

His majesty has directed that all the volunteer corps throughout the kingdom, shall be inspected in the present month.

At Gloucester, the last market-day, butter sold for 7d. per lb.

PLYMOUTH, May 15.

Reports of an unpleasant nature have been brought from dock this afternoon, relating to a disturbance among the crews of the shipping at Hamoze; but the accounts are so various and contradictory, and Hamoze so distant from Plymouth, that it is next to impossible to collect the particulars with such accuracy as is necessary, previous to their publication in a news paper.—A riot took place last night among the sailors at Dock, in which, it is currently reported, four lives were lost.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

By the politeness of a gentleman who came passenger in the Franklin, from Bourdeaux, arrived yesterday evening, we are in possession of Paris papers to the 23d May; from which we have extracted the following particulars:

The late hour we received them, precludes the possibility of furnishing any thing more for this day; but whatever appears worthy of translation will be given to-morrow.

The most important event announced, is the intelligence relative to the insurrection on board the British fleet commanded by lord Cornwallis, and destined for the East-Indies. Though the Paris editor does not appear to attach much credit to the authority on which this news is founded (letters from London) yet we think it corroborates the accounts we published last week from Marblehead; which may now be rendered less dubious.

Paris, May 16.

On the 14th instant, the Directory is said to have appointed Buonaparte (brother of the general) ambassador to Rome—and Scheer, consul-general to reside at New York.—Mr. Scheer is brother of the general of that name.

La Fayette and his companions in misfortune, Bureau de Puys and Latour Maubourg, are liberated. Buonaparte did not wait for special instructions from the Directory, but demanded and obtained their enlargement, immediately after the signature of the preliminaries with the emperor. We are assured that La Fayette is determined to repair to Paris in the character of a prisoner, and that he means to solicit a formal trial.

May 23.

Letters have been received from London of the 15th instant, which announce, that a new insurrection had taken place in the British fleet, commanded by lord Cornwallis, and destined for India. The admiral having given orders for sailing, the crews refused to obey—he resolved on decisive measures and directed the mutineers to be fired on. This step, far from calming the insurrection, served only to exasperate the sailors, who soon obtained the entire command of several ships. They immediately arrested lord Cornwallis and many of the superior officers, and appointed a commission of delegates from the several ships to try them.—Meanwhile, deputations from the fleet were sent to the other ports of England, to engage all the sailors in a common cause for obtaining the justice they require of government. It is unnecessary to add, that while we give publicity to these reports, we think it prudent to suspend our belief of their entire authenticity, till further accounts are received.

[Nouvelles Politiques.]

By accounts it would seem that France wishes to be on good terms with this country—viz the following letters.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Bourdeaux, dated May 14.

"As to danger of war between this country and ours, I am under no apprehensions. Sending in American vessels on frivolous pretences has become very unpopular, in so much, that the tribunals themselves have remonstrated against it, and several vessels of late have been set at liberty. Peace with England is much spoken of as likely to take place."

Extract of another letter from the same port, dated May 28.

"The change that has taken place in the Directory is thought to operate very favourably to America. General PICHEGRU is elected president. The Jacobin party, which has been our greatest enemy, are rather losing their influence in the administration. Two or three American vessels have lately been released at some of the Channel ports and the captors made to pay damages, which it is thought will rather deter the privateers from sending them in on such frivolous pretences as they have heretofore done."

Thus it is rendered more and more evident that it is our country, through the baneful influence of the British administration, that would widen the unhappy breach which this same influence commenced in 1794.

Accounts further state, that a consul-general is named to come out to America, and that a mutiny had taken place on board some British men of war in the East-Indies.

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky), June 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nashville, to the editor, dated June 4, 1797.

"An express passed through here yesterday from Mr. Ellicott, to Philadelphia, who informs us, that the Spaniards have not given up the post at Natchez, nor has the commissioners proceeded to run the line. The Spaniards say they expect a body of troops by way of the Lakes and down the Mississippi, and are strengthening the garrison. They requested the commanding officer of the American troops to remove from the ground he then occupied, as they wished to fortify it, which he refused doing but at the point of the bayonet. The express further says, that a squadron of English ships are lying at the mouth of the river, and that no vessel got either out or in—That flour is falling from 8 to 10 dollars per barrel, and he expected by this time it may be had for six—he is afraid the Spaniards will use every influence with the Indian tribes, to go to war with the United States.

"The commissioners are now running the boundary line between the Indians and us."

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

Extract of a letter from Abington, Washington county, Virginia, June 23.

"Yesterday a letter came to us apprising us of an incursion into Montgomery county, by the Indians. Some families have been killed, and a militia company defeated, the captain of which was butchered. A large party were in major Parris's field, at whose ferry I constantly pass and repass in my route to and from Greenbriar.—I have not been informed whether any of his family were killed or taken. To-morrow I shall be at Russell, a county still more exposed, but from which no alarm has arrived.—The militia of the quarter, are commanded to hold themselves in readiness."

Yesterday afternoon, Dr. Buxton, of New York, a pupil of the late Dr. Bard, arrived in town in consequence of a subpoena from the secret committee of congress, requiring him to attend as an evidence on the conspiracy of messrs. Blount & Co. We understand that it is intended to criminate certain persons by his testimony, who had made him offers of emolument, and even a permanent office in the Spanish territory, in case of its being conquered by the British—all of which, like a true American, he resisted. Dr. Romaine's development has enabled the committee to ascertain some other of the links of this chain of conspiracy—all of which in due time, will be laid before the citizens of the United States, and enable them to decide upon the nefarious scheme, the bud of which is not yet fully disclosed.

Dr. Romaine, at first resisted the authority of the committee, but whether (being shewn day by day, as he has attended their examination, papers more and more touching the standing he had taken) he has been induced to open himself more freely, we do not pretend to say—but this we know, that well founded expectations are now entertained of unravelling this hitherto inexplicable business.

The committee of congress have hitherto applied to the investigation without regard to hours, frequently sitting the whole day; they now pursue their business on system, and sit from 11 till 3, unless pressing circumstances require longer attention.

BALTIMORE, July 21.

An obliging gentleman of this city, has favoured us with a hand-bill issued from the office of the New-York Gazette, containing the following intelligence, dated

New-York, Wednesday, July 19, 7 o'clock, A. M.

"Eager to serve the public and ourselves in the attainment of news, we last night dispatched a boat to the Narrows, where we found the ship Triumph, captain Hazard, in 42 days from Liverpool. Having obtained the following very important advices, we hasten to lay them before our readers.—The principal events are, that an actual INSURRECTION has taken place in Ireland, which has assumed the most alarming appearance—that in Belfast, one of the largest churches has been demolished, and a number of priests and others put to death—that there has lately been 10,000 troops, principally cavalry, sent from England to aid their government.

That at Brest there were 60,000 French troops embarking, which it was supposed were to invade Ireland or England.

That every 10th man in England had been draughted, and were training for service, and that every pleasure horse above 14 hands high is taxed one guinea, and out of the whole of this description, every ten proprietors of these horses is obliged to furnish for service one horse and a man, for cavalry; which are to be commanded by gentlemen of their neighbourhood.

That men were and had been, for some time, at work night and day at Plymouth dock-yard, building flat-bottomed boats for the transportation of troops in case of an invasion, which was expected—that the gentlemen of the different towns in England were training for service at their own expence.

That there had been many counter petitions from various towns in England, for continuing Mr. Pitt in office.

That there had been new disturbances on board the English fleet at different places—the requests of the sailors not having been fully complied with, delegates were sent from the different ships on board of admiral Gardner's ship, who refused to receive them, told them they were a parcel of skulking rascals, and were afraid to meet their enemy—they insisted on coming on board, when the admiral ordered the marines to fire on them—they returned the fire, and a number were killed on both sides, among whom was a lieutenant of the admiral's ship—They took Gardner prisoner, and had appointed a day to hang him; but through the influence of lords Howe and Spencer, and their demands complied with, Gardner was released and tranquillity restored—that the fleet, except one (the Moniteur of 74 guns) had dropped down to St. Helen's.

That there had been a late mutiny on board the Plymouth fleet—but no serious disturbance took place—They chose delegates, who fitted up a small vessel and went to Portsmouth to consult with the delegates of lord Bridport's fleet, and agreed to the measures they had adopted. Through the whole of this business, they conducted themselves with great loyalty, and said if they were sure of the enemy's being at sea, they would sail at an hour's notice.

These are the most prominent events, as stated by the captain and a Mr. Langworthy, a gentleman passenger, who had lately travelled in many parts of England, and was a witness to part of the above, and read the particulars of the *subtle* in London and Liverpool papers, which he unfortunately left behind.

We got one Liverpool paper of the captain, dated 25th of May, which contains but little; from which and others we expect to obtain, we hope to be more full and satisfactory in to-morrow's Gazette.

On the meeting of the new council of Five Hundred, May 20, to verify the powers of the members, Barrere was observed to be absent.—The council declared his nomination null. Pichegru was elected president—the secretaries are Sinou, Vaublanc, Henry Lariviere and Parifot.

General Buonaparte is withdrawing his troops from Sutarra and Carinthia, towards the borders of Italy—as these recede, the Austrians advance and take possession of the posts. The communication between Francfort and Mentz is opened; as is the free navigation of the Rhine by Cologne.

The tribunal of commerce in Havre-de-Grace, have declared the capture of the ship Juliana, captain Thomas Hayward, to be null and illegal.—The Juliana was bound from Baltimore to Bremen.

Annapolis, July 27.

THE vacation in St. John's College commences on the first of August, and continues during the month.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Anne-Arundel county, five miles from South river ferry, on Friday the 14th instant, a slim negro woman, of a dark complexion, or nearly black, named BURNETT, but commonly called NETT, she has thick lips, and a sulky look it is not pleased, and is an old offender, five feet six or seven inches high, thirty-four years of age; had on when she went away a brown olinabrig shirt and petticoat, and took with her other cloaths, which I cannot describe; it is supposed she has a forged pass and will endeavour to pass as a free woman, as a number has been set free in the neighbourhood the left, and it is supposed that she is in or about Baltimore-town. And on the 24th instant, a negro man named EPHRAIM went off, he has a little of the yellowish cast, intermixed with black, his face full of pimples, has lost one of his fore teeth in his upper jaw; and has a small tuft of wool on his head that stands more straight than any other part of the wool on his head, he is very round shined, and large thick feet, and pretty lully made, he is about five feet seven or eight inches high, twenty five years of age; had on when he went away an olinabrig shirt and trousers, an old felt hat; he has other cloaths, but I cannot describe them; this fellow has petitioned Anne-Arundel county court for his freedom by the name of EPHRAIM SAVOY, which is not yet determined, and I suppose will endeavour to pass as a free man. Whoever takes up and delivers the said negro woman and the negro man to the subscriber, or secures them in any goal, so that I get them again, shall be entitled to receive the above reward.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

N. B. Should not this Ephraim Savoy be brought in to the subscriber before the next Anne-Arundel county court, which is the third Monday in September next, and the judges of that court be of opinion that his evidence is sufficient to give him his freedom, I will not pay the reward if brought in or secured after that time, but should their judgment be against him, the reward will be ready at any hour when demanded. G. R.

July 25, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MOSES MACCUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, to

SARAH MACCUBBIN, Executrix.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near Annapolis, a dark bay HORSE, about two years old, and twelve hands and an half high, he is without any particular mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. WILLIAM PENNINGTON.

Fifty Dollars

TO any person apprehending this place negro day morning, and is his name will be to the plus; though a very thin to apprehend him, as is very black, and stoops the space, but well proportioned betwixt his two feet when he laughs and manifests confusion of effence; he formerly was of Tuckahoe hundred, it is probable he will not be there, and in that regard, runaway, and about three years, and his misconduct since has been spared by him for some time after; the habit of stealing twice in a short time and apprehending that has made his escape. A reward of five dollars per mile for all apprehended from this place, will be paid by Anne-Arundel county,

July 26, 1797.

Annapolis, In C
WHEREAS Feve
to the governo
final settlement certifi
in the late war, under
has been executed by
letters of administration
alleged to be de
cessary for the purpo
to the resolutions of th
that proof should be a
in person or by attor
titled to the certificate
strator) that he is next
ed creditor of the dec
It is therefore orde
delivered to persons ap
descriptions, unless fat
to the requisites above
By ord

A STEADY NE
if well recom
in a small family. A

JAMES I

Respectfully informs th

TRAT

MA

For spinning Hemp
MANUFAC
WEAVI

ON THE MO

A MANUFACT
flatters himsel
patronage, as the m
vered, completely fi
will any charge be
liberty will be giv
the great inconveni
their creation will b
to erect them, will
expence. He enga
instruct, or cause
persons, in any pa
these machines, in
erection, such purch
For terms, applic
Market-street, Phil
paid.

COMMITTED

negro men,
the name of DA
JOHN LUKK, of
about 5 feet 5 incl
kerley jacket and
other committed
ABRAHAM, wh
MADDOX, of Cla
dimity jacket, an
about 5 feet 6 in
Their matters are
in two months fr
be sold for their p
ably to law.

July 17, 1797.

Six

LEFT the su
L an apprenti
trade a tailor. W
and will bring h
ward, paid by

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any person apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yesterday morning, and is endeavouring to cross the Bay, his route will be to the Delaware State, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably fast; he is very black, and stoops a little, brisk and active, rather spare, but well proportioned, uncommonly slim between his knee and calf of the leg, and a small space betwixt his two upper fore teeth, easily discovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifests confusion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store-room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

Annapolis, In Council, July 18, 1797.

WHEREAS several applications have been made to the governor and council for the delivery of final settlement certificates due to soldiers who served in the late war, under power of attorney appearing to have been executed by such soldiers, and by virtue of letters of administration granted on the estates of soldiers alleged to be dead; and whereas it appears necessary for the purposes of justice, and in conformity to the resolutions of the legislature respecting certificates, that proof should be adduced that the person applying in person or by attorney is in reality the person entitled to the certificates, or (in the case of an administrator) that he is next of kin, or a real, not a pretended creditor of the deceased person:

It is therefore ordered, that no certificate shall be delivered to persons applying under either of the above descriptions, unless satisfactory evidence is produced as to the requisites above stated.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council of the State of Maryland.

A STEADY NEGRO WOMAN who can cook, if well recommended, will receive good wages in a small family. Apply to the PRINTERS.

JAMES DAVENPORT,

Respectfully informs the citizens of the United States,

THAT HE WILL MAKE MACHINES

For spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, Cotton, Wool, MANUFACTURING TWINES and WEAVING, BY WATER,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

A MANUFACTORY on this principle, J. D. flatters himself, will meet with very general patronage, as the machines will be made and delivered, completely finished, per spindle or piece; nor will any charge be made for his patent rights, but liberty will be given to the purchaser to use them; the great inconvenience of employing workmen in their erection will be avoided, and the person wishing to erect them, will be able exactly to calculate the expence. He engages to set them to work, also to instruct, or cause to be instructed, any person or persons, in any part of the Union, who may purchase these machines, in their principles and method of erection, such purchaser paying travelling expences.

For terms, applications may be made at No. 74, Market-street, Philadelphia. Letters must be post-paid.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one committed on July 13th, by the name of DAVY, who says that he belongs to JOHN LUKK, of Fairfax county, State of Virginia, about 5 feet 5 inches high; his clothing is an old kersey jacket and breeches, and osnabrig shirt. The other committed on July 13th, by the name of ABRAHAM, who says that he belongs to JAMES MADDOX, of Charles county; his clothing is an old dimity jacket, and osnabrig shirt and trousers, he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and has a young look. Their masters are desired to come and 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.

July 17, 1797.

Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the subscriber about the eighth of April, an apprentice boy named JAMES MAR, by trade a tailor. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and will bring him home, shall receive the above reward, paid by

ISAAC NORFOLK.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 17th instant, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the justices of Anne-Arundel county court,

FORTY FOUR acres of LAND, more or less, called PROCTOR'S FOREST, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near the city of Annapolis, the property of BENJAMIN LUSBY, to satisfy debts due JASPER EDWARD TILLY, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 10, 1797.

DR. FENDALL

HAVING arrived in Annapolis, on his way to Baltimore, takes the liberty to intimate to the citizens, that he means to exercise his skill, in the line of his profession, for a week or two here, and may be spoke with at Mr. Wharfe's.

The doctor's knowledge of the natural history of the human teeth, their adjacent parts, and the disorders to which they are incident, acquired by assiduous attention and unremitting study, and the experience of an extensive course and successful series of practice, for upwards of twenty-two years, will, he hopes, entitle him to the confidence of any, and all of those who wish to employ him. He fondly flatters himself he has it happily in his power to appeal, without fear, to such as have been his patients, in the states of Maryland, Virginia, &c. for that degree of reputation his conduct, as a dentist, may have merited, and given him just claim to. The doctor hopes, at least, he is considered as entitled to the highest grade amongst those of his profession in this country.

The doctor begs leave to offer to the public his Columbian antiseptic dentifrice, infinitely superior, he thinks, both in elegance and efficacy, to any thing hitherto used for the teeth and gums; it renders the breath sweet and agreeable, and is a powerful antiseptic, free from any corrosive preparation whatever. This invaluable preparation, which he avers to be truly efficacious, not only for remedying the disorders of the teeth and gums, but likewise, if possible, for preventing them, no family (and especially where there are children) should be without, is still sold, and only by the doctor at this time, for the moderate price of 7/6 a pot, with directions, and to prevent counterfeits and fraud, each pot is covered with a paper, on which is a circular flowery margin, and around the same is written (on the inside) "Dr. Fendall's Columbian Dentifrice," with the doctors seal, B. F. impressed on wax, in the middle of the circle.

Annapolis, July 13, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called CHANEY'S REST, the property of RICHARD PHELPS, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, situate and lying on South river, in the county aforesaid, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

WILLIAM PHELPS.

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

JOHN BRENT & Co. Port-Tobacco, 2.

James Cookley, Newport, 3.
Jeremiah and J. Boothe, Boyd's Hole, 2.
Daniel Norris, Maryland Point, 2.
Samuel Mitchell, Bryan-town, 1.
James Waters, Charles county, Maryland, 1.
Samuel Douglas, Newport.
William Dye, Charles county, 1.
Charles Sewall, near Port-Tobacco, Maryland, 1.
Basil Spalding, merchant, Charles county, 1.
Margaret Poley, Allen's Fresh, do. 1.
John S. Haw, Charles county, 1.
Chloe Wheatley, Port-Tobacco, 1.
Ignatius Matthews, Port-Tobacco, Maryland, 1.
Charles Edward and Co. Newport, 1.
Joseph Berry, Charles county, Maryland, 1.
Wheeler Lewis, Port-Tobacco, 1.
James Doyle, merchant, Newport, 1.
Colonel John Mitchell, Maryland, 1.
N. Blacklock, Charles county, 1.
James A. Corry, Newport, 1.
Major Joseph Marbury, Charles county, 1.
Richard Brandt, Charles county, 1.
Ignatius Dodson, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
14 July, 1797.

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

LINGAN BOTTLER, 2, Win. B. Beanes, William Carcard, George P. Greenfield, Richard Humberstone, Aquilla Hyatt, Richard Hall, George H. Jones, Samuel Jones, C. C. McGrath, George Pater.

William C. Bithray,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened store in the house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT COUDEN, where he has received and offers for sale a complete assortment of CHINA, GLASS, and COMMON WARE; likewise DRY and WET GOODS of different kinds, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, July 4, 1797.

For Sale,

A STOUT, healthy negro woman, with 3 female children—She is an excellent Cook, washes and irons extraordinary well, has had the small-pox, and will be warranted sober and honest—Sold for no fault whatever, but the immediate want of cash. Inquire of the subscriber near Piscataway.

GEORGE R. LEIPER.

July 4, 1797.

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

D. ADDISON, Annapolis.

John Brice, James Brice (2), James Bruce, Annapolis; John Beard, Matthew and John Beard (2), near Annapolis.

The Chancellor of Maryland; John Callahan, John Campbell (2), James Clerk, James Cook, Thomas U. P. Charlton (2), Hodigah Colins, care of Henry Critt, Archd. Chisholm (2), care of Rich. Mackubin, Annapolis; Richard Chew, sen. major Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Gabriel Duvall (3), John Davidson (2), Walter Dorsey, Daniel Dulany (2), John Dorsey, Annapolis. Geo. Fitzhugh, Annapolis; Jas. Froalt, Anne-Arundel county; Mr. Fox, Middle Ferry.

John Gwinn (4), John Gassaway (3), James Gibbon, care of James Gibbon, John Gibbon, care of Mr. Randall, Annapolis; John Groves, Joshua Groves, near Annapolis; James Gillingham, Ellicott's Lower Mills.

Samuel Harvey Howard, John Hurst, Aquila Hall, Annapolis; Samuel Harrison, sen. near Pig Point; Richard Harrison (2), Herring Bay.

The Judges of the General Court.

Monf. Langloir (2), Annapolis.

Dr. William Murray, care of Dr. James Murray, Richard Mackubin (2), Ann Murrow, Gilbert Murdock (2), Annapolis; William Mackubbin; Patapisco Neck.

Mr. O'Duhigg (2), Annapolis.

Samuel Peacoc, Thomas Power, Annapolis; Johanna Plummer, West river.

Allen Quinn (2), Annapolis.

The Register of the Chancery Court, Henry Ridgely, 3d, Thomas Reeder, Annapolis.

Vachel Stevens (2), Robt. Smith, George Starck, Ignatius Shorter, Annapolis; Miss Storie, care of Jno. Wastencys, West river.

Philip Thomas (2), Richard Tootell (2); Judith Trigs.

John C. Weems, Annapolis; Mrs. Wastencys, Herring Bay; John Weems, jun. George Whips, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

July 1, 1797.

Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 26th day of September next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

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

MR. DUPRES

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he purposes teaching the FRENCH TONGUE, as he flatters himself his grammatical knowledge of the English tongue will enable him to instruct them in it as soon as any that has hitherto been in this city. The strictest attention will be paid to those that will be pleased to favour him with their instructions. He will also teach gentlemen to play on the violin.

N. B. Any commands left at Mr. Critt's will be punctually attended to.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro women and one child, one committed on June 6th by the name of SALL, with a small girl child, who says that she belongs to SAMUEL BELL, of Cumberland county, she is of a tall slender make; her clothing is a calico jacket and petticoat, and of nabrig shift. DINAH DAVIS, committed on June 12, who says she belongs to JESSE ELLEGANT, of Montgomery county; her clothing is a striped jacket and petticoat and osnabrig shift. 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.

June 12, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, to JOHN GASSAWAY, who is authorized to receive the same, in order that the debts may be ascertained, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, to

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Administratrix.

For SALE,

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

W. ALEXANDER.

After the report had been read, it was ordered to be communicated to the house of lords, and printed.

May 23.

A report of the preliminaries of peace between this country and France having been signed, was yesterday very indelicately circulated, for the evident purpose of raising the funds; but its extreme improbability effectually defeated the desired end.

Yesterday dispatches were received at the secretary of state's office from Gibraltar, brought by the Lisbon mail. According to this intelligence, the whole of the British troops are safe arrived from the Isle of Euba, in the Mediterranean, and in consequence of that reinforcement, the 90th, and another regiment have been sent off to Lisbon, in addition to the British forces in Portugal. General O'Hara has received a present of a fine Barbary charger from the emperor of Morocco.

Cattle have had a considerable reduction in price; Irish beasts have fallen 20 per cent.

His majesty has directed that all the volunteer corps throughout the kingdom, shall be inspected in the present month.

At Gloucester, the last market-day, butter sold for 7d. per lb.

PLYMOUTH, May 15.

Reports of an unpleasant nature have been brought from dock this afternoon, relating to a disturbance among the crews of the shipping at Hamoze; but the accounts are so various and contradictory, and so distant from Plymouth, that it is next to impossible to collect the particulars with such accuracy as is necessary, previous to their publication in a news-paper.—A riot took place last night among the sailors at Dock, in which, it is currently reported, four lives were lost.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

By the politeness of a gentleman who came passenger in the Franklin, from Bourdeaux, arrived yesterday evening, we are in possession of Paris papers to the 23d May; from which we have extracted the following particulars:

The late hour we received them, precludes the possibility of furnishing any thing more for this day; but whatever appears worthy of translation will be given to-morrow.

The most important event announced, is the intelligence relative to the insurrection on board the British fleet commanded by lord Cornwallis, and destined for the East-Indies. Though the Paris editor does not appear to attach much credit to the authority on which this news is founded (letters from London) yet we think it corroborates the accounts we published last week from Marblehead; which may now be rendered less dubious.

PARIS, May 16.

On the 14th instant, the Directory is said to have appointed Buonaparte (brother of the general) ambassador to Rome—and Scherer, consul-general to reside at New-York.—Mr. Scherer is brother of the general of that name.

La Fayette and his companions in misfortune, Bureau de Puy and Latour Maubourg, are liberated; Buonaparte did not wait for special instructions from the Directory, but demanded and obtained their enlargement, immediately after the signature of the preliminaries with the emperor. We are assured that La Fayette is determined to repair to Paris in the character of a prisoner, and that he means to solicit a formal trial.

May 23.

Letters have been received from London of the 15th instant, which announce, that a new insurrection had taken place in the British fleet, commanded by lord Cornwallis, and destined for India. The admiral having given orders for sailing, the crews refused to obey—he resolved on decisive measures and directed the mutineers to be fired on. This step, far from calming the insurrection, served only to exasperate the sailors, who soon obtained the entire command of several ships. They immediately arrested lord Cornwallis and many of the superior officers, and appointed a commission of delegates from the several ships to try them.—Meanwhile, deputations from the fleet were sent to the other ports of England, to engage all the sailors in a common cause for obtaining the justice they require of government. It is unnecessary to add, that while we give publicity to these reports, we think it prudent to suspend our belief of their entire authenticity, till further accounts are received.

[Nouvelles Politiques.]

By accounts it would seem that France wishes to be on good terms with this country—vide the following letters.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Bourdeaux, dated May 14.

"As to danger of war between this country and ours, I am under no apprehensions. Sending in American vessels on frivolous pretences has become very unpopular, in so much, that the tribunals themselves have remonstrated against it, and several vessels of late have been set at liberty. Peace with England is much spoken of as likely to take place."

Extract of another letter from the same port, dated May 28.

"The change that has taken place in the Directory is thought to operate very favourably to America. General PICHEGRU is elected president. The Jacobin party, which has been our greatest enemy, are rather losing their influence in the administration. Two or three American vessels have lately been released at some of the Channel ports and the captors made to pay damages, which is thought will rather deter the privateers from sending them in on such frivolous pretences as they have heretofore done."

Thus it is rendered more and more evident that it is our country, through the baneful influence of the British administration, that would widen the unhappy breach which this same influence commenced in 1794.

Accounts further state, that a consul-general is named to come out to America, and that a mutiny had taken place on board some British men of war in the East-Indies.

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky), June 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nashville, to the editor, dated June 4, 1797.

"An express passed through here yesterday from Mr. Ellicott, to Philadelphia, who informs us, that the Spaniards have not given up the post at Natchez, nor has the commission proceeded to run the line. The Spaniards say they expect a body of troops by way of the Lakes and down the Mississippi, and are strengthening the garrison. They requested the commanding officer of the American troops to remove from the ground he then occupied, as they wished to fortify it, which he refused doing but at the point of the bayonet. The express further says, that a squadron of English ships are lying at the mouth of the river, and that no vessel got either out or in.—That flour is selling from 8 to 10 dollars per barrel, and he expected by this time it may be had for six—he is afraid the Spaniards will use every influence with the Indian tribes, to go to war with the United States.

"The commission are now running the boundary line between the Indians and us."

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

Extract of a letter from Abington, Washington county, Virginia, June 23.

"Yesterday a letter came to us apprising us of an incursion into Montgomery county, by the Indians. Some families have been killed, and a militia company defeated, the captain of which was butchered. A large party were in major Parri's field, at whose ferry I constantly pass and repass in my route to and from Greenbriar.—I have not been informed whether any of his family were killed or taken. To-morrow I shall be at Russell, a county still more exposed, but from which no alarm has arrived.—The militia of the quarter, are commanded to hold themselves in readiness."

Yesterday afternoon, Dr. Buxton, of New-York, a pupil of the late Dr. Bard, arrived in town in consequence of a subpoena from the secret committee of congress, requiring him to attend as an evidence on the conspiracy of messrs. Blount & Co. We understand that it is intended to criminate certain persons by his testimony, who had made him offers of emolument, and even a permanent office in the Spanish territory, in case of its being conquered by the British—all of which, like a true American, he resisted. Dr. Romaine's development has enabled the committee to ascertain some other of the links of this chain of conspiracy—all of which in due time, will be laid before the citizens of the United States, and enable them to decide upon the nefarious scheme, the bud of which is not yet fully disclosed.

Dr. Romaine, at first resisted the authority of the committee, but whether (being shewn day by day, as he has attended their examination, papers more and more touching the standing he had taken) he has been induced to open himself more freely, we do not pretend to say—but this we know, that well founded expectations are now entertained of unravelling this hitherto inexplicable business.

The committee of congress have hitherto applied to the investigation without regard to hours, frequently sitting the whole day; they now pursue their business on system, and sit from 11 till 3, unless pressing circumstances require longer attention.

BALTIMORE, July 21.

An obliging gentleman of this city, has favoured us with a hand-bill issued from the office of the New-York Gazette, containing the following intelligence, dated

New-York, Wednesday, July 19, 7 o'clock, A. M.

"Eager to serve the public and ourselves in the attainment of news, we last night dispatched a boat to the Narrows, where we found the ship Triumph, captain Hazard, in 42 days from Liverpool. Having obtained the following very important advices, we hasten to lay them before our readers.—The principal events are, that an actual INSURRECTION has taken place in Ireland, which has assumed the most alarming appearance—that in Belfast, one of the largest churches has been demolished, and a number of priests and others put to death—that there has lately been 10,000 troops, principally cavalry, sent from England to aid their government.

That at Brest there were 60,000 French troops embarking, which it was supposed were to invade Ireland or England.

That every 10th man in England had been draughted, and were training for service, and that every pleasure horse above 14 hands high is taxed one guinea, and out of the whole of this description, every ten proprietors of these horses is obliged to furnish for service one horse and a man, for cavalry; which are to be commanded by gentlemen of their neighbourhood.

That men were and had been, for some time, at work night and day at Plymouth dock-yard, building flat-bottomed boats for the transportation of troops in case of an invasion, which was expected—that the gentlemen of the different towns in England were training for service at their own expense.

That there had been many counter petitions from various towns in England, for continuing Mr. Pitt in office.

That there had been new disturbances on board the English fleet at different places—the requests of the sailors not having been fully complied with, delegates were sent from the different ships on board of admiral Gardner's ship, who refused to receive them, told them they were a parcel of skulking rascals, and were afraid to meet their enemy—they insisted on coming on board, when the admiral ordered the marines to fire on them—they returned the fire, and a number were killed on both sides, among whom was a lieutenant of the admiral's ship.—They took Gardner prisoner, and had appointed a day to hang him; but through the influence of lords Howe and Spencer, and their demands complied with, Gardner was released and tranquillity restored—that the fleet, except one (the Moniteur of 74 guns) had dropped down to St. Helen's.

That there had been a late mutiny on board the Plymouth fleet—but no serious disturbance took place.—They chose delegates, who fitted up a small vessel and went to Portsmouth to consult with the delegates of lord Bridport's fleet, and agreed to the measures they had adopted. Through the whole of this business, they conducted themselves with great loyalty, and said if they were sure of the enemy's being at sea, they would sail at an hour's notice.

These are the most prominent events, as stated by the captain and a Mr. Langworthy, a gentleman passenger, who had lately travelled in many parts of England, and was a witness to part of the above, and read the particulars of the whole in London and Liverpool papers, which he unfortunately left behind.

We got one Liverpool paper of the captain, dated 25th of May, which contains but little; from which and others we expect to obtain, we hope to be more full and satisfactory in to-morrow's Gazette.

On the meeting of the new council of Five Hundred, May 20, to verify the powers of the members, Barrere was observed to be absent.—The council declared his nomination null. Pichegru was elected president—the secretaries are Sinon, Vaublanc, Henry Lariviere and Parlot.

General Buonaparte is withdrawing his troops from Sutaris and Carinthia, towards the borders of Italy—as these recede, the Austrians advance and take possession of the posts. The communication between Francfort and Mentz is opened; as is the free navigation of the Rhine by Cologne.

The tribunal of commerce in Havre-de-Grace, have declared the capture of the ship Julian, captain Thomas Hayward, to be null and illegal.—The Juliana was bound from Baltimore to Bremen.

Annapolis, July 27.

THE vacation in St. John's College commences on the first of August, and continues during the month.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Anne Arundel county, five miles from South river ferry, on Friday the 14th instant, a slim negro woman, of a dark complexion, or nearly black, named BURNETT, but commonly called NETT, she has thick lips, and a sulky look if not pleased, and is an old offender, five feet six or seven inches high, thirty-four years of age; had on when she went away a brown onabrig shirt and petticoat, and took with her other cloaths, which I cannot describe; it is supposed she has a forged pass and will endeavour to pass as a free woman, as a number has been set free in the neighbourhood the left, and it is supposed that she is in or about Baltimore-town. And on the 24th instant, a negro man named EPHRAIM went off, he has a little of the yellowish cast, intermixed with black, his face full of pimples, has lost one of his fore teeth in his upper jaw, and has a small tuft of wool on his head that stands more upright than any other part of the wool on his head, he is very round shined, and large thick feet, and pretty lully made, he is about five feet seven or eight inches high, twenty-five years of age; had on when he went away an onabrig shirt and trousers, an old felt hat; he has other cloaths, but I cannot describe them; this fellow has petitioned Anne Arundel county court for his freedom by the name of EPHRAIM SAVOY, which is not yet determined, and I suppose will endeavour to pass as a free man. Whoever takes up and delivers the said negro woman and the negro man to the subscriber, or secures them in any goal, so that I get them again, shall be entitled to receive the above reward.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

N. B. Should not this Ephraim Savoy be brought in to the subscriber, before the next Anne Arundel county court, which is the third Monday in September next, and the judges of that court be of opinion that his evidence is sufficient to give him his freedom, I will not pay the reward if brought in or secured after that time, but should their judgment be against him, the reward will be ready at any hour when demanded.

July 25, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of AMOSES MACCUBBIN, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, to

SARAH MACCUBBIN, Executrix.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near Annapolis, a dark bay HORSE, about two years old, and twelve hands and an half high, he is without any particular mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON.

Fifty Dollars

TO any person who apprehends this place negro day morning, and is to be your will be to the phis; though a very thin, very black, and stooped, but well proportioned, his knee and space betwixt his two feet when he laughs, and manfully confuses of effence; he forms his, of Tuckahoe hue, it is probable he will see there, and in that rage, runaway, and about three years, and his misconduct since he ways been spared by for some time after; the habit of stealing twice in a short time and apprehending that had made his escape. lar per mile for all ab from this place, will b Anne Arundel county,

July 26, 1797.

Annapolis, in C
WHEREAS sever
TO the governo
final settlement verifi
in the late war, unde
have been executed by
letters of administrato
dies alleged to be de
cessary for the purp
to the resolutions of t
that proof should be
in person or by attor
titled to the certific
strator) that he is ne
ed creditor of the dec
It is therefore orde
delivered to persons ap
descriptions, unless fat
to the requisites above
By ord

A STEADY NE
if well recom
in a small family. A

JAMES I

Respectfully informs th
THAT
M A

For spinning Hemp
MANUFACT
WEAVI

ON THE MO

A MANUFACT
flatters himsel
patronage, as the m
vered, completely fi
will any charge be
liberty will be giv
the great inconveni
their erection will
to erect them, will
expense. He engag
instruct, or cause
persons, in any part
these machines, in
erection, such purch
For terms, applic
Market-street, Phil
paid.

COMMITTED

negro men,
the name of DA
JOHN LUK, of
about 5 feet 5 inch
kersey jacket and
other committed
ABRAHAM, wh
MADDOX, of Cha
dimity jacket, an
about 5 feet 6 in
Their masters are
in two months fr
be sold for their p
ably to law.

COMMITTED

negro men,
the name of DA
JOHN LUK, of
about 5 feet 5 inch
kersey jacket and
other committed
ABRAHAM, wh
MADDOX, of Cha
dimity jacket, an
about 5 feet 6 in
Their masters are
in two months fr
be sold for their p
ably to law.

COMMITTED

negro men,
the name of DA
JOHN LUK, of
about 5 feet 5 inch
kersey jacket and
other committed
ABRAHAM, wh
MADDOX, of Cha
dimity jacket, an
about 5 feet 6 in
Their masters are
in two months fr
be sold for their p
ably to law.

COMMITTED

negro men,
the name of DA
JOHN LUK, of
about 5 feet 5 inch
kersey jacket and
other committed
ABRAHAM, wh
MADDOX, of Cha
dimity jacket, an
about 5 feet 6 in
Their masters are
in two months fr
be sold for their p
ably to law.

COMMITTED

negro men,
the name of DA
JOHN LUK, of
about 5 feet 5 inch
kersey jacket and
other committed
ABRAHAM, wh
MADDOX, of Cha
dimity jacket, an
about 5 feet 6 in
Their masters are
in two months fr
be sold for their p
ably to law.

COMMITTED

negro men,
the name of DA
JOHN LUK, of
about 5 feet 5 inch
kersey jacket and
other committed
ABRAHAM, wh
MADDOX, of Cha
dimity jacket, an
about 5 feet 6 in
Their masters are
in two months fr
be sold for their p
ably to law.

COMMITTED

negro men,
the name of DA
JOHN LUK, of
about 5 feet 5 inch
kersey jacket and
other committed
ABRAHAM, wh
MADDOX, of Cha
dimity jacket, an
about 5 feet 6 in
Their masters are
in two months fr
be sold for their p
ably to law.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

To any person apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yesterday morning, and is endeavouring to cross the Bay, his boat will be to the Delaware State, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably fast; he is very black, and stoops a little, brisk and active, rather spare, but well proportioned, uncommonly slim between his knee and calf of the leg, and a small space between his two upper fore teeth, easily discovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifests confusion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store-room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

Annapolis, In Council, July 18, 1797.

WHEREAS several applications have been made to the governor and council for the delivery of final settlement certificates due to soldiers who served in the late war, under power of attorney appearing to have been executed by such soldiers, and by virtue of letters of administration granted on the estates of soldiers alleged to be dead; and whereas it appears necessary for the purposes of justice, and in conformity to the resolutions of the legislature respecting certificates, that proof should be adduced that the person applying in person or by attorney is in reality the person entitled to the certificates, or (in the case of an administrator) that he is next of kin, or a real, not a pretended creditor of the deceased person:

It is therefore ordered, that no certificate shall be delivered to persons applying under either of the above descriptions, unless satisfactory evidence is produced as to the requisites above stated.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the Council of the State
of Maryland.

A STEADY NEGRO WOMAN who can cook, if well recommended, will receive good wages in a small family. Apply to the PRINTERS.

JAMES DAVENPORT,

Respectfully informs the citizens of the United States,

THAT HE WILL MAKE

MACHINES

For spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, Cotton, Wool, MANUFACTURING TWINES and WEAVING, BY WATER.

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

A MANUFACTORY on this principle, J. D. flatters himself, will meet with very general patronage, as the machines will be made and delivered, completely finished, as spindle or piece; nor will any charge be made for his patent rights, but liberty will be given to the purchaser to use them; the great inconvenience of employing workmen in their erection will be avoided, and the person wishing to erect them, will be able exactly to calculate the expense. He engages to set them to work, also to instruct, or cause to be instructed, any person or persons, in any part of the Union, who may purchase these machines, in their principles and method of erection, such purchaser paying travelling expenses.

For terms, applications may be made at No. 74, Market Street, Philadelphia. Letters must be post-paid.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one committed on July 13th, by the name of DAVY, who says that he belongs to JOHN LUKK, of Fairfax county, state of Virginia, about 5 feet 5 inches high; his clothing is an old kersey jacket and breeches, and osnabrig shirt. The other committed on July 13th, by the name of ABRAHAM, who says that he belongs to JAMES MADDOX, of Charles county; his clothing is an old dimity jacket, and osnabrig shirt and trousers, he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and has a young look. Their masters are desired to come and take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expenses, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

July 17, 1797.

Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the subscriber about the eighth of April, an apprentice boy named JAMES MAR, by trade a tailor. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and will bring him home, shall receive the above reward, paid by

ISAAC NORFOLK.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 17th instant, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the justices of Anne-Arundel county court,

FORTY FOUR acres of LAND, more or less, called PROCTOR'S FOREST, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near the city of Annapolis, the property of BENJAMIN LUSBY, to satisfy debts due JASPER EDWARD TILLY, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

July 10, 1797.

DR. FENDALL

HAVING arrived in Annapolis, on his way to Baltimore, takes the liberty to intimate to the citizens, that he means to exercise his skill, in the line of his profession, for a week or two here, and may be spoke with at Mr. Wharfe's.

The doctor's knowledge of the natural history of the human teeth, their adjacent parts, and the disorders to which they are incident, acquired by assiduous attention and unintermitted study, and the experience of an extensive course and successful series of practice, for upwards of twenty-two years, will, he hopes, entitle him to the confidence of any, and all of those who wish to employ him. He fondly flatters himself he has it happily in his power to appeal, without fear, to such as have been his patients, in the states of Maryland, Virginia, &c. for that degree of reputation his conduct, as a dentist, may have merited, and given him just claim to. The doctor hopes, at least, he is considered as entitled to the highest grade amongst those of his profession in this country.

The doctor begs leave to offer to the public his Columbian antiscorbutic dentifrice, infinitely superior, he thinks, both in elegance and efficacy, to any thing hitherto used for the teeth and gums; it renders the breath sweet and agreeable, and is a powerful antiscorbutic, free from any corrosive preparation whatever. This invaluable preparation, which he avers to be truly efficacious, not only for remedying the disorders of the teeth and gums, but likewise, if possible, for preventing them, no family (and especially where there are children) should be without, is still sold, and only by the doctor at this time, for the moderate price of 7/6 a pot, with directions, and to prevent counterfeits and fraud, each pot is covered with a paper, on which is a circular flowery margin, and around the same is written (on the inside) "Dr. Fendall's Columbian Dentifrice," with the doctors seal, B. F. impressed on wax, in the middle of the circle.

Annapolis, July 13, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called CHANEY'S REST, the property of RICHARD PHELPS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, situate and lying on South river, in the county aforesaid, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

WILLIAM PHELPS.

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

- JOHN BRENT & Co. Port-Tobacco, 2.
James Cooksey, Newport, 3.
Jeremiah and J. Boothe, Boyd's Hole, 2.
Daniel Norris, Maryland Point, 2.
Samuel Mitchell, Bryan-town, 1.
James Waters, Charles county, Maryland, 1.
Samuel Douglas, Newport.
William Dye, Charles county, 1.
Charles Sewall, Port-Tobacco, Maryland, 1.
Basil Spalding, merchant, Charles county, 1.
Margaret Foley, Allen's Fresh, do. 1.
John S. Haw, Charles county, 1.
Chloe Wheatley, Port-Tobacco, 1.
Ignatius Matthews, Port-Tobacco, Maryland, 1.
Charles Edward and Co. Newport, 1.
Joseph Berry, Charles county, Maryland, 1.
Wheeler Lewis, Port-Tobacco, 1.
James Doyle, merchant, Newport, 1.
Colonel John Mitchell, Maryland, in N. Blacklock, Charles county, 1.
James A. Corty, Newport, 1.
Major Joseph Marbury, Charles county, 1.
Richard Brandt, Charles county, 1.
Ignatius Dodson, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
11 July, 1797.

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

LINGAN BOTTLER, 2, Wm. B. Beanes, William Carcard, George P. Greenfield, Richard Humberstone, Aquilla Hyatt, Richard Hall, George H. Jones, Samuel Jones, C. C. McGrath, George Piater.

William C. Bithray,

DEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened store in the house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT COUDEN, where he has received and offers for sale a complete assortment of CHINA, GLASS, and COMMON WARE, likewise DRY and WET GOODS of different kinds, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, July 4, 1797.

For Sale,

A STOUT, healthy negro woman, with 3 female children—She is an excellent Cook, washes and irons extraordinary well, has had the small-pox, and will be warranted sober and honest—Sold for no fault whatever, but the immediate want of cash. Inquire of the subscriber near Piscataway.

GEORGE R. LEIPER.

July 4, 1797.

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

D. ADDISON, Annapolis.
John Brice, James Brice (2), James Bruce, Annapolis; John Beard, Mathew and John Beard (2), near Annapolis.

The Chancellor of Maryland, John Callahan, John Campbell (2), James Clerk, James Cook, Thomas U. P. Charlton (2), Hodigah Collins, care of Henry Crist, Archd. Chisholm (2), care of Rich. Mackubin, Annapolis; Richard Chew, sen. major Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Gabriel Duvall (3), John Davidson (2), Walter Dorsey, Daniel Dulany (2), John Dossy, Annapolis. Geo. Fitzhugh, Annapolis; Jas. Froak, Anne-Arundel county; Mr. Fox, Middle Ferry.

John Gwinn (4), John Gaffaway (3), James Gibbon, care of James Gibbon, John Gibbon, care of Mr. Randall, Annapolis; John Groves, Joshua Groves, near Annapolis; James Gillingham, Ellicott's Lower Mills.

Samuel Harvey Howard, John Hurst, Aquila Hall, Annapolis; Samuel Harrison, sen. near Pig Point; Richard Harrison (2), Herring Bay.

The Judges of the General Court.
Mont. Langloir (2), Annapolis.

Dr. William Murray, care of Dr. James Murray, Richard Mackubin (2), Ann Murrow, Gilbert Murdock (2), Annapolis; William Mackubbin; Patapsco Neck.

Mr. O'Dahigg (2), Annapolis.
Samuel Peacoe, Thomas Power, Annapolis; Johanna Plummer, West river.

Allen, Quynn (2), Annapolis.
The Register of the Chancery Court, Henry Ridgely, 3d, Thomas Reeder, Annapolis.

Vachel Stevens (2), Robt. Smith, George Starck, Ignatius Shorter, Annapolis; Miss Storie, care of Jno. Waitens, West river.

Philip Thomas (2), Richard Tootell (2), Judith Trigs.
John C. Weems, Annapolis; Mrs. Waitens; Herring Bay; John Weems, jun. George Whips, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

July 1, 1797.

Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 26th day of September next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock. The members are requested to meet at Mr Wharfe's at 11 o'clock on the first day's race.

MR. DUPRES

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he purposes teaching the FRENCH TONGUE, as he flatters himself his grammatical knowledge of the English tongue will enable him to instruct them in it as soon as any that has hitherto been in this city. The strictest attention will be paid to those that will be pleased to favour him with their instructions. He will also teach gentlemen to play on the violin. N. B. Any commands left at Mr. Crist's will be punctually attended to.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro women and one child, one committed on June 6th by the name of SALLI, with a small girl child; who says that she belongs to SAMUEL BELL, of Cumberland county; she is of a tall slender make; her clothing is a calico jacket and petticoat, and osnabrig shift. DINAH DAVIS, committed on June 12, who says she belongs to JESSE ELLICOTT, of Montgomery county; her clothing is a striped jacket and petticoat and osnabrig shift. 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 expenses, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

June 12, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, to JOHN GASSAWAY, who is authorized to receive the same, in order that the debts may be ascertained, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, to

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Administratrix.

For SALE,

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

W. ALEXANDER.

Anne-Arundel county, St. James's parish, June 14, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, in court sitting, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called CLAREY'S HOPE, of which the subscriber is seized, situate and lying on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, according to the provisions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN PARRISH, by his guardian SARAH PARRISH.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 29th day of July 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.

June 14, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he intends to apply to Charles county court, at next August term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called BOARMAN'S MANOR, and also to mark and bound the part of the said tract of land called BOARMAN'S MANOR, of which the subscriber is seized.

JAMES BOARMAN.

Bryan-town, Charles county, June 12, 1797.

Will cover this season, at West 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.

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.

April 25, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of captain JOSHUA MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to render them authenticated to the subscriber, and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, that the administration may be closed without delay.

CHARLES MERRIKEN, Administrator.

June 15, 1797.

Ridgely and Evans,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, selected in the most careful manner; also GROCERIES of various kinds, all which they offer for sale, at their store, on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit, to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to the public in general, and particularly to their constant customers, for past favours, and hope by their strict attention to merit a continuance of them.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or note of considerable time standing, are requested to call and settle the same, and those who are in arrears on open account of more than twelve months standing, are hereby required to close them by paying up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved security, if required. Those who do not comply with this request may expect that suits will commence against them to the next county court.

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

THE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly: and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also, specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article.

"Whereas it is alleged by divers British merchants and others, his majesty's subject, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various laws, full impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened; so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereunto sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors, in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Commissioners Office, No. 3, South Sixth-Street, May 29th, 1797.

FERRY BOATS.

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

THOMAS TUCKER, WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

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

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

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

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

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a freighth, 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; says well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he is quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overall 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 gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

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 creating a bridge over Patowmack river.

AND be it enacted, that the said directors, or any two of them, shall and may require 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 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.

FOR SALE,

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

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

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.

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIND YEAR

MA

V I E N N E
EST
limi
in c
have
refor

to its completion.
His Imperial
felt pleasure, should
put an end to the w
man blood, and by
our and happiness o
jesty has therefore
igned, to give publi
liminary articles of
of the French army
county of Lower
date danger with
jesty will no longer
subjects the burthen
commands that the
Imperial majesty has
dal shall be struck
be worn on the bre
up arms for the gene
mony of the gratitud
and valour.
"It is now, th
that the peasants in
the students to the
respective employm
home, and morals,
by the spirit with
their country. Sho
expectation, the pac
be frustrated by any
dient that he can
shaken fidelity of a
(Signed) "F
"Vienna, April

V E R
The Veronice has
45,000 men in arm
of the Chusa
ered; the rest wer
Yesterday a despe
It lasted four hour
were cut to piece
three castles, whe
upon the town,
mage.
Count Neiberg,
of Laudon's corps
of Vive l'Empereur
terms of the armist
The Veronice has
soners. General B
the town, a messa
every bomb he th
and four women
Bridge, and thot.

Six hundred S
more hourly expe
fants.
The French arm
position was leat
suit of the conse
town, the disarm
of those who org
Three thousand
and are about 10
M
General Buons
nelias envoys on
and promised to
General Buons
The troops of th
Venetian Terra
completed, with
new government.

Our fleet begin
miral Massaredo
by his talents, I
will be repaired
been reconve
commissions. T
and will be rein
May, two of the
B A
Many letters
column of the ar
the march for H