

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 7, 1797.

VIENNA, June 7.

THE exchange of the ratification of the preliminaries of peace has at length taken place—Some dispute relative to the signatures, and some other difficulties, had occasioned the delay of this exchange.

According to accounts received by private letters, the Austrian arms have already been set up in several parts of the Venetian territories.

Several battalions of troops which had received orders to march through Franconia to the army on the Rhine, have now received counter orders and will go to Italy, to the army of general Terry, which will be augmented to 70,000 men. The cessions of territory that are to be made, and the spirit that now prevails in Italy, render a strong military force necessary.

The Venetian town of Brescia is said to be already occupied by Austrian troops, under general Laudon. The present municipality of Venice has sent two of its members, citizens Tori and Mengoni, as deputies to Buonaparte, to compliment him; and at the same time to confer with him on the nature and tendency of the treaty concluded between France and Venice on the 13th of May, which has occasioned some difficulty. To this treaty, which contained several secret articles; the doge of Venice and the republic of France were the contracting parties; but as the office of the doge was in the mean-time abolished, some explanation seems requisite. On the part of the French it is likewise required that the new form of government at Venice should be laid before the Directory at Paris, and receive their approbation.

HAGUE, June 24.

Preparations for an expedition against England continue to be carried on with alacrity at the Texel. About 30,000 Austrian deserters, who were at Lisse have just been sent in detachments to Utrecht, from whence they are to be distributed either in the Batavian army or navy.

PARIS, June 12.

Letters from Vienna concur in stating, that the 25th of last month had been fixed as the time for public rejoicings on account of the termination of hostilities; but that the emperor has ordered this expression of general satisfaction to be postponed to "the moment," as he himself is said to have declared, "when all Europe shall have reason to rejoice." This declaration cannot be otherwise explained than by its reference to the conclusion of a general peace.

June 14.

The Directory is certainly now employed in the nomination of plenipotentiaries to be sent to the congress. It is said that two will be appointed. This choice is very important, at once for its object, and because it will serve as a thermometer to judge of the actual disposition of the Directory, and the degree of the influence which the majority will leave to Barthélemy in a matter in which he has had so long experience, and enjoyed so high reputation.

Several naval officers are setting out from Toulon to take possession of the Venetian ships of war which are now become the property of the republic.

June 15.

Letters from Wesel advise, that orders have been received there for forming considerable magazines of provisions and forage in that city, and that similar orders have been sent to several places in the Prussian dominions in Westphalia. The cabinet of Berlin, it should seem, intends to assume a warlike position at the opening of the congress, in order to influence the negotiations, which end his Prussian majesty supposes he can best obtain at the head of a formidable army.

Prince Henry of Prussia, who, like Frederick the great, is a constant friend of France, and an implacable enemy of the house of Austria, is to command a considerable force which is assembling in Silesia. The emperor has likewise ordered a strong army to be formed in Bohemia, which is to encamp under the walls of Prague.

LONDON, June 19.

Yesterday a flag of truce arrived at Dover with dispatches for government, and also with dispatches for M. Charette, respecting the exchange of prisoners.

The French journals to the 16th inst. have come to our hands: They mention that the Directory desires to negotiate a separate peace with England, distinct from the general congress, to be held for the settlement of the equilibrium of Europe at large.

"It appears," say the Journals, "that the first courier from London was charged with dispatches tending to demand solely that England should be admitted to the congress, to participate in the general peace, but that the Directory would not depart from their system of negotiating a partial peace with each power, isolated, because they would permit them to assist at the congress. Now England has sent a second courier, complying with this arrangement and soliciting passports for a negotiator upon that footing." This paragraph appears in Perlet, and several other Journals. Lisse is the place fixed on for the negotiation. "We see no motive for this," says Perlet, "except that by the telegraphic the French minister can correspond with the Directory in a few minutes, while the English can have no such advantage."

The king's pardon has been sent down to almost all the ships at the Nore. It excepts, however, all the ringleaders on board the respective ships.

June 24.

Yesterday morning a French cartel arrived at Dover, with the answer of the Executive Directory to the explanations which ministers required of M. Delacroix's last communication. A messenger brought the dispatches from lord Grenville's office in the afternoon.

The English cartel which carried over the last dispatches for the Directory, returned to Dover in company with the above vessel, the French having preferred using a vessel of theirs. A neutral vessel, a Dane, arrived at the same time and brought over Paris papers to the 20th inst. from which we have made extracts of the only articles worth mentioning.

The French have consented to lord Malmesbury's being our negotiator, and have notified to our court the names of those whom they have nominated to treat with his lordship. Lord Grenville not being in town when the dispatches arrived, no cabinet was held, but ministers were summoned to attend this day, to take them into consideration. The dispatches contain the explanation of the Directory, of the expression "Pour traiter d'une paix particulière," (to treat for a separate peace) made use of in the passports which had been forwarded to this country for a minister to proceed to Paris.

TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF PARKER.

The trial of this dreadful mutineer came on yesterday on board the Neptune, lying off Greenhithe. The charges against the prisoner were—for causing or endeavouring to cause mutinous assemblies on board his majesty's ship Sandwich, and others of his majesty's ships at the Nore, on or about the 12th of May last—for disobeying the lawful orders of his superior officers—and for treating his officers with disrespect.

The court was composed of the following officers: President, vice-admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Commodore Sir Erasmus Gower, Neptune; captain Stanhope, do. captain Williamson, Agincourt; captain Markham, Centaur; captain Wells, Lancaster; captain Sir T. Williams, Endymion; captain Rion, Princess Augusta Yt. captain King, Sirius; captain Lane, Acas; captain Pierrepoint, Naiad; captain Ramage, Prince Frederick.

Captain Mofs of the Sandwich, appeared as prosecutor.

Vice-admiral Buckner was the first evidence against Parker. He was cross-examined by the prisoner, as were most of the witnesses; and he appeared to do it with more ability than could be expected in his situation. The point of his heading the mutiny, as might be supposed, was clearly established, as was also that of his being one of the most active in getting the ships to fire on the Repulse when aground, in endeavouring to escape from the mutinous fleet. Thomas Barry, a seaman of the Monmouth, deposed that Parker came on board that ship, and ordered one Vance to assist in directing the Monmouth against the Repulse. The prisoner said, "damn you slip your bow, and go along side the Repulse, and send her to hell, where she belongs to, and shew her no quarters in the least." Parker cross examined this witness. He said, "you have been telling a great deal about hell; I wish to know if you have been promised any thing for advancing this hellish account." The witness replied in the negative. The evidence took up two days. At the close, the president then informed the prisoner, that the evidence for the prosecution was closed, and desired to know when he would be prepared to proceed in his defence. The prisoner said he must beg some time to prepare for his defence—it would be necessary for him to have extracts from the evidence. He had no friends with him, and therefore he could not be ready to go on with his defence to-morrow. The court told him they were willing to allow him every proper indulgence; but at the same time it must be recollected that there were several officers kept from public service, and therefore all unnecessary delay must be avoided. The court then gave him till Monday.

Parker has written a very submissive letter to Sir Thomas Pasley, expressing his satisfaction at so respectable a character being chosen to preside over his trial. The wife of Parker has presented a paper to the admiralty, stating to the board that her husband is at times in a state of insanity, and has enclosed in her address to them a certificate of his discharge from the Royal William, in 1794, on account of symptoms of mental derangement; which of course will be laid before the court.

Monday, June 27.

This day Parker entered upon his defence. He read it himself, and brought a number of evidences. The whole was conducted better than might be expected from a person of his talents, and in his situation.

The president advised him, as there were very heavy charges brought against him, to consider whether there was not any other person whose evidence might weigh in his favour.

The prisoner asked whether, if any thing occurred in the course of the day, he could derive any advantage from it.

The president told him that was impossible—if he let slip the present opportunity, he would not have another.

The prisoner expressed his confidence in the court, that they would lean to the side of mercy, and that strict justice would be done him. He thought he had already made it appear that it was owing to his exertions that the Sandwich had been delivered up to the command of the officers, and that instead of being a leader of the mutiny, he had done every thing in his power to check and keep it under.

The prisoner was ordered to withdraw, and the court was cleared for the purpose of leaving the members to deliberate upon the sentence.

In two hours and a half the court was re-opened, and the prisoner being called in, the sentence of the court was read by the judge advocate, which was,

That after deliberating upon the evidences on both sides, the court were unanimously of opinion, that the said Richard Parker is guilty of all the charges brought against him; that in consideration of these crimes, as unprecedented in their nature, as they were wicked in their tendency, and which were no less destructive of the interests of the navy than they were injurious to the prosperity of the country, the court were unanimously of opinion that the said Richard Parker should suffer death, and be hanged until he be dead. They accordingly adjudged him to be hanged on board what ship, and at what time the lords commissioners of the admiralty may be pleased to appoint.

Parker, the prisoner, with a degree of fortitude and undiminished composure, which excited the astonishment and admiration of every one, spoke as follows:

"I bow to your sentence with all due submission, being convinced I have acted from the dictates of a good conscience.—God, who knows the hearts of all men, will, I hope, receive me. I hope that my death alone will atone to the country; and that those brave men who have acted with me will receive a general pardon; I am satisfied they will all return to their duty with alacrity!"

President. It is in the breast of the court to order you for execution immediately, but we think it better to give you time to repent your crime.

Prisoner. I return you my thanks for the indulgence.

July 11.

It is with the greatest pleasure we announce the safe arrival of the West-India-convoy homeward bound, without the loss of a single ship.

The last dispatches from earl St Vincent give the public reason to expect that they will shortly hear of another decisive blow against the Spanish navy:—The dispatches are dated the 15th ult. on which day the Spanish admiral had made the signal for the whole fleet to unmoor, with a view of breaking our line of battle which blocks up the port of Cadix, and of putting to sea. But the wind shifting, the Spanish fleet dropped anchor without changing any part of its position.

The king of Spain is arrived at Cadiz, with a view of quieting the minds of the merchants there, and to accelerate the tardy operations of his marine:—The merchants have on this occasion presented a memorial to his majesty, setting forth the hardships they labour under in the interruption of their commerce, from the port of Cadiz having been so long, and so closely blockaded, that no ship could sail from or enter it. The king gave for answer, that his admiral had received his final instructions, which are supposed to be—to risk an engagement:—The Spanish fleet consists of 30 sail of the line; our's is only 22—nine of which are, however, three deckers. From the admirable position of our fleet and the skill and bravery of our officers and seamen, the noble commander is under no anxiety of the result:—The whole fleet is in the highest state of subordination, and has felt nothing of that feverish spirit which has pervaded some other divisions of the British navy.

July 12.

We this day learn, that the Irish parliament is actually dissolved—much we understand, to the disappointment of our ministers here, who had dispatched an express to delay the dissolution, but which express arrived a few hours too late.

It is fixed that parliament should be prorogued on Friday se'night.

The deluded to treason in various parts of Ireland, still continue to give up arms, take the oath of alleg-

ance, and embrace the amnesty and forgiveness held out by the lenience of government. Most of the misled have, in this way, thrown off the guilty occupation that traitorous deception had led them into.

July 14.
At 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, Mr. East, a king's messenger arrived in town from lord Malmesbury. Mr. East came passenger from Calais in a Danish packet; he was only 29 hours on his journey. We understand the mail coming from Paris has been stopped and the post boy murdered.

Several of the ministers being out of town, it was 12 o'clock yesterday before the cabinet met to hear the dispatches read; and such has been the profound secrecy observed in regard to them, that nothing has transpired to us on which we choose to venture an opinion how far or not the opening of the negotiation is favourable. No private letters were delivered out, and for the first time almost in our recollection the news did not even find its way into the city in the course of the day, although a private express from Dover was three hours before the messenger, and was supposed to bring a general description of all that had passed at Lisle.

We learn that several conferences have taken place between M. Letourneur and lord Malmesbury, and that each has delivered to the other his project. The dispatches, we believe, wholly relate to the propositions which, be they what they may cannot be regarded as conclusive in respect to the result, because we believe it is usual for each party to make higher pretensions, in the outset, than he is willing to accept as the fine quanon of the negotiation. We shall leave to other newspapers to pretend to give the outlines of the proposals that have been made, though we do not believe that the public will place much confidence in such speculations. At the same time that lord Malmesbury dispatched a courier to England the French plenipotentiary also sent a messenger to Paris, with the propositions made by lord Malmesbury. No time has been lost in replying to the dispatches received by Mr. East, as an answer was returned to them late last night, when Mr. Brooks and Mr. Dressins, king's messengers, left town for Lisle, to be in waiting.

The Paris papers received, contain no other news than of the sailing of a division of the French fleet from Toulon, and of a very small vote of credit being granted to the minister of marine, until he makes up his accounts.

On Monday the 10th instant, the following seven mutineers of the Leopard, viz. Dennis Sullivan, Alexander Lawson, Wm. Welch, Joseph Fearon, Wm. Rose, George Shave and Thomas Sterling, were executed at the Nore, pursuant to their sentence; four on board that ship, and three on board the Lancaster. The sentences on James Robertson and John Habbigan, recommended to mercy, were respited.

DUBLIN, June 12.

In several parts of the North where disturbances were most frequent and violent, a happy change is said to have taken place, at least a temporary tranquillity has succeeded. The great quantity of arms which have been recovered have so dispirited the malcontents, that all opposition has ceased.

BOSTON, August 28.

Arrived schooner Bilboa, Stutson, from Bourdeaux, in 35 days.

Captain Stutson is said to have brought great news; that hostilities had commenced in Italy, between the French and Austrian armies; that the hopes of a speedy peace are entirely dissipated; that Buonaparte had been summoned to Paris, to give an account of his dissipation of the contributions levied on Italy; that he had replied, that the money had been appropriated to the best of purposes, that of paying, cloathing and supplying the veterans of his legion; and that his soldiery had declared that they would not part with him; and if he must proceed to Paris, they would accompany him; that the crater of insurrection at Paris, threatened to involve France with its destructive lava; and that in the sharp contests between the legislative councils and the Executive Directory, the former had prevailed; an event auspicious to the continued tranquillity of the United States.

August 29.

EUROPEAN NEWS,

Accurately translated for the Mercury, from French papers received by the brig Hind, which arrived at Salem from Bourdeaux, on Saturday, latest date July 12.

PARIS, July 9.

The following is the amount of all the reports respecting the recommencement of hostilities in Italy. In consequence of the preliminaries of peace, the French army had evacuated several parts of Italy, to which the Austrians returned: But the inhabitants of several places doubtless little flattered by the visit of the latter, took arms and fired upon the soldiers to prevent their entry. Their resistance, however, did not continue long.—Thus in spite of all newsmongers and stockjobbers, war will not break out again.

July 11.

A courier which arrived yesterday from Italy, has brought dispatches for the Directory, in which general Buonaparte announces that negotiations with the emperor continued.

July 12.

Recent and authentic accounts inform us, that lord Malmesbury upon his arrival at Lisle, paid a visit to the French legation, who returned it the next day. The first conference took place yesterday. As far as we can judge by the first interview, and by appearances the least equivocal, the two legations will enter upon their negotiations with equal interests, and equal

dispositions for peace. We may, therefore, without reserve, resign ourselves to the hopes of an immediate peace.

It appears that general Perignon and his suite are recalled from Spain, upon complaints made against them by Spanish merchants. He is to be succeeded by citizen Parochel, formerly charge des affaires to the court of Stockholm.

NEW-YORK, August 31.

Received by the brig Vigilant, captain Cable, arrived here yesterday from Falmouth (Jamaica) June 21.

Wednesday last arrived the brig Polly, captain M'Lean, belonging to this port, in 32 days from the Bay of Honduras, loaded with mahogany.—The Polly mounts 4 guns, 4 pounders, and her men 11 in number, including the captain and a Mr. Cross, passenger. Captain M'Lean distinguished himself by a most able defence of his vessel, off this port, against a republican sloop privateer of 4 guns, and full of men, with musketry and small arms.

In fight of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, at half past 4 in the afternoon, the action commenced. The Polly was under a press of sail, with a fresh breeze, steering directly for the harbour, and the privateer within musket shot to windward. In this position a running fight was kept up for upwards of an hour, during which time the privateer fired 22 guns, exclusively of musketry, at the Polly; finding she would not strike, the desperado put his helm up, and made three different attempts to board. In the last she run her jib boom directly under the Polly's main-boom, to board on the quarter; fortunately, however, the first man that attempted to get on the Polly's boom, missed his hold, and fell overboard.

This very lucky accident, and a volley of small arms from captain M'Lean's brave crew, threw the republicans into confusion, and they bore away to pick up their man, which brought the Polly to windward, and a head; the sheets of the privateer's flying top-sail being shot away, it took some time to pick up the man, and get the sheets spliced, which was no sooner done, than they made sail after the Polly, and was soon up with her; when nearly under her stern, the captain of the privateer brandished his sword, was distinctly heard to say in broken English, we have got him, threatening instant death to the Polly's crew, if they did not strike. At this moment captain M'Lean's boatswain, John Hill, a brave fellow, got the only gun that could be brought to bear upon the enemy, a stern chaser, which, with a load of canister shot, he fired right into her decks. This gun most probably saved the Polly, as several of the privateer's men were seen to fall, and the blood running from the deck; the moment after the boatswain fired this gun, he was unfortunately killed, a grape shot went through his head.—Captain M'Lean had a very narrow escape, a ball from the same gun that killed his boatswain, grazed his cheek, and took off some of the skin. The marauders finding they were nearly in gun shot, seeing several boats with armed men beating out of the harbour, and Fort Calcaras firing at them, after very politely wishing captain M'Lean a "good night," bore away, with the tri-colored flag flying, and got off.

The cook of the Polly, a free negro, late of the ship York, Lainbridge, was dangerously wounded in the action, a ball having passed through his arm and breast. Captain M'Lean got safe in at six o'clock in the evening, to the great joy of a number of spectators, whose moments of anxiety during the contest, cannot be described.

On Thursday morning, the remains of the boatswain, that so gallantly fell in the action, was very decently interred, attended by captain M'Lean and most of the sailors in the harbour; minute guns were fired on board the Polly.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

The Hamburg Address Contair of the 10th of July, mentions an American ship from China to London; laden with 3000 chests of tea, 600,000 wt. of sugar, with nankens, silk stuff, and porcelain, worth three millions of livres, being taken by a French privateer, and carried into Nantes.

The same paper advertises for Philadelphia, to sail on the 15th inst. a large frigate-ship, with two decks for passengers, named the John, capt. Robert Folger; also a Hamburg ship, called the Iris, to sail in a month.

Also, for Baltimore, in 14 days, an Altona ship, called the Northern Lion; and for New-York, the brig Eliza, captain Newsham.

Doctor Thompson whole marriage on Saturday last is mentioned in the preceding page, has already quitted his bridal apartments, for "the house appointed for all living." His dissolution took place early this morning, in consequence of infection caught in the course of his practice.

We are informed, that the health-office in South-wark is shut up, it having been found an useless institution, owing to the general health of the inhabitants, and the total absence of contagious disease from that quarter.

We are informed, that within a few days past a number of persons have been committed to prison, on a charge of coining dollars, and parts of dollars; the press, and a great quantity of counterfeit coin, in various stages of execution, were seized in their lodgings.

Some persons are also said to have been committed to goal for counterfeiting bank notes, or at least for having a number of them in their possession.

BALTIMORE, September 1.

For these two evenings past the comet which was seen to the eastward, has been observed here, on his way to the sun. His direction last evening appeared to the eye about E. S. E. Through a common glass he appears of a considerable magnitude, and to travel with great velocity. We hope the learned and curious in astronomical researches, will not suffer the opportunity of being still better acquainted with this phenomenon of nature, to escape them unimproved.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated August 28.

"The alarm (on account of the fever) has been so great, that every body that can move is gone or going. The proclamation has frightened the people more than the fever—the fear of the husband being parted from the wife, the wife from the husband, and children from their parents, has had a terrible effect on the minds of the people; and some extraordinary cruel scenes have been already acted; and the terror of the fight of the yellow flag, I have heard, has been the cause of some deaths.

"You know my sentiments of Ruff's system, and I see no reason to alter that opinion; it rather strikes me more forcibly, that it is a destructive mode of proceeding; that it may be compared to a lamp when all the oil is drawn off; it burns feebly, and just before dying it blazes up. Such has been the case in several instances, now and in 1793, when we heard the patient was getting well, and sometimes out of danger, the next report was that they were dead!

"I have not heard how the fever was yesterday or this morning, but the increase of deaths and new cases on Saturday was considerable. The streets are becoming lonesome by the prodigious numbers removing, and however ridiculous the cause of flight, yet with the distress which will be brought on many, it will be the means, perhaps, of sooner stopping the infection.

"Mr. C's son was taken ill on Thursday afternoon; the father fearful of sending for a physician, least his boy should be taken away to the hospital, prescribed himself, first, some lemonade, a cooler and a warm bath that evening, the next morning another cooler, in the evening repeated. Saturday he was well, and asked for victuals; some Lard broth was taken, (a sort of Lard sold in our market, boiled in water with a little butter, and some bread crumbed in it.) Mr. C. tells me that he believes if he had sent for one of the American doctors his son would have died.—The outset was a high fever, pain in his back, head ach and delirium.

"Our situation you know is fine, and I give the Colombo bitters to all the family. We bathe in cold water every day, I mean the children and myself; when any of us are going out we eat garlic, and shall depend upon the machine to open and cleanse the bowels, if any complaints arise; and we have no fear with these means to keep it off, and even to effect a cure without the aid of physicians."

September 2.

A MOST DARING ROBBERY!!!

A gentleman on his return home from Philadelphia, was yesterday stopped on the road between this city and Ellicott's mills, in broad day, by a foot-pad, who seized his horse's bridle, and presenting a pistol to his breast, ordered him to deliver up. The gentleman put his hand into his pocket, but finding the fellow off his guard, gave him such a blow with a loaded whip, as to stagger him very much: He then drew a pistol from his holsters, which he was fortunately provided with, and shot the villain through the arm—this brought him to the ground; but he was most unluckily prevented dispatching him on the spot, as his horse, affrighted at the flash and report of the pistol, ran off near half a mile before he could take him up. When he returned to the scene of action, which he did as soon as possible, he found one of the comrades of the robber dragging him out of the road with one hand, and holding the pistol in the other. Not knowing how numerous the gang might be, he thought it unsafe to hazard another rencontre, and proceeded on to the mills, where he related the affair. We are sorry no measures were taken to pursue those daring and dangerous disturbers of our highways; if there had been, we should probably now have the pleasure of announcing their consignment to prison. The wound which one of them received, we hope, will lead to a discovery. They were both dressed in gingham coats, and their appearance was tolerably genteel.

September 5.

Another attempt to rob a gentleman, was made yesterday; about two miles from this city, on the George-town road.

By virtue of a *conditioni expans* to me directed by the honourable the Justices of Anne-Arundel county, court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at JAMES WHARF'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for CASH, on the 20th day of September next,

ONE hundred acres of LAND, called SMITH'S DELIGHT, the property of SAMUEL MAYNARD, to satisfy a debt due JAMES HEIGHE and JOSEPH WILKINSON, executors of Elizabeth Heighe. RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 31, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A REMARKABLE about healthy NEGRO WOMAN, about seventeen years of age, who has been used to plantation work, to be sold for want of employ. Inquire of the printers hereof.

September 5, 1797.

To be SOLD, on the CASH, by virtue of a decree by the honourable the Justices of Anne-Arundel county, court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at JAMES WHARF'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for CASH, on the 20th day of September next,

ONE negro MAN and party of HAMUTS and BETTY TOOCOON, of Anne-Arundel county.

THE subscriber in general assembly of Anne-Arundel county.

Twenty D

RAN away from the rick to on on MOSES, about 28 years of age, to be found of liquor, and had on when he went, a pair of blue pantaloons, a pair of blue ruff, three he cat and shoe-making buff dillier. Whoever finds him home, shall be secured in any goal.

August 30, 1797.

Thirty D

RAN away, on a negro man by the name of well made fellow, five feet nine in height, with a ruddy complexion, with a ruff, he took with him a pair of breeches, and ever takes up the same, or secures him in land, so that I get his reward, and all rest of the state aforesaid receive ONE EU reasonable charges,

August 31, 1797.

THERE is a crop, upper and fallow tork in the h again by provin

September 4, 1797.

F O

THAT valual HAWTHORNE, Arundel, and State land and seventy five part of the purchase the deed, the remainder, with interest, and money to be in particular inquiry on the premises, Washington county.

August 18, 1797.

N MANY great tained, e notice, that I th of Maryland, to which I am at p

Herring Bay.

F O

A BOUT 100 in Anne-Magothy river, seven miles from frd land is well try of wharf wood of any k more or Annap son inclined to formed of its si ROBINSON, in mites by appl If required in an indisputabl

March 4, 1797.

ALL per A MOSE del county, legally straff debited to ma

To be SOLD, on the 15th of September, 1797, for CASH, by virtue of a writ of *feri facias* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of Anne-Arundel county court,
ONE negro MAN and a COW, taken as the property of HAMMERS FOWLER, to satisfy a debt due BETTY TOOGOOD, and others.
RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 5, 1797.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.
STEPHEN WATKINS.
Anne-Arundel county, September 3, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, on Monday last, a negro man by name MOSES, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 28 years of age, is a well set fellow; and seems to be fond of liquor, and talks much when spoken to; had on when he went away, a cassimer greenish coloured waistcoat, a pair of home made trousers, and a hemp linen shirt, a new felt hat, half worn shoes, and took with him a pair of green striped coating pantaloons, a pair of buckenits of small cloat, and one red flannel shirt he can work on the weaving business, and shoe-making business, and passes besides for a distiller. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and brings him home, shall receive the above reward, and if secured in any goal, TEN DOLLARS, paid by HENRY WINEMILLER.

August 30, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Wednesday the 30th instant, a negro man by name of SAM BOSTON, he is a stout well made fellow, about thirty-three years of age, five feet nine inches high, and of a very dark complexion, with a round full face, and thick lips; he took with him two of his shirts, and a pair of kersey breeches, and some other cloathing. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him home to me, or secures him in any goal in the State of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the State aforesaid, and brought home to me, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, paid by

P. HAMMOND, on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, and State of Maryland.

August 31, 1797.

THERE is a the subscriber's plantation, on the Head of South river, a red COW, marked with a crop, upper and under bit in the left ear, and a swallow fork in the right ear. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.
THOMAS SNOWDEN.

September 4, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable tract of land commonly called HAWTHORN RIDGE, situate in Anne-Arundel, and State of Maryland, containing one thousand and seventy-five acres. Terms of sale, one third part of the purchase money to be paid on execution of the deed, the remainder in ten equal annual payments, with interest, and if not so paid, the whole purchase money to be immediately recoverable. For further particulars inquire of Mr. JEROM PLUMMER, living on the premises, or the subscriber, CHURCH'S FARM, Washington county, and State aforesaid.
BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

August 18, 1797.

NOTICE.

MANY great misfortunes which I have lately sustained, compel me very reluctantly, to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to liberate me from debts, which I am at present unable to pay.
SAMUEL MAYNARD.

Herring Bay, August 28, 1797.

FOR SALE,

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

March 4, 1797.

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.

An ACT authorizing a detachment from the militia of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to require of the executives of the several States, to take effectual measures, at such time as he shall deem necessary, to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the following proportions, respectively, of eighty thousand effective militia, officers included, to wit: from the State of Tennessee, eight hundred and six; from the State of Georgia, one thousand three hundred and thirty-four; from the State of South-Carolina, three thousand five hundred and thirty-five; from the State of North-Carolina, seven thousand two hundred and sixty-eight; from the State of Kentucky, one thousand five hundred and forty-two; from the State of Virginia, eleven thousand one hundred and fifty; from the State of Maryland, five thousand two hundred and sixty-two; from the State of Delaware, one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight; from the State of Pennsylvania, ten thousand six hundred and ninety-six; from the State of New-Jersey, four thousand two hundred and eighty-six; from the State of New-York, seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-three; from the State of Vermont, two thousand one hundred and fifty; from the State of Connecticut, five thousand eight hundred and sixty; from the State of Rhode-Island, one thousand six hundred and twenty-six; from the State of Massachusetts, eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; from the State of New-Hampshire, three thousand five hundred and fifty-eight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the president may, if he judges expedient, authorize the executives of the several States, to accept any independent corps of cavalry, artillery or infantry, as part of the detachments aforesaid, provided they shall voluntarily engage as corps in the service.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said militia shall not be compelled to serve a longer time, in any one tour, than three months, after their arrival at the place of rendezvous: and that during the time of their service, the commissioned officers shall be entitled to the same pay and rations that are allowed by law to officers of the same rank, on the military establishment of the United States, and the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall receive the pay and a allowance for cloathing, established by an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the militia of the United States, when called into actual service, and for other purposes."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the space of one year from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of congress, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH. JEFFERSON, Vice-president of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, June 24, 1797.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

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

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

For SALE.

TWO likely sorrel HORSES, one seven years old, well broke and used to the chair, the other a young horse, of five or six years old. Inquire of the Printers.
August 8, 1797.

TAKEN up as strays by the subscriber, living near Ellicott's Lower Mills, two large bay HORSES, one upwards of fifteen hands high, seven or eight years old, has a star and a large snip, two white feet, with some old shoes; the other upwards of sixteen hands high, four or five years old, neither of them are branded; they both appear to have been worked. The owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.
MICHAEL EARLOCKER.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 16th of September, 1797, by virtue of a writ of *feri facias* to me directed by the justices of Anne-Arundel county court,

FOURTY-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.

August 30, 1797.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the second day of October next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. WHARFE'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for the benefit of the representatives of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; late of the said city, deceased,

TWO tracts of LAND, lying on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing together 400 acres, formerly the property of the said deceased, and now in the occupation of Governor STONE, at the rent of £. 144 per annum; as the governor's term will expire on the 25th day of December next, possession will then be given of the whole, or of one half immediately after the day of sale, on the purchaser's agreeing to pay to the governor a proportionable part of the rent from that period until the said 25th day of December. A description of the lands it is thought would be unnecessary, as it is supposed no one would become a purchaser before viewing them. At the same time and place will also be offered at public sale, for the purpose aforesaid, two lots of ground in Carrollburg. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
THOMAS JENINGS, Trustee.

By virtue of a *venditioni exponas* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court, of the Western Shore of the State of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, for CASH, on the 27th day of September next,

THE following tracts of LAND, to wit: HENRY'S PARK, part of CONCLUSION, part of INVASION, and part of CUMBERLAND, containing in the whole five hundred and forty acres, more or less, the property of WILLIAM RUSSELL to satisfy a debt due JOHN MOALE, brother and heir of Richard Moale. And

On the 29th day of September next, will be sold, part of two tracts or parcels of land, to wit: part of HEERON, containing seventy acres, and part of BACHELOR'S CHOICE, containing forty-nine acres, the property of VALENTINE BROWN, for the use of the State of Maryland.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 30, 1797.

Caution,

IS hereby given to all those who may be interested, not to take any assignment of any account or accounts whatever that a certain JAMES BROWN, merchant, in Charles county, has, or any account or accounts he may have against me, as all and every of them have been long ago settled, which the subscriber will at any time be ready to shew.
JOHN MADDOX.

Piccowaxen, Charles county, August 29, 1797.

Calvert county, August 15, 1797.
NOTICE is hereby given to all my creditors that I intend to petition the honourable legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency, which disagreeable measure may be prevented if my creditors will come forward on Wednesday the 20th of September next, at my late dwelling house on Herring Bay, and appoint a trustee for their benefit, to whom I will give up the utmost farthing to exonerate myself and several friends who have become my bail, which is my great object to relieve; my creditors must reflect, that from the multiplicity of legal processes, and the accumulation of interest, and heavy costs, disqualifies me from paying, therefore they had better receive a part than sacrifice the whole, and reduce me to the disagreeable necessity of petitioning.
WILLIAM CHEW.

Somerset county, August 19, 1797.

THE subscriber, an inhabitant of Somerset county, hereby give notice, that I shall apply to the next General assembly for an act of insolvency, on the usual terms.
SAMUEL BETSWORTH.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 9th day of September 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, BIRKHEAD'S MEADOWS, and HEATH'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.

August 7, 1797.

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

For SALE,
On the second day of November next,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy, and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There will be seeded for the benefit of the purchaser from sixty to seventy bushels of wheat. The terms of sale will be, one fifth of the purchase money paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first of January, 1798, and the residue in four annual payments. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by the

DEVISEES under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

On the same day will be offered for sale,

A very valuable stock belonging to the above farm. The stock consist of several good plough horses, two pair of oxen, a large herd of cattle, an extensive flock of sheep, and a number of hogs. Also will be sold, a variety of household furniture, and all the farming and planting utensils that were used in cultivating the above place. Cash will be expected for all purchases under ten pounds, and above that sum bonds with good security in all cases will be required, payable in six months from the day of sale. The property will be disposed of by the

EXECUTORS under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

August 16, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HOSKINS HANSON, Esq; late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 30th day of September next, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment. The subscriber is extremely anxious to close the administration, therefore hopes this notice will be attended to.

CATHARINE HANSON, Administratrix.
August 14, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ELIJAH ROBOSSON, 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
MARY ROBOSSON,
ELIZABETH ROBOSSON, } Executrices.
ANNE ROBOSSON.

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.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 23d of September next, on the premises, HOUSE and LOT in this city, late the property of JOHN GREEN, deceased; also some Household Furniture, Pump tools, &c.

WILLIAM GREEN, Administrator.
N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

Annapolis, August 16, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will attend at Mr. S. Rawlings's on Friday the eighth day of September next, at Pig-Point on Saturday the ninth, at Elk-Ridge Landing on Thursday the fourteenth, and on all other days during the said month of September at his office of inspection in this city, for the purpose of receiving entries of carriages for the conveyance of persons, agreeably to the act of congress. The office of inspection is kept at the treasury.

GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH, Collector of the revenue for the 7th division, survey No. 1.

For SALE,

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

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 there-by 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 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 she left my service was striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, and under waistcoat is of course white country cloth, and 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.

Malberry 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.

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 LUKAS of Fairfax county, state of Virginia, about 5 feet 5 inches high; his cloathing 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 cloathing 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.

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.

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 rout 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 betwixt 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 VIGGAS, 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.

WHILEAS 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.

NOTICE.

WE shall make application to Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land lying in the county aforesaid, called DUVAL'S RANGE.

ANNE MACCAULEY,
JOSHUA LACKLAN.

August 10, 1797.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1797.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, *July 20.*

THE spirit of revolution seems likely to spread over all Italy. Disturbances prevail in Naples, the issue of which it is not easy to foresee. So many persons have been arrested there, that the prisons are not capable of containing them, and they are confined in churches and convents. Switzerland itself does not appear to be free from this revolutionary spirit, as many disturbances and disorders prevail in St Gall, Appenzel, and Zurich; especially in St. Gall. The disputes between the Swiss and the French, relative to the navigation of the lake of Lugano, are not yet settled.

HAMBURG, *July 4.*

It is confidently asserted to be the firm resolution of the Directory, to enter the hereditary dominions of his Britannic majesty, if the preliminary articles which shall be proposed at Lisle be not accepted by the English plenipotentiaries. The plan is said to be the following:—General Hoche, who is gone to Paris to receive his final instructions, is to make a descent, with the army collected in the environs of Durkirk, upon England or Ireland; and general Lefebvre, with a division of the army of the North, and two divisions of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, is to pass the line of demarcation, yet to respect the neutrality in every other place, and penetrate to Hanover. The Dutch squadron, consisting of 17 sail, with 1200 artillerymen, and 30,000 stands of arms on board, besides a large quantity of military stores, is to block up the mouths of the rivers Elbe and Weser. All the troops collected along the coasts of the Texel are embarked in flat-bottomed boats, and will pass through the Wat to the Elbe, to avoid falling in with admiral Duncan's fleet. It is this day reported that they have actually sailed.

BASLE, *July 5.*

The information that the inhabitants of Valeline and the country of Bormio, have entirely renounced their allegiance to the Grisons, and established municipalities, has been officially communicated to this canton by that of Zurich; the details of that event are as yet unknown. It is said they do not intend to join the republic of Lombardy, but to form a separate republic. The Grisons, it is reported, have sent a deputation to Buonaparte, in order to request that neither he nor the Italians should support their rebellious subjects. The affair will be laid before the congress which is to assemble at Frauenfeld, and will, with the concerns of the Italian bailiwicks, and the disturbances at St. Gall, give sufficient employment to the deputies.

The accounts from the Italian districts of Switzerland begin to be more favourable.—Mr. Wurstenberger, and Thaddeus Smith of Uri, have, as representatives of all Switzerland, conducted themselves with great prudence; they caused an inventory to be made of all the arms, powder and ball, in the whole country, and have taken the necessary measures in order to know exactly to whom and for what use any of those articles shall be sold.

The little republic of St. Marino takes advantage of the present circumstances, in order to crush aristocracy, which had also in some manner crept into its government. A general assembly has been convoked there to abolish all the laws contrary to its fundamental institution; and also all distinctions of nobility.

Things continue to wear a threatening aspect at Turin; the new giunta (cabinet) displeases all parties, and neither the senate nor the chamber of accounts will recognize its authority. Certain restrictions in the pay of the officers occasion also a general discontent among the nobles employed in the army.

HAGUE, *July 4.*

Every thing is in motion here, in order to forward the embarkation of the troops destined for our naval expedition. A portion of them will be embarked this day. General Daendels set out last night from here for the Texel. Besides the 20 battalions of the Batavian infantry. Twelve squadrons of cavalry will be embarked, besides the before mentioned twenty battalions of infantry. These troops have been reinforced with 2000 Austrian deserters, who arrived from Lisle, and were granted us by France. The major-general Van Zuylen-Boekop, and Guerike, (the latter is a German, who has assisted at different expeditions in the West-Indies) set off from here this day, to superintend the embarkation of their respective brigades.

The commandant of our garrison with 100 men of the 1st regiment of cavalry, will go on board, which several other officers will do as volunteers. The fleet will set sail with the first fair wind, and admiral de Winter has orders to attack admiral Duncan wherever he shall meet him. It is, however, asserted, that the

expedition was destined neither against England, nor against Scotland, nor against Ireland, and where should so many troops be sent to?

It is certain that not a single man of the French troops has been embarked on board the transports, but the whole corps consist of troops of the Batavian republic. Daendels the general in chief, and admiral Winter have given ample proofs of patriotism, courage, and skill, whilst both were generals in the French army of the North, until the expulsion of the stadtholder. Winter is one of the patriotic sea officers, who chose rather to emigrate in 1787, than be a subject of the duke of Brunswick's stadtholder.

Citizen Grafsfeld, and two other members of the committee of confederation, will also go on board and assist at the expedition.

Three of our armed brigades have engaged an English frigate of 36 guns, and forced her to sheer off. They afterwards took an English merchantman, and brought her safe into port. Those brigades were sent out to reconnoitre Duncan's squadrons, which they executed with great skill. The names of the brigades are, the Courier of 12 guns, commanded by lieutenant Yrbrand; the Hare of 10 guns, lieutenant Hartveld; the Fry of 8 guns, lieutenant Van der Geer. They cruised for several days in the North Sea, almost all round Duncan's squadron, and fell in on their return with the above English frigate and merchantmen. The circumstance of their having been seen engaging a large English frigate, gave rise to the report that either one or all of them were taken.

One of our privateers, the Zee houndt, has taken several English merchantmen at the entrance of the Sound; two French privateers took nine of the English fleet from the Baltic. The North Sea swarms with French and Dutch cruisers; several of them are cruising at the mouth of the river Elbe and Vezzer.

July 11.

A courier arrived this afternoon from the Texel, gives information of the arrival of an English flag of truce, charged, it is said, to make complaints against the conduct of a French privateer, who had taken a fishing smack, which had been re-captured by the Venerable, a 74 of Duncan's fleet. Yet how can it be, that the English should make complaints to our government, against the French privateer?

The fleet has not yet set sail at the departure of the courier, but was ready to put to sea at the first signal.

MILAN, *July 1.*

The members of our Directory and the ministers are now appointed. They assembled yesterday in the national palace, and chose the administrations of the departments.

The court of Sardinia returned on the 14th from the Chateau of La Veneria to Turin. There exists yet a strong fermentation all over Piedmont, although order is re-established at Turin. The advocate Margiolla was arrested on the 17th ultimo, as an abettor of rebellion. Government has prohibited the wearing of hats with large brims and gold strings, cockades, &c. The new French minister, Mior, arrived at Turin on the 8th, and had his first audience on the 14th ult.

The municipality of Mantua has been charged by general Buonaparte to raise a pyramid to the celebrated poet Virgil, near Pietolo, his place of nativity.

The legion of Dombrowky is now increased to 10,000 men, chiefly Poles, Austrian deserters, and prisoners; they are quartered in Bologna, Ferrara and Romagna.

The French emigrant of distinction, the count d'Etraisgats, who was arrested at Trieste, was, as is asserted in public prints, attached to the Russian embassy at Venice; his appointment was dated the 15th December, 1795; general Bernadotte ordered him to be arrested, and sent him to Milan; notwithstanding the protests of the Russian ambassador. He is, however, treated with respect; enjoys the company of his wife and children, and nothing suspicious has been found in his port folio. Buonaparte conversed an hour and a half with him, when he was first conducted before him. It is said he will be conducted to Paris, and has promised, in his defence, discoveries of secrets, which will excite surprise.

ALTONA, *July 4.*

A few days ago, very important dispatches from the duke of Brunswick, who has the chief command of the troops that guard the line of demarcation, arrived at Crukhaven, and were immediately forwarded to England. They are said to relate to the plan of the French and Dutch, to attack the electorate of Hanover. Among the troops under the duke's command great movements take place, and some corps have actually advanced nearer the Dutch frontiers. On the other hand, the French concentrate a powerful force on the Lower Rhine, and are ready to set on the first notice.

VIENNA, *July 5.*

On Monday nine waggons, loaded with money, set off under a strong escort for Italy.

The Turkish ambassador is expected to arrive here to-morrow. At Pest and Presburg he examined every thing worthy of notice. In the library of Pest he shewed him an Alcoran, which he took with the greatest veneration in his hand, and kissed; he died at the same time that it seemed to him inconceivable how such a holy relique happened to fall into the hands of the Infidels.

The disturbances in Dalmatia have risen to the highest degree. In the popular insurrections broke out in several parts, it is said 400 persons have lost their lives. The causes for this violent termination must be looked for in the martial spirit of the Scavonian nation, which, unhappily has been still more excited by the false manoeuvres of the nobles. But there are also some better disposed people remaining, who detest most cordially that barbarity which leads to universal ruin. Three deputies arrived on the 24th of June at Trieste, among whom is a Dominican friar, a learned and well disposed man. They most earnestly requested military assistance because without it, they would be unable to save themselves.

On the same day 6000 men, infantry, 600 hussars, and 400 hulans were marched in haste from Gorz to Trieste, where they arrived on the 25th, and were immediately embarked.

There are also some commotions in Istria. Two inhabitants of Moia were on the 20th June brought to Trieste. They had thrown stones at the legation, which occasioned the latter to fire at them. Two other criminals, the one a priest, the other a counsellor, were conducted in irons from Rovigno. The first excited the people against the Austrian troops. The escort run the risk of being thrown overboard by the sailors, who conducted them in a barge to Trieste.

Mr. Yaffy, the English envoy near the republic of Venice, is arrived at Buda, in Hungary.

BRUXELLES, *July 8.*

Letters from the Hague remark, that all the best generals of the Batavian republic, who are in the service, are actually at the Texel, and appear ready to embark with 10,000 troops. This circumstance, and the enormous quantity of provisions of all kinds, now on board the ships, make us believe that there is an expedition designed against the Cape of Good Hope. The Dutch troops discover a great aversion from this voyage, and some have refused even to embark.

BREST, *June 14.*

Captain Surcouf, who lately arrived from the Isle of France, informs, that admiral Sercey's squadron continues to be master of the Indian Ocean. The English, although far superior in point of numbers and the force of their ships, have not dared to dispute the sovereignty since the engagement of September last. Admiral Sercey has been joined since his departure from Batavia, by the French frigates La Convention of 44, La Vertu of 44, La Preneuse of 36, and the Jean Bart of 22 guns, and by the Dutch frigates Mendonblich of 40 guns, captain Decker, Amazone of 36, captain Van Doecum, and two sloops; so that his squadron consists at present of 11 stout frigates and 7 corvettes, besides 23 private armed ships, which act in concert with him. The squadron has taken a great number of prizes, some of which are pierced for 60 guns; of the latter class is the new copper bottomed English East India ship the Favourite, which, after its cargo was disposed of, took in heavy artillery, and is to assist with seven others of equal force on a secret expedition. The general government of Batavia has ordered preparations to be made at the Batavian settlement on the island of Celebes, for the recovery of the three spice islands, where the English left but a few men, and entrusted the defence thereof to the former Dutch garrisons. At Batavia preparations are making for the attack of the settlements in Ceylon, which are nearly in the same situation as the spice islands, and the Dutch inhabitants there, are already much tired of their British guests. Admiral Sercey is to assist at the latter expedition, with the central division of his squadron. One of his frigates and two sloops cruise off Palo Condore. Two other frigates cruise at the entrance of the Straits of Malacca, and one frigate and a sloop at the Straits of Sunda.

Captain Surcouf is a young man of about 23 years old, and has given particular proofs of skill and intrepidity in the Indian Ocean. He made the voyage from the Isle of France in a very small vessel, and was chased in vain by two English frigates, off the Cape of Good Hope.

You believe there is prepared here, a formidable armament; that we are going to put to sea a naval force of 66 ships of the line, like that of the count d'Orville, which, in conjunction with the Spaniards, performed such fine manoeuvres, and such little deeds,

in the last war; on the invincible fleet of Philip II. or of Hoche, which were both vanquished without a combat.

Your journalists make a frightful noise about our thousand ships, which are going to carry terror and death to the shores of Albion. But this is the simple, modest truth; we have a fleet of the line, 6 frigates and some corvettes. This division will protect that which is at Berthoume, and the arrival of the convoys.

No one thinks here of the project of a second descent. The prudence of the authors of the first does not shine in the disasters of Beatty-Bay. There is no doubt but there are men, void of experience, and endowed with sufficient presumption and folly, to puff out projects of the Directory, at once murderous and ruinous; but they will be necessarily restrained for some time at least by the weakness of our marine. With money sailors may be procured; but there are not more than 26 ships which can be sent from Brest. Those which are begun to be built are exactly as forward as they were three years ago. You see then that we must adjourn the conquest of England, and bound our views to peace, which is worth more than even successful invasions.

PARIS, July 8.

The rumours which have been so industriously circulated, relative to the resumption of hostilities in Italy, may be reduced to this; in consequence of the preliminary articles of peace, the French army evacuated several of the Italian states, which the Austrians progressively entered. In several places, however, the inhabitants, enraged at the visit of the latter, took up arms, and made several discharges of musketry to oppose their entrance. Their resistance did not last long.—Thus, in spite of the jobbers and fabricators of news, the war is not yet recommenced.

Lyons has not been declared in a state of siege, as has been reported, but the Directory has charged the commandant of that city to take such measures as the circumstances may require.

July 9.

The Valteline, according to the last letters from that place, is declared free and independent.

Letters from Ulm, of the 20th ult. state that the Austrian troops are on the point of immediately forming three camps; one of them in the environs of that city, another near Hailbron, in Suabia, and a third in Franconia, between Wurtzburg and Schevinsfort; that the number of prisoners employed in the works of the fortifications of the city of Ulm, increase daily, and they amounted at the date of the letter, to 6000. Fresh orders were every day received from Vienna to hasten the works. If the cabinet of Vienna were in expectation of an immediate rupture, it could not employ more energy in its defence. And how does it happen that the French government, with so much reason to mistrust others, continues in the most perfect security?

[L'Eclair]

July 10.

Considerable alarm was excited on the exchange on the 8th instant, by the bankruptcy of a merchant named Follope, who has failed for 11 millions of livres. Other bankruptcies were expected to follow. The minister of marine and of colonies, to the president of the Executive Directory.

Citizen President,

I hasten to inform you that a division of the naval armament of Toulon, consisting of a ships of 80 guns, four ships of 74 guns, and several frigates, under the command of rear admiral Bruetz, set sail on the 28th ult. Every thing on the part of the officers and crews promises that the expedition will be successful.

I have also to inform you that an 80 gun ship has been launched from the dock yard of the port of Toulon.

Health and respect,

TAVOURET.

We are ignorant what is the object of the expedition. May it not furnish new matter for triumph to our enemies, and for disgrace to a minister who has never yet been able to triumph over any thing but public opinion.

[L'Eclair.]

The Directory has reinstated rear-admiral Bouvet in his rank, and it is to be hoped that this brave and intelligent officer will soon be placed at the head of one of our naval divisions.

General Hedouville will be followed to St. Domingo by Watrin, general of brigade; Klinger and Becker, adjutants-general, and D'Anzy, commander of a battalion, whom the Directory places under his command.

General Scherer, who had been nominated to replace Willot, at Marseilles, will resume his place of inspector general of cavalry of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

Letters from Vienna, of the 28th ultimo, mention that several troops passed through that city in their way to the army of the Rhine. The emperor had written a letter with his own hand, to the council of war, recommending to them to take care that their army received the necessary reinforcements, and whatever it might stand in need of in every possible case.

BOSTON, September 1.

News of Europe.

Captain Ives, who arrived yesterday from Amsterdam, on Wednesday spoke with the captain of the ship Sea Horse, from Bourdeaux for Cape-Anne, out 50 days, who had spoken with the captain of an English frigate, who had spoken with the captain of a British packet, from Falmouth for Halifax, then off Sambre, who informed, that a general peace, was concluded previous to his quitting England.

HARTFORD, September 4.

Berlin, August 28, 1797.

On Saturday last, there was the most violent rain, ever before known by the oldest person here living. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, the rain began to be heavy, the wind then being southeast; but not long before another cloud from the northwest, attended with thunder, met one from the opposite direction, when the water fell in such quantities, that in the space of three hours, the streams were raised to an enormous height. During the continuance of the storm, the wind frequently shifted, which only served to lengthen the torrent, and to render its consequences more fatal. The low lands were completely inundated, and by the sudden rise of the streams, and the impetuosity of the currents, much valuable property hath been destroyed. The principal part of the mills and mill-dams in the southeastern part of the town are totally demolished. Trees were torn from their foundations; large rocks were driven before the furious element; valuable pieces of meadow were buried with stones and earth; fields of grass and much hay, have been ruined; ploughed land hath been exceedingly washed, and much of the richest soil carried away; corn hath been injured; roads greatly damaged; a number of bridges have been swept off; farms were laid in common, the fences being driven down with the flood. Happily, no lives were lost, though several persons but just escaped from a watery grave. It is impossible to estimate the loss sustained, but it must be very considerable.—The elements were appointed for man's good; but when Omnipotence arms them, they will spread destruction.

Riches make themselves wings, and fly away.

LANSINGBURG, August 29.

INDIAN TREATY.

A treaty with the Six Nations is about being held at Big tree on the Ganeece river, in the county of Ontario. General Shepard, of Hampshire, Massachusetts, colonel Wadsworth, of Hartford, Connecticut, and Mr. Bayard of New-York, have been appointed by the supreme executive, commissioners on the part of the United States to hold this treaty. The principal object to be obtained, is a relinquishment of the Indian title to the lands in the Massachusetts pre-emption, owned by Robert Morris, Esq. and others. The commissioners met in Albany last week, from whence they have proceeded on to the place of holding the treaty. 'Tis expected the Indians will be assembled by the time the commissioners arrive at Big-tree, messengers having been dispatched into their country for this purpose.

The citizens of Lansingburg have it in contemplation to attempt removing the obstructions in the navigation between this village and Troy. Several patriotic gentlemen have offered to subscribe large sums towards an undertaking of this nature.

NEW-YORK, September 5.

By major Case, of the United States 3d regiment, who arrived in this city on Monday last, we are informed, that he left Fort Hamilton, on the Great Miami, the 15th of May last, and travelled through the North Western Territory to Detroit; that as far as he could discover, the Indians shewed no hostile disposition towards the United States, although their minds appeared to be much agitated, and many of them were moving off to the Spanish side of the Mississippi. The spirit of desertion which had prevailed amongst the American troops at Detroit, had considerably abated previous to his departure, in consequence of energetic measures being adopted by brigadier-general Wilkinson.—Great cordiality subsisted between the American and British officers in that quarter. [Albany Reg.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.

A letter from New-York to a gentleman of respectability in this city, mentions, that a brig had arrived there, bringing an account that the Spanish fleet had attacked admiral Jervis, and after fighting three days and three nights, had been totally defeated—losing seven sail of the line sunk, besides others taken. Many particulars are wanting in the above information; but it is thought a duty to lay it before the public, though it may prove a bubble, no circumstances at present exist to render a similar occurrence improbable.

U. S. Gaz.

General Kosciuszko, we hear, has left the city, on a visit to general White, of New Brunswick. Before he left town, we understand, a gentleman in office presented him with a land warrant, to which he was entitled by his services, and intimated there was a sum of money due to him, for his services in the cause of this country. We understand that the general signified, that whilst fortune smiled upon him at home, he had no intention of receiving any pecuniary reward from the United States, but that, in his present circumstances, he should not decline the acceptance of what appeared to be his due. We believe that, with principal and interest, his pay will not amount to less than 18 or 20,000 dollars, as the general entered into the service as a colonel of engineers, in October 1776, and remained till the end of the war. The land warrant, we are told, the general presented to a Welsh farmer, of the name of Thomas, who was a passenger in the same ship, and of whom he had conceived a high opinion.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable mercantile house in London, to a gentleman in Boston, dated 5th July.

"We think it right to remark, for your information, that the late accounts from your side, of your coal being much infested by French privateers and of several American vessels having been captured by them that insurance has risen to 20 guineas per cent.

and we fear is not likely to be lower the present season, unless the negotiations, now going on at Lille, should end in an immediate peace (which does not seem to be much expected) in which case, insurance will soon fall to the old premium. The critical situation of affairs, in this respect, and the general apprehensions entertained here, that a rupture between your country and France, is inevitable, will naturally curtail the shipments generally to America the present season."

BALTIMORE, September 8.

Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, according to previous notice, the United States frigate Constellation, was launched. The concourse of people, of every description, assembled to witness one of the most magnificent scenes ever displayed at this place—was immense.

Every arrangement had been previously made—the most exact order observed in the disposition of the workmen, and their work—every action regulated—and, when set in motion, nothing could surpass the proud and stately movements of the ship—the seemed conscious of her destined element, and passed on to the embrace of her destined element, with an air of dignity and grandeur, inconceivable. No flaw or obstruction happened, and what enhances the interest and the pleasure of the occasion, not an accident of any consequence occurred.

A number of volunteers had been stationed on board, who fired 16 rounds on the occasion, which was answered by a park of artillery placed on the hill in the navy yard; after which, the repeated huzzas of the people, evinced the satisfaction which was perceivable on every countenance.

From the authority of able judges, we can pronounce, that no vessel ever was launched with more ease and judgment than the Constellation; and the exertions of major Stodder, and his assistants, on this occasion, evince clearly how much they had the interest of the undertaking at heart, which they at last completed so much to the general satisfaction, and their own credit.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Boston, to another in this city, dated August 31.

"A report of a peace is brought by a vessel which arrived here this day from Amsterdam, and spoke a few days since, a British packet, or express boat, bound to Halifax, who informed him that preliminaries are actually agreed on between the French and English. This report, though irregular, is credited by many people; a few days, however, will ascertain the business."

Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated the 14th ult.

"The ship Atia has been recaptured a few days ago in the old straits, by a Providence privateer, who sent her for that port, where no doubt she must be safe arrived.—The privateer who took her only arrived 2 days before the prize master of the ship, who was put on board an American schooner by the English; the French are almost distracted on account of the loss of the ship.—The privateers that were here (except one) are gone to cruise on your coast for the fall ships from England—a few days ago seven American vessels from Jamaica were sent in here by one privateer; they are immediately sold under security of their condemnation being procured from the Cape, which is a thing of course."

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. Those whose accounts are more than twelve months standing, it is hoped, will pay particular attention to this request, as no apology will be necessary for compulsory measures should they refuse or neglect to comply with it.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ON the first Monday in October next, an election will commence, at the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of electing four representatives for Anne-Arundel county; and on the same day will commence the election for sheriff of said county.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 11, 1797.

IN CHANCERY, September 11, 1797.

James Gordon, and others,

against Henry Allison, and Rebecca his wife, Anne Oden, and others, heirs of David John Oden, deceased.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the foreclosure of a sale on a mortgage executed October 22, 1773, by the deceased, to John Glasgow and Co. of two tracts of land called Boys Lot and part of FELLOWSHIP, to secure the payment of £. 208 1 2, with interest; it is stated, that the above named defendants have left this State, and reside in North-Carolina, and it is on the complainants motion ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the end of the present month, to the intent that the aforesaid defendants may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the first day of February next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

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

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unable to pay.

Charles county, Sept

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September 6, 1797

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August 31, 1797

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NOTICE

INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

TOWNLEY YATES.

Charles county, September 11, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, near the Ferry Landing, on Patuxent river, a negro man named **BEN WATT**, he is a likely well made negro, about forty-seven years of age, about five feet five or six inches high: had on when he went away, a pair of excellent white negro cotton trousers, a round blue jacket, and a straw hat, but as he is an artful designing fellow, it is probable he will change his dress; it is also supposed he will attempt to make his escape by getting on board of some vessel, as he has been accustomed to that mode of life. Whoever apprehends said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive **TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD**, or **TWENTY DOLLARS**, if he ought home.

DAVID CARCAUD.

P.S. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring said negro at their peril.
Calvert county, September 5, 1797.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, on the 30th ult. a negro man named **PETER**, a stout well made fellow, about six feet high; had on when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat with two rows of buttons, yellow cotton waistcoat, osabrig shirt and trousers, and felt hat; has a scar on one of his cheeks; the toes of one of his feet are remarkably short. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJAMIN WOOD.

Charles county, Patuxent river, near Benedict, September 11, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, on Saturday the twenty sixth day of August, a negro woman by the name of **SALL**, who says that she belongs to a **Mrs. ELIZABETH BAKER**, of Loudon county, state of Virginia, she appears to be about five or six and twenty years of age, middling tall, and stout made; her clothing a black hat, white linen shift and petticoat, and talleo jacket. Her master or mistress is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or she will be sold for her prison fees and other expenses, according to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

September 6, 1797.

By virtue of a *condemni expans* to me directed by the honourable the Justices of Anne-Arundel county court, will be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC SALE**, at **JAMES WHARFE'S** tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for **CASH**, on the 20th day of September next,

ONE hundred acres of **LAND**, called **SMITH'S DELIGHT**, the property of **SAMUEL MAYNARD**, to satisfy a debt due **JAMES HEIGHE** and **JOSEPH WILKINSON**, executors of **Elizabeth Heighe**.
RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

August 31, 1797.

For SALE,

A **REMARKABLE** stout healthy **NEGRO WOMAN**, about seventeen years of age, who has been used to plantation work, to be sold for want of employ. Inquire of the printers heretof.

September 5, 1797.

To be **SOLD**, for **CASH**, on the 16th of September, 1797, by virtue of a writ of *seis facias* to me directed by the justices of Anne-Arundel county court,

FOURTY 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 LUBER**, 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.

August 30, 1797.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court will be **EXPOSED** to **PUBLIC SALE**, on Saturday the seventh day of October next, at 12 o'clock, at **Mr. WHARFE'S** tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for the benefit of the representatives of **THOMAS JENINGS**, Esq; late of the said city, deceased,
TWO tracts of **LAND**, lying on the north side of **Seyers river**, in Anne-Arundel county, containing together 400 acres, formerly the property of the said deceased, and now in the occupation of **Governor STONE**, at the rent of **L. 144 per annum**; as the governor's term will expire on the 25th day of December next, possession will then be given of the whole, or of one half immediately after the day of sale, on the purchaser's agreeing to pay to the vendor a proportionable part of the rent from that period until the said 25th day of December. A description of the lands it is thought would be unnecessary, as it is supposed no one would become a purchaser before viewing them. At the same time and place will also be offered at public sale, for the purpose aforesaid, two lots of ground in **Carrollsbarg**. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
THOMAS JENINGS, Trustee.

To be **SOLD**, on the 15th of September, 1797, for **CASH**, by virtue of a writ of *seis facias* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of Anne-Arundel county court,

ONE negro **MAN** and a **COW**, taken as the property of **HAMMILL POWERS**, to satisfy a debt due **BETTY TOOGOOD**, and others.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

September 5, 1797.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

STEPHEN WATKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, September 3, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick town, on Monday last, a negro man by name **MOSES**, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; about 28 years of age, is a well set fellow, and seems to be fond of liquor, and talks much when spoken to; had on when he went away, a cassimer greenish coloured waistcoat, a pair of home made trousers, and a hemp linen shirt, a new felt hat, half worn shoes, and took with him a pair of green striped coating pantaloons, a pair of stockenits of small cloth, and one fine ruffle shirt; he can work on the weaving business, and shoe-making business, and passes; besides for a distiller. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and brings him home, shall receive the above reward; and if secured in any goal, **TEN DOLLARS**, paid by

HENRY WINEMILLER.

August 30, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Wednesday the 30th instant, a negro man by name of **SAM BOSON**, he is a stout well made fellow, about thirty-three years of age, five feet nine inches high, and of a very dark complexion, with a round full fat face, and thick lips; he took with him two osabrig shirts, and a pair of kersey breeches, and some other clothing. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him home to me, or secures him in any goal in the state of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the state aforesaid, and brought home to me, shall receive **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS**, and all reasonable charges, paid by

P. HAMMOND, on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, and state of Maryland.

August 31, 1797.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, on the Head of South river, a red **COW**, marked with a crop, upper and under bit in the left ear, and a swallow fork in the right ear. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

September 4, 1797.

NOTICE.

MANY great misfortunes which I have lately sustained, compel me very reluctantly, to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to liberate me from debts, which I am at present unable to pay.

SAMUEL MAYNARD.

Herring Bay, August 28, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A **BOUT** 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.

By virtue of a *condemni expans* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court, of the Western Shore of the State of Maryland, will be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the premises, for **CASH**, on the 27th day of September next,

THE following tracts of **LAND**, to wit: **HENRY'S PARK**, part of **CONCLUSION**, part of **INVASION**, and part of **CUMBERLAND**, containing in the whole five hundred and forty acres, more or less, the property of **WILLIAM RUSSELL** to satisfy a debt due **JOHN MOALS**, brother and heir of **Richard Moale**. And,

On the 29th day of September next, will be sold, part of two tracts or parcels of land, to wit: part of **HEBRON**, containing seventy acres, and part of **SACHSBOCK'S CHOICE**, containing forty-nine acres, the property of **VALENTINE BROWN**, for the use of the State of Maryland.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

August 30, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable tract of land commonly called **HAWTHORN RIDGE**, situate in Anne-Arundel, and State of Maryland, containing one thousand and seventy five acres. Terms of sale, one third part of the purchase money to be paid on execution of the deed, the remainder in ten equal annual payments, with interest, and if not so paid, the whole purchase money to be immediately recoverable. For further particulars inquire of **Mr. JEROM PLUMMER**, living on the premises, or the subscriber, **Chew's Farm**, Washington county, and state aforesaid.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

August 18, 1797.

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 LUKS**, of Fairfax county, state of Virginia, about 5 feet 5 inches high; his clothing is an old kersey jacket and breeches, and osabrig 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 osabrig 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.

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.

To be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC SALE**, on Saturday the 23d of September next, on the premises, **HOUSE** and **LOT** in this city, late the property of **JOHN GREEN**, deceased; also some Household Furniture, Pump tools, &c.

WILLIAM GREEN, Administrator.
N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

Annapolis, August 16, 1797.

For SALE,

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

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

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

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

Annapolis, In Council, July 28, 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 residuates above stated.

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

A **L** persons having claims against the estate of **ELIJAH ROBOSSON**, 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 **MARY ROBOSSON**, **ELIZABETH ROBOSSON**, } Executrices.
ANNE ROBOSSON.

AN ACT authorizing a detachment from the militia of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States, do, and he is hereby authorized to require of the executives of the several States, to take effectual measures, at such time as he shall deem necessary, to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the following proportions, respectively, of eighty thousand effective militia, officers included, to wit: from the State of Tennessee, eight hundred and six; from the State of Georgia, one thousand three hundred and thirty-four; from the State of South Carolina, three thousand five hundred and thirty-five; from the State of North Carolina, seven thousand two hundred and sixty-eight; from the State of Kentucky, one thousand five hundred and forty-two; from the State of Virginia, eleven thousand one hundred and fifty; from the State of Maryland, five thousand two hundred and sixty-two; from the State of Delaware, one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight; from the State of Pennsylvania, ten thousand six hundred and ninety-six; from the State of New Jersey, four thousand two hundred and eighty-six; from the State of New York, seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-three; from the State of Vermont, two thousand one hundred and fifty; from the State of Connecticut, five thousand eight hundred and sixty; from the State of Rhode Island, one thousand six hundred and twenty-six; from the State of Massachusetts, eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; from the State of New Hampshire, three thousand five hundred and fifty-eight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the president may, if he judges expedient, authorize the executives of the several States, to accept any independent corps of cavalry, artillery or infantry, as part of the detachments aforesaid, provided they shall voluntarily engage as corps in the service.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said militia shall not be compelled to serve a longer time, in any one tour, than three months, after their arrival at the place of rendezvous: and that during the time of their service, the commissioned officers shall be entitled to the same pay and rations that are allowed by law to officers of the same rank, on the military establishment of the United States, and the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall receive the pay and a allowance for clothing, established by an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the militia of the United States, when called into actual service, and for other purposes."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the space of one year from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of congress, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH. JEFFERSON, Vice-president of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, June 24, 1797.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

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

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

Caution.

Is hereby given to all those who may be interested, not to take any assignment of any account or accounts whatever that a certain **JAMES BROWN**, merchant, in Charles county, has, or any account or accounts he may have against me, as all and every of them have been long ago settled, which the subscriber will at any time be ready to shew.

JOHN MADDOX.

Picowaren, Charles county, August 29, 1797.

Somerset county, August 19, 1797.

ITHE subscriber, an inhabitant of Somerset county, hereby give notice, that I shall apply to the next General assembly for an act of insolvency, on the usual terms.

SAMUEL BERTSWORTH.

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 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.

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, long hair, and on close examination you may discover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when she left my service was striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waistcoat is of course white country cloth, bound round with red, but as she has taken a variety of clothing, it is expected she will change as may best suit her own purpose; I do expect she has obtained a forged pass for her freedom, and that she is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and confines her in any goal, so that the subscriber gets her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

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

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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

The LAWS

MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1796.

For SALE,

On the second day of November next,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by **Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS**. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy, and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. They will be seeded for the benefit of the purchaser from sixty to seventy bushels of wheat. The terms of sale will be, one fifth of the purchase money paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first of January, 1798, and the residue in four annual payments. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by the

DEVISEES under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

On the same day will be offered for sale,

A very valuable stock belonging to the above farm. The stock consist of several good plough horses, two pair of oxen, a large herd of cattle, an extensive flock of sheep, and a number of hogs. Also will be sold, a variety of household furniture, and all the farming and planting utensils that were used in cultivating the above place. Cash will be expected for all purchases under ten pounds, and above that sum bonds with good security in all cases will be required, payable in six months from the day of sale. The property will be disposed of by the

EXECUTORS under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

August 16, 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.

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 rout will be to the Delaware-bay, 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 betwixt 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 Magdaly, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

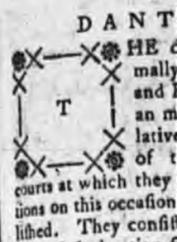
July 26, 1797.

ANNAPOLIS:

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

(LIII^d YEAR

MA



1. A declaration of January, 1793, by man, and the counts the convention of the on the subject of the described the frontiers of Poland ceded to Prussia of the king of Prussia condition the union Prussian monarchy, power.

2. A declaration 24th of October, 1793, of the Imperial de Tauenzien, in containing a description Poland assigned to their portions. The contains the following contracting parties power in consequence others shall join forces."

3. A note, signed 1797, by the vic Belbardo, and count Tatenfures adopted by the for the liquidating of Poland, and of sixth article of the grant a pension of lous. By the 7th joyment of all the which he had a right.

4. The act of dated at Grodno, the king, and his Puzyna.

5. The union which they compe, the division as the titles and thereof. This of January 26, 1797

6. Additional the demarcation frontiers of which eluded on the 20 of Russia, between

Mr. Struve, sented to the d Moscow, April to the diet not being **Mr. Struve** had from him on the as resident in in which they resident—etiqu here—in insign mature delibera resident: accor rent ambassador

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 21, 1797.

DANTZICK, July 10.



THE division of Poland has been formally settled between Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Already have the Russian ministers made the notifications relative to the invasion and destruction of that kingdom, to the different courts at which they reside. The official communications on this occasion are too interesting not to be published. They consist in the following six notes:

1. A declaration signed at St. Petersburg, on the 3d of January, 1793, by the vice-chancellor count Osterman, and the counts Besborodko and Marcoff, enclosing the convention of the emperor and the king of Prussia, on the subject of the division of Poland. This note described the frontiers between the different parts of Poland ceded to Prussia and the emperor; the guarantee of the king of Prussia is there claimed, and on that condition the union of the rest of Poland with the Prussian monarchy, is promised and secured in that power.

2. A declaration, signed at St. Petersburg, on the 24th of October, 1795, between the above three members of the Imperial college of Russia and the count de Tauenzien, in the name of his Prussian majesty, containing a description of the frontiers of that part of Poland assigned to Prussia, as well as a guarantee of their portions. The 7th article of that declaration contains the following expressions: "If either of the contracting parties should be attacked by any foreign power in consequence of the said division, the two others shall join such party, and assist him with all their forces."

3. A note, signed at St. Petersburg, January 26, 1797, by the vice-chancellor Osterman, the count Besborodko, and prince Kourakis, on the one part, and count Tatenian on the other, containing the measures adopted by the two Imperial and Prussian courts, for the liquidating of the debts of the former kingdom of Poland, and of king Stanislaus Augustus. By the sixth article of this note, the high contracting parties grant a pension of 200,000 ducats to the king Stanislaus. By the 7th article, they give him the free enjoyment of all the effects, moveable and immovable, which he had acquired and possessed in his own right.

4. The act of renunciation of the king of Poland, dated at Grodno, November 25, 1795, and signed by the king, and his cabinet secretary prince Kozelski Puzyna.

5. The uniform declaration of the three courts in which they communicate to all the sovereigns of Europe, the division and incorporation of Poland, as well as the titles and qualifications adopted in consequence thereof. This declaration is dated at St. Petersburg, January 26, 1797.

6. Additional observation or note on the subject of the demarcation of the palatinate of Cracovia, the frontiers of which were settled by a convention concluded on the 20th October, 1796, under the auspices of Russia, between the courts of Vienna and Berlin.

RATISBON, July 16.

Mr. Struve, the Russian councillor of state, presented to the diet his letters of credence, dated at Moscow, April 26. He is styled Legatus Ordinarius to the diet of Ratisbon. But the ambassadors at the diet not being able to comprehend in what character Mr. Struve had been sent, demanded an explanation from him on the subject. He replied that he was sent as resident. A deliberation took place on the manner in which they should conduct themselves to the new resident—etiquette, as every body knows, not being here an insignificant matter. It was resolved, after mature deliberation; not to receive the visit of the new resident; accordingly, when he waited on the different ambassadors, not one would receive his visit. This circumstance will form a memorable epoch in the rubric of the etiquette of the diet.

July 17.

The Imperial court has published a declaration stating, that through the means of the archduke Charles, it has applied to the French general for a suspension of all hostile proceedings throughout the empire, and that general Moreau had given the most satisfactory assurances on that head.

BRUSSELS, July 20.

Surgeon Krvin, who has been convicted of several murders, and condemned to death by the criminal tribunal of our department, has appealed against his sentence. No person can be found who will undertake his defence.

July 22.

On the 11th of this month, prince Waldeck passed through our city, coming direct from Vienna; he went immediately to Lisle, where he was sent on the part of the emperor to lord Malmesbury. This prince, who was formerly in the service of the United Provinces, does not appear to be invested by the Au-

trian ministry with any diplomatic character. It is said that the object of his mission was merely to interest the British negotiator in favour of the prince of Orange and his family, in order perhaps to endeavour to obtain his re-instatement to the stadtholdership, or an indemnification proportioned to his loss.

Whatever interest the emperor may take in favour of the house of Orange, we are assured that the English cabinet are still more in their interest, and that the stadtholder, who in 1787, was restored by the able negotiations of lord Malmesbury (then Sir J. Harris) stands in no need of mediation for the support of that British negotiator.

VENICE, July 10.

Le Feron, the commander of the place, has issued an order from the commander in chief of the French forces, dated the 3d of July, ordering all the soldiers and persons employed by the administration who are in this city, and not attached to the garrison, to join their respective posts in 24 hours.—Those who have any extraordinary reasons for staying, must apply for permission to the commandant of the place. Those who violate the order will be arrested, and punished at the discretion of the commander in chief.

Our municipality has imposed on the city of Venice, and the neighbouring district of Dogado, a contribution of 2,500,000 ducats, payable in ten months; and those who shall delay their payments 8 days after that time, shall pay 10 per cent. more; and this decree is to be executed in a military manner.

A part of the inhabitants of Spalato having testified a desire of establishing a republican constitution, they were attacked by another part of the inhabitants, who were of a different opinion. The latter put col. Matutinovich and his wife to death, for wearing the dress, and professing the sentiments of that abominable sect, the Jacobins.

Letters from Lucca, state, that the government of that republic is dissolved. A detachment of French troops from Leghorn took possession of the territory of Lucca on the 4th instant. The nobility made their escape, and the tree of liberty was to have been planted the same day.

INSBRUCK, July 5.

We are generally persuaded here, that Mantua will be restored to the emperor. Some letters even go to the length of stating that the Austrian troops are already in possession of it. But how this is to be reconciled with the last accounts from Italy, which state that the fortifications of Mantua are repairing with great dispatch, and that new magazines are forming there, besides other circumstances, which lead us to suppose that the French are not inclined to give that place up to the Austrians so soon.

PARIS, July 19.

The change in the administration is certain. None of the ancient ministers remain in office but Ramel, minister of finance, and Merlin (de Douai) minister of justice.

We believe that the courageous majority of the directors who have made the nominations had recourse to the only means that could save the republic. The known character of the new ministers give room to hope that before 15 days the face of France, so cruelly torn by fanaticism and royalism, almost every where conquerors, will be changed.

Hoche had very extensive ministerial endowments, and above all, a firm character; which will not permit us to fear, that he can ever become the complaisant, and comode instrument of the ambitious designs of any party.

Yesterday was passed in the most lively anguish.—Persons interrogated each other with alarm on a change of ministry, which did not appear to have any other object than an irreconcilable war between government and public opinion. That which proves that all confidence in the government is not totally extinguished is, that men still doubt the truth of a change so abhorrent. In the moment I write, the state of incertitude still subsists. The official journal is silent, when it ought to give the lie to the rumour. The journals of anarchy triumph, and see nothing in this news except a burnt offering to the name of Gracchus Babeuf. Every man who has the spirit of faction, smiles at the prospect of commotion; every man who has the spirit of peace, sighs, and sees nothing in the prospect of the future, but in the dark colours of the past.

Five of the old ministers have been dismissed. Of these five ministers, two may flatter themselves with carrying off the contempt of the whole nation—these are Charles la Croix and Truguet. They are replaced by Talleyrand Perigord and Pleville Feley. Talleyrand Perigord will soon repair the folly of De la Croix—with such a minister we may be sure that the tranquillity of Switzerland will not be disturbed; and that we shall not incur the scandal of commencing a new war with the United States on the day on which

we sign a peace with the kings of Europe, and on that day so much desired, on which Talleyrand Perigord is appointed to accelerate it.

July 24.

Letters from Amsterdam state, that the Dutch fleet assembled in the Texel, being completely armed and equipped, and the troops embarked. Admiral Winter, who commands, had given orders on the 14th July, to hold in readiness for sea at the first signal. On the 15th, the English fleet commanded by admiral Duncan, was in sight of the road, at a league and an half distance. On the 16th the Dutch fleet was to sail, and a decisive action is expected to take place, for the result of which no apprehensions are entertained in Holland.

[L'Eclair]

An article from Vienna of July 7, is as follows:— "The arrival of a secretary of the marquis di Gallo has given rise to long conferences amongst the ministers of our cabinet. It is reported, that the negotiations with general Buonaparte experience at this moment the greatest difficulties, that general wishing to arrange things very differently from the stipulations in the preliminaries concluded at Leoben.

[L'Eclair]

A camp of 40,000 Austrians is forming in Franconia, and another of 30,000 in Bavaria; 7000 Russians are encamped in Silesia, and Lusatia. The motives which actuate these two powers to put on so warlike an appearance, is an enigma which the termination of the present negotiations for peace can alone explain.

A private letter from Vienna of the 9th instant states the death of general Wurmsler.

July 26.

Buonaparte, on the 14th of July, invited his troops to make a rapid march into France. He was much surprised that they took the next day to debate upon this expedition. He writes, that he was not able to prevent them; yet he is a man who in general knows how to make himself obeyed, and it is impossible that they more regarded his reasons than his orders.

The different divisions of the army then deliberated, and flaming addresses came from those of Angereau, Massena and Joubert, each of them signed by from eight to ten thousand men.

It is often difficult to maintain order in the deliberations of moderate assemblies, we may judge of what sort were the deliberations of 50,000 men, with sabres at their sides, fixed bayonets, and more conversant with military exercise than with politics or the constitution.

July 27.

Symptoms of a revolution are every day apparent at Rome. They openly sing the carmagnot, and other patriotic airs, and insult the prelates, and other persons attached to the government, as they pass in their coaches.

A courier extraordinary from Italy, which passed through Lyons on the 20th of June, reports, that a new insurrection had taken place at Turin—that the king and all his court are prisoners, and that five or six persons of rank are massacred.

[L'Eclair.]

LONDON, July 17.

NEGOTIATION AT LISLE.

Until some more precise and definitive answer shall have arrived from Lisle, and we are aware that it is not easy to speculate upon the event of negotiations; but, as we have taken peculiar pains to inform ourselves upon this subject, and as we have means of acquiring intelligence upon it, it may be permitted to us to make some remarks upon those circumstances which have hitherto occurred in the negotiation.

It is reported at Lisle, and we have received this report from authority which we cannot doubt, that the restitution of the ships taken at Toulon, or an equivalent for them, is considered by the French as a sine qua non of the treaty.

We are not accurately informed as to the condition in which these ships were taken, but we recollect that on certain terms they were to be delivered up to the French nation at the peace. Now we cannot think that, whether the stipulation goes to the restitution of these ships upon peace being made with the Directory, or with any other supposed government in France, it can be an obstacle to the restoration of these ships, if such be considered as a material point by the French government, and if, in consequence of acceding to it, we can get any thing that is of importance to ourselves. The ships taken at Toulon are, in fact, of scarcely any value to us.

The temper of the French commissioners was very different from that of Mons. De la Croix upon lord Malmesbury's first embassy, and instead of reserve and coldness, and a disposition to break off the negotiation, they shewed the most decided inclination to entertain and discuss every proposition which could be offered on the part of Great-Britain.

Such is the substance of private information which we have obtained from Lisle. We do not hesitate to

say, that we think, as far as we can judge from the conferences lord Malmsbury has held with the French commissioners, and the general disposition of the people of France, that the prospect is FAVOURABLE TO THE ATTAINMENT OF PEACE.

The extraordinary preparations for war on the part of the king of Prussia, of which we have received intelligence by the Brussels papers, now appear to have been undertaken with a view to hostilities with the court of Vienna.—The important state paper, may be considered as the prelude to the commencement of a war between Prussia and Austria.

The king of Prussia's having opposed the decree of the Aulic council against his usurpation in Franconia, is confirmed by the mail, which contains his proclamation on the subject. Every thing seems to threaten a rupture between the two courts of Berlin and Vienna.

The equipage of the archduke Charles is arrived at Schwetzingen.

Prague is putting in a complete state of defence. The troubles at Turin go on increasing, and 10,000 French troops have marched for that capital.

A strong fleet has sailed from Venice with a large body of French and Venetian sailors on board, for the Venetian Islands in the Levant.

August 1.
It must grieve the heart of every humane and considerate person, to see the trials for mutiny still carried on with unremitting ardor, and of criminals condemned to be hanged, which in extent of number are, in the opinion of many judicious and moderate persons, going much farther than prudence, or sound policy can approve. Some examples were certainly necessary; but is there not a possibility of destroying the very effect intended to be produced by punishments, which in the hands of a government should ever be conducted so as to avoid even the appearance of revenge? Revenge is a passion that should never be imputed to a government, or any of its officers, and the aim of all punishment is the reform of the guilty. This is as necessary to be made manifest in all punishments intended to produce good, nay more so than that punishment should be inflicted at all.

The punishments are intended to strike with such terror as to prevent, by fear, the possibility of fresh mutinies. Can it be demonstrated that they will infallibly produce that effect? Lord Howe, who is well acquainted not only with human nature in general, but with the character of British sailors in particular, and whose heart is open to the voice of reason, as well as that of pity, will, we persuade ourselves, exert his influence on the present distressing and alarming occasion.

We copy the following paragraph literally, from a ministerial paper: At a time when Mr. Pitt has evidently been rather hard pushed for objects of taxation, it is a little surprising that it should never have been suggested, to tax the revenues of large corporate bodies, which certainly might lend their assistance to the state, as the bank did, without any real inconvenience. The revenues of some of these wealthy corporations, are, we know, frequently appropriated to very charitable institutions; but it is impossible to deny that the greater part is destined to the most scandalous luxury, and too frequently to gluttony. A corporation that can afford to give 2s. a quart for green peas, might certainly afford to pay a pretty round sum to the service of the state."

August 4.
The first and third of the four Hamburg mails due, arrived in the afternoon, and at 11 o'clock last night we received our letters by the fourth mail. The second is also said to be landed at Yarmouth.

The news by the above mails has been in a great measure anticipated by the regular receipt of the Paris Gazettes; but a private letter from Hamburg, dated the 28th ult. contains very interesting news respecting the negotiation at Lisle. It confirms the reports given in this paper, and generally believed here, that the negotiation is incumbered with many difficulties; and we have reason to believe that they principally regard our cession of the Dutch possessions in the East-Indies, which it was always foreseen would be a bone of contention. The French are understood to have guaranteed the restitution of these settlements to the Batavian republic, because they would in fact be throwing their political importance into the hands of France. The letters from Holland mention the Cape of Good Hope to be the principal grounds of contention, though we are persuaded that the island of Ceylon is considered of far greater importance. But we do not think that any correct opinion of the result can be formed from any thing that has yet passed on the subject. As we have already observed, it is the system for every negotiation for both parties, to make the best appearance of their own strength and importance, our ministry are willing to give up all the conquests made from France, in order to procure peace; and it is said that France has, in the first instance, demanded the restitution of every thing taken from herself, as well as her present allies. We think she will relax in her demands. But after all, such is the importance of events now passing on the theatre of republican France, the issue of which no human foresight can determine, that much must depend on the chapter of accidents; though it is unfortunate there ever was such a chapter in the history of the war.

The letters from Holland, again assert in the usual file of bombast, that the Dutch fleet only waits for a fair wind to put to sea, and that it has nothing to fear from the English. We are tired of reading the repetition of such assertions, which are so well known in this country to be false.—We shall sooner expect to hear of admiral Duncan sending some ships into the inner road of the Texel, for the purpose of burning their ships.

The report continues to prevail in Germany, that the prince of Orange is to be indemnified for the loss of the stadtholderate by some ecclesiastical state, to be secularized in his favour. This event we have long since announced; though we have grounds to think that not Liège, but another more important bishoprick, will fall to his share.

The provisional government of Venice has issued a formal protest against the usurpations of the emperor, respecting the Venetian dominions in Iltria and Dalmatia, occupied by Austrian troops.

We are informed by a letter from the Udine, of the 9th ultimo, that the negotiations between the emperor and the French republic are to be continued at Passeriano, a few leagues distant from Udine. The marquis di Gallo, as well as baron Hamburg, are already arrived at Passeriano, and general Buonaparte and Clarke were hourly expected.

A letter from the Italian frontiers of the 17th ult. advises, that general Buonaparte has threatened the duke of Tuscany with marching a corps of republican troops into his dominions, in case full satisfaction should not be given by the Tuscan government for the insults lately offered to several Frenchmen, both at Leghorn and Pisa.

According to a letter from the Upper Rhine of the 22d ultimo, the report is still prevailing there, that the bishoprick of Liege is to be secularized in favour of the prince of Orange.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.
Extract of a letter from the Natchez, dated June 4, 1797.

"Business in this quarter, continues to wear a threatening aspect—all communication between governor Gayoso and Mr. Ellicott has ceased for some time, and the Spaniards continue to fortify and reinforce their garrisons.

"This day a Mr. Powers, who is in the Spanish service, started for Kentucky, and Mr. Ellicott has received positive information that his business is to endeavour to raise an insurrection there in favour of the Spaniards. He is a man well qualified for an undertaking of this kind."

Extract of another letter from the same place, dated the 22d of June.

"This country is in an uproar—on the 17th inst. the inhabitants declared themselves independent, and to be true to the United States. Unless a change takes place war will be the consequence.

"A few nights ago five of Mr. Ellicott's men were out patrolling, and were fired on by the Spaniards from their fort—they returned the fire, but no damage was done on either side."

Extract of a letter from Post Vincennes, on the Wabash, dated 25th July, 1797.

"After passing the rapids of the Ohio, into what is called the low country, the river had overflowed its banks, and all the lands near it were inundated, a few promontories only excepted; we found ten feet water on the highest banks at the mouth of the Wabash. I arrived at the post on the 23d of May, from which time until very lately, we had continual falls of rain; the Mississippi has overflowed its banks and covered most of the villages, by which inundation the inhabitants have sustained great loss. We have frequent visits from our towny brethren, who have been perfectly friendly. In a talk with them last month, they appeared dissatisfied with our conduct towards them—they charged us with infraction of the treaty made at Greenville, by general Wayne; they stated that when the boundary lines were to be run of the land ceded to the United States, their chiefs were to have notice previous to the running, so that they might attend the same, and said, 'We had no notice—you have been running lines and marking trees; in this we think you have broke the treaty,' yet we wish to live in friendship with you, but request you will run no more lines until our chiefs have notice, according to treaty." We are much pleased with the conduct of the Indians, as commissioners ought long since to have been appointed to settle these boundaries with them.

CHARLESTON, August 29.

There has actually been a skirmish between the American troops stationed at the Natchez and the Spaniards; the Spaniards fired first, and was returned by the Americans; several lives were lost: our information is, that the rupture was accommodated, and that the present prospects are more pacific;—the Indians had been urged on likewise by the Spaniards; one of their chiefs had requested Spanish aid.

BALTIMORE, September 18.

On Saturday evening, about five o'clock, a carriage with two ladies, was stopped between this city and Hook's town, by a man who demanded a seat in the carriage, which being refused, he insisted on it, and attempted to stop the horses, in which attempt the pole of the carriage struck against his breast, and drove off, the man then made his way into the woods.

Yesterday three men, who call themselves James Wilson, John Walsh, and Laurence Brady, were brought before G. G. Prechury, Esq; by a Mr. Isaac Henry, who lives near this city, on the Annapolis road, and committed for further examination, on suspicion of being of the party who have for some time past infested the neighbourhood in every direction, by attempting to rob travellers. They were observed to lurk in the woods near Mr. Henry's house, which gave him cause of alarm, and he immediately had them apprehended, and found on them two bundles, one of bread, &c. the other, sundry articles of wearing apparel. They differ in their accounts as to what had been their intentions.

Yesterday three men, to wit, John Kelly, Adam Kerr, and Charles Church, were committed to prison, for robbing the house of Mr. Nathan Griffith, of sundry articles of wearing apparel, &c. Two of the three above-mentioned, Kerr and Church, came to Mr. Griffith's on Saturday, rather at a late hour, and asked for supper and lodging, which was granted; after supper they were shewn to their room, where they remained without lying down till the family went to bed;—they then proceeded to plunder, in which, however, they made so much noise, as to alarm the family, and one of them was at that time apprehended; the other made his escape, but was soon after taken, and the greater part of the things returned. Mr. Griffith's was the second house they had been in for the same purpose in the course of that day.

Doctor FENDALL,
Operator upon teeth,
WILL be at Mr. WHARF's tavern, in Annapolis, (but only) during the week of the ensuing races, where he may be seen and consulted on all the variety of disorders that are incident to the teeth and gums, &c.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, from the general court, to me directed, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the fourth day of October next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Ross's tavern, in Bladensburg,

A TRACT of LAND called GRANBY, containing four hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, this land is good and well improved with convenient houses, and is of a good soil, it is distant from the Federal City four and a quarter miles, six from George-town, and scarcely two from Bladensburg. Also two hundred and fourteen acres, more or less, adjoining to Granby, in good order, through which runs the stage road; the above two tracts are in the district of Columbia, late the property of WILLIAM FURQUON, taken to satisfy a judgment due the State of Maryland, and to be sold for CASH only. And on the fifth day of October, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eastern Branch Hotel, will be sold, at public sale, part of a tract of land called the HONEYMEAD, containing fifty-three acres, more or less, this land lies in the city of Washington, near the Eastern Branch, between the commissioner's wharf and the capital, late the property of WILLIAM BAILEY, taken by a fieri facias from the general court, to satisfy a judgment due the State of Maryland, and to be sold for CASH only.

JOSEPH BOONE, Sheriff of Prince George's county.
September 12, 1797.

REED'S FARM.

On Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of October next, if fair, otherwise the first fair day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, adjoining the town of Nottingham, I shall offer to the highest bidder,

THAT so much celebrated tract of LAND, called REED'S FARM, (the property of the late Mr. FIELDER BOWIE) supposed to contain 341 acres: Also all that other tract of land, which the said Bowie purchased of a certain Robert Hooker, adjoining the farm, and estimated at 100 acres, more or less. One third of the purchase money in cash, and the purchaser's bond, with good security, payable in twelve months from the aforesaid 25th day of October, for the rest; but no conveyance given until the debt be fully and completely discharged; see the terms of sale.

THOMAS CONTEE BOWIE, Trustee under a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland.
Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 15, 1797.

For SALE,
At Strawberry-Hill,
Near Annapolis.

FOUR HORSES, six milk cows, two heifers, and four calves of this year; also two boats, one of which is as good as new, being made in Baltimore in the month of May.

To be RENTED,
The ensuing year,

THAT valuable ferry called BROAD CREEK, on Kent-Island, with or without hands. For terms apply to

KITTY E. HUTCHINGS,
and
HARRIET HUTCHINGS.
September 19, 1797.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the commons of this city, on Sunday the 10th instant, a dark brown HORSE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder W B, has a small crop on one of his ears, he paces, trots and canters. Whoever takes up the said horse, and will bring him to the subscriber, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and on conviction of the thief TWELVE DOLLARS, paid by

JOHN THOMPSON.
Annapolis, September 20, 1797.

THE subscriber's assortment of FANCY GOODS, among which are, 4-dimities, Marcellines, jeans, durants, bomb tickings, brown sheet, cotton ditto, muslin, tan and linen hankers, superfine first and second elastic twilled, mixed plains, naps, red and yellow flannel, fustians, fashionable chocolate, hyson, sou quality. A variety of tin ware, cheese wasters, biggins and pots, can and half pint pots, servers. Stationary of all ledgers, journals, receipt ditto, testaments. Books elegantly call, &c. in the best price.

THE partnership of LOR and JOY by mutual consent, and on the 1st of September next, settled the balances are requested to call

September 21, 1797.
Charles C. C. TAILORS RESPECTFULLY public, that part of Mr. WM. near the hay-scales in different branches shall be satisfaction to a general Orders will be strictest attention p Annapolis, Sept

THE subscriber's notice, that at the next of his favour, as he is

September 20.
Twenty RAN AWAY del county on Monday the man named PL five feet six or eight, he is ne fingers and thumb walking, and is penter and cooper he had on when trousers, and a he has taken fe cannot describe, dark brown hor him, and a sad endeavour to safe set tree in the up and deliver or secures him shall be entitled in the State of M DOLLARS, at home, paid by

September 1.
Eight RAN AWAY scribe, miles from An formerly the about thirty or ten inches low, has a dark ple smiling examined, you but little to fa service, one of a pair of striped clothing with forged pass, if low, and con again, shall r and if brought

September A S PEA if well in a small fan

THE subscriber has just imported a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are, 4-4 Irish linens, calicoes, muslins, dimities, Marilles, humburs, cottons, moreens, jeans, durants, bombastes, wildbore, camblets, bed-tickings, brown sheeting, &c. men and women's cottons and worsted hose, plain and printed muslin shawls, cotton ditto, mullin, silk, Barcelona, Bandanna, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, black mode, Perfians, &c. superfine first and second broad clothes, casimers, Bath and elastic twilled and plain coatings, saddle and mixed plains, naps, halsticks, Kendal cottons, white, red and yellow flannel, rose and match-coat blankets, fustians, fashionable cords, &c. Rum, sugar, coffee, chocolate, hyson, fouchong and bohea teas, of superior quality.

A variety of tin ware, consisting of conjurers, stew-pans, cheese tasters, camp and common kettles, coffee biggins and pots, candle moulds and sticks, quart, pint and half pint pots, lanterns, funnels, tea waiters and servers.

Stationary of all kinds, blank folio books for ledgers, journals, day books, common place and receipt ditto, testaments, psalters and spelling books.

Books elegantly bound in satin, Russia, Morocco, calf, &c. in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

By the public's devoted servant,
STEPHEN CLARK.

NOTICE.

THE partnership existing between JAMES TAYLOR and JOSEPH SANDS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business in future will be carried on by Joseph Sands, who is fully authorized to settle the balances due them. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts.

JAMES TAYLOR,
JOSEPH SANDS.

September 21, 1797.

Charles C. Cole & Andrew Williams,

TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public, that they have commenced business in a part of Mr. WM. BREWER'S house, in Church-street, near the hay-scales, where they mean to carry it on in its different branches; they pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

Orders will be received from the country and the strictest attention paid to them.
Annapolis, September 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by necessity to give notice, that he intends to petition the legislature, at the next session, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour, as he is utterly incapable of paying his debts.

WILLIAM WINSTANDLEY.

September 20, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Anne-Arundel county, five miles from South river ferry, on Monday the 11th instant, a dark mulatto negro man named PLATO, about thirty-six years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, luffy made to his height, he is near-kneed, thick feet and hands, his fingers and thumbs short and thick, and a slow way of walking, and is an old offender, he is by trade a carpenter and cooper, and saws well with the whip-saw; he had on when he went away, an olinabrig shirt and trousers, and a short coat of the same, and a felt hat, he has taken several other cloaths with him, which I cannot describe, and I am informed he has a small dark brown horse or mare which he has taken with him, and a saddle and bridle, it is supposed he will endeavour to pass as a free man, as a number have been set free in the neighbourhood he left. Whoever takes up and delivers the said negro man to the subscriber, or secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to receive the above reward if taken in the State of Maryland, and if out this state FORTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences if brought home, paid by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

September 13, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 26th of August, from the subscriber, living in South river Neck, about seven miles from Annapolis, a negro man named GEORGE, formerly the property of Mr. JAMES MAYO, he is about thirty or thirty five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, he is a strait, tall, well made fellow, has a dark complexion, red eyes, large feet, a simple smiling countenance when spoken to and closely examined, you may discover he has a down look and but little to say; his common apparel, when he left my service, one coarse shirt, and a round cloth jacket, and a pair of striped trousers, and suppose he took some other clothing with him; I do expect he has obtained a forged pass, if so, he has made his way to Baltimore or some other town. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and confines him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward of eight dollars, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD BATTER.

September 19, 1797.

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

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. Those whose accounts are more than twelve months standing, it is hoped, will pay particular attention to this request, as no apology will be necessary for compulsory measures should they refuse or neglect to comply with it.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ON the first Monday in October next an election will commence, at the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of electing four representatives for Anne-Arundel county; and on the same day will commence the election for sheriff of said county.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

September 11, 1797.

In CHANCERY, September 11, 1797.

James Gordon, and others,

against

Henry Allison, and Rebecca his wife, Anne Oden, and others, heirs of David John Oden, deceased.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the foreclosure of a sale on a mortgage executed October 22, 1773, by the deceased, to John Glasford and Co. of two tracts of land called Boys Lot and part of FELLOWSHIP, to secure the payment of £.208 1 2, with interest; it is stated, that the above named defendants have left this state, and reside in North-Carolina, and it is on the complainants motion ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the end of the present month, to the intent that the aforesaid defendants may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the first day of February next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, on the Head of South river, a red COW, marked with a crop, upper and under bit in the left ear, and a swallow fork in the right ear. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

September 4, 1797.

NOTICE.

MANY great misfortunes which I have lately sustained, compel me very reluctantly, to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to liberate me from debts, which I am at present unable to pay.

SAMUEL MAYNARD.

Herring Bay, August 28, 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.

By virtue of a *conditioi exponas* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court, of the Western Shore of the State of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, for CASH, on the 27th day of September next,

THE following tracts of LAND, to wit: HEW-TRY'S PARK, part of CONCLUSION, part of INVASION, and part of CUMBERLAND, containing in the whole five hundred and forty acres, more or less, the property of WILLIAM RUSSELL to satisfy a debt due JOHN MOALE, brother and heir of Richard Moale. And,

On the 29th day of September next, will be sold, part of two tracts or parcels of land, to wit: part of HEBRON, containing seventy acres, and part of BACHELOR'S CHOICE, containing forty-nine acres, the property of VALENTINE BROWN, for the use of the State of Maryland.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

August 30, 1797.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, on the 30th ult. a negro man named PETER, a stout well made fellow, about six feet high; had on when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat, with two rows of buttons, yellow cotton waist-coat, olinabrig shirt and trousers, and felt hat; has a scar on one of his cheeks; the toes of one of his feet are remarkably short. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJAMIN WOOD.

Charles county, Patuxent river, near
Benedict, September 11, 1797.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the seventh day of October next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. WHARFE'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for the benefit of the representatives of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; late of the said city, deceased.

TWO tracts of LAND, lying on the north side of Severn river, in Anne Arundel county, containing together 400 acres, formerly the property of the said deceased, and now in the occupation of Governor STOWE, at the rent of £ 144 per annum; as the governor's term will expire on the 25th day of December next, possession will then be given of the whole, or of one half immediately after the day of sale, on the purchaser's agreeing to pay to the governor a proportionable part of the rent from that period until the said 25th day of December. A description of the lands it is thought would be unnecessary, as it is supposed no one would become a purchaser before viewing them. At the same time and place will also be offered at public sale, for the purpose aforesaid, two lots of ground in Carrollburg. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS JENINGS, Trustee.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable tract of land commonly called HAWTHORN RIDGE, situate in Anne-Arundel, and State of Maryland, containing one thousand and seventy five acres. Terms of sale, one third part of the purchase money to be paid on execution of the deed, the remainder in ten equal annual payments, with interest, and if not so paid, the whole purchase money to be immediately recoverable. For further particulars inquire of Mr. JEROM PLUMMER, living on the premises, or the subscriber, Chew's Farm, Washington county, and state aforesaid.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

August 18, 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.

NOTICE,

I INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

TOWNLEY YATES.

Charles county, September 11, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, near the Ferry Landing, on Patuxent river, a negro man named BEN WATT, he is a likely well made negro, about forty seven years of age; about five feet five or six inches high; had on when he went away, a pair of excellent white negro cotton trousers, a round blue jacket, and a straw hat, but as he is an artful designing fellow, and took a variety of other cloaths with him, it is probable he will change his dress; it is also supposed he will attempt to make his escape by getting on board of some vessel, as he has been accustomed to that mode of life. Whoever apprehends said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, or TWENTY DOLLARS, if brought home.

DAVID CARCAUD.

P. S. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring said negro at their peril.
Calvert county, September 5, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, on Saturday the twenty-sixth day of August, a negro woman by the name of SALL, who says that she belongs to a Mrs. ELIZABETH BAKER, of Loudon county, state of Virginia, she appears to be about five or six and twenty years of age, middling tall, and stout made; her clothing a black hat, white linen shift and petticoat, and calico jacket. Her master or mistress is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or she will be sold for her prison fees and other expences, according to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

September 6, 1797.

For SALE,

A REMARKABLE stout healthy NEGRO WOMAN, about seventeen years of age, who has been used to plantation work, to be sold for want of employ. Inquire of the printers hereof.

September 5, 1797.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

STEPHEN WATKINS.

Anne-Arundel county; September 1, 1797.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 23d of September next, on the premises, A HOUSE and LOT in this city, late the property of JOHN GREEN, deceased; also some Household Furniture, Pump tools, &c.

WILLIAM GREEN, Administrator.

N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

Annapolis, August 16, 1797.

An ACT authorizing a detachment from the militia of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to require of the executives of the several states, to take effectual measures, at such time as he shall deem necessary, to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the following proportions, respectively, of eighty thousand effective militia, officers included, to wit: from the state of Tennessee, eight hundred and six; from the state of Georgia, one thousand three hundred and thirty-four; from the state of South-Carolina, three thousand five hundred and thirty-five; from the state of North-Carolina, seven thousand two hundred and sixty-eight; from the state of Kentucky, one thousand five hundred and forty-two; from the state of Virginia, eleven thousand one hundred and fifty; from the state of Maryland, five thousand two hundred and sixty-two; from the state of Delaware, one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight; from the state of Pennsylvania, ten thousand six hundred and ninety-six; from the state of New-Jersey, four thousand two hundred and eighty-six; from the state of New-York, seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-three; from the state of Vermont, two thousand one hundred and fifty; from the state of Connecticut, five thousand eight hundred and sixty; from the state of Rhode-Island, one thousand six hundred and twenty-six; from the state of Massachusetts, eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; from the state of New-Hampshire, three thousand five hundred and fifty-eight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the president may, if he judges expedient, authorize the executives of the several states, to accept any independent corps of cavalry, artillery or infantry, as part of the detachment; aforesaid, provided they shall voluntarily engage as corps in the service.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said militia shall not be compelled to serve a longer time, in any one tour, than three months, after their arrival at the place of rendezvous; and that during the time of their service, the commissioned officers shall be entitled to the same pay and rations that are allowed by law to officers of the same rank, on the military establishment of the United States, and the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall receive the pay and allowance for clothing, established by an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the militia of the United States, when called into actual service, and for other purposes."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the space of one year from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of congress, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH. JEFFERSON, Vice-president of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, June 24, 1797.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a freight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and is 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 a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the goal of Baltimore-town, or any other goal, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

Caution,

IS hereby given to all those who may be interested, not to take any assignment of any account or accounts whatever that a certain JAMES BROWN, merchant, in Charles county, has, or any account or accounts he may have against me, as all and every of them have been long ago settled, which the subscriber will at any time be ready to shew.

JOHN MADDOX.

Piccowaxen, Charles county, August 29, 1797.

Somerset county, August 19, 1797.

THE subscriber, an inhabitant of Somerset county, hereby give notice, that I shall apply to the next General assembly for an act of insolvency, on the usual terms.

SAMUEL BETSWORTH.

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

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

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

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

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

The LAWS

OF MARYLAND, Passed November Session, 1796.

For SALE,

On the second day of November next,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JOATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy, and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There will be seeded for the benefit of the purchaser from sixty to seventy bushels of wheat. The terms of sale will be, one fifth of the purchase-money paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first of January, 1798, and the residue in four annual payments. Bonds with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by the

DEVISEES under Dr. ROBERTS's will.

On the same day will be offered for sale,

A very valuable stock belonging to the above farm. The stock consist of several good plough horses, two pair of oxen, a large herd of cattle, an extensive flock of sheep, and a number of hogs. Also will be sold, a variety of household furniture; and all the farming and planting utensils that were used in cultivating the above place. Cash will be expected for all purchases under ten pounds, and above that sum bonds with good security in all cases will be required, payable in six months from the day of sale. The property will be disposed of by the

EXECUTORS under Dr. ROBERTS's will.

August 16, 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.

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 rout 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 betwix his knee and calf of the leg, and a small space betwix 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 promiser 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 Magoby, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 28, 1797.

H A G U E, July 26.

CITIZEN NOEL, minister of the French republic, has demanded that all French emigrants should be enjoined to quit the Batavian territory, according to the terms of the treaty of alliance. It was immediately decided, that the proclamation formerly issued against them, should be executed with the greatest rigour, and that for this purpose letters should be dispatched to the provinces.

M I L A N, July 15.

The spirit of party which is every where prevalent is much exaggerated in the account sent from this city, because it is that in which there are most adventurers, and men who have nothing to lose in the event of a subversion of social order. Do not then be astonished at seeing such a number of falsehoods designedly published. Among these you may reckon the pretended account of a threatening letter written by general Buonaparte to the minister of Tuscany, on account of some supposed insults which it is pretended the French have received at Leghorn and at Pisa. All these fabrications are made with a view of exciting the French against temperate and quiet governments.

Government has appointed a committee to report on the general state of the finances. It has brought its labours to an end, and has found a deficiency in every particular. The chests of the banks of St. George, of the hospital, of the college, and of the receptacle for the poor, have all been found empty, and we know not where to look for resources.

P A R I S, July 31.

A few days ago, Buonaparte's harangue to the army of Italy was posted against all the walls of Paris. At the present moment the walls are covered with an eloquent address of Pichegru to the armies. It is extracted from the report made by him in the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred on the 25th ult. I am happy to find, that if Caesar is on one side, Pompey is on the other. I am inclined to think too, that the public tranquillity is not so much in danger as some people imagine from the effects produced by the present fermentation in the public mind, and the struggle that has taken place too indulgent. The good understanding of governors frequently proceeds from nothing more than a cordial adoption of a system of usurpation. A little animosity makes them keep a watchful eye on their conduct, and their mutual faults. Dispositions, therefore, of this kind, so far from being injurious to the governed, are generally beneficial to them. It is only desirable, in order that no bad effects may arise, that the parties be sufficiently strong to check themselves, without any shock, merely by the equilibrium to be produced by collision. This appears to me to be the secret of our present situation. The constitution is a centre which draws all around it—The debates tend to its establishment. This ought to be their object, and resistance serves only to add force to their endeavours.

It is said that the disposal of the city of Venice is now the subject of dispute between France and the emperor.

August 1.

The letters that we receive from the departments speak only of contradictory orders given for the march of the troops. If a courier in the morning brings an order to advance, another in the evening brings an order to retreat.—The general officers cross each other, and nothing seems to be thought of but bringing the two councils to their reason. This is a slight sketch of the proceedings that take place in our frontier departments and which resemble too much those that preceded the revolution of 1780. How is it that a government newly established so much resembles that which we are destroying?

It is said, indeed, that general Ferino, at Sedan, has stopped the march of two columns of our army that were going to Paris. He observed to them that their marching orders were not legal, and they retreated. It is, however, added, that he was obliged to make preparations for opposing their passage, and that the cannon of the citadel was turned against them.

[Tableau de l'Europe.]

August 3.

Extract of the report of Dumas to the Council of Five Hundred, in the name of the committee charged to examine into the resolution respecting the constitutional limits, and the one relative to the movements of troops.

This eloquent report, which is in every respect worthy of its author, ought to prove to the little Machiavels, that those dreadful divisions, which they flattered themselves with having created between the councils, exist only in their imagination. General Dumas has shown himself at the tribune of the Council of Ancients, what Pichegru has proved himself in that of the Council of Five Hundred—a friend to

peace, and ready to make every sacrifice, except that of honour, to public liberty. He had no difficulty in proving, that these two resolutions were in every respect conformable to the text of the constitution, and were called for by the critical situation of public affairs.

We are bound to state, that within some weeks, the consoling appearance of public affairs, has totally changed—distrust has succeeded to hope, agitation to calm, revolutionary appearances to the tranquillity which prevailed before.

The Executive Directory, deceived by chimerical charms, appear apprehensive of the future, and fearful of relying on the support of the power which has been entrusted to them, on the exercise of its lawful means; they endeavour to appear apprehensive of an attack on the constitution; but instead of retreating into a fortress, and defending it, they have recourse to arms, which the constitution should break.

There are, doubtless, men in France who regret the old government, and there are others, no doubt, who have a partiality to the revolutionary government, so favourable to their malignant passions, and their insatiable avarice; but these sectaries of despotism and anarchy, form but a small party in the republic; and even supposing the number of them greater than it is, the royalists have shewn the feebleness of their policy, the anarchists the cruelty of their disposition, too much to suffer us to fear that they will ever again be able to muster with success, against the defenders of the constitution.

If the Directory would see the objects as they really are, and not attempt to represent the political horizon as charged with clouds which have blown over us, they would be convinced that the great majority of the country is devoted to them. Who then are the persons who favour one or other of these opinions? Are they those who first attacked the power of ministers when armed with letters de cachet, and arbitrary power, to act as they pleased? Are these the persons who in different public assemblies have proclaimed and developed the principles of liberty and of representative government? It is this incalculable number of administrators, of judges, and of public functionaries, who have entailed upon themselves the hatred of those who only wish for laws, that they may profit by them; or of those who hope for advantage by the non-existence of the laws?

Can it be from our victorious soldiery who have seen the constitution rise cemented by the blood of their brethren—who have perished in dangers in which they have partaken?—It is from them that we expect measures that are incompatible with the safety of the constitution?

Let the Directory frankly unite with the legislative body—Let it derive its power from its true source—Let them be convinced that there is a cessation of government when there is a cessation of harmony between the supreme powers. That authority, however extensive, is insufficient for governing, if it is not supported by confidence, and that confidence is the prize given by public opinion—that ministers without esteem, are ministers without influence, and that they will meet with obstacles where others would have found assistance—

That peace, which is the common object of all our wishes, can only be obtained (whatever talents the negotiator may possess) by the strict coalition of all the first authorities—

That generals crowned with laurels, that soldiers and citizens having the most glorious prospect before them, the life of Pompey, and the old age of Timoleon, will never consent to sacrifice their brilliant destinies in such a Catilinarian attack.

G L A S G O W, August 8.

Paris papers to the third instant have been received since our last. Very little is said in them upon the subject of the negotiation. A rumour, however, prevailed at Paris, that conferences at Lille had been suspended till the different plenipotentiaries receive instructions as to some questions of a difficult nature. The Directory, it is surmised, have got the army to deliberate upon the jarrings which have taken place at Paris between them and the two councils. Massena's division has already addressed the Directory in very strong terms, and threaten to march to Paris to put their enemies to death: "Let them tremble!" say they, "Yes, let these conspirators tremble? The swords which have exterminated the armies of kings, are still in the hands of the conquerors of the Rhine, of the Sambre and Meuse, and of Italy."

L O N D O N, August 2.

Late accounts from Batavia, by the American ship *Louisa*, represent that settlement to be in the most wretched condition. There was no trade. They had only one frigate afloat. The rest of the shipping were haled ashore, perfectly dismantled, rotten, and their crews dead.

Captain G—r, of the navy, in order to be present at a cricket match, a few days since, rode one horse from London to Norwich, a distance of one hundred and eight miles, in the space of twelve hours and an half. All that we can say in the captain's commendation is, that Nature must have intended him for a postilion.

The plague has recently committed great devastations throughout Egypt, particularly in Alexandria. When the last accounts left that city, the English consul, Mr. Baldwin, had for some months been confined to his house, dreading lest in moving abroad he might catch the contagion.

An intercourse with France, by means of Hamburg, is at present carried on to a great extent, the obstacle of the war and the alien act considered, which must ultimately ruin many individuals in England. The intervention of a third person between those who wish to have French correspondence is quite sufficient to evade the penalties of the alien act: and thus Sir R. Steel's remark that, "a coach and six can drive through British edicts is verified." The institute national, with a sang froid truly French, have contrived to establish a literary correspondence with numerous individuals in London, and have engaged them to send to France by way of Hamburg three or four sets of every new publication, which, as soon as they receive, they have editions immediately printed therefrom and exported to America. Hence, a quarto edition of many works which in London will cost 10/6 you can have in Philadelphia for half the money, owing to the cheapness of paper and labour in France.

Execution of the mutineers of La Pompee.

Spithead, June 28.

Last night an order for the execution of William Guthrie, James Gallaway, Thomas Ashley, and Robert Johnson, was received here. This morning, at seven o'clock, they were removed from the Royal William to La Pompee, and after a few hours spent in prayer, were all pinioned, and the halter fastened about their necks in order to be turned off; and at about ten minutes past eleven the gun fired, when Ashley and Johnson were launched into eternity.

Guthrie and Gallaway were immediately unloosed, and their caps taken off, when captain Vashon read to them the king's free pardon, and they were soon afterwards removed back to the Royal William.

They all behaved with an inconceivable degree of fortitude, and seemed not only reconciled, but even happy to meet death. Ashley ran up smiling to the master at arms and placed his arms back in the position they were to be pinioned.

Before they were turned off, Johnson delivered a paper into the hands of a person standing by, requesting that it might be published for the satisfaction of his friends. The following is a literary copy:

"I die a friend to my country, a friend to freedom and justice, and charity with all men. Lord receive my soul, through Jesus Christ."

ROBERT JOHNSON.

The scene was affecting beyond all description, and had so great an impression on captain Vashon, that it was with great difficulty he could get through reading his majesty's pardon to the two saved.

August 5.

The action of the boats, in which rear-admiral Nelson was engaged, was most desperate; they were close to each other, endeavouring to board; the admiral had no more than 16 hands against 26, and his boat infinitely smaller. Captain Freemantle, who was the officer with the admiral, was wounded in the face; a Spaniard snapped a pistol at him, which missing fire, he immediately threw it with the utmost violence in his face. The captain, however, notwithstanding, immediately got on board, and cut him down. Admiral Nelson was saved by the exertion and courage of the master of the *Ville de Paris*.

August 7.

A strong report prevailed on Saturday and yesterday, that the Dutch fleet had sailed from the Texel in the absence of admiral Duncan, driven from his station by a gale of wind. The *Cierce* frigate, arrived from Yarmouth, brought such intelligence. It is said however, that last night government received an assurance on the contrary.—There had been, it appears, some blowing weather, that had obliged the Dutch to run higher up the harbour, and on which account also, the British admiral stood for a short space of time to sea, as his ships, otherwise, during the storm, would have had to encounter all the inconveniences of a dangerous lee shore, at rather an unstable anchorage.

August 8.

Yesterday evening, a little before seven o'clock, lord Grenville Levison, accompanied by Mr. Major, one of his majesty's messengers, landed at Dover from Calais, and immediately proceeded for town, where he arrived early this morning. His lordship is supposed to have brought over some very important communications from lord Malmesbury.

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in consequence of it; and if the person conceives
himself aggrieved by the determination of the secretary
of the treasury, he may within four months institute
a suit in the district court, against the supervisor, in
the maintaining of which he is, however, confined to
the assignment and proof of such facts as shall have
been set forth in his original statement.

LICENCE DUTIES.

The persons subject to duty as retailers under the
laws of the United States, are those who deal in the
selling of wines to be carried or sent out of their
houses, buildings, &c. in a smaller quantity at any
one time than thirty gallons, except in the original
cask or package in which it was imported, and those
who, in like manner, sell foreign spirits in a smaller
quantity than 20 gallons. The duties payable by
these persons are five dollars yearly, for a licence for
the sale of wines, and the like sum for a distinct and
separate licence to sell spirituous liquors; and every
person who retails wine or foreign spirits without such
licence, unexpired and in force, incurs in each and
either case a penalty of fifty dollars. A licence au-
thorizes the sale of liquors but at one place.

The month of September was also originally assigned
for the receipt of those duties, and is, of course, the
proper period for those whose licences expire in that
month to procure new ones; but as this tax is, dis-
tinctly from that on carriages, always paid entire,
and for a whole year, persons who commence the bu-
siness of retailing at any time whatever must obtain
licences before they begin to sell.

It remains to observe that these laws having been
long since duly promulgated, and extraordinary steps
taken repeatedly to excite attention to them, all
penalties incurred under them will positively be exacted.

JOHN KILTY, Supervisor
of the revenue, for the
district of Maryland.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, for
READY MONEY, on Saturday next, the 30th
instant, at the house of the late JOHN ADAM
BAYER,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of the de-
ceased, consisting of a variety of household fur-
niture, a number of hides and skins in tan, a quantity
of bark, and two horses.

All persons having claims against the said estate are
requested to bring them in, properly authenticated,
and those that are indebted are requested to make im-
mediate payment.

ALLEN QUINN, Administrator.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,

TWO hundred acres of as rich LAND as any in
this State, lying on Herring Bay: This valua-
ble property has all the advantage that can possibly
arise from a purchase; it affords an inexhaustible fund
of valuable timber for ship building, and its great
convenience from a water carriage must render it a
desirable object; about thirty acres of it is rich mead-
ow land, now under grass, and a considerable quan-
tity more can be made at a trifling expence; fish,
oysters and wildfowl, can be had in great abundance.
Possession will be given immediately, and a clear and
indisputable title made to the premises.

Also may be purchased, three hundred acres of va-
luable land adjoining the above, which has every ad-
vantage of valuable meadows;—the improvements are,
two tenants houses and two tobacco houses. Title
clear and possession given instantly. These tracts will
be sold separate, if required, or together, as may suit
the purchaser. On application to the subscriber the
necessary information will be given.

RICHARD CHEW.

Herring Bay, September 21, 1797.

By virtue of an order from the worshipful the orphans
court of Anne Arundel county, will be OFFERED
for SALE, on the twentieth day of October next,

PART of the PERSONAL PROPERTY of WIL-
LIAM CHAPMAN, late of Anne Arundel county,
deceased, consisting of household furniture, horses,
cattle, sheep and hogs, also some small grain. The
terms of sale will be as follow, all property purchased
under ten pounds the cash to be paid, all over that
sum bond with good and sufficient security will be re-
quired, payable in six months from the day of sale.

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Administratrix
of WILLIAM.

September 25, 1797.

NOTICE,

THAT the LEVY COURT of Anne Arundel
county will meet on the third Tuesday in Oc-
tober next, at the city of Annapolis, to settle the ac-
counts with the present supervisors of the public roads,
and appoint constables and supervisors of the public
roads for the ensuing year.

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk.
Levy Court A. A. county.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that she in-
tends to petition the general assembly of this
state, at the ensuing session, for an act empowering the
justices of Saint Mary's county to levy a sum of mo-
ney for the support of her daughter Deborah Davis,
who is now a cripple on her hands.

MARGARET DAVIS.

LOST,

ON the race ground, near this city, on Tuesday
last, a small French GOLD WATCH, single
chased case, maker's name and number unknown, a
part of the enamel at the wind up hole is broken off,
marked on the end of the pendant M D, and has a
pinchbeck chain and seal. Whoever finds the above
watch, and will deliver it to Mr. WILLIAM SMALL-
WOOD, in Annapolis, shall receive a REWARD of
TWO GUINEAS.

All watch-makers are requested to stop it if brought
to them.

Annapolis, September 28, 1797.

NOTICE.

I SHALL petition the next general assembly for an
act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to
pay.

ALEXANDER A. LESLIE.

Prince-George's county, September 23, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he in-
tends to prefer a petition to the next general
assembly of Maryland for a divorce from his wife.

WILLIAM BARROLL.

September 18, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next ge-
neral assembly of Maryland to release him
from debts he is unable to pay.

S. T. DYSON.

September 18, 1797.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next ge-
neral assembly of the State of Maryland, pray-
ing an act to authorize the levy court of Saint Mar-
y's county, to assess annually a sum of money on the said
county, for the support of Benner Thompson, who is
rendered unable to maintain himself.

September 11, 1797.

Doctor FENDALL,

Operator upon teeth,

WILL be at Mr. WHARFE'S tavern, in
Annapolis, (but only) during the week
of the ensuing races, where he may be seen and
consulted on all the variety of disorders that
are incident to the teeth and gums, &c.

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 quan-
tity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and
wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Balti-
more or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any per-
son inclined to purchase the above land may be in-
formed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES
ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the pre-
mises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis.
If required immediate possession will be given, with
an indisputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles
county, on the 30th ult. a negro man named
PETER, a stout well made fellow, about six feet
high; had on when he went away, a blue broad cloth
coat, with two rows of buttons, yellow cotton waist-
coat, of snabrig shirt and trousers, and felt hat; has a
scar on one of his cheeks; the toes of one of his feet are
remarkably short. Whoever takes up said fellow, and
secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall
receive the above reward, paid by

BENJAMIN WOOD.

Charles county, Patuxent river, near
Benedict, September 11, 1797.

FOR SALE,

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

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

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

For SALE,

On the second day of November next,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately
occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is
situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis,
is healthy, and commands a very extensive view of the
Chelapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of
land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well
adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco.
The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling
house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valua-
ble tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two
stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other ne-
cessary building that the accommodation of a family
could possibly require. There is a very choice col-
lection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards
have not yet reached maturity and now yield about
thirty hogheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of
excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this
place being a man of considerable industry and taste
has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valua-
ble fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to
beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres
covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted
by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in
excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There
will be seeded for the benefit of the purchaser from
sixty to seventy bushels of wheat. The terms of sale
will be, one fifth of the purchase money paid on the
delivery of the place, which will be on the first of
January, 1798, and the residue in four annual pay-
ments. Bonds, with approved security, will be
exactd from the purchaser, and an indisputable title
will be given him by the

DEVEISEES under
Dr. ROBERTS'S will.

On the same day will be offered for sale,

A very valuable stock belonging to the above farm.
The stock consist of several good plough horses, two
pair of oxen, a large herd of cattle, an extensive flock
of sheep, and a number of hogs. Also will be sold, a
variety of household furniture, and all the farming
and planting utensils that were used in cultivating the
above place. Cash will be expected for all purchases
under ten pounds, and above that sum bonds with
good security in all cases will be required, payable
in six months from the day of sale. The property
will be disposed of by the

EXECUTORS under
Dr. ROBERTS'S will.

August 16, 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 sin-
cere 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-
ages 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 com-
mence against them to the next county court.

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert
county, near the Ferris Landing, on Patuxent
river, a negro man named BEN WATT, he is a
likely well made negro, about forty-seven years of age,
about five feet five or six inches high; had on when
he went away, a pair of excellent white negro cotton
trousers, a round blue jacket, and a straw hat, but as
he is an artful designing fellow, and took a variety of
other cloaths with him, it is probable he will change
his dress; it is also supposed he will attempt to make
his escape by getting on board of some vessel, as he has
been accustomed to that mode of life. Whoever ap-
prehends said negro, and secures him in any goal, so
that I get him again, shall receive TWELVE DOL-
LARS REWARD, or TWENTY DOLLARS, if
brought home.

DAVID GARCAUD.

P. S. All masters of vessels and others are fore-
warned harbouring said negro at their peril.

Calvert county, September 5, 1797.

Caution,

IS hereby given to all those who may be interested,
not to take any assignment of any account or ac-
counts whatever that a certain JAMES BROWN, mer-
chant, in Charles county, has, or any account or ac-
counts he may have against me, as all and every of
them have been long ago settled, which the subscriber
will at any time be ready to shew.

JOHN MADDOX.

Picowaven Charles county. A. 20. 1797.

HERE is a the subscriber's plantation, on the
Head of South river, a red COW, marked with
a crop, upper and under bit in the left ear, and a
swallow fork in the right ear. The owner may have
her again by proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

September 4, 1797.

By virtue of a writ of *feri facias*, from the general court, to me directed, with me SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the fourth day of October next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Ross's tavern, in Bladensburg,

A TRACT of LAND called GRANBY, containing four hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, this land is good and well improved with convenient houses, and is of a good soil, it is distant from the Federal City four and a quarter miles, six from George-town, and scarcely two from Bladensburg. Also two hundred and fourteen acres, more or less, adjoining to Granby, in good order, through which runs the stage road; the above two tracts are in the district of Columbia, late the property of WILLIAM FERGUSON, taken to satisfy a judgment due the State of Maryland, and to be sold for CASH only. And on the fifth day of October, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eastern Branch Hotel, will be sold, at public sale, part of a tract of land called the HOPE-YARD, containing fifty-three acres, more or less, this land lies in the city of Washington, near the Eastern Branch, between the commissioner's wharf and the capital, late the property of WILLIAM BAILEY, taken by a *feri facias* from the general court, to satisfy a judgement due the State of Maryland, and to be sold for CASH only.

JOSEPH BOONE, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

September 12, 1797.

REED'S FARM.

On Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of October next, at fair, otherwise the first fair day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, adjoining the town of Nottingham, I shall offer to the highest bidder,

THAT so much celebrated tract of LAND, called REED'S FARM, (the property of the late Mr. FIELDER BOWIE) supposed to contain 341 acres: Also all that other tract of land, which the said Bowie purchased of a certain Robert Hooker, adjoining the farm, and estimated at 100 acres, more or less. One third of the purchase money *in cash*, and the purchaser's bond, with good security, payable in twelve months from the aforesaid 25th day of October, for the rest; but no conveyance given until the debt be fully and completely discharged; *see the terms of sale.*

THOMAS CONTEE BOWIE, Trustee under a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 15, 1797.

For SALE, At Strawberry-Hill,

Near Annapolis,

FOUR HORSES, six mitch cows, two heifers, and four calves of this year; also two boats, one of which is as good as new, being made in Baltimore in the month of May.

To be RENTED, The ensuing year,

THAT valuable ferry called BROAD CREEK, on Kent-Island, with or without hands. For terms apply to

KITTY E. HUTCHINGS,
and
HARRIET HUTCHINGS.

September 19, 1797.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the commons of this city, on Sunday the 10th instant, a dark brown HORSE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder W B, has a small crop on one of his ears, he paces, trots and canters. Whoever takes up the said horse, and will bring him to the subscriber, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and on conviction of the thief TWELVE DOLLARS, paid by

JOHN THOMPSON.

Annapolis, September 20, 1797.

Somerset county, August 19, 1797.

THE subscriber, an inhabitant of Somerset county, hereby give notice, that I shall apply to the next General assembly for an act of insolvency, on the usual terms.

SAMUEL BETSWORTH.

In CHANCERY, September 11, 1797.

James Gordon, and others,

against
Henry Allison, and Rebecca his wife, Anne Oden, and others, heirs of David John Oden, deceased.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the foreclosure of a sale on a mortgage executed October 21, 1773, by the deceased, to John Glasgow and Co. of two tracts of land called BOYS LOR and part of FELLOWSHIP, to secure the payment of £208 1 2, with interest; it is stated, that the above named defendants have left this state, and reside in North-Carolina, and it is on the complainants motion ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the end of the present month, to the intent that the aforesaid defendants may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the first day of February next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

THE subscriber has just imported a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are, 4-4 Irish linens, caicoes, muslins, dimities, Martilles, humhums, cottons, moreens, jeans, durants, bombasets, wildbores, camblets, bed-tickings, brown sheeting, &c. men and women's cotton and worsted hose, plain and printed muslin shawls, cotton ditto, muslin, silk, Barcelona, Bandanna, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, black mode, Perfians, &c. superfine first and second broad clothes, casimers, Bath and elastic twilled and plain coatings, saddle and mixed plains, naps, hallthicks, Kendal cottons, white, red and yellow flannel, rose and match-coat blankets, futians, fashionable cords, &c. Rum, sugar, coffee, chocolate, hyfon, fouchong and bohea teas, of superior quality.

A variety of tin ware, consisting of conjurers, stew-pans, cheese toasters, camp and common kettles, coffee biggins and pots, candle moulds and sticks, quart, pint and half pint pots, lanterns, funnels, tea waiters and servers.

Stationary of all kinds, blank folio books for ledgers, journals, day books, common place and receipt ditto, testaments, psalters and spelling books.

Books elegantly bound in satin, Russia, Morocco, calf, &c. in the best manner, and on the shortest notice,

By the public's devoted servant,
STEPHEN CLARK.

NOTICE.

THE partnership existing between JAMES TAYLOR and JOSEPH SANDS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business in future will be carried on by Joseph Sands, who is fully authorized to settle the balances due them. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts.

JAMES TAYLOR,
JOSEPH SANDS.

September 21, 1797.

Charles C. Cole & Andrew Williams,

TAILORS and HABIT MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public, that they have commenced business in a part of Mr. WM. BREWER'S house, in Church-street, near the hay-scales, where they mean to carry it on in its different branches; they pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

Orders will be received from the country and the strictest attention paid to them.

Annapolis, September 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by necessity to give notice, that he intends to petition the Legislature, at the next session, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour, as he is utterly incapable of paying his debts.

WILLIAM WINSTANDLEY.

September 20, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Anne-Arundel county, five miles from South river ferry, on Monday the 11th instant, a dark mulatto negro man named PLATO, about thirty-six years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, lusty made to his height, he is near-kneed, thick feet and hands, his fingers and thumbs short and thick, and a slow way of walking, and is an old offender, he is by trade a carpenter and cooper, and saws well with the whip-saw; he had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a short coat of the same, and a felt hat, he has taken several other cloths with him, which I cannot describe, and I am informed he has a small dark brown horse or mare which he has taken with him, and a saddle and bridle, it is supposed he will endeavour to pass as a free man, as a number have been set free in the neighbourhood he left. Whoever takes up and delivers the said negro man to the subscriber, or secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to receive the above reward if taken in the state of Maryland, and if out this state FORTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences if brought home, paid by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

September 13, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 26th of August, from the subscriber, living in South river Neck, about seven miles from Annapolis, a negro man named GEORGE, formerly the property of Mr. JAMES MAYO, he is about thirty or thirty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, he is a strait, tall, well made fellow, has a dark complexion, red eyes, large feet, a simple smiling countenance when spoken to and closely examined, you may discover he has a down look and but little to say; his common apparel, when he left my service, one coarse shirt, and a round cloth jacket, and a pair of striped trousers, and suppose he took some other clothing with him; I do expect he has obtained a forged pass, if so, he has made his way to Baltimore or some other town. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and confines him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward of eight dollars, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD BATTEE.

September 19, 1797.

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

ON the first Monday in October next an election will commence, at the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of electing four representatives for Anne-Arundel county; and on the same day will commence the election for sheriff of said county.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 11, 1797.

NOTICE.

INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

TOWNLEY YATES,

Charles county, September 11, 1797.

NOTICE.

MANY great misfortunes which I have lately sustained, compel me very reluctantly, to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to liberate me from debts, which I am at present unable to pay.

SAMUEL MAYNARD.

Herring Bay, August 28, 1797.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the seventh day of October next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. WHARFE'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for the benefit of the representatives of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; late of the said city, deceased,

TWO tracts of LAND, lying on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing together 400 acres, formerly the property of the said deceased, and now in the occupation of Governor STONE, at the rent of £.144 per annum; as the governor's term will expire on the 25th day of December next, possession will then be given of the whole, or of one half immediately after the day of sale, on the purchaser's agreeing to pay to the governor a proportionable part of the rent from that period until the said 25th day of December. A description of the lands it is thought would be unnecessary, as it is supposed no one would become a purchaser before viewing them. At the same time and place will also be offered at public sale, for the purpose aforesaid, two lots of ground in Carrollburg. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS JENINGS, Trustee.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable tract of land commonly called HAWTHORN RIDGE, situate in Anne-Arundel, and State of Maryland, containing one thousand and seventy five acres. Terms of sale, one third part of the purchase money to be paid on execution of the deed, the remainder in ten equal annual payments, with interest, and if not so paid, the whole purchase money to be immediately recoverable. For further particulars inquire of Mr. JEROM FLUMMER, living on the premises, or the subscriber, Chew's Farm, Washington county, and state aforesaid.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

August 18, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, on Saturday the twenty sixth day of August, a negro woman by the name of SALL, who says that she belongs to a Mrs. ELIZABETH BAKER, of Loudon county, state of Virginia, she appears to be about five or six and twenty years of age, middling tall, and stout made; her clothing a black hat, white linen shift and petticoat, and calico jacket. Her master of mistress is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or she will be sold for her prison fees and other expences, according to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 6, 1797.

For SALE,

A REMARKABLE stout healthy NEGRO WOMAN, about seventeen years of age, who has been used to plantation work, to be sold for want of employ. Inquire of the printers hereof.

September 5, 1797.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

STEPHEN WATKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, September 3, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick-town, on Monday last, a negro man by name MOSES, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 28 years of age, is a well set fellow, and seems to be fond of liquor, and talks much when spoken to; had on when he went away, a cassimer greenish coloured waistcoat, a pair of home made trousers, and a hemp linen shirt, a new felt hat, half worn shoes, and took with him a pair of green striped coating pantaloons, a pair of stockenits of small clost, and one fine ruffle shirt; he can work on the weaving business, and shoe-making business, and passes besides for a distiller. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and brings him home, shall receive the above reward, and if secured in any goal, TEN DOLLARS, paid by

HENRY WINEMILLER.

August 30, 1797.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIII) YEAR.

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