

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 2, 1797.

Letter from Mr. Pickering, secretary of state, to the chevalier de Yrujo, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his catholic majesty to the United States of America.

(Continued from our last.)

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Philadelphia, August 8th, 1797.

IN this, as well as on another occasion, you have thought fit to upbraid me with shewing to the British minister a degree of candour and confidence which you insinuate he does not deserve, and which, you seem to think, I have withheld from you. Yet, Sir, all the declarations made to me by that minister, verbally and in writing, touching the points in controversy between you and me, have been verified. As I have already said, you declared to me that you had just reasons for suspecting that an expedition was preparing on the lakes by the English, in order to attack Upper Louisiana. The British minister, in the first instance, assured me that he had no knowledge of it—and his subsequent inquiries enabled him further to assure me, that no such expedition had been or was intended by the British government. And I have in another place offered other reasons which confirm the truth of these assurances. Yet you tell me that the assurance given me by the British minister, *but without any signature*, did not inspire the servants of his Catholic majesty with the same *blind confidence* which it produced in me. I shall take no other notice of this remark, than to put you right in point of fact. The note of the British minister containing the assurance to which you refer, is *not* "without a signature." This (like other official notes from that minister) has his signature—*his name written with his own hand*—at the head of it.

You declared to me "that you knew to a certainty that the English had made propositions to general Clarke, of Georgia, in order to avail themselves of his influence in that state, together with some other persons, for making a diversion, or serious attack against Florida." The British minister informed me, that although he knew nothing of general Clarke or his expedition from Georgia, a proposition had been made to him (the British minister) for an expedition against the Floridas; but that he told the projector that he had no power to authorise it: and besides, that there were among other objections to the plan, two of great weight—one that the Indians were to be employed—the other, that it would violate the neutral rights of the United States. The British minister has since shewn me an original letter from lord Grenville, dated the 8th of last April, in which he informs the minister, that if there were no other objections to the plan, the two mentioned by him, viz. that it could not be executed without employing the Indians—and without violating the rights of the United States, would be sufficient to induce the British government to reject it. This proves, Sir, that Mr. Liston's declarations on this point were not "vague and unauthentic," as you pronounce them, but in strict conformity with truth.

As to general Clarke of Georgia, the British minister declared he had never heard of him; and the extract of the letter from Mr. Jackson, the district attorney of Georgia, respecting general Clarke and any expedition forming there, in behalf of the *English* against the Floridas, will incline every candid inquirer at least to doubt, whether such a project has ever been proposed to him. We shall afterwards see that Mr. Blount's plot does not appear to have any connexion with an expedition under general Clarke.

Thus you see, Sir, that I have not *blindly* placed a confidence in the British minister: for aught that has yet appeared, he was entitled to the credit he has received.

I return to your letter. You mention your communications to the baron de Carondelet respecting the intended expedition from Canada: from that moment, you say, imperious necessity, and the great principle of self-defence, made his Catholic majesty's officers turn their thoughts to objects of a more urgent nature than running the boundary line. And here you introduce "Mr. Blount's letter, and the late detected conspiracy, as evincing how far their conduct in this respect was necessary." It is wonderful, Sir, that you should attempt to make it be believed that Mr. Blount's letter and the late detected conspiracy, had any connexion with the expedition which you suggested was preparing on the lakes of Canada against Upper Louisiana. All that is yet discovered of Mr. Blount's project or conspiracy, proves that it was to have been formed in one of the States south of the river Ohio; and that it was destined against the Floridas, and perhaps Lower Louisiana. I therefore feel myself, for this and other reasons before exhibited, still warranted in considering the suspected Canada expedition among the *pretences* for delaying to evacuate the posts, and to run the boundary line; and consequently that your charge, that I have

in this instance "palpably attempted to make groundless and unfair impressions on the public mind," is alike unfounded and unbecoming your public character to suggest.

In your next paragraph you thus address me—"Nor do your ill-founded insinuations stop here: sentiments and expressions still more violent, flow from that same hasty pen." This passage is in perfect correspondence with the general strain of your letter. Whether your charge is correctly made, is now to be examined.

I am ready to confess that my report thus stigmatized was, from the pressure of business, written in haste: but a revision of it satisfies me, nevertheless, that it is not inaccurate in its statements.

You quote the passage in my report which has called forth this reproach; it is in these words: "That there is but too much reason to believe Mr. Ellicott's suspicions well founded, that an undue influence has been exercised over the Indians by the officers of his Catholic majesty, to prepare them for a rupture with the United States." And then you say that I mention the source of these "dreadful conjectures" to be, a private letter from Mr. Sargent, secretary of the North Western Territory. Here you are extremely incorrect; as usual when you undertake to recite my conclusions, and the facts and circumstances upon which they are formed. It is from "a view of the whole correspondence" referred to in my reports of the 10th of June and 3d of July—On the intelligence received by the secretary of war—and the private letter from colonel Sargent, that I drew the conclusion you have quoted.

Mr. Ellicott formed his suspicions on the spot, from what was passing before him; and he is not a careless or undiscerning observer.

General Wilkinson says—"Letters from all quarters announce the discontent and menacing aspect of the savages; two white men have been recently murdered on the Ohio below the Cumberland; and the savages beyond the Mississippi, and those who pass Massac, make no hesitation to avow their purpose for war." And then he refers to a letter from colonel Hamtramck, who commands the United States' troops at Detroit, in which the colonel says—"I am pretty sure that both the French and Spaniards have emissaries among the Indians. I have it from *indubitable authority*, that a large *leit* [by which is meant a speech] from the Spaniards is now travelling through the different nations;" meaning the nations within the territories of the United States.

Colonel Sargent, writes, it is true, a *private letter*; but it is to a public officer; and his situation as secretary and governor for the time, of the North Western Territory, would render it his duty to be vigilant for its safety; and his character vouches for the accuracy of his information; and you do not question the truth of any part of his statement.

After mentioning that the Spaniards were reinforcing their upper posts on the Mississippi, that upwards of three hundred men had arrived at St. Louis, and were erecting formidable works, he adds, "It likewise appears, through various channels, that they are inviting a great number of Indians of the territory (meaning of the United States, north-west of the Ohio) to cross the Mississippi: And for this express purpose, Mr. Loramie, an officer in the pay of the crown, made a tour through all this country last fall; since which time several Indians have been sent on the same errand, and generally furnished with plenty of cash to defray their expenses.—A large party of Delawares passed down White River about the 6th of May, on their way to the Spanish side, bearing the national flag of Spain, sent them from St. Louis."

Lieutenant Pope, in his letter of May 9th, to the secretary of war, says, "These have been several attempts made to draw on the Indians upon my troops: I have fully ascertained this fact, and demanded of the governor to have a principal actor immediately brought to punishment, or sent out of the country. He has been sent for, and is now on board one of the galleys, which is now about descending the river."—And, Sir, if you inquire, you will find that this "principal actor" (Rappelle by name) was one of governor Gayoso's agents.

These, Sir, are the grounds on which I expressed the opinion, that there was but too much reason to believe Mr. Ellicott's suspicions well founded, that the officers of Spain had exercised an undue influence over the Indians, to prepare them for a rupture with the United States.

This detail, Sir, strikingly shews how little you have understood, and how entirely you have misrepresented my reasoning on this subject. I leave you to reconcile your reflections on the British minister and the Indians in the American war, with your justification of the Spanish officers at this time, in securing the aid of the Indians in your war with the British. "The Spaniards (you say) have fortified St. Louis and availed themselves of EVERY MEANS OF DEFENCE which the country afforded;" meaning by the ingenious expression

every means of defence which the country afforded, the employing of the Indians.

You are pleased next to charge me, in your customary style, with "falling into the most glaring inconsistency," because I remark that although "it may be difficult to say whether this plan of exciting the Indians to direct hostilities against the United States, has been contemplated and promoted by any of our own citizens; yet it is certain that one or more of those citizens have proposed and taken measures to detach the Southern Indians from the interests of the United States, and to destroy the influence of the public agents over those nations, and thus to defeat the great objects of their appointment; the chief of which is to preserve peace."

Having quoted this passage from my report, you ask "How is it possible to reconcile such evident contradictions? On the one hand the Spanish officers are those who excite the Southern Indians against the United States, and on the other you quickly follow presuming, with sufficient foundation in my opinion, that it may be some citizens of the United States." Allow me, Sir, to ask in my turn, how it was possible for you not to see that here there is no contradiction? Is it not very possible that the Spanish officers might be courting the Chickasaws, who live above the Natchez, with large presents, and be preparing the Choctaws, who dwell along the Natchez district, and the Delawares, Shawanese, Miamis, and other tribes dwelling in the territory north west of the Ohio, for war against the United States, while Mr. Blount and his agents were detaching the Southern tribes of Cherokees and Creeks from the interests of the United States, and eventually to aid the British in an enterprise against the Floridas? The Cherokees and Creeks, you might have seen, were the only Indian nations mentioned in governor Blount's letter. And is not very possible, if these two nations should thus be led to war against the Spanish possessions, that they might not be excited to *direct* hostilities against the United States? And, therefore, that although Mr. Blount might contemplate the former, he might abstain from the latter? And is not then my cautious manner of speaking of this latter, perfectly correct?

I am happy to arrive at your last observation. And I wish it was not, like the rest, exceptionable and incorrect. These are your words—"Respecting the last article of your report, I have only to observe, that although you have constantly assured me that government had not the least information respecting the subject of my representations, and although the letter of Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, appears to coincide with your ideas, nevertheless time has shewn that I have complied with my duty by not reposing on such assurances. The plot is discovered, and nobody any longer doubts the expedition was to have taken place."

The expression that "you complied with your duty in not reposing on such assurances," may mean that you thought the assurances *deceitful*, and, therefore, not meriting belief. Perhaps you did not intend this. Perhaps you meant no more than that the government had been "remiss" in its duty in not pursuing with eagerness the trains of your various suspicions. But I must shew you that here (as in all other instances) your criminations are void of foundation, in either point of view.

The last article of the report respects general Clarke of Georgia, to whom you said "you knew of a certainty that the English had made propositions in order to avail themselves of his influence in that state, with some other persons, for making a diversion or serious attack against Florida;" and you add that "you do not doubt that in consequence of your information, the executive government will take the proper steps that Georgia also should not infringe the laws of neutrality." Here you confine your requests to Georgia, that she might not infringe the laws of neutrality; and my letter to Charles Jackson, Esquire, the district attorney of that state, shews that the government took prompt measures to defeat the project of general Clarke and his associates, if such a project existed. I suppose none did exist: You acknowledge that the letter from Mr. Jackson coincides with my ideas. Your "certain knowledge" of an intended expedition in favour of the English from Georgia against Florida, under general Clarke, you have never supported by a shadow of evidence. If you possessed any evidence of the fact, it would be easy to produce it. What you call your "certain knowledge" could rest only on information, or the testimony of others, which might be as false or as vague and inconclusive, as the information about the Canada expedition, which I hope I have proved, to your conviction, never to have existed, even in idea. Yet you declared to me that you had "just reasons for suspecting that an expedition was preparing on the lakes; and hence how can I avoid concluding, that your certain knowledge" in one case, like any other, is founded in the other, were without foundation or ground.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT] GIVE

FRANCFORT, August 8.

LETTERS from the head quarters established at Schweizingen, bring the agreeable intelligence, that the definitive treaty of peace between his Imperial majesty and France was signed on the 31st of July at Udina, by the marquis di Gallo and count Meertelut on the one part, and by general Clarke on the other.

We are yet ignorant what are the articles of this treaty; we are only assured that the house of Austria receives all the Terra Firma, as far as Oglio; to that Mantua returns under the government of the emperor.

VIENNA, August 2.

It had been determined that the marquis di Gallo should yesterday set off for Italy, and, by a positive proposition, endeavour to conclude the negotiations; but last Sunday the secretary of the French general Clarke unexpectedly arrived with dispatches, the contents of which appear to be very satisfactory to our court. As far as is hitherto known, the French have consented to restore Mantua, and to put us in possession of the whole of the Venetian Terra Firma: In fine, to fulfil every stipulation made at Gratz and Leoben; in consequence of which the marquis di Gallo will immediately set out for Udina.

Every exertion is, however, made to augment and strengthen the army, by way of precaution; and on account of the strong garrisons the new possessions in Italy will require, several corps have received orders to march, but the corps of engineers which was to have gone to Italy have been countermanded since the arrival of the French courier.

Another letter, same date.

On the 30th of July, at six in the morning, citizen Ferret, secretary of the French general Clarke, arrived here from Udina, accompanied by the Imperial officer, count Coronin. He alighted at the hotel of the Neapolitan ambassador, the marquis di Gallo. The minister of state, baron Thugut, repaired about noon, with the dispatches he had received, to the emperor at Enzendorf, who was much gratified by their contents, the Directory has consented to restore Mantua to Austria, but the arms and ammunition are to be carried away by the French.

P. S. Citizen Ferret, secretary to general Clarke, set out yesterday at three in the morning, accompanied by count Coronin, with dispatches from our minister, baron Thugut.—The secretary of the marquis di Gallo left this city eight hours before him.

August 6.

General Clarke's secretary is again gone to Italy. Some time after his departure the Neapolitan secretary set off to Paris with dispatches relative to peace.

We are assured that all obstacles which were in the way of peace are removed to the satisfaction of our court, and that the French Directory has declared in the most friendly manner, that a misunderstanding alone delayed the negotiation.

It is said Buonaparte will shortly go to Gorice, and that superb fetes are to be given in that city, the two fine regiments of the emperor's light horse, as also eight battalions of infantry, will parade on that occasion.

A sword of great value is much talked of, which is declined as a present from his Imperial majesty to the French general.

MILAN, July 25.

The reports of peace, say our Gazettes, are now changed into rumours of war; but we know nothing with certainty, except that French and Cisalpine troops are continually marching to the frontiers of the Venetian territory. The necessary preparations are making here for 30,000 fresh troops, which are expected from France. These are considered as measures of precaution; and we are now assured that the disputes which have so long subsisted between the negotiating parties will speedily be accommodated.

Citizen Visconti is appointed minister plenipotentiary to the Cisalpine to the French republic, and will set out immediately for Paris.

The Mare of Ancona and Romagna, will, it is said, be likewise added to the Cisalpine republic.

A revolution has broken out in many of the towns of Piedmont. At Foreo the insurgents were supported by a battalion of the garrison: they killed the governor and made themselves masters of the artillery and castle. At Fossano they in like manner took possession of the town, and carried off the artillery. The cavalry which lay at Sevigliano hastened to the place to suppress the tumult, but found the gates shut and well defended, on which they deserted their officers and joined the insurgents, who then admitted them into the town. At Cornie, a large village in the valley of Pont, the banners of insurrection have likewise been displayed with loud shouts.

Turin has been, for the last ten days, in a fermentation, which continually grows more serious. The dearth of provisions and scarcity of bread are the principal causes of this. A dealer in bread has been murdered. The gates of the city are shut, and the court dares not go out, being very narrowly watched.

BRUSSELS, August 17.

Letters from the head quarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuse state, that a great number of threatening addresses are preparing there, in imitation of those agreed to by the troops in Italy, to be distributed throughout the nation;—the same letters announce, that general Moseau, for the purpose of prevailing on him to participate in the proceedings of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and to engage him

to unite against the counter-revolutionists:—the following answer is said to have been made by general Moseau:—"the constitution prohibits the armies from deliberating, or interfering in the affairs of the interior, and I consider it my duty to obey it."

It is, however, very certain, that although general Grenier's division had discontinued its march towards the interior, it has notwithstanding received a fresh order to hold itself in readiness to march on the first signal;—this circumstance proves, that the project of sending a new body of the troops of the army of the Sambre and Meuse into the interior is not relinquished.

PARIS, August 24.

We are assured that the peace has been signed by the emperor. It is added, in support of this important intelligence, that the courier who brought the account, arrived two days ago, and that the Directory immediately assembled; that three of the Directors refused to ratify the treaty; that the courier was on the point of setting off with the order for re-commencing hostilities, when the two other Directors required their protest to be inserted in the register of the deliberations:—this demand terrified the three others, who caused the departure of the courier to be suspended. It is not known what resolutions have been since adopted.

LONDON, August 28.

It is reported that the outward bound Lisbon and Oporto fleets are detained by orders from government, waiting the return of the messenger sent with expostulations from our cabinet to the court of Lisbon, against that part of their recent treaty with France, which restricts our ships from taking the accustomed advantage of the Portuguese ports. It is said, that unless her faithful majesty engages to rescind the whole of that, or any other clause obnoxious to the interest of Britain, our minister, the hon. Mr. Walpole has received orders immediately to leave Lisbon.—At a recent meeting of the cabinet-council, and at which the Portuguese minister attended, we understand this gentleman expressed, in strong terms, his conviction that the stipulations in question would not be ratified by his court.

It is supposed lord St. Vincent has instructions to throw in a few arguments, on failure of the messenger's mission.

Intelligence was on Saturday received in town from the fleet under the command of admiral Duncan, which retained its accustomed station off the Texel; and the enemy had not, on Tuesday last, the date of the latest accounts, shown the least disposition to leave their moorings.

General Gentili, who now commands in Corsica, is the same who surrendered Bastia, and the remainder of that island to lord Hood, in 1794.

By letters received last week from Holland, we learn, that the Dutch sailors and soldiers on board their fleet are kept from desertion by a continual succession of amusements. Vessels, with bands of music on board, every day go down to the fleet, and liquor is distributed in considerable quantities. The murmurs of the people, however, at the inactivity of their fleet, are general and loud; but the Dutch admiral still thinks that it would not be prudent to sail.

August 29.

Tuesday—one o'clock.

This morning arrived Brussels papers to the 22d. They still insist that the definitive treaty between the emperor and the French is signed; that Mantua, and all its dependencies, are evacuated by the French troops.

As a sign that hostilities may again take place in the Adriatic, the celebrated colonel Williams has been sent for to Trieste to take the command of the emperor's vessels.

Dispatches were received on Saturday at the office of his royal highness the commander in chief, from Scotland, stating that some dissatisfaction had been expressed at Mr. Dundas's plan for extending the militia to that kingdom, and that in consequence, alarming riots had taken place. These, however, there is reason to believe, had been greatly exaggerated, as letters from Edinburgh state, the accounts which they had first received there, had happily been contradicted, and that they hoped to appease the spirit of discontent by prudence and reconciliation. No doubt this spirit has been fomented by malicious misrepresentations, similar to those repeatedly made use of by a certain faction, to impede every measure adopted by government, for the defence of the country against her destroying enemies.

On Friday a castel arrived with English prisoners from France; but in consequence of the resolution of our government not to exchange any more prisoners till Sir Sidney Smith is released, the castel was ordered to return empty.

Yesterday evening arrived the Paris papers of the 24th instant.

No notice is taken in these papers of the ratification of the conditions of peace between his Imperial majesty and the French Directory; but if any reliance can be placed on the last accounts from Vienna, inserted in the Paris Journals, and on the tendency of public opinion in France, in favour of that important event, it would seem that the signing of the definitive treaty cannot be very remote.

With respect to the negotiations at Lisse the most cautious secrecy continues to be observed, and though political speculation can alone supply the want of authentic intelligence on this interesting occasion, some of the Paris Journals venture to assert, on the authority of a vague report, that the negotiations are now at a stand.

NEW-HAVEN, October 11.

On Sunday evening last, between 6 and 7 o'clock, we experienced a violent gale of wind from the westward, attended with heavy rain and thunder.—The damage done in this town was not great, compared with that done at East-Haven and Branford—the roofs of some buildings were injured, the tops of chimneys blown off and windows blown in, some trees and fences blown down, and a barn in the New-township removed from its foundation. At East-Haven, the steeple of the meeting-house was blown down, which, falling on the roof, broke through the side where it fell, leaving only one rafter standing, and penetrating to the floor, greatly damaged the seats. A large new house was removed from its foundation, several dwelling houses were partly and others entirely unroofed; a number of barns met the same fate. One large barn was entirely demolished, the materials of which it was built scattered in every direction. The town of Branford experienced nearly the same fate—part of the roof of the meeting-house blown off, and all the windows on the western side destroyed—six or seven houses, a new store, and several barns, unroofed, other barns blown down, and the trees in several fine orchards laid prostrate. The height of the tornado continued but a few minutes.

NEW-YORK, October 23.

The attention and willingness of the English in affording protection to our floating property, cannot be spoken of in too strong terms of praise. "American vessels, may, at all times have convoy, on application to admiral St. Vincent, off Cadiz." Of this we are assured, by captain Rich, arrived at Boston, in 40 days from Lisbon. This attention seems to be general: for, by the request of captain Sinclair, of the ship Pigou, of this port, in conjunction with captain Davidson, of the ship Eagle, of Glasgow, bound to Jamaica, admiral Kingmill, commander of the squadron on the Irish station, granted them two frigates, the Diana, captain Faulkner and the Cerberus, captain Drew, which conveyed them as far as the lat. of 49, 54, long. 21, where they parted in a tremendous gale, which prevented a farther convoy from these ships. The gentlemanly conduct of the officers of the above vessels, have done themselves great honour, and left the most favourable impression on the mind of captain Sinclair, as well as a sense of extreme gratitude for the probable salvation of a valuable ship and cargo.

By the schooner William and Henry, captain Butler, from Antigua, we are informed that the Lapwing and Thames frigates, had taken and carried into the island in the month September last, twenty-five sail of French privateers, from six to twenty guns, and that one of the frigates brought in, on one day, three of them, a ship of 20 guns, a schooner of 16, and a sloop of 12—at first she took the schooner, wanted her, sent her in pursuit of the sloop, and went in chase of the ship.

No colours had been hoisted at Mount's Hill, as a signal of a French privateer, for three weeks.

Captain Livingston, of the sloop Rachel, in 14 days from Port-de-Paix, informs, that commodore Barney had arrived there, having been chased in by a British 64, and a frigate.

The Belvidere, captain Ingraham, from London, arrived here on Saturday, a London paper of the 10th of August, two days later than before received, contains nothing important. Lord Malmesbury was still at Lisse.

The Draper, captain Collins, is said to have been taken by a French privateer, and retaken by a British frigate six days after her capture by the former. This, one of the hands on board the Belvidere declares he heard from the brig Pallas from Dublin to New-York, which vessel they spoke on the 12th inst. in the lat. of 42. The Pallas is hourly expected, until which arrival, we must remain in the dark respecting the Draper.

Captain Ingraham understood in England that our commissioners had arrived in Holland.

From the London Morning Post: "The emperor of Russia has dismissed general Suwarow, because he massacred the Poles at Prague. We with other European monarchs would dismiss those who occasion torrents of blood to be shed!!"

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.

PEACE.

The following very agreeable intelligence is received by the ship Cleopatra, from London.

September 2, was boarded by a boat with four men, from the shore, off the Lizard, who informed that peace was concluded, and that they had read it in the papers the day before.

Same day captain Newell saw a government lugger board a ship of war, then standing to the westward; the ship immediately after put about and stood in for the land. Captain Newell supposes the lugger to have been dispatched for the purpose of communicating the above intelligence to the British cruisers.

Annapolis, November 2.

William Thomas, John Leigh, Edmund Plowden and Robert Greenwell, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent St. Mary's county in the next general assembly.

Mr. Zachariah Forrest, sheriff. Daniel Clark, jun. Aza Beall, Benjamin Tomlinson and John Rice, Esquires, are elected for Allegany county.

Mr. Robert Sinclair, sheriff.

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October 28, 1797.  
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**For SALE,**

**A** LIKELY young NEGRO MAN, about twenty-three years of age, he has been accustomed to the work of a plantation, at which he is very expert.  
J. MURRAY.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Prince George's county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 27th day of November next, for CASH, at eleven o'clock, A. M. and to continue from day to day until all is sold, at the late dwelling plantation of WILLIAM WATERS, deceased.

**A**LL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said Waters, consisting of stock of different kinds, household furniture, plantation utensils, and negroes. All persons having claims against the estate of said Waters are requested to exhibit them on the day of sale, legally authenticated, and all those who are any ways indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to  
THOMAS J. WATERS, Executor.

October 31, 1797.

**Pay your Taxes.**

**I** SHALL attend at Annapolis the latter end of the third week of November next, for the purpose of collecting the county charges of Allegany county, due from persons non-residents of said county, for the year 1796. On failure of payment the said delinquents will be sold agreeably to law.

ROGER PERRY, Collector.

October 20, 1797.

**BANK OF BALTIMORE,**

November 2, 1797.

**N**OTICE is hereby given to the stockholders, that an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS will be held at BRYDEN'S Tavern, on Monday the 4th day of December next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the president and directors,  
JAMES COX, Cashier.

N. B. By act of incorporation five of the present directors are not eligible for the next year.

**W**E, the subscribers, having suffered much injury from persons of different classes crossing over our fields on Patapsco with the pretence of hunting, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from hunting within our said enclosures, with either dog or gun; any person or persons hunting therein after this notice shall be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

P. HAMMOND,  
R. HAMMOND,  
HENRY H. DORSEY.

October 28, 1797.

**T**AKE notice, that I also forewarn all persons hunting within my enclosures on the Head of Severn, and will give a reward of one guinea to any person that will inform me, and establish the fact, on any person or persons that may hunt therein without my permission, after the above notice.

P. HAMMOND.

**Jewels Lost.**

**W**HEN I left Broad Creek ferry on my way to Annapolis, about four weeks ago, I had in my tusk box a bundle of trinkets, consisting of a gold locket, a flock buckle of silver, set with Bristle stone, a gold ring with a large oval stone set in white hair, and the letters A E worked therein, with the same, a mourning ring, much worn, with the device Anne Pitt, scarcely perceptible on the surface, two other rings, one plain and the other with a small red stone, a brooch, broken in two, set with garnet, a pair of best plated spurs, leathered, and some other articles not precisely recollected. I have the strongest presumption that those articles were robbed out of my chest box at Mr. James Wharfe's tavern, after being delivered into the hands of his bar-keeper, from the circumstance of my having them when I left Kent Island ferry house, and no other opportunity afforded after that time for the perpetration of such a piece of villainy. Some of those articles being so remarkable the detection cannot be difficult. It is requested that all silver-smiths and jewelers will be particular in examining trinkets that may be offered them for sale; and any person finding and delivering those trinkets, &c. to Mr. John Beard, or the printers hereof, or securing them so that I get them again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD for their trouble.

M. BEARD.  
Beard's Habitation, October 31, 1797.

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN AWAY from my plantation, on the north side of Severn river, on the 15th instant, a very dark mulatto or rather black man named GEORGE, who sometimes calls himself GEORGE ROGERS; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, slim made, a little bandy legged, large mouth and red lips, shows his teeth when he speaks, and generally has a smiling countenance; he has a variety of cloathing, particularly a blue broad cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, striped jacket, and muslin breeches. I will pay the above reward (which is to include all charges) to any person who will deliver the said George to me, I forbid all persons from harbouring or employing him, and all matters of vessels from carrying him away.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, October 29, 1797.

**T**HIS is to give notice, that the sale of the effects of the late WILLIAM CHAPMAN, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, which was to have been agreeably to a former advertisement, is unavoidably put off until Friday the 17th day of November, instant, at which time the sale will certainly take place.  
SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Administratrix.

November 1, 1797.

**Thirty Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on Saturday the 15th of April last, a negro fellow named ANTHONY, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, inclining to be spare, thirty-six or thirty-seven years of age, but a young and rather a pleasant countenance; he is somewhat of a yellowish complexion, with small glassy eyes, has lost one of his upper fore teeth, and is remarkably short bodied and long thighed; he has a wife at Stephen Steward's, on the Head of South river, and, as I am well informed, frequents said Stephen Steward's, and Charles Steard's, near London-town, and from there to Henry Clark's, near Snowden's forge, he was likewise seen in Annapolis about three weeks ago; he more than probable may have a kind of pais; had on and took with him a dark kersey or plains coat, jacket and breeches, a very long blue broad cloth coat, black satin jacket, and a pair of white trousers, but probably may have changed his cloaths, as he has been hiring himself and got money. Any person taking said negro, and delivering him to the owner, or securing him in any goal, so that the owner gets him again, shall, if taken twenty miles from home, be entitled to TWENTY DOLLARS, and if a further distance the above reward, with reasonable charges.

DINAH DORSEY.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harbouring or carrying off said negro at their peril.

October 29, 1797.

**Charles C. Cole,**

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

**R**ESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced business in a part of Mr. WM. BREWER'S house, in Church street, near the hay-scales, where he means to carry it on in its different branches; he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his 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.

**To be SOLD Cheap,**

**A** VERY neat and perfectly good PHAETON, with harness for a pair of horses. Inquire of the Printer.

October 25, 1797.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of election from the honourable the Governor and the Council to me directed, an election will be held on Tuesday the seventh of November next, at the city of Annapolis, for two persons to be returned as sheriffs of Anne-Arundel county.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff.

October 25, 1797.

**T**HE subscriber hath just received and opened a variety of seasonable GOODS, which he will sell, on reasonable terms, for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers, and he most earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or account, of long standing, to come and discharge their respective balances, as there are many of them, a longer credit cannot be given, and, without farther notice, suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next April and May terms.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

**NOTICE,**

**T**HAT the LEVY COURT for Anne-Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis, at the dwelling house of Mr. Job Fowler, on the first Monday of November next, to appoint supervisors of the public roads in said county.

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. Co.

**T**HE subscriber intends moving from his farm next month and wants a manager, a person that can come well recommended as a sober, honest, and industrious man, that is well acquainted with farming and planting; any one with the above character that wants employment upon a valuable farm will meet with great encouragement from the subscriber.

JOHN C. WERMS.

October 23, 1797.

**T**HE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceased.

JOHN GWINN.

Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency to acquit me of debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, of John.

October 9, 1797.

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

**D**ANIEL D. ADDISON, care of Walter Dulany, Annapolis.

Squire Boon, Nicholas Brice, John Bullen, John Brophy, care of George Mann, Adam Boyer, John Bull, Annapolis; Thomas Burgess, Cedars Point Neck. Anne Correy, J. Calahan, Richard Cowden, Wilhelm Coe, Annapolis; Richard or Jos. Cowman, Joseph Childs, near Annapolis.

Gabriel Duvall (2), John Davidfoh, William Davidson (3), Dawson & Co. Annapolis; Ben. Darnall; care of Wm. Cooke, Anne-Arundel county.

James Frost, Anne-Arundel county. John Gwinn (7), Mr. George, Thos. Graham, Frederick & Saml. Green, Annapolis; Jacob Groves, Anne-Arundel county; John Goodman, Herring Bay.

Alexander Contee Hanson (2), Samuel H. Howard, John Hurst (2), Elizabeth Hazel, care of James Brice, capt. Richard Hartison, John Mutrow, Annapolis; Thomas Hamilton, Mount Calvert.

Monsieur de Joubert, Annapolis. Gen. H. Lee, Monf. Langloir, Annapolis.

Mrs. Mercer, E. Merdock, Gilbert Murdoch (3), Annapolis; Joshua Mayo, near Annapolis; Calob Marriot, near Mrs. Uquhart's tavern.

Martin O'Duhigg (2), Annapolis; James Owens, Anne-Arundel county.

The Printer, William Paca (2), Edward J. Pyle, Annapolis. Henry Ridgely, Thomas Ruckle, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county (2), Vachel Stevens, Annapolis; rev. Thomas Scott, Anne-Arundel county. Richard Tootell, Samuel Taylor, Annapolis.

Archibald Vanhorn, Annapolis. Miss Watkins, Mr. Willmore, Memorable Walker (2), Joseph Wilkinson, care of Clem. Richards, Annapolis; Caleb Warfield, Men. Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

October 1, 1797.

Persons sending for any of the above letters are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

**JAMES MATTISON,**

HATTER,

In the house formerly occupied by ROBERT COUDEN, Esq;

**R**ESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his customers in particular, that he has just received and will be constantly supplied with the best Canada beaver, raccoon and fox, and other materials of the best quality; he will be able to supply those who may honour him with their commands; with hats of a superior quality, on the shortest notice; and most reasonable terms.

An active LAD, about 15 years of age, would be taken as an apprentice.  
Annapolis, October 19, 1797.

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

WILLIAM W. LEWIS, Port-Tobacco, 1.

Thomas B. Clements, Charles county, 1.

George C. Smoot, near Port-Tobacco, 1.

William Shorvan, near Port-Tobacco, 1.

Jacob Clements, near Port-Tobacco, 1.

William M'Conchie, sen. near Port-Tobacco, 1.

William Wilkinson, Charles county.

Mr. Dejean, Pomonkey creek, near Port-Tobacco, 1.

John Brent, Port-Tobacco, 2.

Messrs. John Brent; & Co. 2.

James Fenwick, 1.

Joseph Green, Sheriff of Charles county, 1.

Joseph Ford, Charles county, 1.

Samuel Hanson, Charles county, 1.

Port-Tobacco, October 1, 1797.

**NOTICE.**

**A**PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, praying an act to authorise the levy court of St. Mary's county to assess annually a sum of money on said county, to be paid me for support of my daughter Elizabeth Goodrich, an idiot, aged seventeen years.

MARY GOODRICH.

October 3, 1797.

To the EDITOR of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

**O**BSERVING a caution in your papers from John Maddox, of Charles county, informing those who may be interested, not to take any assignment of any account or accounts whatever that I may have against him, as all and every of them have been long ago settled.

I wish to inform the said Maddox, through the same channel, that few person or persons would take an assignment of any account or accounts that a suit has been obliged to be brought for; and a writ having been served on him (for the said account or accounts) some time before his caution made its appearance, he might have saved himself the trouble and expence, and made his settlements, which he is so ready to shew, appear in a court before an impartial jury.

JAMES BROWN.

Piccoaxen, Charles county, September 24, 1797.

Anne-Arundel county, October 12, 1797.  
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest bidder, at Mr. WHARFE'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 29th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

ABOUT thirty valuable country born SLAVES, late the property of JOHN WEEMS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of ten young men, eight boys, and several women, and children, and girls, many of whom are valuable and likely. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

MARY WEEMS, Ex-utrix.  
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Upper-Marlborough, which, if not taken away by the first day January next, will be returned to the General Post-Office as dead letters,

MR. CHARLES BURGESS.

Mr. Levin Belt.  
Mr. Charles Boardman.  
Mr. Richard B. Gardiner.  
Rinaldo Johnson, Esquire.  
Mr. Tristram Jordan.  
Captain Samuel Maynard.  
Mr. William Marlow.  
Mr. Nrujeres.  
Mr. Robert Sewell.  
Mr. Richard Smith.

RICHARD W. BRASHEARS, P. M.  
October 1, 1797.

Queen-Anne's county, October 2, 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 in my favour, occasioned by many unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances.

JOSEPH EVERITT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to complete his legal title in part of a tract of land called A RESURVEY OR RIGHT AND GOOD REASON, which Thomas Johnson, Esq; conveyed to John F. Amelung, who conveyed the same to the subscriber before he became naturalized.

FREDERICK M. AMELUNG.

### NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

October 4, 1797. CORNELIUS MILLS.

THE subscriber has just imported a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are, 4-4 Irish linens, calicoes, muslins, dimities, Marcellies, humburs, cottons, moseens, jeans, durants, bombasets, wildbores, camblots, 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, castimers, Bath and elastic twilled and plain coatings, saddle and mixed plains, naps, halfthicks, Kendal cottons, white, red and yellow flannel, rose and match-coat blankets, fullians, 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-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.

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

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.  
April 6, 1797.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Hockley Mills, near Elk-Ridge Landing, on the 11th inst. negro BEN, about thirty-five years of age, five feet six inches high, a thick well set fellow, has a speck in the ball of one of his eyes; he carried off with him, a grey great coat, a dark blue jacket, white kersey under jacket, onabrig shirt and trousers, strong shoes and an old hat. Ben formerly lived at Mr. David Stuart's quarter, on West-river, and may possibly be gone into that neighbourhood. The above reward will be paid on securing said fellow in any goal, if taken out of the county, and TEN DOLLARS REWARD, if taken in the county, with reasonable charges if brought home, by

JOHN WRIGHT, Manager.  
Hockley Mills, Anne-Arundel county, October 13, 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 cloathing 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.

### NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to authorise the levy court of Saint-Mary's county, to assess annually a sum of money on the said county, for the support of Bennet Thompson, who is rendered unable to maintain himself.

September 11, 1797.

### RANAWAY,

Two young Negro Men,

ONE named SCOGIN, aged 20 or 22 years, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather fleshy, his complexion very black, his face full and round, his eyes very large; he is apt to laugh when spoken to, and shews large teeth, generally uses his left hand, and wore away a full suit of smart black cloaths, the coat long and full; he went away the 3d day of September last.

The other named MARSHAM, a carpenter and sawyer, about the same age and height with Scogin, but slim and of a lighter complexion; his cloathing is unknown; he went away about the 10th day of last September. Whoever brings the said negroes to the subscriber, at West river, in Anne-Arundel county, or lodges them in goal, so that he may get them, shall receive for each, if apprehended within twenty miles TEN DOLLARS, if further from home TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable travelling expences.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. If the above negro men return directly of their own accord they shall be forgiven.

West river, October 3, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that she intends 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 money for the support of her daughter Deborah Davis, who is now a cripple on her hands.

MARGARET DAVIS.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

COMMITTED to my custody, as runaways, two lads, one committed on the 21st of September, by the name of STEPHEN REDDIN, who says he was born free, and in Worcester county, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and of a light yellow colour; his cloathing is a blue cloth short upper jacket, under jacket and trousers of the same, and has other cloathing with him, and has a scar on his knee, occasioned by a burn. The other by the name of BEN, committed on the 2d of October, a negro lad about 18 or 19 years of age, did formerly belong to parson MOSCROP, over South river, but says he was sold to a Mr. JOHN MANNING, tailor, in Baltimore-town, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; his cloathing is a nankeen coat, onabrig shirt and trousers. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff  
of Anne-Arundel county.

October 4, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to 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 an apology will be necessary for compulsory measures should they refuse or neglect to comply with it.

FREDERICK GREEN.

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

WILLIAM BARROLL.

September 18, 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 25, 1797.

### NOTICE.

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

September 18, 1797.

S. T. DYSON.

### Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a freight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their 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.

### 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 VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store-room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

CASH given for. Clean

Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIIIrd YEAR.)

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

Letter from Mr. Pickering, secretary of state, to the chevalier de Yrujo, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his catholic majesty to the United States of America.

[CONCLUDED.]

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Philadelphia, August 8th, 1797.

UT you say "the plot is discovered, and nobody any longer doubts that the expedition was to have taken place." Strange remark! Just the reverse of it should have been made. For although there is a discovery of Mr. Blount's plot, its extent is by no means ascertained; and far from nobody doubting, probably every body doubts whether the projected expedition was to have taken place. It was not to be undertaken but in conjunction with a British force—and on the proposal of the expedition to the British government it was totally rejected. Even Mr. Blount, who, if the project was adopted, would be at the head of it, ventures no farther than to say he believed that the plan would be attempted, but if attempted, that it would not be till the "fall;" and consequently your zeal in March and April, for which, at the expense of decency towards the American government, you take to yourself so much credit, had then no just object. This zeal of yours is displayed in the information you gave to the baron de Carondelet, in March or April, of the expedition supposed to be preparing in Canada against Upper Louisiana: yet you would now attempt to justify this zeal by the plot of Mr. Blount; although this plot and the Canada expedition were wholly distinct and unconnected.

I shall conclude this long letter with your eleven positions, which you state with as much formality as if they were all of them important, and all of them supported by facts or just reasoning. But the details I have given demonstrate that these positions are either unfounded, or simple propositions of not the smallest consequence.

These are your positions addressed to me in your own words:

"1st. That on the 27th of February I gave you sufficient particulars respecting the intended expedition, to have attracted the attention of this government."

Answer. I have offered reasons to prove that you gave me no particulars, but only mentioned your suspicions, and that you promised to give me your representations in writing; for which, of course, it was proper for me to wait.

"2. That although to this verbal communication, I added another in writing, on the 2d of March, the president had not the least knowledge of it on the 9th of the same month; and that without doubt you must have had very powerful motives to prevent you from communicating it to him."

Answer. I have accounted for the delay in a satisfactory manner. I have shewn that I had abundant reason to conclude your suspicions to be wholly unfounded, and for attaching no sort of consequence to them. The event demonstrates that I was right; and that instead of very powerful motives, none were needed for a delay of only four or five days, or for a much longer period; and that to notice your naked suspicions at all, was not an act of necessity, but of complaisance. I might with justice complain of your delay to answer my letter of the 16th of March, on a subject of very high importance to the United States, I mean the evacuation of the posts. I will not say that you were negligent—or "remiss"—but I will say that for a whole month you omitted to give me your short and unsatisfactory answer. The indisposition which you assign as the cause of the delay, did not prevent you from writing on other subjects—nor long from going abroad.

"3. That it does not appear by the documents presented by the secretary of war, that government had given orders to the military commanders to cause the territory and neutrality of the United States to be respected."

Answer. I have shewn that none were necessary to be given.

"4. That you made to the English minister a communication which in my opinion you ought not; and that even if you thought it necessary, you delayed doing it for two months, that is from the 27th of February to the 28th of April, although it respected a most urgent and important object."

Answer. On the 28th of April, I informed you by letter, that I had communicated to the British minister your suspicions of an expedition preparing by the English against Upper Louisiana; and as for upwards of two months you expressed no dissatisfaction on account of this communication, I might well conclude you did not think it improper. Nay, in your letter of July 11th, which I am now answering, you refer with apparent approbation to this very communication, connected with the declaration which accompanied it to the British minister, that the president could not con-

sent to the march of any troops, either British or Spanish, through the territory of the United States; and you consider it as a "determined disposition" of the American government on this point. I have also shewn, that admitting this communication to Mr. Liston to be proper, I did not delay doing it for two months nor two weeks; although it respected at best but an imaginary project.

"5. That the baron de Carondelet could very well have received my letters, without its necessarily following that his had come to hand."

Answer. I have shewn that you did not understand my reasoning on this point; which went to prove that your answer of the 17th of April to my letter of the 16th of March, about the evacuation of the posts, was wanting in candour.

"6. That the baron did not represent Mr. Ellicott's not writing to him officially as a complaint, but as an observation, and that in fact he never has done it in those terms."

Answer. I have shewn that whether the baron's assertion should have been called a complaint or an observation was perfectly immaterial; I meant to shew it was unfounded; and this you yourself admit.

"7. That the proofs you allege to exculpate Mr. Ellicott respecting his intentions of taking the fort of Natchez by surprise are purely negative."

Answer. I offered them only as negative proofs. Yet when one complaint or assertion against Mr. Ellicott was known and acknowledged not to be true, the negative testimony of gentlemen likely to be well informed, would be deemed sufficient to bring another, and in its nature very improbable, complaint or assertion of the same person, into discredit.

"8. That it is not merely pretences, but very powerful reasons which have impeded the evacuation of the posts, and the running of the boundary line."

Answer. The point of view in which I have now exhibited the conduct of the Spanish governors relative to the evacuation of the posts and the running of the boundary line I should suppose might convince you that the causes which they have offered for the delay, are mere pretences: the American citizens, to whom you have appealed, have been convinced only by reading the printed documents, without any comments.

"9. That the insinuations with which you are willing to persuade the American people, that our arming is directed against them, are unjust as well as unfounded, as by Mr. Blount's letter it is clearly demonstrated to be a precaution for the mere purpose of defence."

Answer. The grounds of my suggestions, which you call "insinuations" are detailed in this letter, and embrace too many facts and circumstances to be abridged:—permit me to desire you to review them. I shall only repeat, that nothing is more certain than that Mr. Blount's letter has not the remotest reference to the suspected Canada expedition; which is your only pretence for reinforcing the posts in Upper Louisiana—for calling the Indians to your aid—for holding the posts at the Natchez, and Walnut Hills—and for delaying to run the boundary line.

"10. That you evidently contradict yourself, when on one hand you are pleased to attribute to us the movements of the Indians, and in the very next paragraph you shew it might proceed from American citizens, as it actually does, according to Mr. Blount's letter; and that he acted with the knowledge and intelligence of the very same British minister, in whose private notes, without signature, and perhaps not of his own hand writing, you place such implicit confidence."

Answer. I have shewn that there is not a shadow of contradiction in my observations on this subject; and your assertions to the contrary must proceed only from your not understanding them. You say that Mr. Blount acted in this manner with the knowledge and intelligence of the British minister. This is not likely to be true. It is in proof, by other evidence than the British minister's notes, that he did not and could not authorise the projected expedition against the Floridas—and particularly that one of his strong objections against it was, that it contemplated the employing of the Indians; although he thought it proper to submit the project to the consideration and decision of his government. Nobody therefore will believe that he authorised Mr. Blount, or was even privy to his measures, for preparing the Indians for war. Besides, doctor Romayne, who may be presumed to be well acquainted with Mr. Blount's plot, suggests that it is not the project offered to Mr. Liston by Chisholm. These are his words: "Mr. Blount is totally unknown to Mr. Liston, and so are all his views." And there is a passage in Mr. Blount's letter which countenances the doctor's assertion, and indicates, that although Chisholm and Blount had some communications with each other, yet that their views were not precisely the same. Mr. Blount, in his letter to Carey, says, "Where captain Chisholm is, I do not know.—I left him in Philadelphia in March, and he frequently visited the minister, and spoke upon the subject; but I believe he will go into the Creek nation by way of South-Carolina or Georgia. He gave out he was going to Eng-

land; but I did not believe him." These last words afford a pretty strong proof that they were not acting wholly in concert. Probably Mr. Blount endeavoured to persuade Chisholm that he would co-operate in the prosecution of his scheme; while at the same time he might have another of his own, or in concert with doctor Romayne, and stand ready in the event of things, to make his advantage of either, which ever should offer the best prospect of success: Doctor Romayne, you see, says that Mr. Blount is totally unknown to Mr. Liston: But it is well known that Mr. Blount was your frequent guest, and intimate companion; and that he was on this intimate footing with you during the whole time that you were representing to the government, your suspicions of British expeditions. Yet after the discovery of the conspiracy was made public, you formally requested the American government to punish him for so scandalous a crime. But seeing that Mr. Blount was a citizen of the United States and not a subject of Spain, it would have been decent in you to have left him with his own government, without interposing your advice. But especially when you knew that the president had laid his letter before congress; and the two houses were deliberating on the mode of punishing him; when the investigation had proceeded so far, that a committee of the senate had reported a resolution to expel Mr. Blount from the senate; and a committee of the house had reported a resolution that he should be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors: For you then to interfere was singularly improper; and it was such an ostentatious display of zeal, as under all the known circumstances, suggests more than one interpretation.

"11. That although in all your official communications, you have always manifested to me that the American government knew nothing which indicated any foundation for my suspicions, Mr. Blount's letter clearly proves that I was perfectly in the right."

Answer. This remark is perfectly inconsequential; for your communications exhibited your suspicions of projected expeditions only from Canada and Georgia; and I have shewn that Mr. Blount's letter has no relation to either.

I thought I had reached the end of your criminations; but in your concluding paragraph you accuse of an "unjust partiality," meaning, no doubt, towards the British minister and his nation. The details I have given in this letter, I trust will abundantly prove that this charge is as unfounded as it is indecent. Those details verify the representations of the conduct of certain Spanish officers which are given in my report of the 3d of July to the president. If the truth has excited any unpleasant sensations, those only are to blame whose injurious acts obliged me plainly to declare. Instead of this task, I should have been happy to execute the grateful office of stating to the president the good faith and amicable manner in which the officers of his Catholic majesty had executed the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between our two nations.

You think also that my report to the president is not calculated to strengthen the bonds of friendship which unite Spain and America.—Friendship, Sir, cannot subsist without mutual confidence; and confidence springs from sincerity. But the proceedings of the Spanish officers, which are the subject of this correspondence, have shaken the confidence of the government and of the citizens of the United States; and my report to the president only exhibits a summary of those proceedings; or rather the plain and obvious conclusions from the authentic facts and circumstances detailed in the documents, then and before presented to his view. And I dare venture to say, that every independent American has from the same premises drawn the same conclusions.

Nothing, Sir, will give truer satisfaction to the government and citizens of the United States than to see such a change in the proceedings of the Spanish officers as will restore confidence. The change would be easy, and the effect certain. Let them withdraw their troops and garrisons from the territories of the United States. Let them commence and prosecute the running of the boundary line. Let them cease to stop, control or regulate the passage of our citizens on the Mississippi, seeing these have a right to navigate it with perfect freedom.—And let them cease to send agents or emissaries among the Indians residing within the territories of the United States. When they shall do these things (and the good faith of his Catholic majesty pledged in the treaty renders their doing them an indispensable duty) then we shall forget what is past; our confidence will return; and with it that beneficial intercourse and those friendly acts by which neighbours may promote each others interests, welfare, and happiness.—And for such a state of things, whatever you may have imagined to the contrary, no one more ardently wishes, and on its arrival, no one will more sincerely rejoice, than

Your obedient servant,  
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

TURIN, August 2.

TRANQUILITY is now completely restored in Piedmont. The marquis of Frimo, with the assistance of some armed citizens, retook, without bloodshed, the rebellious town of Asti, which had declared itself independent and a republic. At Novara, the houses from which the insurgents had fired upon the soldiers were given up to plunder, and orders were given to put to death all who were found with arms in their hands as enemies to their country.

VENICE, August 1.

The citizens of the national guard here are very jealous, and dissatisfied with the corps of 1000 men from the Cisalpine republic, who were sent here to maintain tranquillity. They have declared to the municipality, that if these troops are not removed, they will disband. Orders on this subject are expected from general Buonaparte. A part of the French garrison here is slowly withdrawing. The contributions for the maintenance of the French troops, and the administration of public affairs, amount to 14,000 ducats daily. The zealous democrat Dandolo has requested his dismissal from the municipality, because some of his propositions have not been immediately decreed. In the neighbourhood of Vicenza several of the communes have rejected the new constitution, and required the old Venetian constitution to be restored, under which, they say, they enjoyed more peace and happiness. Three thousand French have, in consequence, marched into that vicinity from Vicenza, and 4000 from Bassano. The inhabitants at first took arms, and some severe skirmishes took place, in which many were killed on both sides; but at length they were obliged to submit to superior force.

ITALY, August 8.

General Buonaparte has offered the pope to restore him the diamonds and other precious stones, which were valued at eleven millions of livres, for nine millions:—the offer has been accepted by the pope; and the jeweller Sartori, and the banker Turlonia, have been sent from Rome to Milan to transact this business. It is believed that Buonaparte would be willing to sell those diamonds for six millions, rather than not receive the money.

Buonaparte has erected a new administration for the vicinity of Mantua.

The municipality of Ancona has taken possession of all the convents in that city and their revenues.

The report is received that Buonaparte will make himself the head of the Cisalpine republic. He was on the 5th inst. preparing to set out from Milan for Udina.

FRANCFORT, August 15.

It is said that the courier who lately passed through Munich and Augsburg, on his way from Vienna to Paris, carries the emperor's determination relative to the last disputed points in the negotiation at Udina, so that we expect those negotiations must soon be brought to a conclusion, either by a definitive peace or a rupture.

BOSTON, October 23.

The launch: A magnificent spectacle!

On Saturday last, at fifteen minutes past M. the frigate CONSTITUTION was launched into the adjacent element, on which she now rides an elegant and superb specimen of American naval architecture, combining the unity of wisdom, strength, and beauty. The tide being amply full, she descended into the ocean with an ease and dignity, which, while it afforded the most exalted and heart-felt pleasure and satisfaction to the many thousand spectators, was the guarantee of her safety, and the pledge, that no occurrence should mar the joyous sensations that every one experienced—and which burst forth in reiterated shouts, which "rent the welkin." On a signal being given from on board, her ordnance, on shore, announced to the neighbouring country, that the CONSTITUTION WAS SECURE.

Too much praise cannot be given to col. Claghorn, for the coolness and regularity displayed in the whole business of the launch—and the universal congratulations he received, were evidences of the public testimony of his skill, intelligence and circumspection.

PARIS, (Kent.) October 4.

IMPORTANT.

A gentleman lately from the Illinois, has been so obliging as to favour us with the following very important intelligence:—

That Mr. Ellicott and general Gayoso, have come upon amicable terms. The fort at Natchez is given up, and that the commissioners have set about extending the boundary line. He mentions also, that the Spaniards have now ten thousand regular troops in Lower and Upper Louisiana.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.

The city is once more itself. The greatest part of the inhabitants are returned, the markets are full, and the usual intercourse has generally taken place.

November 2.

A letter from London states that the French and Spanish privateers continue to take our vessels; but many of them have not been condemned in tribunals of last resort; and from the delay in those courts, it is conjectured that a wish prevails in them to wait for the arrival of our commissioners, in hopes of an amicable adjustment of existing differences, which may put an end to the predatory warfare on our trade.

BALLIMORE, November 4.

Last evening arrived, brig Betsey, captain Van Beurin, from Belfast, which place she left on the 6th September. By this arrival we are favoured with Dublin and Belfast papers to the 4th of September, and London papers to the 31th of August, one day later than any heretofore received on this continent:—the following appears to be the most material.

PEACE CONTRADICTED!!

LONDON, August 30.

We yesterday translated literally the articles relative to a pretended peace between France and England, contained in the Paris Gazettes, which we received by express. The late hour, however, at which these papers came to our hands prevented us then from making any observations on the probability of the intelligence, that they announced; but we are sorry to be now under the necessity of stating, that it is totally void of foundation. We have, indeed, every reason to believe, that these accounts have been fabricated at Paris for the same purpose that the L'Eclair was last year forged in London, namely, that of having an effect on the funds. The scheme, however, of the unprincipled stock jobbers who were the authors of this falsehood, appears to have completely failed; the desired impression did not take place; for the stocks, which opened at 53 for time, rose only to 53½, and soon fell back to 53.

It appears that the fabricators of these accounts sent the papers that contained them by express to Calais. Had they been conveyed by the regular mail, they could not have reached that place before 10 or 11 o'clock yesterday morning—whereas the different agents for news-papers at Dover, received them there at six o'clock, and conveyed them by express to London, where they arrived a little before one in the afternoon. As soon as they were received, the same trick was played off that was referred to when the L'Eclair was forged last year; for they were immediately sent to a respectable broker at the stock exchange, evidently for the purpose of making an impression on the market.

In addition to the list which has been given in the morning papers of the French Gazettes which contained this false intelligence, we add the MIRROR—a journal which, on account of its violent opposition to a free government, is always copied by the ministerial prints in England. We shall dismiss this subject, by expressing our wishes that the names of the authors of this scandalous fraud may be long be made public.

At Paris, political disputes and dissensions appear to have in some degree subsided. Placards and pamphlets, however, continue to be circulated in great profusion. The three following have lately appeared: the first entitled, "The means of finishing without a battle," lays it down for a principle, that the emigrants are the bitter enemies of the republic; that they have a great number of friends in power, and that an infallible way to put an end to the present disaster would be to execute the laws against them. The second, having this title, "Approach, read, and consider," presents a frightful picture of the evils which France in general, and Paris in particular, must suffer in case of a counter-revolution, from the revenue of the king, nobles, priests, emigrants, &c.—The third is addressed to the young men of Paris, and relates to the black capes which have lately given occasion to so many disputes, assuring them that several jacobins had appeared with such capes, for the purpose of quarrelling with the military and breeding disturbance, exhorting them to lay aside a badge which is now dishonoured by having been worn by terrorists, and advising them to enrol themselves as speedily as possible in their respective companies, and appear in no other dress than the regimentals of the national guard, the only means of intimidating their enemies.

The Council of Ancients has sanctioned the resolution of the Council of Five Hundred, which repeals the decree of banishment against the non juring clergy of France.

A new journal is about to appear, under the title of the "Couse vateur, Journal Politique, Philosophique et Litteraire," by Gabat, Daunon, et Chenier. Their prospectus terminates with the following words: "The title of this journal sufficiently announces the object for which it is undertaken. The names of the writers are a sufficient declaration of the spirit with which it will be conducted. Perhaps it wanted no other prospectus."

A message has been sent by the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, in answer to their's of the 11th August, relative to the English merchandise smuggled into the republic.

Two mails from Hamburg arrived this morning. A letter from Vienna, of the 12th instant, states that the marquis di Gallo and baron Degelmann are gone to Udina, for the purpose of resuming the negotiations between France and Austria.

VIENNA, August 9.

The negotiations for peace continue still so involved in obscurity, that it is extremely difficult to arrive at the knowledge of any certain facts, or form any satisfactory judgment concerning them.

According to the latest and most authentic accounts from Italy, the French have not yet made any preparations to give up Mantua to the Austrians; reinforcements are, in consequence, continually marching to our army in Italy. Palma Nuova and Peschiera have been put in a formidable state of defence by the French; and more artillery has been sent by them to Verona, Ferrara, &c.

Not only troops are continually marching to Italy, but considerable quantities of heavy artillery are daily

sending thither. A number of drivers, guides, &c. have this day been engaged for the waggons that are to convey provisions and ammunition. The emperor has sent his rescript to all the counties of Hungary requiring that besides the levies of cavalry for what is called the insurrection army, a proportionable infantry may be in readiness by next September. A new recruiting is likewise to take place throughout all Austria from which, however, foreigners are to be exempt.

Another letter, same date.—Count Cobenzl, who is appointed to go to the congress to be held for the negotiating the peace of the empire, is arrived here from Petersburg.

The report that the definitive peace between France and Austria is already signed, is entirely unfounded. The negotiations at Udina, between general Clarke and count Meerfeldt, proceeded very slowly; and, on account of several difficulties that had arisen, are nearly at a stand. To remove these application has been made to the Directory at Paris.

The marquis di Gallo still continues here. On the 6th inst. an extraordinary courier brought him dispatches from the Neapolitan envoy at Paris. These related to the adjustment of the boundaries in Italy. Our court, we are assured, makes no difficulty to acknowledge the Cisalpine republic within the limits at first intended to be assigned it, but insists that its boundaries shall be distinctly and satisfactorily defined.

August 12.

General Buonaparte has invited the marquis di Gallo to continue and conclude the negotiations for peace, in consequence of which he yesterday set out for Udina.—The emperor has, however, thought proper to join with him baron Degelmann, who was envoy at Biele, M. Von Hoppe, secretary of baron Thugut, who have both set out for Udina with the marquis. We now entertain hopes that the definitive peace will soon be signed. General Buonaparte was likewise expected at Udina from Milan.

Count Cobenzl, who lately arrived here from Petersburg, is to go to Lille, and is expected to set out for that place next Monday. This may be considered as an additional proof of the intimate connexion there is between the negotiations carrying on at Lille and those in Italy. Until now it was believed that count Cobenzl was going to the congress for the peace of the empire, or else to Udina.

The director citizen Barthelemi has sent citizen Louis, formerly adjutant to La Fayette, with a letter to the emperor, interceding for the release of La Fayette and the other French prisoners of state confined at Olmutz. Our court has returned no decisive answer, but it is expected they will be set at liberty.

The same courier likewise brought dispatches relative to the negotiation in Italy. Had it not been for the moderation and prudent conduct of our plenipotentiaries, it is probable that the negotiations would have been abruptly broken off, as Buonaparte had positively insisted on the concession of certain points. The Directory has, however, now declared that such modifications shall be adopted as will remove all difficulties.

This day four thousand recruits began their march for the Italian army, as also eleven thousand men to reinforce our army in Dalmatia.

The French courier, citizen Louis, has returned with dispatches immediately to Paris.

August 31.

Letters from Dover state, that a person concerned in the fabrication of the false intelligence inserted in the Paris Gazette, relative to peace between this country and France, for the purpose of its being copied into English papers, is now in custody at Calais.

STAR OFFICE, August 31.

When our paper had been some time at press, we received information that the honourable Mr. Wesley had arrived at the secretary of state's office with dispatches from lord Malmesbury at Lille. Mr. Wesley came to Dover in the king's packet, captain Osborne, by which conveyance we received two Paris papers, viz. L'Europe Politique et Litteraire, of the 27th and 28th of August. The paper of the 27th has the paragraph relative to the signing of preliminaries, precisely as we have given from the Eclair and other papers. That of the 28th which we have received, has the following paragraph:—

"The joy occasioned by the news of the signing of preliminaries of peace with England, was only the joy of the moment. The very persons who had been so eager to confirm the intelligence, almost at the same moment announced that the proposals made by lord Malmesbury, and acceded to by the French commissioners, were not agreed to by the Directory. The majority of its members persists in refusing the Cape of Good-Hope to the English, and are determined to retain the port of Offend, such as it was given up to us by the emperor.

"From the commencement of the negotiation the French plenipotentiaries were instructed to insist upon the pure and simple restitution of the Cape of Good Hope to our allies; and it was only lately that they were authorised to agree to its being made a free port. They doubtless imagined that in going a step further they would not be disfavoured by French generosity, but could they be ignorant, that the Directory, in receding from its pretensions, was not actuated by a sentiment of moderation, but wished to insist a just correction upon the Batavian republic, the eldest daughter of the French republic, which respects her mother so little as to reject a constitution which she caused to be formed for her, and wished to be more free than those to whom she owed her liberty."

From the late hour at which the French papers arrived, we have no opportunity of ascertaining the truth of this intelligence; we therefore translate the

article literally leaving ourselves. L'Eclair of the 2 article:—

"The Redacteur does we gave yesterday, of the et peace between France was communicated to us of the Council of Elders, lieving it.

Perlet, however, after "there is nothing true n desire which speculator by surprising the credul upon the public."

"These Journals contain August 23, which stat ing it his interest to emperor, has determin possession of the Imperi territory.

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Annapolis.

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The following gentle house of delegates v.z.

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Mr. Abner White, For Queen-Anne's son, James Brown, C ry, Equires.

Mr. Henry Cotten, For Talbot county Oldham Martin, D Equires.

Mr. Edward Cox,

To be SOLD, agree of SARAH WATKI ty, deceased, on credit,

THE late dwelli ceased, contat Also will be sold all the personal prop household and kitch and sheep, plantati &c. &c.

w 2 The sale to begin fair day, Sunday ex N. B. All perfor are requested to pro November 6, 17

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article literally leaving our readers to decide for them-  
selves. L'Eclair of the 28th instant has the following  
article:—  
"The Redacteur does not confirm the news which  
we gave yesterday, of the signing of the preliminaries  
of peace between France and England. But the news  
was communicated to us by such respectable members  
of the Council of Elders, that we cannot still avoid be-  
lieving it.  
Perlet, however, after mentioning the news, says—  
"there is nothing true nor probable in it, except the  
desire which speculators had to raise the inscriptions,  
by surprising the credulity of some writers to impose  
upon the public."  
These Journals contain a letter from Brussels, dated  
August 23, which states that the king of Prussia, feel-  
ing it his interest to be on good terms with the  
emperor, has determined for the present not to take  
possession of the Imperial city of Nuremberg, and its  
territory.  
The provinces of Holland, Zealand, Gueldres,  
Utrecht, and Dutch Brabant, have rejected the new  
constitution; Overysel and Groninguen have accepted  
it.

### Annapolis, November 9.

Yesterday a sufficient number of members appear-  
ing, the house of delegates met, and made choice of  
James Carroll, Esquire, of Baltimore county, for their  
speaker.  
The following gentlemen are elected members of the  
house of delegates in the present general assembly,  
viz.  
For Cecil county, Levi Hollingworth, jun. Tho-  
mas Wallace, Samuel Miller and Hugh Matthews,  
Esquires.  
Mr. Abner White, sheriff.  
For Queen-Anne's county, Joseph Hopper Nichol-  
son, James Brown, Charles Frazier and Gideon Emo-  
ry, Esquires.  
Mr. Henry Costen, sheriff.  
For Talbot county, Philemon Sherwood, Thomas  
Oldham Martin, David Kerr and John Harwood,  
Esquires.  
Mr. Edward Cox, sheriff.

To be SOLD, agreeably to the last will and testment  
of SARAH WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county,  
deceased, on Wednesday the 22d inst. on a  
credit,  
THE late dwelling PLANTATION of said de-  
ceased, containing about eighty acres of land.  
Also will be sold, on the same day, for cash only,  
all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of  
household and kitchen furniture, horses, hogs, cattle  
and sheep, plantation utensils, and a crop of corn,  
&c. &c.  
w 2 JAMES DISNEY, Executor.  
The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, if fair, or the first  
fair day, Sunday excepted.  
N. B. All persons having claims against said estate  
are requested to produce them, legally attested.  
November 6, 1797. J. D.

### A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,  
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 valu-  
able 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 valu-  
able 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  
is seeded for the benefit of the purchaser between fe-  
venty and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of  
the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of  
the place, which will be on the first day of January  
next, and an extensive credit will be given for the  
residue. Bonds, with approved security, will be ex-  
acted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will  
be given him by  
JONATHAN R. WILMER.  
November 7, 1797.

### CHARLES FARIS, Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the  
public in general, that he has received a few  
SPRING CLOCKS, and an assortment of gold, gilt,  
and silver warranted WATCHES, gold, gilt, and  
steel CHAINS, and a variety of JEWELLERY, and  
other articles in his line, which he will sell low for  
CASH.  
N. B. The highest price given for old silver.  
Annapolis, November 8, 1797.

### NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Ma-  
ryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve  
me from debts which I am unable to pay.  
JOHN F. BEALL.  
Charles county, October 18, 1797.

### Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the Head  
of West-river, in Anne-Arundel county, on the  
16th of September last, a negro man called MOSES,  
he is 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, was  
brought up to the carpenters business under Mr. Tho-  
mas Bicknell, at the Head of South river, and has  
since worked several years with Mr. Joseph Watkins;  
his dress, when he left home, was an osnabrig shirt  
and overalls, a fearnought jacket of a mixt grey col-  
our, and a coarse hat. He is a good workman and  
is very fond of playing on the fiddle. I will give  
TWENTY DOLLARS to any person who will take  
up and secure said fellow, so that I get him again, if  
taken within twenty miles of home, and if above  
twenty miles from home the above reward.  
WILLSON WATERS.  
October 25, 1797.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Of-  
fice, Annapolis, which will be sent to the General  
Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken out before  
the first day of January next.  
DANIEL D. ADDISON, care of Walter Du-  
lany, Annapolis.  
Squire Boon, Nicholas Brice, John Bullen, John  
Brophy, care of George Mann, Adam Boyer, John  
Bull, Annapolis; Thomas Burgau, Ceddes Point Neck.  
Anne Correy, J. Calahan, Richard Cowden, Wil-  
liam Coe, Annapolis; Richard or Jos. Cowman, Jo-  
seph Childs, near Annapolis.  
Gabriel Duval (2), John Davidson, William Da-  
vidson (3), Dawson & Co. Annapolis; Ben. Darnall,  
care of Wm. Cooke, Anne-Arundel county.  
James Frost, Anne-Arundel county.  
John Gwinn (7), Mr. George, Thos. Graham,  
Frederick & Saml. Green, Annapolis; Jacob Groves,  
Anne-Arundel county; John Goodman, Herring Bay.  
Alexander Contee Hanson (2), Samuel H. Howard,  
John Hurst (2), Elizabeth Hazel, care of James Brice,  
capt. Richard Harrison, John Murrow, Annapolis;  
Thomas Hamilton, Mount Calvert.  
Monsieur de Joubert, Annapolis.  
Gen. H. Lee, Monf. Langloir, Annapolis.  
Mrs. Mercer, E. Merdock, Gilbert Murdoch (3),  
Annapolis; Joshua Mayo, near Annapolis; Calob  
Marriot, near Mrs. Urquhart's tavern.  
Martin O'Duhigg (2), Annapolis; James Owens,  
Anne-Arundel county.  
The Printer, William Peca (2), Edward J. Pryfe,  
Annapolis.  
Henry Ridgely, Thomas Ruckle, Annapolis.  
Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county (2), Vachel Stevens,  
Annapolis; rev. Thomas Scott, Anne-Arundel county.  
Richard Tootell, Samuel Taylor, Annapolis.  
Archibald Vanhorn, Annapolis.  
Miss Watkins, Mr. Willmore, Memorable Walker  
(2), Joseph Wilkinson, care of Clem. Richards, An-  
napolis; Caleb Warfield, sen. Anne-Arundel county.  
S. GREEN, D. P. M.  
October 1, 1797.

Persons sending for any of the above  
letters are requested to send the money,  
as none will be delivered without.

THIS is to give notice, that the sale of the effects  
of the late WILLIAM CHAPMAN, of Anne-  
Arundel county, deceased, which was to have been  
agreeably to a former advertisement, is unavoidably  
put off until Friday the 17th day of November, in-  
stant, at which time the sale will certainly take place.  
SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Administratrix.  
November 1, 1797.

### JAMES MATTISON, HATTER,

In the house formerly occupied by ROBERT  
COUDEN, Esq;  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general,  
and his customers in particular, that he has just  
received and will be constantly supplied with the best  
Canada beaver, racoon and fox, and other materials  
of the best quality; he will be able to supply those  
who may honour him with their commands, with hats  
of a superior quality, on the shortest notice, and most  
reasonable terms.  
An active LAD, about 15 years of age, would be  
taken as an apprentice.  
Annapolis, October 19, 1797.

### NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next ge-  
neral assembly of the State of Maryland, pray-  
ing an act to authorise the levy court of St. Mary's  
county to assess annually a sum of money on said coun-  
ty, to be paid me for support of my daughter Eliza-  
beth Goodrich, an idiot, aged seventeen years.  
MARY GOODRICH.  
October 3, 1797.

### 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.

### For SALE,

ALIKELY young NEGRO MAN, about twen-  
three years of age, he has been accustomed to  
the work of a plantation, at which he is very expert.  
4 w J. MURRAY.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of  
Prince George's county, will be EXPOSED to  
PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 27th day of No-  
vember next, for CASH, at eleven o'clock, A. M.  
and to continue from day to day until all is sold,  
at the late dwelling plantation of WILLIAM WA-  
TERS, deceased,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said  
Waters, consisting of stock of different kinds,  
household furniture, plantation utensils, and negroes.  
All persons having claims against the estate of said  
Waters are requested to exhibit them on the day of  
sale, legally authenticated, and all those who are any  
ways indebted to said estate are requested to make im-  
mediate payment, to  
THOMAS J. WATERS, Executor.  
October 31, 1797.

### Pay your Taxes.

I SHALL attend at Annapolis the latter end of the  
third week of November next, for the purpose of  
collecting the county charges of Allegany county, due  
from persons non-residents of said county, for the year  
1796. On failure of payment the land of delinquents  
will be sold agreeably to law.  
ROGER PERRY, Collector.  
October 20, 1797.

### BANK OF BALTIMORE,

November 2, 1797.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders, that  
an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS will  
be held at BRYDEN'S Tavern, on Monday the 4th day  
of December next, at nine o'clock in the morning,  
and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon.  
By order of the president and directors,  
JAMES COX, Cashier.  
N. B. By act of incorporation five of the present  
directors are not eligible for the next year.

WE, the subscribers, having suffered much in-  
jury from persons of different classes crossing  
over our fields on Patapsco with the pretence of hunt-  
ing, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from  
hunting within our said enclosures, with either dog  
or gun; any person or persons hunting therein after  
this notice shall be dealt with as the law directs in  
such cases.  
P. HAMMOND,  
R. HAMMOND,  
HENRY H. DORSEY.  
October 28, 1797. 6 w

TAKE notice, that I also forewarn all persons  
hunting within my enclosures on the Head of  
Severn, and will give a reward of one guinea to any  
person that will inform me, and establish the fact, on  
any person or persons that may hunt therein without  
my permission, after the above notice.  
P. HAMMOND

### Jewels Lost.

WHEN I left Broad Creek ferry on my way to  
Annapolis, about four weeks ago, I had in  
my sulkey box a bundle of trinkets, consisting of a  
gold locket, a stock buckle of silver, set with Brister  
stone, a gold ring with a large oval stone set in white  
hair, and the letters AF worked therein, with the  
same, a mourning ring, much worn, with the device  
Anne Pitt, scarcely perceivable on the surface, two  
other rings, one plain and the other with a small red  
stone, a brooch, broken in two, set with garnet, a pair  
of best plated spurs, leathered, and some other articles  
not precisely recollected. I have the strongest pre-  
sumption that those articles were robbed out of my  
chaife box at Mr. James Wharrie's tavern, after being  
delivered into the hands of his bar keeper, from the  
circumstance of my having them when I left Kent  
Island ferry house, and no other opportunity afforded  
after that time for the perpetration of such a piece of  
villainy. Some of those articles being so remarkable  
the detection cannot be difficult. It is requested that  
all silver-smiths and jewellers will be particular in ex-  
amining trinkets that may be offered them for sale;  
and any person finding and delivering those trinkets,  
&c. to Mr. John Beard, or the printers hereof, or se-  
curing them so that I get them again, shall receive  
TEN DOLLARS REWARD for their trouble.  
M. BEARD.  
Beard's Habitation, October 31, 1797.

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, on the north  
side of Severn river, on the 15th instant, a very  
dark mulatto or rather black man named GEORGE,  
who sometimes calls himself GEORGE ROGERS; he is  
about 5 feet 8 inches high, slim made, a little bandy  
legged, large mouth and red lips, shews his teeth when  
he speaks, and generally has a smiling countenance; he  
has a variety of cloathing, particularly a blue broad  
cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, striped jacket,  
and nankeen breeches. I will pay the above reward  
(which is to include all charges) to any person who  
will deliver the said George to me. I forbid all persons  
from harbouring or employing him, and all matters of  
vessels from carrying him away.  
J. H. STONE.  
Annapolis, October 29, 1797.

### To be SOLD Cheap,

A VERY neat and perfectly good PHAETON, with harness for a pair of horses. Inquire of the Printer.  
October 25, 1797. 7 w

THE subscriber hath just received and opened a variety of seasonable GOODS, which he will sell, on reasonable terms, for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers, and he most earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or account, of long standing, to come and discharge their respective balances, as there are many of them, a longer credit cannot be given, and, without farther notice, suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next April and May terms.  
JAMES MACKUBIN.

THE subscriber intends moving from his farm next month and wants a manager, a person that can come well recommended as a sober, honest, and industrious man, that is well acquainted with farming and planting; any one with the above character that wants employment upon a valuable farm will meet with great encouragement from the subscriber.  
JOHN C. WEEMS.  
October 23, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceased.  
JOHN GWINN.  
Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency to acquit me of debts which I am unable to pay.  
THOMAS NICHOLLS, of John.  
October 9, 1797.

### Charles C. Cole,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced business in a part of Mr. WM. BREWER'S house, in Church-street, near the hay-scales, where he means to carry it on in its different branches; he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his 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.

Anne-Arundel county, October 12, 1797.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest bidder, at Mr. WHARFE'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 29th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

ABOUT thirty valuable country born SLAVES, late the property of JOHN WEEMS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of ten young men, eight boys, and several women, and children, and girls, many of whom are valuable and likely. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix.

ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.

Queen-Anne's county, October 2, 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 in my favour, occasioned by many unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances.  
JOSEPH EVERITT.

### Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to complete his legal title in part of a tract of land called A RESURVEY OR RIGHT AND GOOD REASON, which Thomas Johnson, Esq; conveyed to John F. Amelung, who conveyed the same to the subscriber before he became naturalized.  
FREDERICK M. AMELUNG.

### NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.  
October 4, 1797. CORNELIUS MILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELSH, at Leonard-town, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.  
JAMES THOMAS, Executor.  
April 6, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of captain ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested, to the subscriber for payment.  
DAVID STEUART, Executor.  
October 11, 1797.

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living two miles from Conogochague creek, and four and an half miles from Hagar's town, on the 16th of May last, a negro man named Charles, about 6 feet high, 20 or 21 years old, stout and well built; had on and took with him a brown worsted coat, linsley round about, tow linen trousers, &c. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home, by  
GEORGE RESSLY.

October 9, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM SELLMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in, legally attested, to the subscriber for payment.  
THOMAS SELLMAN, Acting Executor.  
October 16, 1797.

### NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, praying an act to authorize the levy court of Saint-Mary's county, to assess annually a sum of money on the said county, for the support of Bennet Thompson, who is rendered unable to maintain himself.  
September 11, 1797.

### RANAWAY,

Two young Negro Men,

ONE named SCOGIN, aged 20 or 22 years, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather fleshy, his complexion very black, his face full and round, his eyes very large; he is apt to laugh when spoken to, and shews large teeth, generally uses his left hand, and wore away a full suit of smart black cloaths, the coat long and full; he went away the 3d day of September last.

The other named MARSHAM, a carpenter and Sawyer, about the same age and height with Scogin, but slim and of a lighter complexion; his cloathing is unknown; he went away about the 10th day of last September. Whoever brings the said negroes to the subscriber, at West river, in Anne-Arundel county, or lodges them in gaol, so that he may get them, shall receive for each, if apprehended within twenty miles TEN DOLLARS, if further from home TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable travelling expences.  
RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. If the above negro men return directly of their own accord they shall be forgiven.  
West river, October 3, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that she intends 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 money for the support of her daughter Deborah Davis, who is now a cripple on her hands.  
MARGARET DAVIS.

### 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.

### 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.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two lads, one committed on the 21st of September, by the name of STEPHEN REDDIN, who says he was born free, and in Worcester county, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and of a light yellow colour; his cloathing is a blue cloth short upper jacket, under jacket and trousers of the same, and has other cloathing with him, and has a scar on his knee, occasioned by a burn. The other by the name of BEN, committed on the 2d of October; a negro lad about 18 or 19 years of age, did formerly belong to parson Moscrop, over South river, but says he was sold to a Mr. JOHN MARTIN, tailor, in Baltimore-town, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; his cloathing is a nankeen coat, of nabrig shirt and trousers. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, agreeably to law.  
RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.  
October 2, 1797.

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.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland for a divorce from his wife.  
WILLIAM BARROLL.  
September 18, 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.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to release him from debts he is unable to pay.  
S. T. DYSON.  
September 18, 1797.

### Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a freighth, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; 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 molatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.  
THOMAS HARWOOD.  
Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

### 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 VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store-room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.  
JOHN GIBSON.  
July 26, 1797.

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

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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We yesterday morn...  
up to the 21st Fr...  
inclusive.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1797.

## DRESDEN, August 12.

On Tuesday last his Swedish majesty arrived here in the strict incog. from Leinitz. This prince is very plainly dressed, that he may be less noticed, and approaches citizens of every class, without constraints. He lately said, that the kings can only see the truth when masked. When on Friday last, he was in the garden of Mr. Richter, he retired the moment he found that he was known.

## LONDON, September 12.

We enter on the duty of detailing the extraordinary event that occurred on Monday last in Paris, with emotions which it is not easy to describe. It is a proceeding which in every view, either of gigantic interest in its consequences, or of audacious character in its design, has scarcely a parallel since the commencement of the revolution itself, and it is impossible to speak of it in the language which applies to ordinary events. It may be asserted that there are occasions in the political as well as the physical combinations of life, when all principles must yield to imperious necessity, and when all the rules of moral conduct are set at defiance. The admission of this axiom is all that the most odious tyranny demands for the justification of every excess; and it is certain that it is sufficient to take from the most settled society every assurance that it can frame for its own independence. With this short observation, we preface the narrative of the new revolution in France. We shall faithfully lay before our readers every thing that the triumvirate has said in justification of the measure it so secretly contrived, and vigorously carried into execution; our readers will thereby be able to decide whether the circumstances of the republic were such as to create the pretended necessity which supercedes all law; or whether it was merely a cabal of personal interests, in which a struggle for ascendancy is exalted into a shock for the deliverance of the people.—The genuine friends of liberty in every country of the world, who are the steady and impartial spectators of this astonishing scene, and a severe posterity, free from all the passions which blind the performers, will pronounce judgment on the act. It is for us to furnish the materials.

The blow was struck between three and four o'clock on Monday morning the 4th September. The confusion of dates from their new division of the year, made our correspondent call the 17th Fructidor, the 4th, when it should have been the 3d of September. We yesterday morning received the following letters up to the 21st Fructidor, or Thursday last, the 17th inclusive.

### Paris, 29 Fructidor, September 5.

The explosion has at last taken place.—The events of yesterday are of the greatest importance. I am going to relate them in order as they happened.

During the night of the 17th, the commission of inspectors, with several members of both councils, had assembled in the hall of 500 at the Thuilleries. At midnight general Lemoine (others say Moulin) appeared at the gate of the Pont-Tournant, which leads into the garden of the Thuilleries from the square of the revolution, at the head of a considerable detachment, and demanded admittance, which was refused him by Ramel, commander of the guard of the legislative body. But upon the general's ordering two pieces of cannon to advance, and the grenadiers at the same time declaring against their commander, the gate was opened and Ramel arrested. The general then proceeded to the Manege, where the members were deliberating, and found there Rovere, Bourdon de Fôis, Pichegru, Willot and several others, all of which he immediately arrested. Pichegru and Willot made some resistance, but were immediately seized and disarmed; and it is even said, that Pichegru is grievously wounded. At the same time Barthelemy was arrested at the Directory; but Carnot had contrived to make his escape.

Before the execution of this blow, the Directory had taken care to have all the bridges, the square of the revolution, the avenues leading to the Thuilleries, and the most considerable posts of the city occupied by strong detachments of troops, with cannon.

In the meanwhile general Angereau repaired to the barracks where the grenadiers of the legislative body were quartered, and, having assembled them, asked them if they would follow him; to which they all answered with one voice *Yes*. They then demanded to see their commander Ramel, and then marched in order to the Directory.

The walls were covered with different papers posted up by order of the Directory, copies of which you will find in the enclosed Redacteur.

As soon as the arrested deputies were conveyed in six or seven carriages to the temple.

At 12, in consequence of an advertisement posted on the doors of both councils, the council of 500 af-

sembled at the Odeon, the ancient French theatre near the Directory, and the elders at the school of surgery, not far from thence.

The Faubourg St. Antoine, well armed, evidently by preconcert, came and offered their services to the Directory and both councils. They were thanked, and invited to repair to their respective occupations. Before they returned home they drew up in the Ruedes-François Boitgeois, where general Angereau passed along the line, and was received with the loudest acclamations. They afterwards retired very peaceably.

During the whole day the bridges and chief posts were guarded by the troops; the streets, especially about the Directory and the councils, were crowded with incredible numbers of inquisitive persons, who seemed to be guided by no other motive than curiosity. Not the least outrage was committed, and the utmost order and tranquillity reigned in every quarter of the city.

At 6 in the evening the Directory answered the message of the Council of Five Hundred, by sending papers relative to the conspiracy. [These papers we have already mentioned.]

During the night the commission of five made report on the measures to be adopted in the present conjuncture, and proposed a project of a resolution, which you will find in the *Moniteur*.

The only uneasiness now entertained is from the friends of the constitution of '93, or if you will, the *Mountainers*; but it is assured that the Directory has positively refused to join them.

The barriers still remain shut. It is presumed that there are 12 or 15 thousand troops at Paris, while all the issues from that city are completely blocked up by 25,000 men, distributed around at the distance of 5 leagues, so that it is impossible for any person to escape.

No news hitherto of Carnot. Some say he has shot himself, while others pretend he was killed by some people who attempted to arrest him.

It is now one o'clock. Every thing is remarkably quiet.

From the *Sentinelle*—“One Perrotteau, a gunsmith, Rue Croix-des-petits Champs, has been arrested. This villain has confessed, on his examination, that the royal commissioners of Louis XVIII. had purchased from him 700 muskets, on bonds, signed with the initial letters R—e. The whole has been seized and confiscated, and the proofs and papers are now at the Bureau Central.”

### 20 Fructidor, September 6.

Never since the beginning of the revolution was a plan carried on with more caution, or executed with more celerity than the famous measure taken by the Directory on the 18th instant—this will appear evident to any person who considers that the majority of the Directory, while they were preparing every thing for such an important blow, had to baffle the vigilance not only of their colleagues, Carnot (a man of superior abilities) and Barthelemy, but also to deceive the numerous spies employed by their enemies in both councils. So great was the secrecy with which all their measures were concerted, that they had actually marched a considerable body of troops (some say ten thousand men) into Paris, surrounded that city on every side, at the distance of 5 leagues, occupied every important post, and arrested their enemies, within the space of 2 hours, without any one having had previously the least suspicion of the matter, and almost without noise. It was not known till every thing was over. It is true that the anti-directorial journalists has repeatedly denounced to the public a plot, resembling in some few particulars the plan executed by the Directory, but as they had been often obliged to retract the assertions, and to invent reasons, in order to explain why the execution had been deferred, they at last fell into the predicament of the lying shepherd, in the fable; nobody believed them when they told the truth.

General Moulin, and not Lemoine, was the officer, who on the night of the 17th or rather on the morning of the 18th, obtained admittance into the garden of the Thuilleries, through the gate of the Pont-Tournant, and arrested the members then assembled.

Carnot has not been taken as yet, some say he has been killed; others, that he has killed himself.

No. 8, of the *Democrate Constitutionnel*, has appeared to-day. He violently inveighs against Meriin de Thionville for having proposed that Antonette and Felix Lepelletier, should be included in the decree of transportation, and accuses that member of attacking the true patriots, under the name of anarchists. This makes some imagine that the *Mountain* is beginning anew to raise its head: But it appears that the Directory and the majority of both councils are resolved to keep it down. Time will tell—in the meanwhile it seems that the victorious party is resolved not to spill one drop of blood, and to use as lenient measures as the nature of circumstances will permit.

What will serve to confirm our former observations on the trade of this city, is, that the public inscriptions which on the eve of the explosion were so low as seven, rose the two days following to 13, a rise ascribed to the firmness and vigour displayed by the government. This day at two o'clock, they fell to 10, owing to some apprehensions of a new commotion.

Amongst the different persons spoken of as being to fulfil the two vacant places in the Directory, the most remarkable are, Merlin, minister of justice, general Jourdan, Robert Rindet, Gatat and Taleyrand Perigord.

By a decree of yesterday evening, the journalists whose arrest had been ordered by the Directory, have been condemned to be transported, and the Directory authorized to make domiciliary visits in order to discover the retreats of such as have not been arrested.

From the *Ami des Lois*, citizen Betami, living in Rue, St. Lagare, No. 173, has written the following letter, dated the 18th.

“Yesterday, about three o'clock, a man whom I do not know came to me on the part, as he said, of the brother and secretary of general Pichegru, and offered me a musket, pistols, a sword, and a good reward, provided I would assist at carrying off Pichegru, from the temple. I told him that I would consider about it. They told me they were very numerous, and full of success. He teased me very much, but to get rid of him I answered yes. He wrote down my name, and said he would call again: they know me as I served under Pichegru, and went to see him from time to time. But I will never betray the republic.”

From the *Journal des Hommes Libres*—we read in the declaration of Duverne de Presle the following remarkable passage:

“There is a foreign party, who expect the future assistance of Spain. At the head of this party are M. M. de la Vanguyon and d'Entraigues. I will give their means of correspondence with the interior. The members of this party think the king of Spain is for them, and among other particulars, the *marquis de las Cafas*.”

Now we must observe, that of the individuals mentioned in the above phrase, la Vanguyon has been at Paris this long time. His intrigues were known by the diplomatic body, and he himself is not signalized among the conspirators lately fallen.—Another, viz. Las Cafas remained in England notwithstanding the rupture with Spain, under pretence of an illness that has lasted till now, and arrived yesterday in Paris in high style, at the hotel d'Orleans, rue des Petis Augustins.”

Barruel Beauvert, author of the *Actes des Apôtles*, and Richer Serezy, author of the *Accusateurs Publics*, have been arrested. The ex-deputy Chlappe, attempting to get into the temple, in order to speak to general Pichegru, was sent by general Dutertre, commandant of the temple, to general Angereau's head quarters, and then arrested and sent to prison.

The report of the arrest of Bouille and Dumourier is not confirmed.

Yesterday the barriers were opened, and the troops withdrawn from the bridges.—Places of public resort, such as the palais royal, the garden of Thuilleries, &c. are as crowded as ever, coaches and cabriolets roll about the streets as usual. In short every thing wears the aspect of the greatest tranquillity.

The *Journal des Hommes Libres* say that the Directory has ordered 12,000 men more to march to Paris.

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

18 Fructidor—Sept. 4.

The Executive Directory, apprised that the malcontents are attempting to form a point of union in the administration at present established at Paris, decrees the following in virtue of the 196th article of the constitution.

I. The members of the central administration of the department of the Seine, and those of the municipal administrations of the 12 circles of Paris, are provisionally suspended from their functions.

II. Till the suspension is taken off, they are prohibited to assemble under the penalties enacted by the 6th article of the 5th section of the second part of the penal code.

III. The central bureau alone remains in the exercise of its functions.

IV. The commissioners of the Directory of these administrations shall superintend the execution of this decree, which shall be immediately notified and published.

The Executive Directory to the citizens of Paris.

“Citizens,

Royalty has just threatened the constitution by a new attack. After having for a whole year shaken by their dark manœuvres all the foundations of the republic, they thought that they were sufficiently powerful to consummate its destruction. They thought themselves sufficiently protected to venture to aim its first attacks against the supreme depositaries of the Execu-

### To be SOLD Cheap,

A VERY neat and perfectly good PHAETON, with harness for a pair of horses. Inquire of the Printer.  
October 25, 1797. 7 w

THE subscriber hath just received and opened a variety of seasonable GOODS, which he will sell, on reasonable terms, for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers, and he most earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or account, of long standing, to come and discharge their respective balances, as there are many of them, a longer credit cannot be given, and, without farther notice, suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next April and May terms.  
JAMES MACKUBIN.

THE subscriber intends moving from his farm next month and wants a manager, a person that can come well recommended as a sober, honest, and industrious man, that is well acquainted with farming and planting; any one with the above character that wants employment upon a valuable farm will meet with great encouragement from the subscriber.  
JOHN C. WEEMS.  
October 23, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceased.  
JOHN GWINN.  
Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency to acquit me of debts which I am unable to pay.  
THOMAS NICHOLLS, of John.  
October 9, 1797.

### Charles C. Cole,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced business in a part of Mr. Wm. BREWER's house, in Church-street, near the hay-scales, where he means to carry it on in its different branches; he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his 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.

Anne Arundel county, October 12, 1797.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest bidder, at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 29th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

ABOUT thirty valuable country born SLAVES, late the property of JOHN WEEMS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of ten young men, eight boys, and several women, and children, and girls, many of whom are valuable and likely. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.  
MARY WEEMS, Executrix.  
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.

Queen-Anne's county, October 2, 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 in my favour, occasioned by many unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances.  
JOSEPH EVERITT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to complete his legal title in part of a tract of land called A RESURVEY OR RIGHT AND GOOD REASON, which Thomas Johnson, Esq; conveyed to John F. Amelung, who conveyed the same to the subscriber before he became naturalized.  
FREDERICK M. AMELUNG.

### NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.  
October 4, 1797. CORNELIUS MILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELSH, at Leonard-town, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.  
JAMES THOMAS, Executor.  
April 6, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of captain ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested, to the subscriber for payment.  
DAVID STEUART, Executor.  
October 11, 1797.

### Fifty Dollars Réward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living two miles from Conogochague creek, and four and an half miles from Hagar's town, on the 16th of May last, a negro man named Charles, about 6 feet high, 20 or 21 years old, stout and well built; had on and took with him a brown worsted coat, linsley round about, tow linen trousers, &c. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home, by  
GEORGE RESSLY.

October 9, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM SELLMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in, legally attested, to the subscriber for payment  
THOMAS SELLMAN, Acting Executor.  
October 16, 1797.

### NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to authorize the levy court of Saint-Mary's county, to assess annually a sum of money on the said county, for the support of Bennet Thompson, who is rendered unable to maintain himself.  
September 11, 1797.

### RANAWAY,

Two young Negro Men,

ONE named SCOGIN, aged 20 or 22 years, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather fleshy, his complexion very black, his face full and round, his eyes very large; he is apt to laugh when spoken to, and shows large teeth, generally uses his left hand, and wore away a full suit of smart black cloaths, the coat long and full; he went away the 3d day of September last.

The other named MARSHAM, a carpenter and sawyer, about the same age and height with Scogin, but slim and of a lighter complexion; his cloathing is unknown; he went away about the 20th day of last September. Whoever brings the said negroes to the subscriber, at West river, in Anne-Arundel county, or lodges them in goal, so that he may get them, shall receive for each, if apprehended within twenty miles TEN DOLLARS, if further from home TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable travelling expenses.  
RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. If the above negro men return directly of their own accord they shall be forgiven.  
West river, October 3, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that she intends 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 money for the support of her daughter Deborah Davis, who is now a cripple on her hands.  
MARGARET DAVIS.

### 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.

### 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.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two lads, one committed on the 21st of September, by the name of STEPHEN REDDIN, who says he was born free, and in Worcester county, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and of a light yellow colour; his cloathing is a blue cloth short upper jacket, under jacket and trousers of the same, and has other cloathing with him, and has a scar on his knee, occasioned by a burn. The other by the name of BEN, committed on the 2d of October, a negro lad about 18 or 19 years of age, did formerly belong to parson MOSCROP, over South river, but says he was sold to a Mr. JOHN MARTIN, tailor, in Baltimore-town, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; his cloathing is a nankeen coat, of nabrig shirt and trousers. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, agreeably to law.  
RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff  
of Anne-Arundel county.  
October 2, 1797.

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.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland for a divorce from his wife.  
WILLIAM BARROLL.  
September 18, 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.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to release him from debts he is unable to pay.  
S. T. DYSON.  
September 18, 1797.

### Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a freight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their 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.

### 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 VICKERS, of Tuckshoe 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.

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

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 16, 1797.

## DRESDEN, August 12.

On Tuesday last his Swedish majesty arrived here in the strictest incog. from Leinick. This prince is very plainly dressed, that he may be less noticed, and approaches citizens of every class, without constraint. He lately said, that the kings can only see the truth when masked. When on Friday last, he was in the garden of Mr. Richter, he retired the moment he found that he was known.

## LONDON, September 12.

We enter on the duty of detailing the extraordinary event that occurred on Monday last in Paris, with emotions which it is not easy to describe. It is a proceeding which in every view, either of gigantic interest in its consequences, or of audacious character in its design, has scarcely a parallel since the commencement of the revolution itself, and it is impossible to speak of it in the language which applies to ordinary events. It may be asserted that there are occasions in the political as well as the physical combinations of life, when all principles must yield to imperious necessity, and when all the rules of moral conduct are set at defiance. The admission of this axiom is all that the most odious tyranny demands for the justification of every excess; and it is certain that it is sufficient to take from the most settled society every assurance that it can frame for its own independence. With this short observation, we preface the narrative of the new revolution in France. We shall faithfully lay before our readers every thing that the triumvirate has said in justification of the measure it so secretly contrived, and vigorously carried into execution; our readers will thereby be able to decide whether the circumstances of the republic were such as to create the pretended necessity which supercedes all law; or whether it was merely a casual of personal interests, in which a struggle for ascendancy is excited into a shock for the deliverance of the people.—The genuine friends of liberty in every country of the world, who are the steady and impartial spectators of this astonishing scene, and a severe posterity, free from all the passions which blind the performers, will pronounce judgment on the act. It is for us to furnish the materials.

The blow was struck between three and four o'clock on Monday morning the 4th September. The confusion of dates from their new division of the year, made our correspondent call the 17th Fructidor, the 4th, when it should have been the 3d of September. We yesterday morning received the following letters up to the 21st Fructidor, or Thursday last, the 17th inclusive.

### Paris, 19 Fructidor, September 5.

The explosion has at last taken place.—The events of yesterday are of the greatest importance. I am going to relate them in order as they happened:

During the night of the 17th, the commission of inspectors, with several members of both councils, had assembled in the hall of 500 at the Thuilleries. At midnight general Lemoine (others say Moulins) appeared at the gate of the Pont-Tournant, which leads into the garden of the Thuilleries from the square of the revolution, at the head of a considerable detachment, and demanded admittance, which was refused him by Ramel, commander of the guard of the legislative body. But upon the general's ordering two pieces of cannon to advance, and the grenadiers at the same time declaring against their commander, the gate was opened and Ramel arrested. The general then proceeded to the Manège, where the members were deliberating, and found there Rovere, Bourdon de l'Oise, Pichegru, Willot and several others, all of which he immediately arrested. Pichegru and Willot made some resistance, but were immediately seized and disarmed; and it is even said, that Pichegru is grievously wounded. At the same time Barthelemy was arrested at the Directory; but Carnot had contrived to make his escape.

Before the execution of this blow, the Directory had taken care to have all the bridges, the square of the revolution, the avenues leading to the Thuilleries, and the most considerable posts of the city occupied by strong detachments of troops, with cannon.

In the meanwhile general Angereau repaired to the barracks where the grenadiers of the legislative body were quartered, and, having assembled them, asked them if they would follow him: to which they all answered with one voice *Yes*. They then demanded to see their ci-devant commander Ramel, and degraded him by pulling off his epaulets, and then marched to offer their services to the Directory.

The walls were covered with different papers posted up by order of the Directory; copies of which you will find in the enclosed Redacteur.

At seven the arrested deputies were conveyed in six or seven carriages to the temple.

At 10, in consequence of an advertisement posted on the doors of both councils, the council of 500 af-

sembled at the Odeon, the ancient French theatre near the Directory, and the elders at the school of surgery, not far from thence.

The Faubourg St. Antoine, well armed, evidently by preconcert, came and offered their services to the Directory and both councils. They were thanked, and invited to repair to their respective occupations. Before they returned home they drew up in the Ruedes Francis Bourgeois, where general Angereau passed along the line, and was received with the loudest acclamations. They afterwards retired very peaceably.

During the whole day the bridges and chief posts were guarded by the troops; the streets, especially about the Directory and the councils, were crowded with incredible numbers of inquisitive persons, who seemed to be guided by no other motive than curiosity. Not the least outrage was committed, and the utmost order and tranquillity reigned in every quarter of the city.

At 6 in the evening the Directory answered the message of the Council of Five Hundred, by sending papers relative to the conspiracy. [These papers we have already mentioned.]

During the night the commission of five made report on the measures to be adopted in the present conjuncture, and proposed a project of a resolution, which you will find in the Monitor.

The only uneasiness now entertained is from the friends of the constitution of '93, or if you will, the *Mountainers*; but it is assured that the Directory has positively refused to join them.

The barriers still remain shut. It is presumed that there are 12 or 15 thousand troops at Paris, while all the issues from that city are completely blocked up by 25,000 men, distributed around at the distance of 5 leagues, so that it is impossible for any person to escape.

No news hitherto of Carnot. Some say he has shot himself, while others pretend he was killed by some people who attempted to arrest him.

It is now one o'clock.—Every thing is remarkably quiet.

From the *Sentinelle*—"One Perotteau, a gunsmith, Rue Croix-des-petits Champs, has been arrested. This villain has confessed, on his examination, that the royal commissioners of Louis XVIII. had purchased from him 700 muskets, on bonds, signed with the initial letters R—e. The whole has been seized and confiscated, and the proofs and papers are now at the Bureau Central."

### 20 Fructidor, September 6.

Never since the beginning of the revolution was a plan carried on with more caution, or executed with more celerity than the famous measure taken by the Directory on the 18th instant—this will appear evident to any person who considers that the majority of the Directory, while they were preparing every thing for such an important blow, had to baffle the vigilance not only of their colleagues, Carnot (a man of superior abilities) and Barthelemy, but also to deceive the numerous spies employed by their enemies in both councils. So great was the secrecy with which all their measures were concerted, that they had actually marched a considerable body of troops (some say ten thousand men) into Paris, surrounded that city on every side, at the distance of 5 leagues, occupied every important post, and arrested their enemies, within the space of 2 hours, without any one having had previously the least suspicion of the matter, and almost without noise. It was not known till every thing was over. It is true that the anti-directorial journalists has repeatedly denounced to the public a plot, resembling in some few particulars the plan executed by the Directory, but as they had been often obliged to retract the assertions, and to invent reasons, in order to explain why the execution had been deferred, they at last fell into the predicament of the lying shepherd, in the fable; nobody believed them when they told the truth.

General Moulins, and not Lemoine, was the officer, who on the night of the 17th or rather on the morning of the 18th, obtained admittance into the garden of the Thuilleries, through the gate of the Pont-Tournant, and arrested the members then assembled.

Carnot has not been taken as yet, some say he has been killed; others, that he has killed himself.

No. 8, of the *Democrate Constitutionnel*, has appeared to-day. He violently inveighs against Merlin de Thionville for having proposed that Antonette and Felix Lepelleuier, should be included in the decree of transportation, and accuses that member of attacking the true patriots, under the name of anarchists. This makes some imagine that the *Mountain* is beginning anew to raise its head: But it appears that the Directory and the majority of both councils are resolved to keep it down: Time will tell.—In the meanwhile it seems, that the victorious party is resolved not to spill one drop of blood, and to use as lenient measures as the nature of circumstances will permit.

What will serve to confirm our former observations on the trade of this city, is, that the public inscriptions which on the eve of the explosion were so low as seven, rose the two days following to 13, a rise ascribed to the firmness and vigour displayed by the government. This day at two o'clock, they fell to 10, owing to some apprehensions of a new commotion.

Amongst the different persons spoken of as being to fulfil the two vacant places in the Directory, the most remarkable are, Merlin, minister of justice, general Jourdan, Robert Rindet, Garat and Taleyrand Perigord.

By a decree of yesterday evening, the journalists whose arrest had been ordered by the Directory, have been condemned to be transported, and the Directory authorized to make domiciliary visits in order to discover the retreats of such as have not been arrested.

From the *Ami des Lois*, citizen Betami, living in Rue, St. Lagare, No. 173, has written the following letter, dated the 18th.

"Yesterday, about three o'clock, a man whom I do not know came to me on the part, as he said, of the brother and secretary of general Pichegru, and offered me a musket, pistols, a sword, and a good reward, provided I would assist at carrying off Pichegru, from the temple. I told him that I would consider about it. They told me they were very numerous, and sure of success. He teased me very much, but to get rid of him I answered yes. He wrote down my name, and said he would call again: they know me as I served under Pichegru, and went to see him from time to time. But I will never betray the republic."

From the *Journal des Hommes Libres*—we read in the declaration of Duverne de Preffe the following remarkable passage:

"There is a foreign party, who expect the future assistance of Spain. At the head of this party are M. M. de la Vanguyon and d'Entraignes. I will give their means of correspondence with the interior. The members of this party think the king of Spain is for them, and among other particulars, the marquis de las Cafas."

"Now we must observe, that of the individuals mentioned in the above phrase, la Vanguyon has been at Paris this long time. His intrigues were known by the diplomatic body, and he himself is not signalized among the conspirators lately fallen.—Another, viz. Las Cafas remained in England notwithstanding the rupture with Spain, under pretence of an illness that has lasted till now, and arrived yesterday in Paris in high style; at the hotel d'Orleans, rue des Petis Augustins."

Barruel Beauvert, author of the *Actes des Apotles*, and Richer Serezy, author of the *Accusateurs Public*, have been arrested. The ex-deputy Chiappe, attempting to get into the temple, in order to speak to general Pichegru, was sent by general Dutertre, commandant of the temple, to general Angereau's head quarters, and then arrested and sent to prison.

The report of the arrest of Bouille and Dumourier is not confirmed.

Yesterday the barriers were opened, and the troops withdrawn from the bridges.—Places of public resort, such as the palais royal, the garden of Thuilleries, &c. are as crowded as ever, coaches and cabriolets roll about the streets as usual. In short every thing wears the aspect of the greatest tranquillity.

The *Journal des Hommes Libres* say that the Directory has ordered 12,000 men more to march to Paris.

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

18 Fructidor—Sept. 4.

The Executive Directory, apprised that the malcontents are attempting to form a point of union in the administration at present established at Paris, decrees the following in virtue of the 196th article of the constitution.

I. The members of the central administration of the department of the Seine, and those of the municipal administrations of the 12 circles of Paris, are provisionally suspended from their functions.

II. Till the suspension is taken off, they are prohibited to assemble under the penalties enacted by the 6th article of the 5th section of the second part of the penal code.

III. The central bureau alone remains in the exercise of its functions.

IV. The commissioners of the Directory of these administrations shall superintend the execution of this decree, which shall be immediately notified and published.

The Executive Directory to the citizens of Paris.

"CITIZENS,

"Royalty has just threatened the constitution by a new attack. After having for a whole year shaken by their dark manœuvres all the foundations of the republic, they thought that they were sufficiently powerful to consummate its destruction. They thought themselves sufficiently protected to venture to aim its first attacks against the supreme depositories of the Execu-

tive Directory. Arms were daily distributed to the conspirators;—and all Paris knows that one of the distributors was arrested with a great number of bonds, upon which he had already delivered a great number of firelocks. Cards stamped legislative body, and marked with an R. were circulated in order to serve as rallying signs to the conspirators, charged with the office of massacring the Directory, and the deputies faithful to the cause of the people.

“A great number of emigrants, cut-throats of Lyons, and brigands of La Vendee, attracted hither by the intrigues of royalism, and the tender interest publicly lavished upon them without fear, attacked the posts which surrounded the Executive Directory; but the vigilance of the government, and the chiefs of the armed force, frustrated their criminal efforts.

“The Executive Directory is about to lay before the nation the authentic documents which it has collected concerning the manoeuvres of the royalists. You will shudder with horror, citizens, at the plots entered into against the safety of every one of you, against your property, rights, and against your most sacred possessions; and you may calculate the extent of the calamities from which in future you can alone be preserved by the maintenance of the constitution. So many triumphs had already crowned the establishment of this constitution. Your generals and your intrepid defenders had surrounded it with their immortal trophies.—At the same of their victories, agriculture and commerce resumed their activity, public credit by degrees recovered, confidence and security began to spring up in every heart, and this is the moment which has been pitched upon to re-ignite your animosities, to propagate superstition, to re-organise the power of fanaticism, to sow doubts and alarms in every breast by opening new avenues for the return of the emigrants, to shake the guarantee of public contracts; to give the signal of civil war, and to retard, by the hopes with which foreign nations were inspired, the so much wished conclusion of peace with our external foes, honourable and solid, worthy of the triumphs of the French people and of their generosity. No, you will not lose the fruits of your long sacrifices, you will rise indignantly against these base emigrants, the authors of our calamities, of all our agonies, of all our sufferings. You will arm yourselves to stop their designs, and to defend against their attacks your persons, your property and your rights. But beware of agitations. Do not disgrace the most glorious of causes by the excesses of anarchy, justly abhorred. Respect property. Let not an ill-directed patriotic impulse throw you into a fatal confusion. Obey no voice but that of the avowed chiefs appointed by the government. Rely upon the vigilance of your magistrates, and upon the exertions of your legislators, who have remained faithful to the cause of the people. Patriotism will resume all its energy, the constitution all its force, the nation all its glory, and every citizen will enjoy, in their fullest extent, liberty, happiness, and tranquillity.”

#### PROCLAMATION.

Art. 1. Every person who shall propose the restoration of royalty, the establishment of the constitution of 1793, or to place any of the family of Orleans on the throne, shall be instantly shot.

2. Persons and property shall be protected—every person who shall commit any act of pillage shall be put to death immediately upon detection.

3. The general commanding the 17th division is entrusted with the strict execution of this decree, which shall be published in the form of a proclamation, printed and stuck up in Paris.

The Executive Directory, considering the motives which for a moment prevent the members of the two councils from repairing to the ordinary halls of their sittings, and considering the urgent necessity which requires that their labours should experience no interruption; decrees as follows:

1. Those who occupy the hall of the Odeon and school of health, are required, under pain of rebellion, instantly to give them up for the use of the representatives of the people, under reserve of an indemnification.

2. The minister of the interior shall take measures for the execution of this decree.

The minister of war to the armies and to the military divisions.

“The dark veil which covered the republic is at last removed. Let your courage be re-animated, brave soldiers! The genius of liberty still hovers over France, and you have not vainly shed your blood in the cause of freedom. The struggle between the odious abettors of royalty and the faithful friends of the republic has ceased. Warriors of every rank! you need no longer fear that your rulers will be tarnished by those base men who never shared your dangers, and who, insensible to the glory which your triumphs have reflected on your country, would make a sacrifice of your innumerable victories to the throne. Men of courage at last accepted the challenge of royalty. They lifted up its gauntlet, and instantly the hideous spectre disappeared. Soldiers of liberty! remain calm in the midst of the storm. Listen to the voice of your chiefs, and of the government which watches for you: preserve yourselves in that imposing attitude which strikes terror into your enemies both abroad and at home. You will speedily enjoy the fruits of your triumphs, of your sacrifices, and your devotion. To supply those wants which a malevolent faction has so long made you endure, is the first duty of the earnest solicitudes: the republic owes to you its glory, and it will endeavour to acquit the debt. Its happiness and yours are ever inseparable.

(Signed) SCHERER, Minister at war.”

The minister of the interior to the central administrations of the departments, and to the commissioners of the Executive Directory in those administrations.

“Citizens,

“The departments have been too often deceived with regard to what passes in Paris. The authentic documents annexed to this letter will make known to you the truth: the republic has triumphed over the royalist conspirators. The constitution of the third year has this day escaped from the rage of those who wished to destroy it. If any suggestions are made against these facts you have in your power to establish them. Take the proper means of enlightening the people of your departments, by publishing all the papers I have sent you. The partisans of the throne may attempt to avenge themselves on the republicans. You ought to declare, that all the constituted authorities, civil and military, remain responsible for all assassinations or attempts made to disturb the public peace. Should the agents of a counter-revolution establish a false legislature out of Paris, or remain in the legislative body, you are required to oppose them with all your power, under the pain of being declared in a state of rebellion. Remember that you are the guarantees of the tranquillity of your departments. The Executive Directory relies on your zeal. Give me immediate assurance of your diligence and efforts in preferring order and peace.—Vive la republic!”

(Signed) “FRANCOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU, Minister of the interior.”

September 14.

That the Executive Directory have violated the first principles of the French constitution, there remains not the smallest doubt, but the question is, did there, or did there not exist a necessity for the rigorous measures which they have adopted? The papers hitherto published upon the subject, it is certain, do not amount to a satisfactory proof of the actual existence of the supposed conspiracy, although the hostile conduct of the incarcerated deputies, has of late afforded much reasonable ground for suspicion. Be this, however, as it may, Great-Britain, we think, will have no cause to regret the event. The Directory, whose intentions have so long been frustrated by the clamours of the councils, having triumphed over the faction which had placed itself in direct opposition to their constitutional power and authority, have, we are told, renewed the negotiations at Lisle, and through their commissioner, congratulated lord Malmesbury upon the result of the contest, as having removed many serious obstacles, and rendered a peace with this country almost certain. In this view of the business, we are not a little surpris'd at the idea thrown out by some of our cotemporaries, that the British cabinet cannot think of treating with such men as now form the government of France. Good God, is the pernicious and fatal doctrine which at first led us into the war to be now revived for the purpose of further extending its destructive flames? Are we, who entered into the war for the purpose of restoring a monarchical government to France, now to continue the contest, in order to restore to his former power the regicide Carnot, that wretch who imbrued his guilty hands in the innocent blood of his murdered sovereign? Forbid it wisdom and reason, forbid it justice and humanity.

Such projects may be grateful to the mind of sanguinary scribes, but they must be as unworthy the consideration of the government of England, as they are insulting to the sense of the people of Britain.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 7th inst. we yesterday received from a very intelligent correspondent. After a cursory view of affairs, which merely confirms the statement already made in the various papers, the writer assures us, “that the Directory had some hours before dispatched a special messenger to Lisle, ordering the commissioner or plenipotentiary on the part of France to demand from lord Malmesbury a categorical answer to the last proposition. Should his lordship hesitate to comply with the request, or should his answer be hostile to the views of the Directory, an intimation was to be given him, that his speedy departure from France would be satisfactory.”

This letter also mentions, that “Moreau had been invited to Paris by the Directory; and that on the 6th instant he was arrested at St. Dennis on his route to the capital. Moreau, one of the greatest heroes of modern times, and the bosom friend of Pichegru, was, when at the head of his army, viewed by the Directory with much jealousy and fear:—they knew that his political sentiments corresponded with those of Pichegru; and they dreaded his great popularity among the soldiers—those soldiers who had refused to address the Directory against the councils.

“To excite murmurs and discontents, to render the councils unpopular, and the situation of Moreau exceedingly disagreeable, the Directory refused for months to pay the arrears of the troops:—to exculpate them on the occasion, message after message was sent to the councils, describing the very alarming state of the finances;—these and other measures of a similar nature produced the desired effect; and the triumvirate, by an audacious violation of the constitution, arrested all those who were supposed hostile to their interest. Moreau and many others have thus fallen victims to their vengeance; and France is now under a military despotism.”

BALTIMORE, November 9.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN PARIS, AND THE FAILURE OF THE NEGOTIATION AT LISLE!!

Of lord Malmesbury's return—we are informed by several gentlemen of respectability, arrived in the Mary; who agree in declaring that at the Downs on the 21st of September, they saw a London paper of the 20th which contained an official letter from Mr.

Dundas to the lord mayor of London, informing him that lord Malmesbury had arrived in town the preceding evening: the negotiations at Lisle having entirely ceased.

From the sudden and considerable change in the complexion of affairs, we are once more involved in complete uncertainty as to what may be the nature of the future operations in Europe. There are yet no positive accounts of a definitive treaty between France and the emperor; and considerable military operations are still going on.

The emperor, or his Britannic majesty, do not appear to be implicated in any league with the late overthrown party; and yet the abrupt departure of lord Malmesbury from Lisle would lead us to suppose, certainly, that the events in Paris were unfavourably viewed. In accounts of a prior date to this circumstance, we notice that it was believed in Paris, that Chas. de la Croix was again to be brought into action; and from the complexion of his former intercourse with lord Malmesbury, in his capacity as secretary for foreign affairs, the English editors had begun to apprehend the consequences equally unfavourable.

Annapolis, November 16.

On Monday last the honourable John Henry, Esq. was elected governor of this state. And the day following, the honourable John Davidson, James Thomas, Jonathan R. Wilmer, Arthur Shaaff and John Johnson, Esquires, were chosen a council to the governor.

To be SOLD, for READY MONEY, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the 16th of December next,

THE lease of a LOT of GROUND, very pleasantly situated near the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, late the property of JOHN ADAM BAYNE, deceased; the lease is for ninety-five years, commencing the 29th of September, 1790, paying an annual ground rent of six pounds current money. On this lot is a tan-yard, all the vats almost new, a bark mill and mill house, a two story brick dwelling house; 30 by 28 feet, a brick kitchen, and currier's shop, the whole in good order and ready for the reception of the purchaser; also a quantity of bark, and the implements of trade. The premises are sold to discharge the debts of the deceased, and in the first instance a mortgage to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire.

w 5 ALLEN QUINN, Administrator. November, 13, 1797.

Will be SOLD, (for a term of years) at the subscriber's plantation, on Friday the 28th of this month,

A PARCEL of very valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, among whom are some likely boys 8 or 9 years old. Also a choice flock of horses, cows, mules, sheep, hogs, and all kind of plantation utensils; also a very good sein, a batusu, and a complete sailing yawl, and between two and three hundred barrels of Indian corn. The terms are, all sums not exceeding eight pounds the cash to be paid, and all over bond and good security will be required, with a credit of six months given, by

JOHN HESSELIUS.

N. B. I will rent the said plantation to any good tenant, if an early application be made. November 13, 1797.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 18th day of December, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the subscriber's, about thirteen miles from Annapolis, and two from Rawlings's tavern, About twenty valuable

NEGROES,

CONSISTING of men, women and children; they will be sold to serve ten years, and then to be free: the boys and girls will be sold to serve ten years after they are of age, allowing the girl's age eighteen and boy's twenty-one; among the men there is a good rough carpenter, who is an excellent cooper; also a remarkable good cartman, and others who understand plantation business. They are sober good negroes, and are sold for no other reason than the want of money, and having more of them than are profitable. The terms will be CASH only.

w 5 JOHANNA PLUMMER.

Anne-Arundel county, November 13, 1797.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, S. MAYNARD, Clk.

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

By order of the vestry, JOHN JACOBS, Register.

November 16, 1797. s.w

A Stray,

CAME to the subscriber's, as a stray, some time in July last, a sorrel mare COLT, three years old, about thirteen hands high, no perceivable brand, a small blaze in her face, off hind foot white. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges, on application to the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the upper part of Elk-Ridge.

w 3 VACHEL BURGESS.

October 10, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to the next Annual Commission to mark and near Patapico river, in The Best Success, and bounding land.

w 4 November 11, 1797

RIDGELY

HAVE

A general

Suitable to

C

SUPERFINE, fec

And coarse br

cloths,

Common and satin stri

elastic ditto,

Fashionable cord, mi-

stamped, and plain

linens,

Double mill'd drabs,

Devonshire kersey,

Ladies and gentlemen's

perline coatings,

Common mix and stri

ditto,

Superfine and com

white, red, scarlet

yellow flannels,

Green baize, half/thi

plains, and kerseys,

Blue, green and w

Kendal cottons,

Fearnought,

Sailors ready made g

coats, jackets and t

fers,

Mil'd and yarn stock

and gloves,

Double rose and com

stripe blankets,

Moreens, taboretts,

Jone's spinning,

Durans, calimancoes

fine black ruffels,

Bombazees, alapeens

bombazets,

Wildbores, cloaking

common camblets,

Brown and black cra

Changeable poplins

Princes and fancy

Follians, satinets and

al ribs,

Corduary, velverets,

ers, and fancy

and thickets,

Marseilles, corded

ties, bed-ticks

checks,

A beautiful assort

of swandown, l

cloths, mule-kein

tamboured casime

shapes,

7 8 and 4 4 Irish lin

9 8 and 5 4 fine Irif

Russia sheetings,

Russia drab and

duck,

7 8 and 5 4 diaper,

7 4, 8 4, and 10 4

table cloths,

Cembricks & long J

Dowls, brown

tickenburgs and l

hempen linens,

An elegant assort

tambour'd, striped

barred and plain j

and dress book u

A L S O

Imperial, frsh h

congo teas, c

and a nur

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All of which the

reduced prices for

punctual customers.

To their friends, a

favours, and hope

a continuance of th

All those who

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Annapolis, Nov

THIS is to gi

of the late

Annapolis, N

agreeably to a fo

put off until Fri

day, at which th

SUSANN

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land lying near Patapiscus river, in Anne-Arundel county, called **The Bear Success**, agreeably to the act for marking and bounding land.

w 4  
**SAMUEL HAWKINS.**  
 November 11, 1797.

**RIDGELY and EVANS,**  
**HAVE JUST RECEIVED,**  
 And Offer for Sale,  
**A general Assortment of Goods,**  
 Suitable to the present Season,  
 Consisting of

**SUPERFINE**, second and coarse broad cloths, Common and satin striped elastic ditto, Fashionable cord, mixed, stamped, and plain casimers, Double mill'd drabs, Devonshire kersey, Ladies and gentlemen's superfine coatings, Common mixt and striped ditto, Superfine and common white, red, scarlet and yellow flannels, Green baize, half-thicks, plains, and kerseys, Blue, green and white Kendal cottons, Fearnought, Sailors ready made great coats, jackets and trousers, Mill'd and yarn stockings and gloves, Double rose and common stripe blankets, Moreens, taboreens, and Jones's spinning, Darans, calimancoes and fine black ruffels, Bombazeens, alapeens and bombazets, Wildbores, cloazing and common camblets, Brown and black crapes, Changeable poplins, Princels and fancy stuffs, Fullians, satinets and royal ribs, Corduroy, velvets, hunters, and fancy cords and thickets, Marcellies, corded dinities, bed-ticks and checks, A beautiful assortment of swandown, linnec cloths, mole-skin and tamboured casimer veil shaps, 7 8 and 4 4 Irish linsens, 9 8 and 5 4 fine Irish and Russia sheetings, Russia drab and ravens duck, 7 8 and 5 4 diaper, 7 4, 8 4, and 10 4 diaper table cloths, Cambricks & long Jawns, Dowls, brown roles, ticklenburgs and brown hempen linsens, An elegant assortment of tambour'd, striped, cross barred and plain jaconet and dress book muslin,

**ALSO GROCERIES,**  
 Imperial, french hyson, hyson skin, fouchong, and congo teas, coffee, loaf and brown sugar, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

All of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash, or on the usual credit to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to their friends, and the public in general, for past favours, and hope, by their strict attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

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, November 14, 1797.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the sale of the effects of the late **WILLIAM CHAPMAN**, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, which was to have been agreeably to a former advertisement, is unavoidably put off until Friday the 17th day of November, instant, at which time the sale will certainly take place.

**SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Administratrix.**

**MOSES MACCUBBIN,**  
 Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dresser,  
 Church-street, opposite to Mr. Wharfe's Tavern,  
**HAS JUST RECEIVED**  
 A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of  
 The following Articles;

**HAIR POWDER,**  
 Marthalle, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Common.  
**POMATUMS,**  
 Rose, Franchispane, Marthalle, Lemon, Bergamot, Lavender, Thyme and Orange.  
**SOAPS,**  
 Patent Windsor, Violet, Jessamine, chymical, patent cakes, Liquid for shaving, and common.  
**ESSENCES,**  
 Sweet-briar, Sanspareille, Tuberosc, Millisieur, Bergamot, Lavender and Lemon.  
**WATERS,**  
 Double distilled Lavender, Hungary, Sanspareille, and Tuberosc.  
**FOR THE TEETH,**  
 Tooth-brushes, tooth-powder, tooth-picks, with elegant cases of different kinds.  
 Wash Balls of the first quality.

**FOR THE HAIR,**  
 Pinching, craping and curling irons, powder knives, hair scissors, with handsome cases, hair ribband, powder bags, swandown, silk and thread puffs, powder-boxes, tortoise-shell, ivory, and horn combs, of all kinds, and a large quantity of the best **RUSSIA BEAR'S GREASE**, that will thicken the hair, and hasten the growth thereby, nourish it at the roots, and prevent it from turning grey.  
 Milk of Roses of the best quality.

**—LIKEWISE—**  
 The first quality razors; elastic and Jesse's strops, warranted; ip-laive; smelling bottles; with silver tops, and a variety of other kinds; ivory and common shaving brushes; the genuine court plaster, and a variety of dressing-cases, with utensils complete; red morocco having cases, containing the whole apparatus for shaving or dressing; false tails and braids; patent shoe blacking; elegant yard measures, with a smelling-bottle at the end of them; a large quantity of small phials, containing different kinds of perfumes; shaving boxes complete; shoe-strings; elastic neck-bolsters; lockets and breast pins of different kinds, and Starch of the best quality.

**M. MACCUBBIN,**  
 Adjusted by a due regard to the sacred principles of gratitude, tenders his most grateful thanks for that liberal patronage which a generous and indulgent public have afforded him, and he flatters himself that while his mind is animated by a lively sense of preceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of universal approbation.

To be SOLD, agreeably to the last will and testament of **SARAH WATKINS**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Wednesday the 22d inst. on a credit,

**THE** late dwelling **PLANTATION** of said deceased, containing about eighty acres of land. Also will be sold, on the same day, for cash only, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, hogs, cattle and sheep, plantation utensils, and a crop of corn, &c. &c.

w 2  
**JAMES DISNEY, Executor.**  
 The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, if fair, or the first fair day, Sunday excepted.  
 N. B. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to produce them, legally attested.  
 November 6, 1797. J. D.

**NOTICE.**  
**I** INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.  
**JOHN F. BEALL.**  
 Charles county, October 18, 1797.

**CHARLES FARIS,**  
 Clock and Watch-Maker,  
**R**ESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has received a few **SPRING CLOCKS**, and an assortment of gold, gilt, and silver warranted **WATCHES**, gold, gilt, and steel **CHAINS**, and a variety of **JEWELLERY**, and other articles in his line, which he will sell low for **CASH**.  
 N. B. The highest price given for old silver.  
 Annapolis, November 8, 1797.

**NOTICE.**  
**A** PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, praying an act to authorise the levy court of St. Mary's county to assess annually a sum of money on said county, to be paid me for support of my daughter **Elizabeth Goodrich**, an idiot, aged seventeen years.  
 October 3, 1797. **MARY GOODRICH.**

**A Bargain Offered.**  
**I will SELL, on moderate terms,**

**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 is seeded for the benefit of the purchaser between seventy and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first day of January next, and an extensive credit will be given for the residue. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by

**JONATHAN R. WILMER.**  
 November 7, 1797.

**Forty Dollars Reward.**  
**R**AN away from the subscriber, living at the Head of West-river, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 10th of September last, a negro man called **MOSES**, he is 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, was brought up to the carpenters business under Mr. Thomas Bicknell, at the Head of South river, and has since worked several years with Mr. Joseph Watkins; his dress, when he left home, was an open shirt and overalls, a fearnought jacket of a mixt grey colour, and a coarse hat. He is a good workman and is very fond of playing on the fiddle. I will give **TWENTY DOLLARS** to any person who will take up and secure said fellow, so that I get him again, if taken within twenty miles of home, and if above twenty miles from home the above reward.  
**WILLSON WATERS.**  
 October 25, 1797.

**JAMES MATTISON,**  
**HATTER,**  
 In the house formerly occupied by **ROBERT COUDEN, Esq;**  
**R**ESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his customers in particular, that he has just received and will be constantly supplied with the best Canada beaver, racoon and fox, and other materials of the best quality; he will be able to supply those who may honour him with their commands, with hats of a superior quality, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.  
 An active **LAD**, about 15 years of age, would be taken as an apprentice.  
 Annapolis, October 19, 1797.

**For SALE,**  
**A** LIKELY young **NEGRO MAN**, about twenty-three years of age, he has been accustomed to the work of a plantation, at which he is very expert.  
 w  
**J. MURRAY.**

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Prince George's county, will be **EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE**, on Monday the 27th day of November next, for **CASH**, at eleven o'clock, A. M. and to continue from day to day until all is sold, at the late dwelling plantation of **WILLIAM WATERS**, deceased.

**ALL** the **PERSONAL PROPERTY** of said **Waters**, consisting of stock of different kinds, household furniture, plantation utensils, and negroes. All persons having claims against the estate of said **Waters** are requested to exhibit them on the day of sale, legally authenticated, and all those who are any ways indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to  
**THOMAS J. WATERS, Executor.**  
 October 31, 1797.

**BANK OF BALTIMORE,**  
 November 2, 1797.  
**NOTICE** is hereby given to the stock holders, that an election for **FIFTEEN DIRECTORS** will be held at **BRADEN'S Tavern**, on Monday the 4th day of December next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon.  
 By order of the president and directors.  
**JAMES COX, Cashier.**  
 N. B. By act of incorporation five of the present directors are not eligible for the next year.

**NOTICE,**  
**I** INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.  
**TOWNLEY YATES.**

To be SOLD Cheap,

A VERY neat and perfectly good PHAETON, with harness for a pair of Horses. Inquire of the Printer. October 25, 1797. 7 w

THE subscriber hath just received and opened a variety of reasonable GOODS, which he will sell, on reasonable terms, for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers, and he most earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or account, of long standing, to come and discharge their respective balances, as there are many of them, a longer credit cannot be given, and, without farther notice, suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next April and May terms.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

THE subscriber intends moving from his farm next month and wants a manager, a person that can come well recommended as a sober, honest, and industrious man, that is well acquainted with farming and planting; any one with the above character that wants employment upon a valuable farm will meet with great encouragement from the subscriber.

JOHN C. WEEMS.

October 23, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceased.

JOHN GWINN.

Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency to acquit me of debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, of John.

October 9, 1797.

Charles C. Cole,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced business in a part of Mr. WM. BREWER'S house, in Church street, near the hay-stables, where he means to carry it on in its different branches; he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his 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.

Anne-Arundel county, October 12, 1797.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest bidder, at Mr. WHARFE'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 29th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

ABOUT thirty valuable country born SLAVES, late the property of JOHN WEEMS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of ten young men, eight boys, and several women, and children, and girls, many of whom are valuable and likely. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix. ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.

Queen-Anne's county, October 2, 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 in my favour, occasioned by many unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances.

JOSEPH EVERITT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to complete his legal title in part of a tract of land called A RESURVY OR RIGHT AND GOOD REASON, which Thomas Johnson, Esq; conveyed to John F. Amelung, who conveyed the same to the subscriber before he became naturalized.

FREDERICK M. AMELUNG.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

October 4, 1797. CORNELIUS MILLS.

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

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of captain ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested, to the subscriber for payment.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

October 11, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living two miles from Conogocneague creek, and four and an half miles from Hagar's town, on the 7th of May last, a negro man named Charles, about 6 feet high, 20 or 21 years old, stout and well built; had on and took with him a brown worsted coat, lindley round about, tow linen trousers, &c. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

GEORGE RESSLY.

October 9, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM SELLMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in, legally attested, to the subscriber for payment.

THOMAS SELLMAN, Acting Executor.

October 16, 1797.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to authorize the levy court of Saint-Mary's county, to assess annually a sum of money on the said county, for the support of Bennet Thompson, who is rendered unable to maintain himself.

September 11, 1797.

RANAWAY,

Two young Negro Men,

ONE named SCOGIN, aged 20 or 22 years, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather fleshy, his complexion very black, his face full and round, his eyes very large; he is apt to laugh when spoken to, and shews large teeth, generally uses his left hand, and wore away a full suit of smart black cloaths, the coat long and full; he went away the 3d day of September last.

The other named MARSHAM, a carpenter and Sawyer, about the same age and height with Scogin, but slim and of a lighter complexion; his cloathing is unknown; he went away about the 10th day of last September. Whoever brings the said negroes to the subscriber, at West river, in Anne-Arundel county, or lodges them in gaol, so that he may get them, shall receive for each, if apprehended within twenty miles TEN DOLLARS, if farther from home TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable travelling expences.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. If the above negro men return directly of their own accord they shall be forgiven.

West river, October 3, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that she intends 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 money for the support of her daughter Deborah Davis, who is now a cripple on her hands.

MARGARET DAVIS.

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.

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.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two lads, one committed on the 21st of September, by the name of STEPHEN REDDIN, who says he was born free, and in Worcester county, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and of a light yellow colour; his cloathing is a blue cloth short upper jacket, under jacket and trousers of the same, and has other cloathing with him, and has a scar on his knee, occasioned by a burn. The other by the name of BEN, committed on the 2d of October, a negro lad about 18 or 19 years of age, did formerly belong to parson MOSCROPE, over South river, but says he was sold to a Mr. JOHN MARTIN, tailor, in Baltimore-town, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; his cloathing is a nankeen coat, of nabrig shirt and trousers. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

October 2, 1797.

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.

Thirty Dollar.

RAN away from the subscriber, Anne-Arundel county, on Saturday, a negro fellow named A. I. 9 or 10 inches high, inclining or thirty-seven years of age, but young at other a pleasant countenance; he is somewhat of a yellowish complexion, with small glassy eyes, has lost one of his upper fore teeth, and is remarkably short bodied and long thighed; he has a wife at Stephen Steward's, on the Head of South river, and; as I am well informed, frequents said Stephen Steward's, and Charles Steward's, near London-town, and from there to Henry Clark's, near Snowden's forge, he was likewise seen in Annapolis about three weeks ago; he more than probable may have a kind of pass; had on and took with him a dark kersey or plains coat, jacket and breeches, a very long blue broad cloth coat, black satin jacket, and a pair of white trousers, but probably may have changed his cloaths, as he has been hiring himself and got money. Any person taking said negro, and delivering him to the owner, or securing him in any gaol, so that the owner gets him again, shall, if taken twenty miles from home, be entitled to TWENTY DOLLARS, and if a further distance the above reward, with reasonable charges.

DINAH DORSEY.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harbouring or carrying off said negro at their peril.

October 29, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends 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 general assembly of Maryland to release him from debts he is unable to pay.

S. T. DYSON.

September 18, 1797.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

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 VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store-room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MA

WETZ... N. Fric... reau, f... quarre... next d... ris; y... third... Italy likewise arrived... general Hoche, and re... This is one proof, among... correspond with each o...

HAMB

Citizen Louis, who... the release of the mar... to make the necessary... the marquis to Ameri... fel.

PARI

Although the last la... the periodical publica... lice, the legislative b... that of setting bound... The legislative body... tends to derogate by... declaration of rights... which secures by an... of publishing his tho... must agree that a rev... a constitutional order,

Gilbert Desmoliere... environs of Ne-jilly.

General Rey, emp... cede general Pouget a... pair to Carouges.

A report has been... the deputies, to the... protest against the ev... therto we have refuse... portance, because we... functions imposed on... to a measure which... lity.

Le Journals des... September, assures u... that this protest, sign... In spite, however, o... reasons for doubting... gence, and our opin... stance:

The 4th of Septe... met, those of the Co... and those of the C... de la Lofere. As L... side in the street of... meetings were thus... bly at Andre's conf... presided.

An address for a... proposed, and unani... present had signed... appeared, commissio... fond Ladebat, who... all the members of... the meeting:—Thi... the police, informe... of the Council of... the same measure v... was, however, dissa... taken.

The brother of P... of the legislative bo... tence of transporta... brother, took the g... in his disgrace, by... nishment:—this ad... have appeared to u... the now, from the... revolution one fier... the hand of anothe...

The valet de cha... at his master's feet, low him to the pla... sibility, virtue is n... Legajais, a me... dred, declared in... which stood for th... the 4th September... tunately, Salicetti... and Baudin in the... this assertion, by... instead of being... preventing a cour... every thing in th... tion.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 23, 1797.

W E T Z L A R, August 25.

On Friday an adjutant to general Moreau, from Strasburg, arrived at the quarters of general Hocars, who the next day dispatched a courier to Paris; yesterday a second, and to-day a third. A courier from Buonaparte in Italy likewise arrived yesterday, with dispatches for general Hoche, and returned with an answer this day. This is one proof, among others, that the three armies correspond with each other.

H A M B U R G, August 25.

Citizen Louis, who was sent to Vienna to solicit the release of the marquis La Fayette, is arrived here to make the necessary arrangements for the passage of the marquis to America, on board an American vessel.

P A R I S, September 13.

Although the last law on the press submits for a year the periodical publications to the inspection of the police, the legislative body has no other intentions than that of setting bounds to the licentiousness of the press. The legislative body has neither derogated, nor intends to derogate by this law of regulation, from the declaration of rights annexed to the constitution, and which secures by an article to every citizen the right of publishing his thoughts. Were it otherwise, we must agree that a revolutionary government supercedes a constitutional order, which is not the case.

[Annales Politiques.]

Gilbert Desmoulières was last night arrested in the environs of Neuilly. He is now in the temple.

[La Sentinelle.]

General Rey, employed at Carouges, shall supercede general Pouget at Lyons, and the latter shall repair to Carouges.

September 14.

A report has been spread for a few days past, that the deputies, to the number of 172, had published a protest against the events of the 4th September. Hitherto we have refused to insert intelligence of this importance, because we thought that the nature of our functions imposed on us the duty of not giving credit to a measure which committed the public tranquillity.

Le Journal des Lois and des Faits, of the 11th September, assures us, in the most positive manner, that this protest, signed by 172 names, is in existence. In spite, however, of this declaration, we have strong reasons for doubting the authenticity of this intelligence, and our opinion is founded on these circumstances:

The 4th of September, a great number of deputies met, those of the Council of Elders at Lafond Ladebat, and those of the Council of Five Hundred at Andre de la Lofere. As Lafond and Andre both of them reside in the street of Neuve de Luxembourg, the two meetings were thus at each other's doors:—The assembly at Andre's consisted of 80 members, and Poitoret presided.

An address for a protest to the French people was proposed, and unanimously adopted. All the members present had signed it, when a detachment of cavalry appeared, commissioned to surround the house of Lafond Ladebat, who was taken from his house as well as all the members of the Council of Elders present at the meeting:—This intelligence led to the belief that the police, informed of the meeting of the members of the Council of Five Hundred, was about to take the same measure with respect to them:—the meeting was, however, dissolved, without any resolution being taken.

The brother of Ramel, the commander of the guard of the legislative body, when he learned that the sentence of transportation had been pronounced on his brother, took the generous resolution of consoling him in his disgrace, by sharing in the rigours of his banishment:—this action, which in ordinary times would have appeared to us natural enough, acquires new lustre now, from the reflection, that in the course of the revolution one friend has too often been destroyed by the hand of another friend.

The valet de chambre of Barthelémy threw himself at his master's feet, in order to obtain permission to follow him to the place of his destination. Souls of sensibility, virtue is not yet a vain name.

Legallais, a member of the Council of Five Hundred, declared in the sitting of the 8th, on a motion which stood for the order of the day, that the day of the 4th September was a complete revolution; but fortunately, Salicetti, in the Council of Five Hundred, and Baudin in the Elders, have victoriously destroyed this assertion, by maintaining that the 4th September, instead of being a revolution, had been the means of preventing a counter-revolution. We may see that every thing in this world depends on a good definition.

L O N D O N, September 19.

We yesterday received by express, Paris papers to the 15th instant. They contain an account of great changes being about to be made in the corps diplomatique at Paris; the ambassadors at Berlin, Madrid, the Hague, and Basle, are to be renewed.

The Directory pursue with vigour the measures to which they had recourse on the 4th inst. A protest against the events of that day having been prepared, and signed by 172 members of the legislative body, a detachment of cavalry surrounded the house of Lafond Ladebat, where several of the deputies of the Council of Elders were met for the purpose of signing the protest, and arrested Lafond, as well as all the deputies present at the meeting.

In the sitting of the 12th inst. in the Council of Five Hundred, Quirrot made a motion, the object of which was the appointment of a committee to determine upon the misconduct of the tribunal de cassation (a court of appeal,) and of the criminal courts, in favouring the escape of those who are odious to the ruling powers: This motion was agreed to, and thus the administration of justice as well as the power of legislation is subjected to the Executive Directory.

The Hamburg mail, due on the 10th inst. arrived yesterday. It contains no new intelligence, except that of a courier having brought to Vienna the treaty signed between France and Portugal.

A cabinet council is summoned for this day, to take into their consideration the dispatches from lord Malmesbury, received on Sunday night. These, we understand, relate chiefly to the changes made by the Executive Directory in the commission at Lisle. Lord Grenville Levison Gower, is expected to carry back to Lisle the result of the deliberations of the cabinet.

September 21.

By the letter sent on Tuesday evening to the lord mayor by Mr. Dundas, which we inserted in yesterday's courier, it appears that it was in consequence of an intimation from the French plenipotentiaries that lord Malmesbury has thus quitted Lisle without having accomplished "the object of his mission."

Whether this be the case or not, and whatever might have been the object of lord Malmesbury's second journey to France no event that has taken place during the eventful period of the last three years, has tended so much to depress the spirits of the people of every class, so much as the return of our noble negotiator, without having made peace with a power, against which, sad experience has taught us, if we continue to make war, inevitable, utter ruin to this country must be the result.

Year after year has Mr. Pitt carried on this cruel conflict, in which some of the best blood of Europe has unhappily been shed, though at the commencement of each campaign, he has invariably found himself in a worse situation than in that which preceded it.

And yet what is our situation? what are our resources? how are we to carry on our schemes of warfare against a victorious nation, whose energy in arms does not seem to be affected by its domestic discords? A debt insupportable in any country, an exhausted treasury, taxes unproductive, manufactures decaying. But why should we attempt to pourtray the wretched situation of this once flourishing country; Ere long it will be presented by Mr. Pitt himself in colours sufficiently striking; for he will soon have to lay before the public a sketch at least, of the expenses that must necessarily be incurred by the continuance of the war, and a list of the new taxes which he may deem it necessary to impose on the suffering inhabitants of this country, for the purpose of opposing what, in the new phraseology of parliament, are called French principles.

B O S T O N, November 10.

The ship Martha, Adam Babcock, Esquire, commander, arrived here last night from London, in 35 days passage; through the politeness of captain B. the public are indebted for the early communication of the following important and interesting advices:

L O N D O N, September 25.

This day, about half after twelve at noon, arrived the three Hamburg mails that were due.

Letters from Cologne and Francfort, of the 10th and 12th of September, state, that in the towns of Cologne, Bonn, Aix-la-Chapelle, Treves, &c. the revolutionary party had obtained the ascendancy, seized the government, the treasury, and the archives, proclaimed the Cisalpine republic, and renounced their union with the German empire.—They had sent couriers to Paris, and to general Hoche, requesting that a provisional directory might be appointed for the new republic.

Stocks rose on Saturday.—Some bargains in the 3 per cents. were done at upwards of 50. The circumstance has been endeavoured to be accounted for by the proposed plan for the sale of the land tax; but a

measure of that nature cannot be executed speedily; it would be impossible for the landholders to find money sufficient to finish such a purchase in a short period.

We believe the rise was occasioned by a different cause. Ministers have resolved to make one effort more to prevent the necessity of another campaign. For this purpose it has been determined that a messenger should be dispatched to Paris, with an offer to renew the negotiation upon some new grounds, specified in the letter of which he was to be the bearer.

Accordingly Mr. Vick, the messenger, was dispatched on Saturday, and sailed from Dover yesterday morning, in the Prince of Wales packet for Calais.

Such a measure may raise the spirits of some men, but it does not operate in our minds as bringing the hour of peace one moment nearer.

It was reported in the city on Saturday, that an embargo had been laid on in the French ports. The rumour, however, was unfounded; for, by a Danish packet which arrived at Dover from Calais this morning at three o'clock with passengers, we learn, that not the smallest difficulty has occurred at Calais respecting the passage.

By this conveyance we have received the Paris journals up to Saturday last, the 23d inst. inclusive.

"The council repeals the decree which had created a special commission to examine the reclamations of maritime prizes. (Decreed.)"

As none have been received for some time, it is impossible to lay the whole of their contents before our readers. The following extracts contain whatever is most interesting.

The proclamation of the Directory to the French nation, in particular, deserves singular attention. It in fact announces a recommencement of hostilities between the republic and the emperor, as at no great distance; and, what is singular, it appears from some of the journals, that orders were sent to Buonaparte to be in readiness to act, at the same time that intimation was ordered to be made to lord Malmesbury to withdraw himself.

There does not appear the smallest hope of a new rupture between France and Austria being avoided, unless the latter shall instantly comply with the terms proposed by the former for concluding the negotiations.

## PROCLAMATION

### FOR RECOMMENCING HOSTILITIES. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Proclamation of the Executive Directory to the French nation, to the end that the French armies may be complete and ready to march by the 15th of Vendémiaire next, October 6.

The 18th Fructidor (September 4) imposed silence on the orators of London, who were stationed in Paris. After that very memorable day, the English ambassador, pressed to explain himself in a positive manner as to the first object of his legation, set off on his return for England. On her side, Austria suffers herself to be directed by the cabinet of St. James's, which labours incessantly to distract Europe and foment troubles on the continent. The emperor thwarts the wish of his states and that of his court: he resists the peace of which his subjects are in need, and confines himself exclusively to preparations for war. His armaments apprise us of what we ourselves have to do. If the generous loyalty which urged us to subscribe to the articles of Leoben is abused; if, speaking constantly of peace, nothing is breathed but war, the French nation, which merely speaks of war, because it is desirous of peace, must put itself in a condition to support its dignity; and the valour of its armies must recover its advantages.—It is more especially essential fully to convince the enemy, that there is no longer in France but one and a sole party, but one sentiment, but one interest, that of a sovereign nation, which is sensible of its greatness, and which wishes to preserve its liberty.—The Executive Directory is swayed by no other motives than these.—The constitutional law authorises us to provide for the safety of the state. It is pleased to make you the judges of the reasons which determine it to employ this sacred right. Your enemies who are not able to resist your courage, have endeavoured to subdue you by stratagem. They deceived you by the shew of negotiation. If they had been sincerely desirous of what they appeared to seek, peace would be now concluded. The Executive Directory hastened to stop the progress of the French armies. It gave itself up with sincerity to the hope of the good understanding which dazzled its sight; and enjoyed, in idea, the means it was about to possess of causing liberty to be beloved, and of procuring for France as great a proportion of happiness in peace as she had acquired of glory in war. But after having obtained this interruption in the progress of our victories, what did our enemies wish? To gain time, to soment among you intestine divisions, and to take the advantage of what would result from them, to cause Frenchmen to mis-

cre each other, until they should be enabled to fall on the remnant of population, to divide among themselves the threads of a country thus divided, and to blot out France from the list of nations. Republican good faith could not have suspected this snare of the policy of courts; you must, however, have seen, citizens, whether this plan was not faithfully followed up; the majority of your public functionaries composed the auxiliary army which fought in the bottom of France for your most cruel enemies. They had called hither swarms of those barbarous emigrants, who are bent on tearing in pieces the vitals of their country, and of those fanatical priests who are skilled in kindling up every where the murderous zeal of homicidal piety. The national tribune no longer reformed, unless with the voices of the deputies of Austria and England, calumniating your defenders, insulting your generals, employing themselves in paralysing your government, and reducing it gradually to the absolute nullity which corresponded so well with their royal instructions, and with the views of their constituents. At length the veil is torn off; the partisans of the foreign courts are no longer the organs of the national will; the helm of the republic is in the hands of the republicans; and the people of France have French representatives. Citizens, in these circumstances, what course ought your magistrates to pursue? Animated by a sincere wish to give to France a peace worthy of her, that is to say, a solid peace, agreeable to her interests, and conformable to her engagements, how are they at this time to repulse the pretensions and elude the frauds of the cabinet of London? How are they to put an end to the indecisive tardiness of the cabinet of Vienna, and to free Austria herself from English influence, the only real obstacle to the peace of Europe? There is but one mode. Since your enemies, in feigning to negotiate, hold themselves in an hostile state, their example forces you again to take up arms, and absolves you, by anticipation, from all the calamities which in their territories, are about to be the inevitable result of the rupture of the truce. Ah! if war, be a scourge which cannot be too much detested, but the horror of which fall on those by whom it was provoked, if humanity revolts against those who shed blood, who plunder cities, and lay provinces waste without a necessity, if the author of an iniquitous war be responsible for the death of the men who are killed, for the destruction of the cottages which are burned, for the loss of commerce which ensues, for the provisions which are destroyed, for the violences, disorders, and crimes, which are committed with arms in the hand; if those who feed on the horrors of war, entered into without pretext, and without reason, are ferocious monsters, unworthy of the name of men, not merely enemies of the countries which they cause to be laid waste, but of the whole human race:—you who have for six years been forced to fight for your independence! you on whom certain perfidious men endeavoured to bestow the fatal gift of a civil war! you, who, conquerors and triumphant, laid down your arms to propose and hear the words of peace! you who will not have to dread the imprecations, the legitimate anathemas which nature and justice address to your enemies. In returning, against your will to the bloody contest from which you had drawn yourselves, you may protest in the face of the whole world what your intentions have been, and call on Heaven to witness the justice of the cause you are about to defend. Thus, then, citizens, again take up your arms, without ceasing to be desirous of peace. Your government perseveres in offering it on the condition which appeared to it to be mete and compatible. Perhaps the warlike appearance you are about to resume, will suffice to obtain a consent to these conditions; but if they should be refused, you will maintain the honour and the laws of the republic. It is in the name of the nation, it is to fulfil its will, to secure its rights, and to preserve its glory, that the Executive Power recalls to their standards all the soldiers of the country who have withdrawn from them on any cause whatever. The Executive Directory accordingly enjoins its commissioners stationed in the departments, to cause to be executed, without delay and without restriction, the laws of 4 Frimaire and 4 Nivose, of the fourth year, together with the resolutions of 4 Ventose, and the subsequent ones, and to cause all the soldiers and requisitions whatever, who are not at their homes, to join by the 15th Vendemaire (Oct. 6)—Frenchmen, it is necessary that at this epoch your armies should be complete, that they should be ready to march, and that their awful and terrible aspect should instantly command that glorious peace, which for six months past ought to have been the fruit of their triumphs.

The Executive Directory resolves, that the above proclamation should be printed, solemnly published, and fixed up in all the communes of the republic by its commissioners stationed at the central departmental administrations; and the war minister shall take all the necessary measures for its speedy execution, of which he shall give an account every three days to the Directory.

(Signed)  
REVEILLIERE LEPAUX, Pref.  
LEGARDE, Secretary General.

MILAN, September 4.

General Buonaparte arrived at Udine on the 3d of September. The congress is held at the house of the marquis di Gallo; but nothing that discloses its progress is permitted to transpire. All we know is that at the first conference Buonaparte held this language:—“I apprise you that in a few days all this negotiation must be brought to an end. The French government is anxious for peace, though it be completely prepared to prosecute the war; it is well aware of the immense preparations made by the emperor for the continuation of hostilities, at which it has not as yet taken any un-

bridge, judging of the rectitude of his Imperial majesty's intention by its own; but a more protracted security on the part of the French republic might submit it to the imputation of imprudence; a decisive part must therefore be taken.”

PARIS, September 23.

What we have announced relative to the appointment of general Hoche to the post of generalissimo of the two armies of the Rhine is positive. An order to this effect has been issued from the war department.—Annales Politiques.

If contrary to all appearances, say the letters from Milan, hostilities with the emperor should be renewed, the Piedmontese troops will join the French army. This point is decided. It is even reported that they will form a body of 15,000 men.—Venice will furnish 1000, the Cisalpine republic 20,000, and the army of Kellerman, 30,000, amounting to a reinforcement of 75,000 for the army of Italy, which will be under the command of Massena, Bernadotte, &c.—Ibid.

Letters from Brussels state, that Camille Jordan, and two others, had passed through Anvers. It was discovered too late who they were, and that they intended to quit the French territory.

There is the strongest reason to believe that the courier dispatched by the Directory on the night of the 2d and 3d complementary day, September 18 and 19, carried to Buonaparte the orders to renew hostilities with the emperor. At the very moment when the courier set off, a courier arrived from Lisse with the intelligence that lord Malmesbury had quitted that city, and had set out for London. His departure, which so soon succeeded the arrival of Treilhart and Bonnier was the result of the first conversation with the new negotiators. “Have you power,” said Treilhart to lord Malmesbury, “to restore to the French republic all her colonies.”—“No” “Why then go home and get them!”

September 26.

Administration of general of police to the editor of the Annales Politiques.

Reports are spread that the deputies sentenced to transportation have escaped. This intelligence is false, and you are desired to contradict it by the channel of your paper.

(Signed) “SOTIN, Minister of the general police.”

The Directory held an extraordinary meeting on the 22d inst. to which not even the ministers were admitted—its object is said to have been the necessary dispositions for opening the campaign.

September 27.

The commissary of the executive power at the municipal administration of police, writes as follows:—“General Dutertre, commander of the armed force, charged with escorting to Rochfort the transported members of the 19th Fructidor, arrived here the first complementary day. He was arrested two days afterwards by order of the government, five leagues from hence, and set out the next morning under a strong guard of gendarmes. The reports concerning the troubles said to have taken place at Lyons, have been contradicted by a letter of the departmental administration of the Rhone, stating that no column of the army of Italy has arrived in that city, and that the column expected will find no obstacle. The administrators add, that Lyons, where public tranquillity has not been troubled for one instant by the news of the salutary events of the 18th, still continues calm, and that the measures of public safety ordered in consequence of that memorable day are rigorously executed.

NEW-YORK, November 13.  
NO PEACE.

By the Argus arrived on Saturday from London, letters are received which confirm the return of lord Malmesbury from Lisse.

In some letters it is stated that his lordship had received intimation from the French Directory, that, if the propositions made on their part were not immediately acceded to, he must leave their territories in 48 hours.

The abruptness of his departure, warrants us in believing the probability of such a message.

The Argus left Cowes the 22d. In a review of the warlike preparations making by the court of Vienna, and the delay attending the definitive treaty with France we are inclined to believe this latter event not so near at hand as has been before conjectured.

In the treaty pending between the emperor and France, it has been agreed, that if Mantua was retained by the French, that the emperor was to be allowed the privilege of erecting another fortress, on the new frontiers of his states.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.

Extract of a letter from the *Isto of Wight*, 21st September, 1797. (Received by the ship *Argus*, arrived at New-York on Saturday last.)

“All chance of peace is for the present entirely removed. Lord Malmesbury having arrived in London yesterday forenoon. He was ordered to quit France in 48 hours, as he had not authority immediately to accede to their proposals for peace. The war must continue another campaign—money will of course be more scarce than ever, and the public funds depressed.—That had its effect yesterday—3 per cent. were under 48l. per cent.”

The ship *Woodrop Sims*, captain Hodgson, arrived yesterday, sailed from Havre the 23d September. The captain informs that one of the American com-

missioners had arrived in Holland, and joined Mr. Pinckney at the Hague. Not having obtained any intelligence by this arrival, the above being all that is mentioned by captain Hodgson. He brought letters for the secretary of state from the American consular at Havre.

Extract of a letter from *St. John's*, (Porto Rico) dated 18th October, 1797, to a gentleman in this city.

“I am exceedingly happy to communicate to you, that official accounts have been received here from St. Domingo, which announce that no more neutral vessels are to be captured or condemned, in consequence of which accounts, several vessels which laid in this port for adjudication, have been immediately released, and several privateers which were ready to go out, have been since disarmed and sold.”

Extract of a letter received at Salem, dated Calcutta, May 12, 1797.

The reigning topic of conversation is the Manila expedition. All the India men are taken up to equip troops; and all the men of war at Madras, under the command of admiral Raniet, are to be employed. The place of rendezvous is not publicly known; but probably it is Prince of Wales Island, in the straits of Malacca, on account of the S. W. monsoon. The *Triton* that was captured by the French, which ship is now here under American colours, is hired to go with the fleet, at a charter of 12,000 rupees per month. This government calculates upon being successful; as they intend to employ a powerful force. But it is said the Spaniards are strong at Manila, and do not dread an attack.”

Particulars of the mutiny on board the British frigate *Hermione*.

When about 3 days out from Cape Nicola Mole, on a cruise, part of the crew were engaged handling the mizen top-sail; the captain speaking sharp to them, two of the men fell from the yards; when the others came down they were reprimanded in harsh terms by the captain, and several of them threatened with punishment—this occasioned much discontent, which continued until the next evening, when the mutiny broke out, by throwing double headed shot, &c. about the ship, and other disorderly behaviour. The first lieutenant went down to inquire what they wanted, and was soon wounded in the arm with a tomahawk; he retired for some time, and when he returned was knocked down with a tomahawk; his throat cut, and thrown overboard.—After which the sailors proceeded to the cabin in search of the captain who had locked himself in, but was soon dragged out (after having wounded 2 or 3 in defending himself with his sword) and experienced the fate of his unfortunate lieutenant: they afterwards seized upon and murdered every officer in the ship, except a maiters mate, and two midshipmen.

They then directed their course for La Guira, where they arrived under Spanish colours, and delivered the ship up to the Spanish government, giving out that they had turned their officers adrift in their jolly boat. The Spaniards have since manned the ship and sent her to sea. Our informant further adds, that the crew of the *Hermione* were a mixture of several nations.

BALTIMORE, November 21.

Letters are in town which mention, that lord Malmesbury had left Lisse and returned as far as Calais, where he received fresh orders to repair back again to Lisse.

The Dutch papers which we have received, confirm the news of the death of general Hoche. They do not positively say that Malmesbury has left France.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the 10th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THE PLANTATION where WILLIAM POSTON formerly resided, lying in Charles county, near the Cool Springs, containing upwards of three hundred acres of land, on which is a good brick dwelling house, 24 feet by 28, with two chimneys, three convenient rooms below stairs, three above, and three in the cellar, a very good barn, kitchen, corn house, &c. The land is well watered, has a plenty of rail timber and firewood, and is well adapted to the produce of corn, wheat, and tobacco. Also a lot of eighty-two and one third acres, within half a mile of the above mentioned plantation, lying on Gilbert Swamp, on which is a grist mill in good repair, with two pair of stones, and a bolting cloth; about half the last mentioned lot is rich bottom, and might at a small expence be converted into good meadow; adjoining this lot is another, containing the same number of acres, with about the same quality of bottom; each of them have a sufficiency of rail timber and firewood. The three parcels of land will be sold separately to accommodate purchasers. One years credit will be given, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and a title will be made to the land as soon as the purchase money is paid.

WILLIAM POSTON, Trustee.

November 18, 1797.

FOUND,  
On Monday morning,  
A BANK NOTE,

The owner may have it by describing it and paying for this advertisement.

CHARLES L. NEVITT.

Annapolis, November 20, 1797.

The subscriber will  
on Saturday the 10th  
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A. M.

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November 21, 1797

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The subscriber will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 16th of December next, at the house of Mrs. HALKERSTONE, in Upper-Marlbrough, SUNDRY articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and some NEGROES, late the property of Mrs. ANNE LEECH, deceased. For the amount of purchases under ten pounds the cash will be expected, and above that sum negotiable notes, with approved endorser, at sixty days. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM KILTY.

## PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

FROM THE YEAR 1785, TO THE PERIOD OF PUBLICATION: Containing all the Laws from that to the present time, inclusive.

THE object which this intension contemplates, is to publish every Law, now in force, in periodical order, with marginal references and notes, to obviate obscurities created, the consequence of progressive subdivisions, which necessarily resulted, to answer the annual purposes of legislative convenience. The Laws within this space of time, include all our STATUTES, since HANSON'S COLLECTION, and many of them, of the first importance to the people.

The complaints which have been frequently made by the student, in toiling through the dreary course of many perplexing sessions, unavoidably clouded by enumerated additions, amendments and repeals, often produce to his inquiries both doubt and uncertainty. The MERCHANT and FARMER have also frequently evidenced a solicitude, that these Laws were comprised in a clearer view, to abate the difficulties that occur in perusal. Hence it becomes the duty of the citizen, during intervals of leisure from necessary avocations, to digest a plan to remedy the evil.

The multiplicity of Laws is one of the grievances attendant on free governments, for when a Law, which is the "rule of our civil conduct," is enacted at the will of a despot, or aristocratic body, it generally remains fixed, and without frequent alteration or addition. On the contrary, when a REPRESENTATIVE, or FREE GOVERNMENT, LIKE OUR OWN, act in a legislative capacity, from the very freedom and spirit of the organization, our codes are naturally swelled to a more bulky size; sometimes from the frequency of change in our representation, and sometimes from kindred causes. Though this is one of the consequent defects (for human perfection is unattainable) of free governments, yet when we consider the unparalleled privileges and blessings we enjoy, under our Constitutions and Laws, unknown to any nation in the civilized world, we should not be unmindful of our duty, unanimously to co-operate in the most earnest and zealous benedictions to Heaven, for such signal marks of divine favour.

This plan, more copiously displayed, will be presented to the next session of Assembly, for their approbation; because the author is of opinion, that it is not right to interfere with any acts of the constituted authorities, without their previous acquiescence. The glaring injuries that have grown out of such evil practices, have already been too manifest to require animadversion, and too severely felt by us a people, not to discourage repetition. The whole, it is trusted, will be found useful to the magistrate, the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic. If it should prove so in event, the labours of the compiler will be abundantly rewarded.

### CONDITIONS.

- I. That this work will be printed and bound in one volume, and put to press as soon as the subscription is sufficiently enlarged to defray the expenses of printing.
- II. That the whole will be printed on good paper and good type.
- III. That each subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay Five Dollars in advance, for every copy subscribed for, (to enable the printer to go speedily through with the work) and the balance on delivery of the book.
- IV. That the price will be as moderate as books

of the same kind, containing the same quantity of matter, are sold for: it cannot be ascertained at present, with accuracy, what the expense of printing will be, and therefore no fixed price can yet be promulgated.

V. That if any invisible accident should counteract this plan, so as to produce miscarriage, or to prevent it from being carried into execution; in such case, or cases, the money advanced, shall be returned to the respective persons subscribing.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. James Rice, & Co. and George Hill, bookellers in Baltimore, and by Frederick Green, Annapolis.

### NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit from nine o'clock every morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

JNO. F. HARRIS, Clk.

### SETH SWEETSER,

RETURNS his thanks to his customers and the public in general for past favours in the line of his business, and informs them that he still carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business in all its branches, in the best manner. He has just received a large quantity of the best Boston brand seal-leather, which he will sell on reasonable terms, for cash, or green hides; he has also for sale, hide leather and calf skins, and all kinds of Shoe-maker's tools, shoe thread, resin, linseed, whale and tanner's oil, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. He has a valuable young Wench for sale, that is used to Kitchen work.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on his land lying in Anne-Arundel county, on South river.

JASPER E. TILLY.

November 26, 1797.

To be SOLD, for READY MONEY, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the 16th of December next,

THE lease of a LOT of GROUND, very pleasantly situated near the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, late the property of JOHN ADAM BAYER, deceased; the lease is for seventy-five years, commencing the 29th of September, 1799, paying an annual ground-rent of six pounds current money. On this lot is a tan-yard, all the vats almost new, a bark mill and mill house, a two story brick dwelling house, 30 by 28 feet, a brick kitchen, and currier's shop, the whole in good order and ready for the reception of the purchaser; also a quantity of bark, and the implements of trade. The premises are sold to discharge the debts of the deceased, and in the first instance a mortgage to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire.

ALLEN QUINN, Administrator.

November 13, 1797.

Will be SOLD, (for a term of years) at the subscriber's plantation, on Tuesday the 28th of this month,

A PARCEL of very valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, among whom are some likely boys 8 or 9 years old. Also a choice stock of horses, cows, mules, sheep, hogs, and all kind of plantation utensils; also a very good sein, a batteau, and a complete sailing yawl, and between two and three hundred barrels of Indian corn. The terms are, all sums not exceeding eight pounds the cash to be paid, and all over bond and good security will be required, with a credit of six months given, by

JOHN HESSELIUS.

N. B. I will rent the said plantation to any good tenant, if an early application be made.

November 13, 1797.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 18th day of December, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the subscriber's, about thirteen miles from Annapolis, and two from Rawlings's tavern, About twenty valuable

### NEGROES,

CONSISTING of men, women and children; they will be sold to serve ten years, and then to be free: the boys and girls will be sold to serve ten years after they are of age, allowing the girl's age eighteen and boy's twenty-one; among the men there is a good rough carpenter, who is an excellent cooper; also a remarkable good cartman, and others who understand plantation business. They are sober good negroes, and are sold for no other reason than the want of money, and having more of them than are profitable. The terms will be CASH only.

JOHANNA PLUMMER.

Anne-Arundel county, November 13, 1797.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

by order,

S. MAYNARD, Clk.

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

By order of the vestry,

JOHN JACOBS, Register.

November 15, 1797.

### A Stray,

CAME to the subscriber's, as a stray, some time in July last, a sorrel mare COLT, three years old, about thirteen hands high, no perceivable brand, a small blaze in her face, off hind foot white. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges, on application to the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the upper part of Elk-Ridge.

VACHEL BURGESS.

October 10, 1797.

### NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, praying an act to authorize the levy court of St. Mary's county to assess annually a sum of money on said county, to be paid me for support of my daughter Elizabeth Goodrich, an idiot, aged seventeen years.

October 3, 1797.

MARY GOODRICH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land lying near Patuxent river, in Anne-Arundel county, called The Bear Success, agreeably to the act for marking and bounding land.

SAMUEL HAWKINS.

November 11, 1797.

### RIDGELY and EVANS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And Offer for Sale,

A general Assortment of Goods,

Suitable to the present Season,

Consisting of

**SUPERFINE**, second and coarse broad cloths, Common and striped elastic ditto, Fashionable cord, mixed, stamped, and plain cambrics, Double mill'd draps, Devonshire kersey, Ladies and gentlemen's superfine coatings, Common mixt and striped ditto, Superfine and common white, red, scarlet and yellow flannels, Green baize, halfstiches, plains, and kerseys, Blue, green and white Kendal cottons, Fesmought, Sailors ready made great coats, jackets and trousers, Mill'd and yarn stockings and gloves, Double rose and common stripe blankets, Moreens, taboreens, and Jones's spinning, Durants, calimancoes and fine black ruffs, Bombazeens, alapeens and bombazets, Wildbores, cloaking and common cambrics, Brown and black crapes, Changeable poplins, Princess and fancy stuffs, Fustians, fatinets and royal ribs, Corduroy, velvets, hupsters, and fancy cords and thicksets, Marcellis, corded dimities, bed-ticks and checks, A beautiful assortment of swan-down, linniet cloths, mole-skin and tamboured casimer vest shapes, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, 9-8 and 5-4 fine Irish and Russia sheetings, Russia drab and ravens duck, 7-8 and 5-4 diaper, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 diaper table cloths, Cambricks & long lawns, Dowlafs, brown roles, ticklenburgs and brown hempen linens, An elegant assortment of tambour'd, striped, cross-barred and plain jaconet and dress book muslin,

Muslin aprons, handkerchiefs and cravats, Superfine 9-8 and 6-4 jaconet and book muslins, A very general assortment of fashionable light and dark chintzes and calicoes, Stamped muslin & chintz shawls, Ribbands, edgings, tapes & ferrets, Worked bindings and galloons, Threads assorted, Shoe ditto, in hanks and balls, Sewing, embroidering and tambour silks, Pins and needles, Ladies kid, Morocco and stuff slippers, Lustrings, taffeties, modes and fascenets, Ladies black, white and coloured satins, Gentlemens black satin & silk flowerines, Silk velvets, assorted, in colours, Girls, youths, and boys cotton & worked stockings, Ladies and gentlemens gauze, worked, cotton and silk ditto, Ladies paper, satin and beaver hats, Mens, youths and boys fine and coarse ditto, Leipers and rappee snuff, Best sweet scent chewing tobacco, A very general assortment of best quality pen and pocket knives, Ladies and gentlemens Morocco pocket-books, with instruments, Jspanned waiters and tea trays, Brads candlesticks and steel snuffers, Shovels and tongs, Hearth and sweeping brooms, Iron tea-kettles, 4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. & 20d. flat point nails, Hob-nails, shoe-tacks, & awl blades, Best battle and common gunpowder, Patent and common shot, Earthen, glass, and China ware, Sein twine, &c.

### ALSO GROCERIES,

Imperial, fresh hyson, hyson skin, fouchong, and congo teas, coffee, loaf and brown sugar, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

All of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash, or on the usual credit to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to their friends, and the public in general, for past favours, and hope, by their strict attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

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, November 14, 1797.

### NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOHN F. BEALE,

Charles county, October 18, 1797.

### Pay your Taxes.

I SHALL attend at Annapolis the latter end of the third week of November next, for the purpose of collecting the county charges of Allegany county, due from persons non-residents of said county, for the year 1796. On failure of payment the land of delinquents will be sold agreeably to law.

ROGER PERRY, Collector.

October 20, 1797.

WE, the subscribers, having suffered much injury from persons of different classes crossing over our fields on Patapiscus with the pretence of hunting, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from hunting within our said enclosures, with either dog or gun; any person or persons hunting therein after this notice shall be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

P. HAMMOND,  
R. HAMMOND,  
HENRY H. DORSEY.

October 28, 1797.

TAKE notice, that I also forewarn all persons hunting within my enclosures on the Head of Severn, and will give a reward of one guinea to any person that will inform me, and establish the fact, on any person or persons that may hunt therein without my permission, after the above notice.

P. HAMMOND.

### Jewels Lost.

WHEN I left Broad Creek ferry on my way to Annapolis, about four weeks ago, I had in my sulkie box a bundle of trinkets, consisting of a gold locket, a stock-buckle of silver, set with Brister stone, a gold ring with a large oval stone set in white hair, and the letters AF worked therein, with the same, a mourning ring, much worn, with the device Anne Pitt, scarcely perceivable on the surface, two other rings, one plain and the other with a small red stone, a brooch, broken in two, set with garnet, a pair of best plated spurs, leathered, and some other articles not precisely recollected. I have the strongest presumption that those articles were robbed out of my chaise box at Mr. James Wharfe's tavern, after being delivered into the hands of his bar-keeper, from the circumstance of my having them when I left Kent Island ferry house, and no other opportunity afforded after that time for the perpetration of such a piece of villainy. Some of those articles being so remarkable the detection cannot be difficult. It is requested that all silver-smiths and jewellers will be particular in examining trinkets that may be offered them for sale; and any person finding and delivering those trinkets, &c. to Mr. John Beard, or the printers hereof, or securing them so that I get them again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD for their trouble.

Beard's Habitation, October 31, 1797.

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, on the north side of Severn river, on the 15th instant, a very dark mulatto or rather black man named GEORGE, who sometimes calls himself GEORGE ROGERS; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, slim made, a little bandy legged, large mouth and red lips, shews his teeth when he speaks, and generally has a smiling countenance; he has a variety of cloathing, particularly a blue broad cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, striped jacket, and nankeen breeches. I will pay the above reward (which is to include all charges) to any person who will deliver the said George to me. I forbid all persons from harbouring or employing him, and all masters of vessels from carrying him away.

Annapolis, October 29, 1797.

### Charles C. Cole,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced business in a part of Mr. Wm. BARBER's house, in Church-street, near the hay-scales, where he means to carry it on in its different branches; he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his 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.

Anne-Arundel county, October 12, 1797.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest bidder, at Mr. Wharfe's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 29th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

ABOUT thirty valuable country born SLAVES, late the property of JOHN WEEMS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of ten young men, eight boys, and several women, and children, and girls, many of whom are valuable and likely. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix.  
ALEXANDER McPHERSON, Executor.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceased.

Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

Queen-Anne's county, October 2, 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 in my favour, occasioned by many unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances.

JOSEPH EVERITT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to complete his legal title in part of a tract of land called A RESERVE OR RIGHT AND GOOD REASON, which Thomas Johnson, Esq; conveyed to John F. Amelung, who conveyed the same to the subscriber before he became naturalized.

FREDERICK M. AMELUNG.

### NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

October 4, 1797. CORNELIUS MILLS.

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

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of captain ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested, to the subscriber for payment.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

October 11, 1797.

### RANAWAY,

Two young Negro Men,

ONE named SCOGIN, aged 20 or 22 years, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather fleshy, his complexion very black, his face full and round, his eyes very large; he is apt to laugh when spoken to, and shews large teeth, generally uses his left hand, and wore away a full suit of smart black cloaths, the coat long and full; he went away the 3d day of September last.

The other named MARSHAM, a carpenter and Sawyer, about the same age and height with Scogin, but slim and of a lighter complexion; his clothing is unknown; he went away about the 10th day of last September. Whoever brings the said negroes to the subscriber, at West river, in Anne-Arundel county, or lodges them in goal, so that he may get them, shall receive for each, if apprehended within twenty miles TEN DOLLARS, if further from home TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable travelling expences.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. If the above negro men return directly of their own accord they shall be forgiven.

West river, October 3, 1797.

### A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms, 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 is seeded for the benefit of the purchaser between seventy and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first day of January next, and an extensive credit will be given for the residue. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by

JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 7, 1797.

### BANK OF BALTIMORE,

November 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders, that an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS will be held at BARBER'S Tavern, on Monday the 4th day of December next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the president and directors,

JAMES COX, Cashier.

N. B. By act of incorporation five of the present directors are not eligible for the next year.

### Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on Saturday the 15th of April last, a negro fellow named ANTHONY, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, inclining to be spare, thirty-six or thirty-seven years of age, but a young and rather pleasant countenance; he is somewhat of a yellowish complexion, with small glassy eyes, has lost one of his upper fore teeth, and is remarkably short bodied and long thighed; he has a wife at Stephen Steward's, on the Head of South river, and, as I am well informed, frequents said Stephen Steward's, and Charles Steuard's, near London-town, and from there to Henry Clark's near Snowden's forge, he was likewise seen in Annapolis about three weeks ago; he more than probable may have a kind of pass; had on and took with him a dark kersey or plains coat, jacket and breeches, a very long blue broad cloth coat, black satin jacket, and a pair of white trousers, but probably may have changed his cloaths, as he has been hiring himself and got money. Any person taking said negro, and delivering him to the owner, or securing him in any goal, so that the owner gets him again, shall, if taken twenty miles from home, be entitled to TWENTY DOLLARS, and if a further distance the above reward, with reasonable charges.

DINAH DORSEY.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harbouring or carrying off said negro at their peril.

October 29, 1797.

### To be SOLD Cheap,

A VERY neat and perfectly good PHAETON, with harness for a pair of horses. Inquire of the Printer.

October 25, 1797.

### Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a 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 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.

### 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 scoops 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 Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency to acquit me of debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, of John.

October 9, 1797.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 30, 1797.

### H A G U E, September 12.

THE hotel of the French minister here has been illuminated on account of the new revolution which has taken place in France, and a general illumination is spoken of; for if this revolution had not happened, the royal party would have accomplished their designs, and the old order of things would also have been restored here.

Our troops have just been disembarked from the fleet in the Texel.

### September 16.

Twenty-one commissioners have been appointed to prepare the new constitution, six of whom are from the province of Holland, and the greater proportion are devoted to the revolutionary party. The choice of president has fallen upon the representative Blos from Amstel.

Yesterday the Cisalpine republic was mentioned for the first time in our convention. The Directory expressed their wishes to be united by the bonds of friendship and brotherhood to the Batavian republic.

The troops disembarked from the fleet in the Texel, are not returned into garrison: they are cantoned in quarters. Four battalions are gone to Friesland, and as many to Overijssel. The rest are gone into North Holland. The transport ships remain till further orders in the Texel.

The minister Meyer has been recalled from France, on account of his being thought to favour the royalist party.

Orders have been given for all French emigrants to leave the republic.

General Hoche has intimated that there is a body of French emigrants and other disaffected persons on the borders, of whom it is necessary to take some notice.

### C O L O G N E, September 10.

A remarkable change has taken place here. The friends of revolution have had the upper hand, and have followed the example of the Cisalpiners. The whole government, the treasury, and archives, all in their hands. The conference has been, the solemn renunciation of all connexion with the government of the empire. Intermediate commissioners and new municipalities are established here, at Aachen, Trier and Coblenz, under the protection of the French republic, and under the name of the *Cisrhenan Republic* (Republic on this side the Rhine) formally declared independent, and to it are annexed several small adjoining districts of territory on the Upper Rhine. Information of this change has been sent to Paris, and general Hoche has been invited to provide them with a provisional Directory, till the people can be assembled to form a regular constitution.

The consequences of this revolution cannot at present be estimated; it will doubtless give France new and important resources.—One consequence amongst others, will be the confiscation of all the cloysters, and the estates of the princes and of the clerical order, which make three fourths of the whole country.

### September 17.

The plan of the French to republicanise the country on this side the Rhine every day develops itself. Yesterday at noon the independence of this place was publicly declared, and the tree of liberty planted. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the civil and military authorities. In several other places yesterday and the day before, the tree of liberty was also planted.

### V I E N N A, September 16.

It was to-day reported here that peace had been concluded betwixt the emperor and the French republic; but this report is not officially announced. It is hoped, however, that a fortnight will determine the matter. Though much depends upon the event of the negotiations at Lisse, as our cabinet is closely bound with that of England: or there is little doubt that France would wish to conclude peace with us, and leave England to herself.

### C O N S T A N T I N O P L E, August 10.

The greatest part of the city of Scutari has been destroyed by fire. It is not known how it broke out, but 3000 houses have been reduced to ashes.

### C O P E N H A G E N, September 16.

On Monday last a fire broke out in the town of Nyborg, which, owing to the weather being very strong at the time, consumed 141 houses, about one third part of the whole place. The loss is estimated at 100,000 rix dollars.

### September 19.

The post of yesterday brought news that the pestilence was so violent in the island of Corfica, that 3000 are ill. That no ship from the Mediter-

ranean sea shall be admitted into the river Elbe, without being first examined at Cuxhaven by the proper officer at Ritzbottle, and permission obtained."

### U D I N E, September 6.

On the 31<sup>st</sup> inst. the arm conference on the subject of peace was held at Passeriano, betwixt the different belligerent powers. It continued nearly six hours. On the 3d, general Buonaparte arrived here to assist at the negotiation, and since then it has daily continued betwixt him, general Clarke, and the Austrian minister. The congress is held at the house of the marquis of Gallo. The French military surround the place, and the fortifications continue to be replenished.

### M I L A N, September 9.

The government of Genoa on the 4th instant, experienced a serious shock. The exclusion of the priests and nobility from the offices of state, which the new constitution ordains, and the discharge of the old officers, occasioned a formidable tumult.—The aristocratic party, which consisted of the chief citizens, had, at first the advantage, and became masters of the city. But their triumph did not continue long. The democrats united themselves, and were assisted by the French troops. A combat took place, in which upwards of 1000 men lost their lives. The French ambassador, Baypout, and the Corsican general, Casfabianca, it is said, were at the head of the democratic party. Since then, Genoa is surrounded by French troops.

### September 11.

The Executive Directory has decreed, that until the formation of a general law for the whole Cisalpine republic, all collections of ecclesiastical benefices, except curacies, shall remain provisionally suspended.

### P E T E R S B U R G, September 7.

His majesty of all the Russias has assigned to Louis XVIIIth the sum of two millions of roubles, to enable him to purchase land either in Russia or Germany. The emperor has also charged prince Kiviskank to receive every individual of the army of Conde, who may desire to enter into the service of Russia.

### B O U R D E A U X, October 3.

We read, in No. 8 of the *Frondeur*, that general Buonaparte, being informed that the emperor had formed a secret league with the court of Rome, the object of which was to surprise him, had himself turned the tables upon these two perfidious allies, and that his first coup-de-main had been to surround 30,000 men, and make them lay down their arms, and that he meant to proceed to Rome, to chastise them into good faith, and open the eyes of credulous nations, by breaking the talisman of a cunning court, which has owed its too long enjoyed power only to ignorance and superstition.

Thus it seems reserved for the hero of Italy, to efface from the list of the states of Europe, this modern Rome, who has inundated the universe with blood and tears.

We are assured that Cerber, contractor for the horse furniture of the army of Italy, has written home, announcing the signature of the treaty of peace with the emperor.

### P A R I S, September 23.

We can now announce without fear, that Buonaparte has surrounded the troops of the emperor, beyond Udine, and that in the space of six days, or more, he will be at the gates of Vienna, unless a peace, the most honourable and satisfactory, both to us and the Italians, shall be consented to by his Imperial majesty. [Ami des Lois.]

The ridiculous expedition to St. Domingo is suspended; thus 1200 men are saved to the country, for they would most indubitably have been sacrificed. Twelve hundred men to reduce our colonies! It was nothing more than deriding the unhappy colonists. It was the work of Caesar. He did not cease to struggle for four or five days to obtain these twelve hundred men. The insurgents, upon seeing this pitiful army disembark, might have exclaimed with Mithridates, "It is too much if it comes as an embassy, and it is not sufficient if it comes as an enemy," but with this difference, that the little Roman army conquered Mithridates, and there is every thing to fear, that the little French army would have been beaten by the insurgents.

### September 25.

#### Death of General Hoche.

It was yesterday reported that Hoche had been poisoned.—To-day they say he died of a polypus of the heart. The following is what the *Redacteur* says.

"The health of general Hoche has long been on the decline, but not so as to excite immediate apprehension of death. It is said his sudden death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel." The republic

has lost in him one of its best generals, and one of its most estimable citizens."

General Lemoine is appointed commander of the 17th division, in the room of Angereau.

### September 22.

The three negotiators, from the United States are arrived.

The following letter from Italy, which is authentic, would induce one to believe that not the best understanding exists between the court of Vienna and the prince of Conde. It is written by an officer of rank under prince Charles, to his brother. It is as follows:

"Our generals are much surpris'd at the new conspiracy discovered in France, and are sorry it existed. All assure that our court had no hand in it.

"The prince of Conde came the 12th September to visit prince Charles, but was received with the greatest coldness. Prince Charles even told us that he was sorry to see Conde here, and that but for him a definitive treaty would have now been signed.

"While at dinner, Conde received dispatches from Russia relative to his departure for that country with his army. It is certain that he is countenanced only by that court and England. He is totally abandoned by ours. We even have orders to arrest and try all those who shall be found recruiting for him."

### L O N D O N, September 15.

The following article we extract from the *Revolutions*, formerly called the *Batavia*:

"The administrators of the department of Saone and Loire, dismissed by the government, had the impudence to imprison the courier who brought them the dispatches announcing their dismissal; and it is said that he recovered his liberty only by the energy of the republicans of Macon, who flew to arms, and did not quit them till their demands were complied with. The administrators of the Allier, supported by all the cut-throats they could collect, also commenced an insurrection against the government."

"On the appointment of Merlin of Douai and Francois de Neufchateau to the Directory, we hear that Gohier and Garat, both ex-ministers, are named as candidates to replace the first as minister of justice, and Ginguene to be minister of the interior. The Directory are now employed in this appointment. It is believed Danou will be appointed to some important place.—That of director of public instruction would perfectly suit him.

"Many emigrants of distinction have been arrested; it is incredible the number of passports that the central office have issued."

### September 20.

Parliament-street, Sept. 19, 1797.

"My lord,

"I think it proper to acquaint your lordship, that a messenger is arrived this evening, with an account, that, in consequence of an intimation from the French plenipotentiaries, lord Malmesbury has quitted Lisse, not having accomplished the object of his mission.

"I have the honour to be,

"My lord,

"Your lordship's most obed. faithful servant,

(Signed) "HENRY DUNDAS."

"Mansion house, Sept. 20, half past

"8 o'clock, A. M.

"A true copy,

"BROOK WATSON, Mayor."

### S A L E M, November 14.

On Saturday arrived brig Leopard, captain Putnam, from Isles of France and Bourbon, 110 days from the latter. He communicates the following articles:—

The convention of the Isle of France have laid a duty of 6 per cent. on all importations, with a duty of half a dollar a ton on all foreign vessels, which took place July 1.

The French examine all neutral vessels which call at the Isle of France with the greatest strictness. A ship under Swedish colours came into Port N. West from Bengal, in order to get some ballast, and a fresh supply of provisions and water: she was libelled, tried, and condemned, vessel and cargo. A Danish bark arrived July 10 from Copenhagen, which had called at the Cape of Good Hope the captain officers and crew were put on board the prison ship, and the vessel's hatchways sealed up.

July 26 there were at the Isle of France three frigate frigates, two of which had lately arrived from a cruise, in which they had taken nothing. There were some privateers out, which had been more successful, having sent in several prizes. One prize ship arrived the day the Leopard sailed, and another was momentarily expected.

### B O S T O N, November 16.

On being informed, yesterday afternoon, of the arrival in the outer harbour, of the ship Merchant, from London, in a short passage, we dispatched a

boat, in order to procure, in season, what intelligence she might have brought; our reporter returned, in company with the ship, about 9 o'clock last evening, and informs, that she left London the 4th of October, but could obtain no papers: he understood from several intelligent passengers on board, that two of the American commissioners, Messrs. Marshall and Pinckney, had received passports from the French Directory, and were actually preparing to set off for Paris; and that an additional passport was received for Mr. Gerry; but whose arrival in Holland, though reported, was not authenticated; this information was received in London by Mr. King from general Pinckney. On any other subject, nothing essential had transpired since the new era of things in France. Peace was desired of.

NEW-YORK, November 10.  
IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Scovell in St. Domingo, to his command in this place, dated October 8.

Gentlemen,

"I am very happy to inform you, that on account of the late order from France, the trial of all the American vessels bound to British ports IS SUSPENDED. I shall no doubt be liberated. Your schooner Adventure's trial will come on the 21st of this month, when she will most assuredly be cleared. Mr. Casafat, from Rhode-Island is empowered from the judge and council to go up to Porto Rico, and take charge of all the American vessels captured and brought into that port."

November 20.

By the ship Betsey, captain Phelps, arrived from Bristol, in 60 days.

OFFICE OF GENERAL POLICE.

Letter from the commissary of the Executive Power at the central department of the Rhone, to the minister of police.

LYONS, September 9.

The important events which have taken place at Paris, attract universal attention; they have not, however, troubled the commune of Lyons, and still let the department.—Curiosity and uneasiness occupy all minds. The most clear sighted of the merchants and tradesmen already begin to entertain hopes of a change of affairs more favourable to their commercial interests. Malevolence is dismayed and terrified. Its agents a few days ago were much more active than at present. I shall be particular, citizen minister, at this critical period, in informing you of every thing which concerns general or individual safety.

(Signed)

SOTTIN.

The commissioner of the Executive Authority in the criminal-tribunal of the department of L'Orne, to the minister of justice.

Alencan, 24 Fructidor, Sept. 11.

Citizen minister,

I am this instant informed, that at Siez preparations had been made for the organization of the national guard; that uniforms with black collars were quite ready, and that the corps were about to be formed into divisions of chasseurs and grenadiers, under the title of Chasseurs and Grenadiers of Pichegru; that at Prenais, in the department of La Sarthe, uniforms had likewise been made, and the plan of insurrection had been entertained.

This proves that it was time to strike the conspirators.

How vast was the scheme of Pichegru! The law which he proposed and carried, was nothing more than one of the means to render the success of it more certain.

Upon this very day were the black collars to have been brought forward, and the satellites of Pichegru to have shewn themselves.

Happily these projects have been disconcerted.

Health and Fraternity.

(Signed)

LEROYER LATOURNERIE.

An exact copy. For the minister of justice.

PLEVILLE LIBRELEY,

minister of marine.

November 22.

A London paper of the 27th September, states, that general La Fayette and his companions in suffering, are at length delivered from their long and painful captivity. They were released on the 27th of August.

The British parliament were to meet about the middle of this month.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.

A gentleman of this city, now in France, in a letter to his friend, dated Paris, 30th September, writes, that Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Marshall had arrived there, and were treated with much austerity by citizens Fauchet and Adet, who were appointed to confer with the American commissioners.

Annapolis, November 30.

On Thursday last at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States met both Houses of Congress, in the Representatives' chamber, and addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I WAS for some time apprehensive that it would be necessary, on account of the contagious sickness which afflicted the city of Philadelphia, to convene the national legislature at some other place; this measure it was desirable to avoid, because it would occasion much public inconvenience, and a considerable public expence, and add to the calamities of the inhabitants of this city, whose sufferings must have ex-

cited the sympathy of all their fellow-citizens: Therefore, after taking measures to ascertain the state and decline of the sickness, I postponed my determination, having hopes, now happily realized, that, without hazard to the health of the members, Congress might assemble at this place, where it was next by law to meet. I submit, however, to your consideration, whether a power to postpone the meeting of congress, without passing the time fixed by the constitution upon such occasions, would not be a useful amendment to the law of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Although I cannot yet congratulate you on the re-establishment of peace in Europe, and the restoration of security to the persons and properties of our citizens from injustice and violence at sea; we have, nevertheless, abundant cause of gratitude to the source of benevolence and influence, for interior tranquillity, and personal security, for propitious seasons, prosperous agriculture, productive fisheries, and general improvements, and above all, for a rational spirit of civil and religious liberty, and a calm, but steady determination to support our sovereignty, as well as our moral and religious principles, against all open and secret attacks.

Our envoys extraordinary to the French republic embarked; one in July, the other early in August, to join their colleague in Holland. I have received intelligence of the arrival of both of them in Holland, from whence they all proceeded on their journey to Paris, within a few days of the 19th of September. Whatever may be the result of this mission, I trust that nothing will have been omitted on my part to conduct the negotiation to a successful conclusion, on such equitable terms, as may be compatible with the safety, honour, and interest of the United States.—Nothing in the mean-time will contribute so much to the preservation of peace, and the attainment of justice, as a manifestation of that energy, and unanimity of which on many former occasions the people of the United States have given such memorable proofs, and the exertion of those resources for national defence, which a beneficent Providence has kindly placed within their power.

It may be confidently asserted, that nothing has occurred since the adjournment of congress, which renders inexpedient those precautionary measures, recommended by me to the consideration of the two houses, at the opening of your late extraordinary session. If that system was then prudent, it is more so now, as increasing depredations strengthen the reasons for its adoption.

Indeed whatever may be the issue of the negotiation with France, and whether the war in Europe is, or is not to continue, I hold it most certain that permanent tranquillity and order will not soon be obtained: The state of society has so long been disturbed, the sense of moral and religious obligation so much weakened—public faith and national honour have been so impaired, respect to treaties has been so diminished, and the law of nations has lost so much of its force; while pride, ambition, avarice, and violence, have been so long unrestrained, there remains no reasonable ground, on which to raise an expectation that a commerce without protection or defence, will not be plundered.

The commerce of the United States is essential, if not to their existence, at least to their comfort, their growth, prosperity and happiness. The genius, character, and habits of the people are highly commercial; their cities have been formed, and exist upon commerce: our agriculture, fisheries, arts, and manufactures, are connected with, and depend upon it: in short, commerce has made this country what it is, and it cannot be destroyed or neglected, without involving the people in poverty and distress; great numbers are directly, and solely supported by navigation. The faith of society is pledged for the preservation of the rights of commercial and sea-faring, no less than of the other citizens. Under this view of our affairs, I should hold myself guilty of a neglect of duty, if I forbore to recommend, that we should make every exertion to protect our commerce, and to place our country in a suitable posture of defence, as the only sure means of preferring both.

I have entertained an expectation, that it would have been in my power, at the opening of this session, to have communicated to you the agreeable information of the due execution of our treaty with his Catholic majesty, respecting the withdrawing of his troops from our territory, and the demarkation of the line of limits; but by the latest authentic intelligence, Spanish garrisons were still continued within our country, and the running of the boundary line had not been commenced.—These circumstances are the more to be regretted, as they cannot fail to affect the Indians, in a manner injurious to the United States;—still, however, indulging the hope, that the answers which have been given, will remove the objections offered by the Spanish officers, to the immediate execution of the treaty, I have judged it proper, that we should continue in readiness to receive the posts, and to run the line of limits—further information on this subject will be communicated in the course of the session.

In connexion with the unpleasant state of things, on our western frontiers, it is proper for me to mention, the attempts of foreign agents to alienate the affections of the Indian nations, and to excite them to actual hostilities against the United States; great activity has been exerted by these persons, who have insinuated themselves among the Indian tribes, residing within the territory of the United States, to influence them to transfer their affections and force, to a foreign nation, to form them into a confederacy, and prepare them for war against the United States.

Although measures have been taken to counteract these infractions of our rights, to prevent Indian hostilities, and to preserve their attachment to the United States, it is my duty to observe that to give a better

effect to these measures, and to obviate the consequences of a repetition of such practices, a law providing adequate punishment for such offences may be necessary.

The commissioners appointed under the 5th article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and Great-Britain, to ascertain the river, which was truly intended, under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the treaty of peace, met at Passamaquoddy bay in October, 1796, and viewed the mouths of the rivers in question, the adjacent shores and islands; and being of opinion, that actual surveys of both rivers to their sources were necessary, gave to the agents of the two nations instructions for that purpose; and adjourned to meet at Boston in August; they met, but the surveys requiring more time than had been supposed, and not being then completed, the commissioners again adjourned to meet at Providence in the state of Rhode-Island in June next, when we may expect a final examination and decision.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the 6th article of the treaty, met at Philadelphia, in May last, to examine the claims of British subjects, for debts contracted before the peace, and still remaining due to them, from the citizens, or inhabitants of the United States. Various causes have hitherto prevented any determinations, but the business is now resumed, and doubts will be prosecuted without interruption.

Several decisions on the claims of the citizens of the United States, for losses and damages sustained by reason of irregular and illegal captures, or condemnations, of their vessels, or other property, have been made by the commissioners in London, conformably to the 7th article of the treaty.—The sums awarded by the commissioners had been paid by the British government; a considerable number of other claims, where costs and damages, and not captured property, were the only objects in question, have been decided by arbitration, and the sums awarded to the citizens of the United States, have also been paid.

The commissioners appointed agreeably to the 21st article of our treaty with Spain met at Philadelphia in the summer past, to examine and decide on the claims of our citizens for losses they have sustained in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic majesty, during the late war between Spain and France.—Their sittings have been interrupted, but are now resumed.

The United States being obligated to make compensation for the losses and damages sustained by British subjects, upon the award of the commissioners, acting under the 6th article of the treaty with Great-Britain, and for the losses and damages sustained by British subjects by reason of the capture of their vessels, and merchandise taken within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, and brought into their ports, or taken by vessels originally armed in ports of the United States, upon the awards of the commissioners, acting under the 7th article of the same treaty; it is necessary that provision be made for fulfilling these obligations.

The numerous captures of American vessels, by cruisers of the French republic, and of some by those of Spain, have occasioned considerable expences, in making and supporting the claims of our citizens, before their tribunals.—The sums required for this purpose, have in divers instances, been disbursed by the captures of the United States; by means of the same captures, great numbers of our seamen have been thrown ashore on foreign countries, destitute of all means of subsistence, and the sick in particular have been exposed to grievous sufferings. The consuls have in these cases also, advanced monies for their relief; for these advances they reasonably expect reimbursements from the United States. The consular act relative to seamen requires revision and amendment; the provisions for their support in foreign countries, and for their return, are found to be inadequate and ineffectual.—Another provision seems necessary to be added to the consular act; some foreign vessels have been discovered sailing under the flag of the United States, and with forged papers. It seldom happens that the consuls can detect this deception, because they have no authority to demand an inspection of the registers and sea-letters.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

It is my duty to recommend to your serious consideration, those objects, which by the constitution are placed particularly within your sphere, the national debts and taxes.

Since the decay of the feudal system, by which the public defence was provided for, chiefly at the expence of individuals, a system of loans has been introduced. And as no nation can raise within the year, by taxes, sufficient sums for its defence and military operations in time of war, the sums loaned and debts contracted have necessarily become the subjects of what have been called funding systems. The consequences arising from the continual accumulation of public debts in other countries, ought to admonish us to be careful to prevent their growth in our own. The national defence must be provided for, as well as the support of government; but both should be accomplished, as much as possible, by immediate taxes, and as little as possible by loans. The estimates for the service of the ensuing year will by my direction be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gen-

tlemen of the House of Representatives,

We are met together at a most interesting period; the situations of the principal powers in Europe are singular and portentous. Connected with some by treaties, and with all by commerce, no important event there can be indifferent to us. Such circumstances call with peculiar importance, not less, for a disposition to unite in all those measures, on which the honour,

safety, and prosperity all the exertions of war. In all such measures and heavy concurren

United States, No

To be SOLD, agree of captain ROSS, del county, decer December next, f

THE late dwell deceased, co twenty acres of land day, all the person ing of one negro v kitchen furniture, h sation utensils, a qu oats, corn fodder, it D.

The sale to comm N. B. All person once more desired to claims to bring them November 29, 1

In CHANC David M. Machin against

Richard Carlson, and representatives of J

William M'Laughlin.

trustees of William

of March, one th

three, for conveyi

said William Ham

the estate, real an

may hereafter inhe

his nephew, Tho

Arundel county, a

Hampshire county

by James Kello an

on the fourth day

eighty-nine, and o

ty, in Virginia,

John Trakle to the

twenty-ninth day

eighty-seven; the

M'Laughlin, since

departed this life,

upon, on motion

ordered, that he

seated at least once

the City Gazette

next, that the said

the said William

may have notice

this court, and o

warned to appear

in May next, to s

not pass as prayed

Test. SA

safety, and prosperity of our country depend, than for all the exertions of wisdom and firmness. In all such measures you may rely on my zealous and hearty concurrence.

JOHN ADAMS.  
United States, Nov. 23, 1797.

To be SOLD, agreeably to the last will and testament of captain ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Friday the 22d day of December next, for CASH.

THE late dwelling PLANTATION of the said deceased, containing about two hundred and twenty acres of land. Also will be sold, on the same day, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of one negro woman and child, household and kitchen furniture, horses, hogs, cattle and sheep, plantation utensils, a quantity of Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, corn fodder, straw, &c. &c. &c.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

The sale to commence precisely at 10 o'clock.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are once more desired to make payment, and those having claims to bring them in.

November 29, 1797.

In CHANCERY, November 23, 1797.

David M. Machen,

against  
Richard Curson, and the representatives of William M'Laughlin.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for recording a deed executed by the said Richard Curson and William M'Laughlin, as trustees of William Hammond, on the nineteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, for conveying unto the complainant all his the said William Hammond's half share, and dividend of the estate, real and personal, which he doth now or may hereafter inherit, in consequence of the death of his nephew, Thomas Hughes Hammond, in Anne-Arundel county, and all those tracts of land lying in Hampshire county, Virginia, which were conveyed by James Kelso and James Wilton to said Hammond; on the fourth day of October, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, and one tract of land in Accomack county, in Virginia, which was conveyed by a certain John Trakle to the said William Hammond, about the twenty-ninth day of May, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven; the bill states, that the said William M'Laughlin, since the execution of the said deed, hath departed this life, leaving no known heirs; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the City Gazette before the last day of December next, that the said Richard Curson, and the heirs of the said William M'Laughlin, if any such there be, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in May next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

TAKEN up as strays by WILLIAM BRIAN, living on the Head of South river, near Jacob Waters's mill, a pied COW, with a crop and under bit in each ear, and a slit in the right ear, her left horn hangs over her eye, and a black bull YEARNING, without mark. The owner or owners may have them again by proving property, paying charges, and applying at RICHARD RAWLINGS'S.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the 10th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THE PLANTATION where WILLIAM POSTON formerly resided, lying in Charles county, near the Cool Springs, containing upwards of three hundred acres of land, on which is a good brick dwelling house, 24 feet by 28, with two chimneys, three convenient rooms below stairs, three above, and three in the cellar, a very good barn, kitchen, corn house, &c. The land is well watered, has a plenty of rail timber and firewood, and is well adapted to the produce of corn, wheat, and tobacco. Also a lot of eighty-two and one third acres, within half a mile of the above mentioned plantation, lying on Gilbert Swamp, on which is a grist mill in good repair, with two pair of stones, and a bolting cloth; about half the last mentioned lot is rich bottom, and might at a small expence be converted into good meadow; adjoining this lot is another, containing the same number of acres, with about the same quality of bottom; each of them have a sufficiency of rail timber and firewood. The three parcels of land will be sold separately to accommodate purchasers. One year's credit will be given, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and a title will be made to the land as soon as the purchase money is paid.

WILLIAM POSTON, Trustee.

November 18, 1797.

For SALE,

A LIKELY young NEGRO MAN, about twenty-three years of age, he has been accustomed to the work of a plantation, at which he is very expert.

J. MURRAY.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on his land lying in Anne-Arundel county, on South river.

w 3

JASPER E. TILLY.

November 20, 1797.

To be SOLD, for READY MONEY, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the 16th of December next, THE lease of a LOT of GROUND, very pleasantly situated near the Dock, in the city of Annapolis; late the property of JOHN ADAM BAYNE, deceased; the lease is for seventy-five years, commencing the 29th of September, 1700, paying an annual ground rent of six pounds current money. On this lot is a tan-yard, all the vats almost new, a bark mill and mill house; a two story brick dwelling house, 30 by 28 feet, a brick kitchen, and currier's shop, the whole in good order and ready for the reception of the purchaser; also a quantity of bark, and the implements of trade. The premises are sold to discharge the debts of the deceased, and in the first instance a mortgage to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire.

ALLEN QUINN, Administrator.  
November 13, 1797.

SETH SWEETSER,

RETURNS his thanks to his customers and the public in general for past favours in the line of his business, and informs them that he still carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business in all its branches, in the best manner. He has just received a large quantity of the best Boston bend seal-leather, which he will sell on reasonable terms, for calf, or green hides; he has also for sale, hide leather and calf skins, and all kinds of Shoe-maker's tools, shoe thread, refin, linseed, whale and tanner's oil, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. He has a valuable young Wench for sale, that is used to Kitchen work.

MOSES MACCUBBIN,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair-Dresser,

Church-street, opposite to Mr. Wharfe's Tavern,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

The following Articles;

viz.

HAIR-POWDER,

Marshall, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Common.

POMATUMS,

Rose, Franchispans; Marshall, Lemon, Bergamot, Lavender, Thyme and Orange.

SOAPS,

Patent Windsor, Violet, Jessamine, chymical; patent cakes, Liquid for shaving, and common.

Wash Balls of the first quality.

ESSENCES,

Sweet-briar, Sanpareille, Tuberoles, Milliseur, Bergamot, Lavender and Lemon.

WATERS,

Double distilled Lavender, Hungary, Sanpareille, and Tuberoles.

FOR THE TEETH,

Tooth-brushes, tooth-powder, tooth-picks, with elegant cases of different kinds.

FOR THE HAIR,

Pinching, craping and curling irons, powder knives, hair scissors, with handsome cases, hair riband, powder bags, swandown, silk and thread puffs, powder-boxes, tortoise-shell, ivory, and horn combs, of all kinds, and a large quantity of the best RUSSIA BEAR'S GREASE, that will thicken the hair, and hasten the growth thereby, nourish it at the roots, and prevent it from turning grey.

Milk of Roses of the best quality.

—LIKEWISE,—

The first quality razors; elastic and Jesse's strops, warranted; lip-salve; smelling-bottles, with silver tops, and a variety of other kinds; ivory and common shaving brushes; the genuine court plaster, and a variety of dressing-cases, with utensils complete; red morocco shaving cases, containing the whole apparatus for shaving or dressing; false-tails and braids; patent shoe blacking; elegant yard measures; with a smelling-bottle at the end of them; a large quantity of small phials, containing different kinds of perfumes; shaving boxes complete; shoe-strings; elastic neck-bolsters; lockets and breast pins of different kinds, and Starch of the best quality.

M. MACCUBBIN,

Actuated by a due regard to the sacred principles of gratitude, tenders his most grateful thanks for that liberal patronage which a generous and indulgent public have afforded him, and he flatters himself that while his mind is animated by a lively sense of preceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of universal approbation.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

by order,

S. MAYNARD, Clk.

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

By order of the vestry,

JOHN JACOBS, Registrar.

November 15, 1797.

The subscriber will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 16th of December next, at the house of Mrs. HALKERSTONE, in Upper-Mariborough,

SUNDRY articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and some NEGROES, late the property of Mrs. ANNE LEEKE, deceased. For the amount of purchases under ten pounds the cash will be expected, and above that sum negotiable notes, with approved endorser, at sixty days. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, A. M.

3 w  
November 21, 1797.

WILLIAM KILTY.

FOUND,

On Monday morning,

A BANK NOTE,

The owner may have it by describing it and paying for this advertisement.

CHARLES L. NEVITT.

Annapolis, November 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit from nine o'clock every morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

JNO. F. HARRIS, Clk.

A Stray,

CAME to the subscriber's, as a stray, some time in July last, a sorrel mare COLT, three years old, about thirteen hands high, no perceivable brand, a small blaze in her face, off hind foot white. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges, on application to the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the upper part of Elk-Ridge.

3  
October 10, 1797.

VACHEL BURGESS.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, praying an act to authorize the levy court of St. Mary's county to assess annually a sum of money on said county, to be paid me for support of my daughter Elizabeth Goodrich, an idiot, aged seventeen years.

MARY GOODRICH.

October 3, 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 VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store-room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency to acquit me of debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, of John.

October 9, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceased.

JOHN GWINN.

Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land lying near Patuxent river, in Anne-Arundel county, called The Best Success, agreeably to the act for marking and bounding land.

W 4  
November 11, 1797.  
SAMUEL HAWKINS.

**RIDGELY and EVANS,**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,  
And Offer for Sale,

**A general Assortment of Goods,**

Suitable to the present Season,  
Consisting of

<b>SUPERFINE</b> , second and coarse broad cloths,	Muslin aprons, handkerchiefs and cravats,
Common and satin striped elastic ditto,	Superfine 9-8 and 6-4 India jaconet and book muslins,
Fashionable cord, mixed, stamped, and plain castimers,	A very general assortment of fashionable light and dark chintzes and calicoes,
Double-mill'd drabs, Devonshire kersey, Ladies and gentlemen's superfine coatings,	Stamped muslin & chintz shawls,
Common mixt and striped ditto,	Ribands, edgings, tapes & ferrets,
Superfine and common white, red, scarlet and yellow flannels,	Worsted bindings and galloons,
Green baize, halfticks, plains, and kerseys,	Threads assorted,
Blue, green and white Kendal cottons,	Shoe ditto, in hanks and balls,
Fearnought, Sailors ready made great coats, jackets and trousers,	Sewing, embroidering and tambour silks,
Mill'd and yarn stockings and gloves,	Pins and needles,
Double rose and common stripe blankets,	Ladies kid, Morocco and stuff slippers,
Moreens, taboreens, and Jones's spinning,	Lustrings, taffeties, modes and saracenet,
Durants, calimancoes and fine black ruffels,	Ladies black, white and coloured satins,
Bombazeens, slapeens and bombazets,	Gentlemen's black satin & silk florentines,
Wildbores, cloaking and common camblets,	Silk velvets, assorted, in colours,
Brown and black crapes, Changeable poplins,	Girls, youths, and boys cotton & worsted stockings,
Princess and fancy stuffs, Fustians, satinets and royal ribs,	Ladies and gentlemen's gauze, worsted, cotton and silk ditto,
Corduroy, velverets, hunters, and fancy cords and thickets,	Ladies paper, satin and beaver hats,
Marceilles, corded dimities, bed-ticks and checks,	Mens, youths and boys fine and coarse ditto,
A beautiful assortment of swandown, linnen cloths, mole-skin and tamboured casimer vest shapes,	Leipers and rappee snuff,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, 9-8 and 5-4 fine Irish and Russia sheetings,	Best sweet scent chewing tobacco,
Russia drab and raven's duck,	A very general assortment of best quality pen and pocket knives,
7-8 and 5-4 diaper, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 diaper table cloths,	Ladies and gentlemen's Morocco pocket-books, with instruments,
Cambricks & long lawns, Dowlafe, brown roles, ticklenburgs and brown hempen linens,	Japanned waiters and tea trays,
An elegant assortment of tambour'd, striped, cross barred and plain jaconet and dress book muslin,	Brafs candlesticks and steel snuffers,
	Shovels and tongs,
	Hearth and sweeping brooms,
	Iron tea-kettles,
	4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. & 20d. flat point nails,
	Hob-nails, shoe-tacks, & awl blades,
	Best battle and common gunpowder,
	Patent and common shot,
	Earthen, glass, and China ware,
	Scin twine, &c.

**ALSO GROCERIES,**

Imperial, fresh hyfon, hyfon skin, fouchois, and congo teas, coffee, loaf and brown sugar, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

All of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash, or on the usual credit to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to their friends, and the public in general, for past favours, and hope, by their strict attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

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, November 14, 1797.

**NOTICE**

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.  
JOHN F. BEALL.  
Charles county, October 18, 1797.

**CHARLES FARIS,**

Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has received a few SPRING CLOCKS, and an assortment of gold, gilt, and silver warranted WATCHES, gold, gilt, and steel CHAINS, and a variety of JEWELLERY, and other articles in his line, which he will sell low for CASH.

N. B. The highest price given for old silver.  
Annapolis, November 8, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two lads, one committed on the 21st of September, by the name of STEPHEN REDDIN, who says he was born free, and in Worcester county, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and of a light yellow colour; his clothing is a blue cloth short upper jacket, under jacket and trousers of the same, and has other clothing with him, and has a scar on his knee, occasioned by a burn. The other by the name of BEN, committed on the 2d of October, a negro lad about 18 or 19 years of age, did formerly belong to parson MOSCROP, over South river, but says he was sold to a Mr. JOHN MARTIN, tailor, in Baltimore-town, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; his clothing is a nankeen coat, osunbrig shirt and trousers. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff  
of Anne-Arundel county.

October 2, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to 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.

**JAMES MATTISON,**

HATTER,

In the house formerly occupied by ROBERT COUDEN, Esq;

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his customers in particular, that he has just received and will be constantly supplied with the best Canada beaver, raccoon and fox, and other materials of the best quality; he will be able to supply those who may honour him with their commands, with hats of a superior quality, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

An active LAD, about 15 years of age, would be taken as an apprentice.  
Annapolis, October 19, 1797.

Queen-Anne's county, October 2, 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 in my favour, occasioned by many unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances.

JOSEPH EVERITT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to complete his legal title in part of a tract of land called A RESURVEY OR RIGHT AND GOOD REASON, which Thomas Johnson, Esq; conveyed to John F. Amelung, who conveyed the same to the subscriber before he became naturalized.

FREDERICK M. AMELUNG.

**RANAWAY,**

Two young Negro Men,

ONE named SCOGIN, aged 20 or 22 years, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather fleshy, his complexion very black, his face full and round, his eyes very large; he is apt to laugh when spoken to, and shews large teeth, generally uses his left hand, and wore away a full suit of smart black cloaths, the coat long and full; he went away the 3d day of September last.

The other named MARSHAM, a carpenter and sawyer, about the same age and height with Scogin, but slim and of a lighter complexion; his clothing is unknown; he went away about the 10th day of last September. Whoever brings the said negroes to the subscriber, at West river, in Anne-Arundel county, or lodges them in gaol, so that he may get them, shall receive for each, if apprehended within twenty miles TEN DOLLARS, if further from home TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable travelling expences.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. If the above negro men return directly of their own accord they shall be forgiven.  
West river, October 3, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELSH, at Leonard-town, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis, JAMES THOMAS, Executor.  
April 6, 1797.

**A Bargain Offered.**

I will SELL, on moderate terms,

THAT valuable FARM on East 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 is feeded for the benefit of the purchaser between seventy and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first day of January next, and an extensive credit will be given for the residue. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by

JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 7, 1797.

**BANK OF BALTIMORE,**

November 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders, that an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS will be held at BRYDEN'S Tavern, on Monday the 4th day of December next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the president and directors,

JAMES COX, Cashier.

N. B. By act of incorporation five of the present directors are not eligible for the next year.

**Eighty Dollars Reward.**

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a freight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dresses at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other 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 gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

WE, the subscribers, having suffered much injury from persons of different classes crossing over our fields on Patuxent with the pretence of hunting, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from hunting within our said enclosures, with either dog or gun; any person or persons hunting therein after this notice shall be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

P. HAMMOND,  
R. HAMMOND,  
HENRY H. DORSEY.

October 28, 1797.

TAKE notice, that I also forewarn all persons hunting within my enclosures on the Head of Severn, and will give a reward of one guinea to any person that will inform me, and establish the fact, on any person or persons that may hunt therein without my permission, after the above notice.

P. HAMMOND.

**To be SOLD Cheap,**

A VERY neat and perfectly good PHAETON, with harness for a pair of horses. Inquire of the Printer.  
October 25, 1797.

7W

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