

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1797.

PRAGUE, March 9.

HE transportation of provisions and warlike stores, for the armies of the Rhine, continues without intermission, and the preparations announce, that they will be, during the present campaign, in a respectable situation; so much so, that they will be able to oppose without much difficulty, any attacks the enemy may make on them, notwithstanding the considerable reinforcements these armies have detached for Italy.

VIENNA, March 11.

Our court will now, it is said, no longer receive any English subsidies. This report has given occasion to many conjectures; but at present it requires further confirmation.

Field-marshal Wurmser is arrived here.

It appears to be confirmed, that the Venetians will make a common cause with the Austrians; on which account the Venetian envoy, Grimani, has frequent conferences with our minister baron Thugut.

The archduke will still retain the chief command of the army on the Rhine; and all dispatches from it, will in consequence be sent directly to him.

Besides the army of the archduke, which, in the whole will be reinforced to 120,000 men, a corps of reserve, of 25,000 men, will be formed in Carinthia and Carniola, which should necessity require, will march at the first orders from the archduke.

It appears now decided, that his royal highness the archduke Charles, is to preserve the chief command of the army of the Rhine; but as this prince is to command in person, the army of Italy, his orders will be transmitted to field-marshal baron Mack, who will communicate them to the army.

A corps of 1500 cavalry, part of which have already passed this city from Moravia and Bohemia on their way to the army of Italy; and the remainder of the Vienna volunteers are to proceed to-day for the same army. When all the reinforcements destined for that army arrive, it will amount to 120,000 men.

We are now employed in the exchange of the garrison of Mantua, and to this effect, a great number of French prisoners are on their march from Austria to France. The Vienna volunteers are already exchanged.

General prince of Waldeck, who is to have the chief command of the Portuguese troops, is to receive from the court of Portugal an entertainment of 30,000 florins, and a considerable pension.

The French have lately attempted the passage of Piava, in the environs of Lovadino, but were repelled with the loss of 1200 men.

LONDON, April 3.

The philosopher's stone, so much sought by crazed chymists for several centuries, was thought to possess the power of converting every thing into gold. It has never been found that this notable discovery has been made, but Mr. Pitt may boast that he has made very great progress in the art of transmutation, as he has very dexterously converted almost all the gold of this country into paper.

The prospect of an expedition to the coast of Spanish America gives much satisfaction to a number of army and navy contractors, who in calculating their profits set no value on the shedding of human blood. They think only of yellow coin, not of the yellow fever.

Should the emperor Paul join the new partition confederacy against Germany, he will afford a melancholy illustration of a fact which ought to be particularly impressive on the people of this country, that it is not a change of men, but of measures which benefits a nation.

BOSTON, May 22.

Captain Hooper arrived here yesterday, spoke three days since with captain Harris, of the ship Aliigator, 33 days from Liverpool, for Portsmouth, who informed him, that the British cabinet had sent off another special minister to the French Executive Directory, charged with very important dispatches; but that the flag was not permitted to be acknowledged. This article, we think, needs some support—as the English papers on board captain Harris must be as late as to April 14, and her arrival is expected to have been made yesterday, it is probable the next eastern mail will bring an illustration of this business, and much other fresh foreign information.

NEW-YORK, May 19.

Sir John Wentworth, lieutenant-governor, of Nova-Scotia, its dependencies, &c. has issued a proclamation dated the 23d of March, authorizing the importation of the following articles into that province, viz. scantling, plank, staves, heading boards, or squared timber of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, wheat, rice, barley, or grain of any sort, by British

subjects and in British built ships, owned by his majesty's subjects and navigated according to law, from the 31st of March to the 31st of July, of which all persons whatever are hereby required to take notice.

A packet boat, of 35 tons, is established on Lake Ontario, to ply during the season, between Oswego and Niagara.

By the new post-office law the post road westward is to be continued from Canandaigua to Niagara.

DISPATCH.

Colonel William Colbreath, sheriff of Herkimer, left Albany a few days since, on board a vessel for this city, where he arrived, and staid a day and a half, and then returned to Albany; having performed a journey in little more than four days of 330 miles.

The Directory have published an exhortation to the people on the subject of the ensuing elections. The following is the most interesting paragraph we find in it.

Be equally cautious in giving your votes to those who wish for the restoration of the ancient system, and those who are averse to order and government of any kind. Both parties are equally strenuous to subvert the republic—the one for the restoration of monarchy, and the other for the restoration of anarchy. In both cases, civil war, and the most dreadful convulsions, would be the unavoidable consequences of injudicious choice.

The brig Peace, captain Allen, of Providence, from Dover to Surinam, worth 25,000 dollars, has been seized and condemned at Cayenne, on pretence of being bound from an English port.

The brig Nancy, captain Ellison, arrived at this port yesterday, from Cowes, near Portsmouth, in England, by whom we have been favoured with the London Star, of March 28, 29, and April 1.

On the receipt of these papers, which are no later than the accounts via Boston, our first researches were to ascertain whether the Hamburg account, respecting Mr. Pinckney, &c. was mentioned, but our search was vain.

A Vienna article, of March 15, says, the emperor of Russia has declared in favour of the Germanic empire.

The new loan to the emperor was in debate in the house of commons, March 31, but no decision entered into.

At London, April 1, consols were at 50½ money—50½.

May 25.

By the ship General Wayne, 40 days from Bourdeaux, a file of The Post Boy of the Armies, and General Bulletin—a Paris paper, as late as the 30th of March, is received—extracts from which follow.

PARIS, March 26.

We read in several public papers, that general Buonaparte has obtained a signal victory over the archduke Charles, 10,000 Austrians were killed and taken on the field of battle. This news has been received from Kellermann, who learnt it by a courier from Buonaparte.

Not wishing to doubt the authenticity of this news, we only remark, that it is surprising the Directory have not received any intelligence respecting it. The official journals make no mention of this victory.

We are assured that a conference for peace has taken place between general Clarke and the marquis de Luchefini. The friends of humanity must wish success to this negotiation.

Letters from Bayonne mention, that the English have taken nine Spanish vessels richly laden, three of which were brought into Gibraltar, and six into Lisbon. One of the vessels was from Manila, with a valuable cargo of muslins.

March 27. The news of the victory obtained by the French army in Italy over the archduke Charles, has not yet been received by the Directory, as we mentioned in our last, but by the Venetian ambassador at Paris. The Directory anxiously wait for official details.

March 28. In a letter from general Buonaparte, dated March 17, head quarters at Valdaone—he mentions having on the 16th of March taken from the Austrian army 6 pieces of cannon, 1 general, several officers, and from 4 to 500 men. Adjutant-general Kellermann had received several strokes of a sword, in charging at the head of the cavalry, with his usual courage.

March 29. Thomas Paine left this city about the 1st inst. on his return to America. His departure will be no great loss to France, although several enthusiasts say, they admire his writings, though they do not understand them. His last publication was against our constitution, to show that it was not democratic enough.

The choice of electors is terminated. The primary assemblies have placed their confidence in many assemblies have placed their confidence in men recommended for their integrity and knowledge.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated March 25, 1797.

Yesterday strong reports and indeed publications were circulated, of Prussia having joined France with 60,000 troops, and that the emperor had in consequence concluded peace. It proves, however, to be nothing more than a development of the secret articles of the treaty of Basle, in 1793,—between Prussia and the republic, by which the former, it seems has guaranteed to the latter the possession of Belgium, the independence of Holland, the establishment of the stadtholder in some parts of Germany, after retaining a few of its provinces for himself. It is supposed that the knowledge of these articles will draw Russia into hostilities against Prussia and France; whether or no, it may not contribute to a general peace is matter of speculation.

Every thing remains here much as it did; the credit of the bank paper remains unimpaired; the minister and parliament are still engaged in very important inquiries into the finances of the country, and though every thing is certainly very critical, and a change of ministry with many other measures are talked of, yet the government seems strongly supported, nor do I see much probability of either taking place.

May 25.

Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, the senate, in a body, waited on the president of the United States, at his house, when the vice-president presented the following answer to his address to both houses, at the opening of the session:

SIR,

THE senate of the United State, request you to accept their acknowledgments for the comprehensive and interesting detail, you have given in your speech to both houses of congress, on the existing state of the union.

While we regret the necessity of the present meeting of the legislature, we wish to express our entire approbation of your conduct in convening it, on this momentous occasion.

The superintendence of our national faith, honour, and dignity, being, in a great measure, constitutionally deposited with the executive, we observe, with singular satisfaction, the vigilance, firmness, and promptitude, exhibited by you, in this critical state of our public affairs, and from thence derive an evidence and pledge of the rectitude and integrity of your administration. And we are sensible, it is an object of primary importance, that each branch of the government should adopt a language and system of conduct, which shall be cool, just, and dispassionate, but firm, explicit, and decided.

We are equally desirous, with you, to preserve peace and friendship with all nations, and are happy to be informed, that neither the honour nor interests of the United States forbid advances for securing those desirable objects, by amicable negotiation, with the French republic. This method of adjusting national differences is not only the most mild, but the most rational and humane; and with governments disposed to be just, can seldom fail of success when fairly, candidly, and sincerely used. If we have committed errors, and can be made sensible of them, we agree with you in opinion, that we ought to correct them, and compensate the injuries which may have been consequent thereon, and we trust the French republic will be actuated by the same just and benevolent principles of national policy.

We do therefore most sincerely approve of your determination to promote and accelerate an accommodation of our existing differences with that republic by negotiation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests, and honour of our nation. And you may rest assured of our most cordial co-operation so far as it may become necessary in this pursuit.

Peace and harmony with all nations is our sincere wish; but such being the lot of humanity, that nations will not always reciprocate peaceable dispositions, it is our firm belief that effectual measures of defence will tend to inspire that national self-respect and confidence at home, which is the unfailing source of respectability abroad, to check aggression and prevent war.

While we are endeavouring to adjust our differences with the French republic by amicable negotiation, the progress of the war in Europe; the depredations on our commerce, the personal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs prove to us your vigilant care in recommending to our attention, effectual measures of defence.

Those which you recommend, whether they relate to external defence, by permitting our citizens to arm for the purpose of repelling aggressions on their commercial rights, and by providing sea convoys, or to internal defence, by increasing the establishments of artillery and cavalry, by forming a provisional army, by revising the militia laws, and fortifying, more

completely, our ports and harbours—will meet our consideration under the influence of the same just regard for the security, interest and honour, of our country, which dictated your recommendation.

Practices so unnatural and iniquitous, as those you state, of our own citizens, converting their property and personal exertions into the means of annoying our trade, and injuring their fellow-citizens, deserve legal severity commensurate with their turpitude.

Although the senate believe that the prosperity and happiness of our country do not depend on general and extensive political connexions with European nations, yet we can never lose sight of the propriety as well as necessity of enabling the executive, by sufficient and liberal supplies, to maintain, and even extend our foreign intercourse, as exigencies may require, reposing full confidence in the executive, in whom the constitution has placed the powers of negotiation.

We learn with sincere concern, that attempts are in operation to alienate the affections of our fellow-citizens from their government. Attempts so wicked, wherever they exist, cannot fail to excite our utmost abhorrence. A government chosen by the people for their own safety and happiness, and calculated to secure both, cannot lose their affections, so long as its administration pursues the principles upon which it was erected.—And your resolution to observe a conduct just and impartial to all nations, a sacred regard to our national engagements, and not to impair the rights of our government, contains principles which cannot fail to secure to your administration the support of the national legislature, to render abortive every attempt to excite dangerous jealousies among us, and to convince the world that our government and your administration of it cannot be separated from the affectionate support of every good citizen.—And the senate cannot suffer the present occasion to pass, without thus publicly and solemnly expressing their attachment to the constitution and government of their country, and as they hold themselves responsible to their constituents, their consciences, and their God, it is their determination by all their exertions to repel every attempt to alienate the affections of the people from the government, so highly injurious to the honour, safety, and independence of the United States.

We are happy, since our sentiments on the subject are in perfect unison with yours, in this public manner to declare that we believe the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations, and that those internal regulations which have been established for the preservation of peace, are in their nature proper, and have been fairly executed.

And we are equally happy in possessing an entire confidence in your abilities and exertions in your station, to maintain unimpaired, the honour, preserve the peace, and support the independence of our country; to acquire and establish which, in connexion with your fellow-citizens, has been the virtuous effort of a part of your life.

To aid you in the honourable and arduous exertions, as it is our duty, so it shall be our faithful endeavour. And we flatter ourselves, Sir, that the proceedings of the present session of congress will manifest to the world that although the United States love peace, they will be independent. That they are sincere in their declarations to be just to the French, and all other nations, and expect the same in return.

If a sense of justice, a love of moderation and peace, shall influence their councils, which we sincerely hope, we shall have just grounds to expect, peace and amity between the United States and all nations will be preferred.

But if we are so unfortunate, as to experience injuries from any foreign power, and the ordinary methods by which differences are amicably adjusted between nations shall be rejected.—The determination "not to surrender in any manner the rights of the government," being so inseparably connected with the dignity, interest, and independence of our country, shall, by us, be steadily and inviolably supported.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

To which the president made the following
REPLY.

Mr. Vice President, and
Gentlemen of the Senate,

IT would be an affectation in me to dissemble the pleasure I feel in receiving this kind address.

My long experience of the wisdom, fortitude, and patriotism of the senate of the United States, enhances, in my estimation, the value of those obliging expressions of your approbation of my conduct, which are a generous reward for the past, and an affecting encouragement to constancy and perseverance in future.

Our sentiments appear to be so entirely in unison, that I cannot but believe them to be the rational result of the understandings, and the natural feelings of the hearts of Americans in general, in contemplating the present state of the nation.

While such principles and affections prevail, they will form an indissoluble bond of union, and a sure pledge, that our country has no essential injury to apprehend, from any portentous appearances abroad. In a humble reliance on Divine Providence, we may rest assured, that while we reiterate with sincerity, our endeavours to accommodate all our differences with France, the independence of our country cannot be diminished, its dignity degraded, or its glory tarnished, by any nation, or combination of nations, whether friends or enemies.

JOHN ADAMS.

BALTIMORE, May 27.

A gentleman at Philadelphia, for whose correspondence we have reason to be thankful, mentions, in his letter of yesterday, that the commissioners appointed under the treaty with Great-Britain, proceeded, on Thursday last, to choose the fifth commissioner by ballot, and the votes being between Mr. Ames and Mr. Gilmard, the latter was chosen.

A gentleman who arrived in the General Wayne, from Bourdeaux, observes—That the late election has closed in the choice of such men as will use their influence to restore a good understanding between France and America. This circumstance was thought to be pleasing to a large majority of that nation, who, they say, must now look to moderate legislators for justice and protection.—Americans must be highly pleased at this event—it looks pacific.

May 29.

TREMENDOUS STORM.

The storm that happened on Saturday evening, was one of the most awful and tremendous that we remember ever to have experienced, and could not fail to impress the mind with dread and horror. The explosions of lightning and thunder, succeeded each other with such rapidity, that scarcely an interval of an instant was observable between them; and the sharpness of the lightning and excessive violence of the thunder, joined with torrents of rain and hail, made the scene, while it lasted, undecipherably fearful. Two houses at Fell's Point, near the Methodist meeting-house, were struck by the lightning, and considerably injured. There is something extremely singular and astonishing in the progress and effects of the electric matter in both instances. One of the houses is the residence of a Mr. Mouchette: The lightning appears to have fallen on the chimney, the top of which it threw down, and immediately to have divided into two streams; one of them, descending the chimney, pierced the roof, passed into the upper room, through the ceiling, and issued through a pane of glass, which it so completely shattered, that not a particle was left in the sash.

The other stream ran from the chimney along the edge of the roof to the corner, where it tore off a great number of the shingles; from this part it changed its course, ran across the gable end, (which it injured greatly by bulging it considerably outward) till it reached a tin water spout on the opposite corner; passing down the spout to its extremity, which was about three or four feet from the ground, it again divided into three other streams; one continued down to the earth, passing through a tub that was placed under the spout, forced the water entirely out of the tub, and made a hole in the bottom of it.—A second stream darted through the brick wall about two or three feet from the floor; a third passed the same wall, below the other, and in its way tore the wash board entirely to pieces. A gentleman and lady were sitting in the room at tea, the table close to the wall where the lightning entered; the lady, extremely alarmed, had just placed her cup upon the table, her hand resting in contact with it. The gentleman had risen from his chair, and had rested his hand upon that which the lady was sitting on, endeavouring to encourage her against the apprehensions under which she laboured. In this situation, the higher stream of the two last traced, struck the chair on which she was sitting—split the bottom to pieces—passed up the back, which it also shattered—struck the gentleman's hand, which it bruised and swelled considerably—flew from thence across the table, and in its way broke the cup, against which the lady's hand rested, to pieces!!! A more miraculous escape from the fatal violence of this irresistible element, was never perhaps known; and how they escaped, that almighty power, whose will directs its course alone can tell. It is doubtless one of those merciful interventions which now and then occur, to warn us of our subjection to, and dependence on, the infinite power and infinite goodness of God, and of our duty towards him.

Perhaps no fact or experiment could more clearly demonstrate the great utility of metallic conductors, for the prevention of those mischiefs and damages to which houses are liable from lightning, than the course which the second principal stream took, from the corner of the roof to the water spout on the opposite side of the gable end. Without doubt it was attracted by the metal of which the spout was made.

When we have it so much in our power to direct the course of lightning, through means of the well-known property in metals, to attract and conduct it, and to prevent thereby all risk and danger, it is surprising that so few houses are provided with conductors. It is earnestly hoped that the inhabitants will pay proper regard to this matter. Four instances, at least, of houses struck by lightning, have happened in this city within a few days; and if no life has been lost, it could only happen through the divine mercy.

The other house that was affected by the lightning on Saturday, was that of a Mr. Harrison, on the Point, which is distant about eighty or a hundred yards from the Mr. Mouchette's. A flash entered at a window above, and destroyed twelve panes of glass. A woman, at the instant that the flash entered, was attempting to let the window down; fortunately, from the position of a bed, she was obliged to stand on one side, and the stream passed immediately before her body, but without striking her.—She fell instantly senseless, but the very soon after recovered. In its way it shattered the moulding of the window. From the window, it appears to have taken its course to the chimney, from the back of which it tore a brick, and hurled it between the bed and sacking bottom, where it was found.

A branch of the same stream seems to have entered a window of the lower room where the family were collected—shattered the glass, and knocked down all that

were in the room. Happily none were materially injured. To the senses, the room at the moment of the explosion, seemed filled with fire.

May 31.

We have accounts from New Orleans of a late date, which state, that the Spanish governor there has prohibited the running the line, according to treaty with the United States, until the settlers under the Spanish titles shall be confirmed in their possessions.

Annapolis, June 1.

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

Liberius B.

Dixero quid, si forte jocatus: hoc mihi juris
Cum venia dabit.

HOR.

THERE is scarcely any man so perfectly free from emotions of vanity, or so careless about the opinion of the world, as to avoid an opportunity of hearing what is said of himself. No person believes himself destitute of merit, or altogether unworthy of praise, and as he is never desirous of concealing his good qualities, he generally wishes to discover what effect the knowledge of them has upon the world. Indeed, if he has reason to suppose that any observation was intended for his hearing, and especially if spoken, knowingly, in his presence, he will regard it either as the measure of flattery, or the insolence of insult. But when he has sufficient cause to believe the remark was not intended to come within his knowledge, he must naturally conclude, that it is the real opinion of the person who speaks. When a man of acknowledged merit expresses his opinion, in terms of approbation, the person spoken of cannot suppose himself entirely undeserving; and if, on the contrary, a person hears himself censured by the man he respects, he must conclude, that he is guilty of some faults which ought to be corrected.

The Inspector has the singular felicity of hearing almost every observation made upon his performance, and as he is so prudent as to remain unknown, he frequently hears himself commended or praised, according to the taste of his different readers. Being conscious of this advantage, I enter into all companies, and talk of myself with as much freedom as any other person; by this means I am enabled to discover the opinion of every one with respect to my publication, that is, of those who have taken the trouble to form an opinion. Indeed, I cannot boast of having my ears constantly tickled by hearing my own commendations, as I frequently listen to the most unlimited censure, very liberally bestowed upon me. However, I am as often diverted as mortified at the observations of my sarcastic readers. For men who do not understand will often censure. I have sometimes heard myself commended for personality, at others, abused as a contemptible blockhead, and very often accused of plagiarizing. As I mean not to engage in a justification of myself, I shall not contradict one tittle of reproach, with which I have been loaded, but shall barely sit down, *verbatim*, some of the most acute and critical observations of my dissatisfied readers; both for my own satisfaction and the amusement of the public.

I was one evening in company with some gentlemen of the above description, and conversation being rather dull, one of them introduced the subject of my publication, by "wondering who the Inspector was?" As none of us gave him a satisfactory answer, he proceeded—"I think it the most puerile contemptible performance that ever disgraced a news paper. What he means by some of his papers, we can be at no loss to determine, as they are evidently pointed at some private individuals, but he has not wit enough to make his characters fit, and has not drawn a single portrait, that has even the most distant resemblance to the original. This shews at once the badness of his disposition, and the contemptibleness of his talents, as it is plain he wishes to assassinate the reputation of individuals, if the barrenness of his brain did not check the asperity of his disposition.—As to his philosophy and morals, I wonder at the impudence of the man, in setting himself up as censor of the times. I am sure the town stards in no need of his instruction, nor of any other person's, being fully capable of conducting themselves without any guide. I rather suspect the Inspector himself wants some wholesome advice, and if I could actually discover who is the author, I would, out of pure generosity, persuade him to decline the office, he has imprudently taken upon himself, as his publication clearly demonstrates to every reader, that his abilities are inadequate to the task. If the poor fellow means only to amuse us, he certainly deserves credit for the goodness of his intentions. But he is most woefully disappointed in his expectations, as I am confident no person of *trist taste* ever read one of his numbers. All my knowledge of him, or his performance, is derived from conversing with persons, who, merely out of curiosity, have perused some of his pieces. They told me, that some of his papers they could not rightly comprehend; as there are blanks left, which they supposed rendered it unintelligible, though very suspicious. Now, as to this custom of leaving blanks, I think it highly improper. They say it is customary, but I must believe it a bad custom. For he may, by leaving these blanks, frequently abuse every one in town, without any person's being able to discover his intention. Some of my friends have told me that he imitated a book called the Spectator, and I believe the fact is so. For although I never read the Spectator, yet I am certain the Inspector could not write, without stealing from some author."

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My inquisitorial companion having at length exhausted his stock of ideas, ended his learned and sage criticism. When he began, I must confess I felt myself in an awkward situation, being so much abused to my face; but before he had half finished, I found it more difficult to refrain from laughter, than to conceal my chagrin. Most of the company joined with the critic, in censuring my poor Inspector, and applauded the justness and sagacity of his observations. Finding no one disposed to justify or excuse my performance, I suffered them to enjoy their opinions without molestation, and neither contradicted their assertions, nor found fault with the rules of their criticism.

I have generally found those who are wise only in their own opinion condemn *in toto* every performance which they are either unwilling to examine, or incapable of comprehending. I am not so vain of my abilities, as to suppose the Inspector perfectly free from faults, and that every criticism is ungenerous and ill-founded. When I hear a man of real information, and sound judgment, criticising upon my publication, I always listen with the greatest attention. And I have generally had the satisfaction of finding, that although I have fallen into errors, I am not altogether blameable or contemptible. Nor does the witty observations of my censorious readers by any means discourage me, when, by their own acknowledgment, they often condemn without examination, or at least without understanding. It was really diverting to hear their various conjectures on my first appearance, and their anxiety to discover "who was the author of the Inspector"—as if it was impossible to estimate, justly, the merit of the work, without being personally acquainted with the author.—After this uneasiness was a little worn off, they fell to abusing Mr. Inspector without ceremony—How long this rage for unqualified censure will last, I am at a loss to determine; but the Inspector will regard it as a special favour, if these *sagacious critics* will continue to criticise as long as he continues to write.

Annapolis, May 30, 1797.

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

J. H. STONE.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

JEREMIAH BERRY, 3d.

Lewis Neth,

Has imported in the ships Montezuma and Adriana, from London,

A general assortment of Goods

Suited to the present and approaching season—Amongst them are a number of

Fashionable Fancy Articles.

All of which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

Annapolis, 24th May, 1797.

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

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

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

MR. WILLIAM M'CAUSLAND, merchant, Piscataway. Wm. Armstrong, cooper, at Johnson's Mill. Capt. John Smith, 2. Mr. David Hare, Mat-tawoman. Mr. George G. Burras, Piscataway. Nicholas Blacklock, Esq; Charles county. Mr. James Kellin, Piscataway, P. G. county, State Maryland. Mr. Walter Smith, Charles county. Miss Sarah Harris, near Piscataway. Thos. H. Marshall, Esq; near Piscataway. Mr. Wm. Hughes, Charles county. Nicholas Young, Esq; near Piscataway.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

THE partnership of Doctors MURRAY and SHAAFF expiring this day, they request all those indebted to them for professional services to call on either of them, or Mr. JOHN OWEN, to settle their accounts.

J. MURRAY,
J. T. SHAAFF.

Annapolis, 30th March, 1797.

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

WILLIAM HAYS, sen.
Charles county, Maryland.

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

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

May 17, 1797.

JAMES MACKUBIN

Hath received,

By the last arrivals from Europe,

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

Annapolis, May 15, 1797.

Notice.

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

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Clerk.

April 17, 1797.

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

By order,
THOMAS HARRIS, Register.
Charles county, May 10, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

JAMES WARING:
Prince-George's county, May 15, 1797.

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

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.
April 6, 1797.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

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

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

Annapolis, April 12, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, three negroes, two men and one woman, one committed on March 12th, by the name of DICK, who says he belongs to Mr. JOHN WATKENS, of Anne-Arundel county. One committed on April 18th, by the name of ZELIM, a French negro, who says he belongs to Mr. NICHOLAS FEBRUARY, of George town, near the Federal City; his clothing is a short blue upper jacket, brown under jacket and trousers. And RACHEL, committed on April 10th, who says she formerly belonged to Mr. THOMAS FREEMAN, but was sold to Mr. GEORGE SMITH, of London county; her clothing is a calico gown, a calico shawl, and blue under petticoat. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees, and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

April 22, 1797.

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

MARY STERNBACK, Administratrix.
May 23, 1797.

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

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

FERRY BOATS.

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

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Imported Millinery

Of the latest and most elegant fashions.

MRS. WILLIAMS

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

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

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

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

Twelve Dollars Reward.

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

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

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

S. M.
Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

Duvall & Rigby,

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

For SALE,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Culpeper county, April 26.

George-town Bridge Company.

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

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

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

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

Charles Paris,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

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

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

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

Merrickin's Contract for sale.

THE subscribers will sell 274½ acres of good land, called MERKIN'S CONTRACT, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the north side of Severn, laying directly on Magdohy river, and is partly surrounded with said river and a fine creek; the improvements may be made comfortable, at a small expense; there is on this valuable land an abundance of the best pine for ships, spars, &c. besides a considerable quantity of chestnut and oak timber. Vessels of any burthen may load close in with the shore; perhaps there are few places within the bay that has such advantages for fishing and fowling. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and a more full description given on the 8th day of June, on the premises, when it will be sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Hampton Robertson, living on the premises, will shew the land.

HENRY HALL DORSEY,
HENRY EVANS.

Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

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

HENRY RIDGELY.

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 hammers 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.

HIGH FLYER,

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

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

JOHN CRAGGS.

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

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

BELSIZE,

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

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

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

DON PEDRO,

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

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

April 25, 1797.

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

May 3, 1797.

Anne-Arundel county, April 8, 1797.

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

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

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

JOHN THOMAS,
JOSEPH WILKINSON, } Trustees.

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

J. T.
J. W.

Bank of Baltimore.

1st April, 1797.

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

JAMES COX, Cashier.

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

Patowmack Company Shares

For SALE.

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

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

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

April 13, 1797.

FOR SALE,

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

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

THE partnership of PINKNEY and GUYER is by mutual consent this day dissolved; all persons being indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to exhibit them for settlement.

JONATHAN PINKNEY,
JOHN GUYER.

Annapolis, 23d March, 1797.

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

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 8, 1797.

BRUSSELS, March 26.

THE division of the army of the North, commanded by general Macdonald, as also all the French troops in the pay of the republic of Batavia, who are still in the different provinces, have received orders to march immediately to the borders of the Rhine, where the republican armies are daily increasing, by the numerous reinforcements which arrive from the old and new departments of France. Yesterday and to-day, passed by this place on their way to the army, reinforcements of cavalry, artillery with their ordnance, and riflemen. Convoys of ammunition, cannon, and military stores regularly arrive.

Letters from the borders of the Rhine mention, that they every moment expect hostilities to commence. Several generals and principal officers belonging to the army of the Sambre and Meuse are arrived at Bonn, from whence they will proceed to Coblenz, and general Hoche who is mostly at Cologne, will delay no time in following, as soon as he shall have concluded the organizing the administration of the conquered countries, and the different forms of the army.

The French generals at Dusseldorf and Cologne, are preparing to open the campaign immediately.

The French army on the right bank of the Rhine amounts to 36,000 men; it is under the command of general Macdonald, who acquitted himself with so much honour during the campaign of 1794, with the army of the North.

The division of Bernadotte which was to have joined the army of Buonaparte, is replaced by a division of the army of the Ocean.

VIENNA, March 25.

The information received from Italy is by no means favourable. The French have attacked the Austrian lines in Venetian Friul, which brought on a bloody contest, in which a number of men were lost on both sides. The Austrians were obliged to leave their advantageous position after the French had been four times repulsed, but returned with fresh troops, which compelled the Imperialists to retire behind the river Lisonza—the French, then entering Udine, threatened Palma, Nuova, and even Trieste.—Two Austrian generals are made prisoners, and two squadrons of hussars nearly cut in pieces.

Nothing could equal the courage of the Austrians in general, except that of the archduke himself, who was exposed to the most imminent danger. Two French hussars were within a few paces of him, who being observed by some of the archduke Joseph's hussars, they flew to his relief, and cut down the French hussars, and thus saved the prince—but the most unpleasant circumstance is, that at present this general can no longer receive any reinforcements immediately from the Rhine through the Tyrolian country.

The circumstance of the archduke's being attacked on the same day on which he intended to have attacked the enemy, has given rise to a number of speculations.

FRANCFORT, March 25.

A great number of letters, which arrived yesterday from Basle, bring advice, that a conference, which lasted two days, has taken place between the archduke Charles, prince d'Artemberg, on one part, and generals Buonaparte and Clarke, on the other. The proposals of peace, made by the French generals to the archduke, are said to have been equitable, and indeed very advantageous to Austria; and they only waited the return of the courier, whom his highness dispatched to Vienna, to publish the armistice which was to precede the further negotiations in Italy. Baron Degelmann is said to have frequent conferences with Barthelemi at Basle, who has sent several couriers to Paris.

The French division of general Championet is now gone from the environs of Coblenz to Dusseldorf, but the troops refused to march.

Accounts from Venice state, that the French government has offered to Austria the restoration of Mantua and Milan, besides a large tract of territory in Italy, as an indemnity for Belgium, and the provinces on the left bank of the Rhine. That part of the Venetian state, which has declared itself under the protection of the French, is even said to be destined for that purpose.

PARIS, April 7.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Valvasone, March 17.

Since the battle of Divoli, citizens directors, the army of Italy occupied the banks of the Piava and Lavis; the emperor's army commanded by prince

Charles occupied the other bank of the Piava, had its centre behind the Cordevole, and supported its right on the Adige, from the side of Salurne.

On the 10th Ventose, in the morning, the division of general Massena repaired to Feltré; at his approach the enemy evacuated the line of Cordevole, and marched to Bellune.

General Serrurier's division advanced to Afuls, amidst the most horrible weather; but wind and rain, on the eve of a battle, have always been an omen of success to the army of Italy.

On the 12th, at day break, the division crossed the Piava, facing the village of Vider; notwithstanding the rapidity and depth of the water, we only lost a young drummer.—The chief of the squadron, Lafalles, at the head of a detachment of cavalry, and the adjutant-general Le Clerc, at the head of the 21st light infantry, worked the hostile corps which waited to oppose our passage, and advanced rapidly to St. Salvador; but the enemy, at the first news of the passage, were afraid of being surrounded, and evacuated their camp of Le Campanu.

General Guieux, at two o'clock in the afternoon, passed the Piava at Ospeladetto, and arrived in the evening at Conegliano.

Our cavalry, in the course of that day, encountered several times that of the enemy—had always the advantage, and took 80 hussars.

On the 13th, general Guieux, with his division, arrived at Sacile, fell on the enemy's rear guard, and notwithstanding the darkness of the night, took 100 prisoners from them. A corps of hussars wanted to capitulate. Citizen Stabeck, chief of the squadron, was killed, and general Dugna slightly wounded.

At the same time, general Massena's division having reached Cellurme, pursued the enemy, who has retreated to Cadore, hemmed in their rear guard, took 700 prisoners, among whom were 100 hussars, a colonel, and general Lusignan, having disgraced himself in his conduct towards our sick at Brechia, I gave orders to conduct him to France without being exchanged.

On the 16th, general Guieux's division set out from Pardepone, at 5 o'clock in the morning, that of general Serrurier left Pafiano at 4, both directing their march to Valvasone.

General Guieux's division passed beyond Valvasone, and arrived on the banks of the Tagliamento at 11 o'clock in the morning.—The hostile army was intrenched on the opposite side of the river, of which it pretended to dispute the passage. My aid-de-camp, the chief of squadron Croisier, went at the head of 25 guides, to reconnoitre it as far as the intrenchments, and was received with grape shot.

General Bernadotte's division arrived at noon. I immediately gave orders to general Guieux to march to the left, in order to cross the river on the right of the enemy's intrenchments, under the protection of 11 pieces of artillery. General Bernadotte was to cross it on the right; both divisions formed their battalion of grenadiers, ranged themselves in order of battle, having each half a brigade of light infantry before them, supported by two battalions of grenadiers, and flanked by the cavalry. The light infantry manoeuvred as riflemen; general Demmerlin on the left, and general Depinaffe on the right, made their artillery advance, and a brisk cannonade was opened. I gave orders to every half brigade to file off to a close column on the wings of the second, and of their first and third battalions.

General Duphot, at the head of the 17th light infantry, threw himself into the river, and presently gained the opposite bank. General Bon supported him with the grenadiers of Guieux's division. The whole line put itself in motion, each half brigade en echelon, with squadrons of cavalry to fill up the empty spaces from behind. The hostile cavalry wanted several times to charge our infantry, but without success—the river was crossed, and the enemy was routed in every direction. They attempted to assail our right with their cavalry, and our left with their infantry. I sent general Dugna, and the adjutant-general Kellerman, at the head of the cavalry of reserve, assisted by our infantry, commanded by the adjutant-general Mireur; we worried the enemies cavalry, and took prisoners the general commanding them.

Guieux ordered the village of Gardisca to be attacked, and notwithstanding the darkness of the night, he captured it, and completely routed the enemy; prince Charles had just time enough left to save himself.

General Serrurier's division passed the river, in proportion as it arrived, and ranged itself in battle array to serve as a corps of reserve.

In that day we took from the enemy six pieces of cannon, one general, several superior officers, and made from four to five hundred prisoners. The quickness of our display and manoeuvre, and the superiority of our artillery, alarmed the enemy to such a degree, that they would not make a stand, and profited by the night to take flight.

The adjutant general Kellerman received several cuts with the sabre in charging at the head of the cavalry with his usual courage.

I am going to occupy myself in rewarding the officers who distinguished themselves in the different actions.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

General Buonaparte, to the Executive Directory, Head quarters at Gradisca, 30 Ventose, 20 March.

Citizen Directors,

I have given you an account of the passage of the Piava, of the battles of Longara, of Sacile and Tagliamento.

The 18th, the division of general Bernadotte departed at 3 o'clock in the morning, marched round Palvanova, and took position on the torrent of the Torre where the hussars met him.

The division of general Serrurier took position on the right, that of general Guieux on the left. I sent the citizen Lafalle, with the 24th regiment of chapeaux, to Udine.

The enemy, at our approach, evacuated Palmanova, where we found 30,000 rations of bread, &c. It was but 10 days before that prince Charles seized that place from the Venetians; he wished to occupy it—but he had not had time to establish himself there.

General Massena arrived at St. Daniel, at Olopo, at Gemona, and pushed his advanced guards into the defiles.

The 20th, general Bernadotte advanced and blocked up Gradisca; general Serrurier marched opposite Saint Pietro, for the purpose of passing the Lionso. The enemy had several pieces of cannon, and some battalions on the other side, for defending the passage.

I ordered different manoeuvres to alarm the enemy, and the passage was effected without opposition. I cannot forget the trait of courage of citizen Androssi, chief of brigade of artillery, who, ordered to try whether the river was fordable, precipitated himself into the water, and passed and repassed on foot.

Passage of L'Insonzo, and the capture of Gradisca.

General Serrurier reached Gradisca, by his march upon the heights which governed this town.

To make a diversion, and to preclude the enemy from the discovery of our manoeuvre, general Bernadotte caused the riflemen to attack them in their intrenchments; but our soldiers, impelled by their natural ardour, advanced with their fixed bayonets to the very walls of Gradisca. They were there received by a heavy discharge of musketry and grape shot. General Bernadotte, obliged to support them, brought forward four pieces of cannon to force the gates; but they were defended by a fleche well intrenched.

General Serrurier, in the mean-time, arrived upon the heights which commanded Gradisca, rendering every means of retreat impossible. The enemy, panic struck, saw no possibility of defence, and despaired of making their escape. General Bernadotte presented the summons subjoined, when the enemy capitulated.

Five thousand prisoners, the flower of prince Charles's army, ten pieces of cannon, and eight standards, were the fruits of this manoeuvre. We at the same time passed L'Insonzo, and took Gradisca.

The division of general Bernadotte conducted itself with that gallantry which guarantees our future success. General Bernadotte himself, his aid-de-camp, and generals, braved every difficulty and danger. I solicit the rank of general of brigade for adjutant-general Mireur.

BATTLE OF CASASOLA.

The division of general Massena, carrying the first of La Chinfa, encountering the enemy, who wished to dispute the passage of the bridge of Casasola. The riflemen forced the enemy to fall back, and immediately after the grenadiers of the 32d and 57th demi-brigade, in close columns, forced the bridge, beating the enemy, notwithstanding their intrenchments and chevaux de frise, pursuing them even to Ponticba, taking 600 prisoners, all belonging to the regiments lately brought from the Rhine. All the magazines which the enemy possessed on this side became also our property.

The rangers of the 10th regiment, with sword in hand, rushed forward to the enemy's intrenchments, and have consequently new claims to the esteem of the army.

Signed,

BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, Goritz, 2d Germinal, 22 March.

Citizen Directors,

We entered yesterday into Goritz. The enemy's army have effected their retreat with so much precipitation, that it has left in our hands four hospitals, containing 1500 sick, and all the magazines of pro-

vitions and warlike ammunition, of which I will give you an account by the next courier.

The division of general Bernadotte went yesterday to Camiza; his advanced guard and the rear guard of the enemy have had a rencontre at Carminia. The 19th regiment of chasseurs charged the enemy with so much impetuosity, that they made 15 hussars prisoners, with their horses. General Massena pursued the enemy to La Pontieba.

BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, Goritz, 4th Germinal, 24 March.

Citizen Directors,

You will find subjoined an account of the articles we have found in Goritz. I will send to you, by the next courier, an account of those we have found in Trieste.

We are masters of the celebrated mines of d'Ydris; we have there found substance prepared for two millions. We are placing it in the waggons, and if this operation succeeds without any accident, it will be very useful to our finances.

BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, Goritz, 4th Germinal, March 24.

Citizen Directors,

General Guieux, with his division, went on the 2d to Cividale at Caporetto; he there encountered the enemy intrenched at Pufiero, attacked them, and took from them two pieces of cannon and 100 prisoners, and pursued them into the defiles of Caporetto in the Austrian Chinfa, and left the field of battle covered with Austrians.

General Massena with his division is at Tarvis. I have therefore reason to hope that the 2000 men whom general Guieux has pushed before him, will fall into the hands of the division of Massena.

The general of division, Dugna, entered Trieste last night.

BUONAPARTE.

General Bernadotte to the Austrian commander of Gradisca.

Head quarters, Gradisca, 29th Ventose, March 19.

You have defended yourself, Sir, like a brave man; and by your conduct you have acquired the esteem of soldiers. But any further obstinacy would be a crime which I would make fall on you principally, and for the purpose of justifying myself to posterity, I now summon you to surrender in ten minutes. If you refuse I will put your troops to the sword. Spare blood! The principles of philanthropy which ought to animate a chief, impose on you this obligation. The scales are prepared, and the grenadiers and chasseurs demand the assault with loud cries.

I am, with esteem, the general of division, BERNADOTTE.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Goritz, 5th Germinal, (March 25.) Fifth year.

Citizen Directors,

I gave you an account by my last courier, that a column of the army of prince Charles was hemmed in between the division of general Massena, who was at Tarvis, and that of general Guieux, who, on arriving at Caporetto, pushed it into the defiles.

BATTLE OF TARVIS.

General Massena, being arrived at Tarvis, was attacked by a division of the enemy, which left Clagenfurt, and came to the assistance of the division that was hemmed in. After a conflict extremely obstinate, he put it to the rout, and took a vast number of prisoners, among whom are three generals. The emperor's cuirassiers, who arrived from the Rhine, have suffered most severely.

ENGAGEMENT OF LA CHINFA.

Meanwhile general Guieux drove the column which he had defeated to Pufiero, as far as the Austrian Chinfa, a post extremely well intrenched, but which was carried by assault after a very obstinate engagement, in which general Don Verdier, and the fourth half brigade, as well as the 43d, particularly distinguished themselves. General Kables himself defended the Chinfa with 500 grenadiers—by the laws of war these 500 men ought to have been put to the sword, but this barbarous right has always been disclaimed, and never exercised by the French army.

The hostile column, seeing the Chinfa taken, precipitated its march, and fell into the middle of the division of general Massena, who, after a slight combat, made the whole column prisoners; 30 pieces of cannon, 400 waggons carrying the baggage of the enemy, 5000 men, and 4 generals fell into our hands. I am eager to apprise you of this event, because under the present circumstances, it is indispensable, that you should be informed of every thing without delay. I reserve it to give you a more detailed account of all these events as soon as I shall have received all the reports and as soon as every moment shall be less precious.

The chain of the Alps, which parts France and Switzerland from Italy, separates the Italian part of Tyrol from the German part, the Venetian states from the dominions of the emperor, and Carinthia from the county of Goritz and Gradisca. The division of Massena has crossed the Italian Alps. Our enemies were so awkward as to enthrall all their baggage and

part of the army by the Noric Alps, who were that moment taken. The engagement of Tarvis was fought above the clouds, on a height which commanded Germany; in several parts to which our line extended, the snow lay three feet deep, and the cavalry charging on the ice, suffered accidents, the result of which were extremely fatal to the enemy's cavalry.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

LONDON, April 8, to 11.

Private accounts received from Vienna have brought the disagreeable news of a general action having taken place between the two grand armies in the Tyrol, in which the Austrian army was defeated with very considerable loss; and the archduke for a short time taken prisoner, some of the enemy's troops having seized his horse's bridle; but his royal highness was very soon rescued by some of his soldiers. He is reported to be wounded.

The following additional particulars are given also; that Buonaparte, apprised of the march of a numerous body of troops to reinforce the army of prince Charles, made an attack upon his royal highness, which, after an obstinate and desperate conflict was attended with complete success. The result of this unfortunate affair was, that the archduke, thus cut off from his reinforcements, immediately retreated into the circle of Austria, leaving the French general to take quiet possession of the important post of Villach, in Carinthia, about 60 leagues distance from Vienna. In the above action eleven officers belonging to one Austrian regiment, are said to have been killed, and the archduke, as before stated, in his endeavours to retrieve the fate of the day, narrowly escaped in a wounded condition, from falling into the hands of the enemy. The heroic behaviour of his royal highness upon the occasion is spoken of in terms of the highest admiration. On the intelligence of this disaster reaching Vienna, that city was thrown into the utmost consternation, and, in the moment of alarm, many of the inhabitants proceeded to pack up their property, for the purpose of removing it to a place of greater security.

Such are the general outlines of the private advices received upon this subject. The official dispatches received by government on Thursday, it is, however, necessary to observe, make no mention whatever of any general engagement having taken place. They, however, make mention, that the Imperialists had been defeated in a partial action, with the loss of one general and 1800 men taken prisoners; and add, that there had been several affairs of posts, in which the French were generally victorious. The archduke, it is allowed on all hands, has retreated into Carinthia, but whether in consequence of the defeat stated to have been sustained by him, or for the purpose of concentrating his force for the defence of Austria, is difficult to mention.

Annapolis, June 8.

The President of the United States has nominated General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina,

Francis Dana, chief justice of the state of Massachusetts, and

General John Marshall, of Virginia, to be, jointly and severally, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the French republic.

The senate have confirmed the nomination of John Q. Adams, as minister to the court of Berlin, 17 to 12.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. XV.

I HAVE lately received a letter from an unknown correspondent, for publishing which I need not apologize to my readers, as what is there related too frequently happens.

"Mr. Inspector,

"THE work in which you are engaged, and the professions you made in your first number, will, I hope, sufficiently excuse my troubling you with the present communication. Having declared yourself willing to receive assistance in carrying on your publication, I presume any information, or any reflections which have a tendency to perfect the undertaking in which you are engaged, would not be deemed unworthy of notice. Not being in the habit of writing for the press, you must not expect in the following relation that purity of style, and elegance of diction, which attracts the attention, and excites the admiration of the complete and classical scholar. But I shall give you a plain and simple statement of facts, together with such reflections as may occur to me on the present occasion. Residing in a town at some distance from the seat of government, I cannot have the pleasure of being personally acquainted with you, nor have you, I suppose, any knowledge of the gentleman, who is the subject of this letter. But you will not I hope disregard it on that account, as persons in every part of the world may be placed precisely in the same situation.

"Shortly after I became a resident of the town in which I now live, my acquaintance with a young gentleman, whose real name not conceiving myself at liberty to mention, I shall call Urbano, casually commenced. He was at that time almost perpetually engaged in parties of pleasure with the gentlemen and ladies of the town. Being naturally of a lively disposition, and not altogether free from the influence of vanity, he appeared more anxious to distinguish himself in the circles of polite company, than in the line of his profession, and consequently was much caressed by the gay and unemployed part of the citizens. As I was much engaged in my professional avocations, and could devote but a small portion of my time to amusement, our acquaintance for some time was nothing

more than a distant civility. But discovering in him many good and valuable qualities, though much obscured by an artificial gloss, and an affected and overburdened politeness, I felt myself much interested in the fate of a young man, who appeared to be injuring his future prospects, by a mistaken line of conduct. I frequently hinted to him my sentiments on the subject; but infatuated by the attention with which he was treated, my remonstrances had little or no effect. He continued the same gay volatile fellow, and my hopes of a reform were daily decreasing. At length I observed a very sudden and remarkable change in his manners, and flattered myself he began to perceive the ill consequences that would necessarily result from neglecting his business for company and amusement. He became retired in his manners, and almost secluded from all society. But I perceived, with pain, that this alteration in his conduct, was attended with an evident depression of spirits. As I was totally unacquainted with what passed in the circles of gaiety and politeness, I was at a loss to account for his unusual pensiveness; and as he shewed no disposition to make me acquainted with the circumstances, delicacy restrained me from inquiring. At length he called on me one day when I was alone, and after some introductory observations related the cause of his uneasiness nearly in the following manner:

"You have," said Urbano, "I doubt not, observed the alteration which has taken place since I first knew you. I at that time thought myself completely happy—My spirits were constantly flowing and elevated, and scarcely an hour of my life hung heavy on my hands. But circumstances are greatly changed, and the whole world seem united in aggravating the distress of an unfortunate man. A melancholy has taken possession of my mind, and from the interest you appeared formerly to take in my welfare, I regard you as my friend, and will explain the reason of that alteration, at which, perhaps, you are surprised.

"My father died and left me master of a small though comfortable estate, at an age when reason was unable to curb the impetuosity of passion. Being much indulged in the early part of my youth, I had contracted a habit of amusement and extravagance, which the most economical management of my father could barely support. After his death I was unable to retire contentedly to my family seat, but launched out into all the extravagances of the times, though conscious my fortune could not long support it. But elated by the attention with which I was treated, and vain of the elegance and politeness of my manners and address, I continued my usual line of conduct, paying but little attention to the improvement of my mind, upon which I well knew I must ultimately depend. I will confess to you that the desire of being thought a man of extraordinary genius, had no small influence upon my conduct, as I had often heard it observed, that men of brilliant talents were always inattentive and dissipated. Guided by such sentiments I have nearly exhausted my fortune; and my companions, finding I could no longer support my former extravagance, have resigned me to solitude and disgrace. Instead of that attention, with which I was formerly treated, I am now regarded with contempt; and suffered to devote those hours to melancholy retirement, which, once were occupied with the bustle of pleasure. Almost every one treats me with painted neglect, as if the reflection of having spent my time and fortune, without receiving any substantial advantage, was not a sufficient punishment for my former folly. What renders my situation peculiarly distressing, is, that I can find no source of amusement in my own mind, and wish, in vain, for a repetition of those scenes, which I no longer have it in my power to enjoy. Having wasted almost the whole of my youthful years in acquiring the external graces, and in rendering myself agreeable to the frivolous and thoughtless part of the creation, I feel myself languid and unhappy when alone. But I am now compelled to retire, and nurse the small remnant of my shattered estate, and must endeavour to repair my loss of time, by the most unremitting attention. Perhaps I shall be able to acquire a habit of study, and do not entirely despair of again equalling those, who now think themselves authorized to treat me with neglect."

"A few days after this conversation, Urbano carried into effect the resolution he had taken, and left a place, the sight of which would constantly remind him of his unfortunate situation. My letter being already spun out to a much greater length than I at first intended, I shall leave you, whose province is philosophy, to make reflections upon the imprudence of Urbano's conduct, and the ungenerous treatment he experienced from his former companions.

"And am, your's, &c.

"ARISTO."

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

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

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

By order,

THOMAS HARRIS, Register.

Charles county, May 10, 1797.

To be SOLD, at P of Mr. THOMAS day the 16th inst. THE personal listing of a likewise young neg each of whom years. Twelve m proved security, w pounds, all lesser fu taken away. The nited by the chance

Annapolis, June

I WANT to hire hand, underling, writing, and perly recommended

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RAN away from January last is about eighteen eyes, white teeth not very black; of the Mr. WATK there since the le napolis, owns her with her. I will sonable charges! gomery Court-Ho

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Annapolis, 24

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TH, Collector.
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RIS, Register.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the house
of Mr. THOMAS WILSON, in West-street, on Fri-
day the 16th instant, at ten o'clock,
THE personal property of the said Wilson, con-
sisting of a great variety of household furniture,
likewise young negroes from six to seventeen years of
age, each of whom is to serve until the age of 25
years. Twelve months credit, upon bond and ap-
proved security, will be given for all sums above ten
pounds, all lesser sums to be paid before the goods are
taken away. The sale is not to be complete until ran-
ned by the chancellor.

ROBERT PETER, Trustee for
THOMAS WILSON.
Annapolis, June 8, 1797.

Annapolis, May 30, 1797.
I WANT to hire a single man, who writes a good
hand, understands accounts, and can teach read-
ing, writing, and arithmetic—to such an one, if pro-
perly recommended, I will give liberal wages.
J. H. STONE.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

JEREMIAH BERRY, 3d.

Lewis Neth,

Has imported in the ships Montezuma and Adriana,
from London,

A general assortment of Goods

Suited to the present and approaching season—Amongst
them are a number of

Fashionable Fancy Articles.

All of which he offers for sale at the most reduced
prices.

Annapolis, 24th May, 1797.

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

MR WILLIAM M'CAUSLAND, merchant,
Piscataway. Wm. Armstrong, cooper, at Johnson's
Mill. Capt. John Smith, 2. Mr. David Hare, Mat-
tawoman. Mr. George G. Burras, Piscataway. Nicho-
las Blacklock, Esq; Charles county. Mr. James Kel-
lin, Piscataway. P. G. county. State Maryland. Mr.
Walter Smith, Charles county. Miss Sarah Harris,
near Piscataway. Thos. H. Marshall, Esq; near Piscataway.
Mr. Wm. Hughes, Charles county. Nicholas Young,
Esq; near Piscataway.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

The thorough bred running HORSE LAMPLIGHTER,

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD EDELEN.

Mount-Air, April 10, 1797.

GIDEON WHITE,

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

May 3, 1797.

JAMES MACKUBIN

Hath received,

By the last arrivals from Europe,

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

Annapolis, May 15, 1797.

Notice.

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

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Clerk.

April 17, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

JAMES WARING.

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

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

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

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

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

Annapolis, April 12, 1797.

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

April 22, 1797.

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

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

NATHAN SMITH, Administrator.

May 10, 1797.

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

WILLIAM HAYS, sen.

Charles county, Maryland.

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

MARY STERNBACK, Administratrix.

May 22, 1797.

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

ELIZABETH HALKERSTONE, Admx.

Upper-Marlborough, April 5, 1797.

FERRY BOATS.

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

THOMAS TUCKER,

WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Imported Millinery

Of the latest and most elegant fashions.

MRS. WILLIAMS

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

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

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

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

Twelve Dollars Reward.

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

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

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

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

Duval & Rigby,

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

For SALE,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Culpeper county, April 26.

George-town Bridge Company.

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

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

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

By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

George-town, May 1, 1797.

Charles Faris, Clock and Watch-Maker,

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

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

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

Merrikin's Contract for sale.

THE subscribers will sell 274½ acres of good land, called MERRIKIN'S CONTRACT, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the north side of Severn, laying directly on Magothy river, and is partly surrounded with said river and a fine creek; the improvements may be made comfortable, at a small expence; there is on this valuable land an abundance of the best pine for ships, spars, &c. besides a considerable quantity of chestnut and oak timber. Vessels of any burthen may load close in with the shore; perhaps there are few places within the bay that has such advantages for fishing and fowling. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and a more full description given on the 8th day of June, on the premises, when it will be sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Hampton Robertson, living on the premises, will shew the land.

HENRY HALL DORSEY,
HENRY EVANS.

Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

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

HENRY RIDGELY.

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; faws 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. Thoma. 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.

HIGH FLYER,

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

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

JOHN CRAGGS.

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

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

BELSIZE,

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

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

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

DON PEDRO,

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

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

April 25, 1797.

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

May 3, 1797.

Anne-Arundel county, April 8, 1797.
By virtue of a deed of trust from capt. SAMUEL MAYNARD to us, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Thursday the eighth day of June next, if fair, or the first fair day, on twelve months credit, the sale to be continued from day to day until all is sold, the purchasers to give bond, with approved security, before any thing will be delivered.

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

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

JOHN THOMAS,
JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustees.

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

J. T.
J. W.

Bank of Baltimore.

1st April, 1797.

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

JAMES COX, Cashier.

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

Patowmack Company Shares For SALE.

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

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

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

April 13, 1797.

FOR SALE,

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

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

THE partnership of PINKNEY and GUYER is by mutual consent this day dissolved; all persons being indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to exhibit them for settlement.

JONATHAN PINKNEY,
JOHN GUYER.

Annapolis, 23d March, 1797.

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

The LAWS

OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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(LII^d YEAR.)

(No. 2631)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1797.

LONDON, April 5.

Palace Yard, Westminster, April 3.

A MEETING of the inhabitants, householders of the city and liberty of Westminster, held this day, pursuant to advertisement signed by seven householders for that purpose.

PETER MOORE, Esquire, in the Chair;

It was resolved unanimously, That the following address and petition be presented to his majesty:

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

WE, your majesty's most dutiful subjects, the inhabitants, householders of the city and liberty of Westminster, humbly beg leave to approach your majesty in a crisis of the greatest danger to our country that it has experienced since the revolution.

Your majesty's ministers have involved us in a war, in the prosecution of which they have already squandered upwards of one hundred and thirty millions of money. They have already laid taxes upon the people to the amount of six millions and a half annually; and the lives which they have sacrificed, and the sum which they have added to human misery, exceeds all calculation or belief.

We humbly represent to your majesty, that in the hands of those ministers, nothing has succeeded.

Instead of restoring monarchy in France, they have been compelled to recognize the republic there established, and to offer proposals of peace to it. Instead of dismembering the territories of that republic, they have suffered it to add to them the Netherlands, Holland, and a great part of Italy and Germany; and even a part of these kingdoms, which the fleets of that republic have infested, have only been preserved from the calamities of an invasion, by the accidents of the seasons.

In their negotiation for peace they have been equally unsuccessful. It was to be expected. When they asked peace, they were abject, but not sincere: they acknowledge their impotence; but not their errors: they discovered their most hostile dispositions towards France, at the very time they proved their utter inability to contend with her.

When they wanted to obtain our consent to the war, they assured us that it was necessary for the safety of our commerce. At this moment most of the ports of Europe are shut against us; goods to an immense amount are lying upon the hands of our merchants; and the manufacturing poor are starving by thousands.

They assured us the war was necessary for the preservation of property and public credit. They have rendered every man's property subject to an order of the privy council, and the bank of England has stopped payment.

They assured us that the war was necessary, for the preservation of the constitution. They have destroyed its best part, which is its liberty, by oppressive restrictions upon the right of petitioning, and upon the freedom of the press; by persecuting innocent men under false pretences; by sending money to foreign princes, without consent of parliament; while by erecting barracks throughout the kingdom, they give us reason to suspect their intention of finally subjecting the people to military despotism.

They assure us that the war was necessary for the preservation of the unity of our empire. But they have so conducted, and still so conducting themselves in Ireland, as to alienate the affections of that brave, loyal, but oppressed and persecuted nation; and to expose the most flourishing of its provinces to all the horrors of lawless, military violence.

These are not common errors. They are great crimes; and of these crimes, before God and our country, we accuse your ministers. Our affections to your majesty's person, our loyalty to your government, are unabated. Your majesty's virtues are a pledge for the one; the constitution which makes you king, for the other. But duty to our fellow countrymen, and to our posterity, which is but another name for that affection and loyalty, impels us to represent to your majesty, that your ministers are defrauding us of the benefit of those virtues, by destroying the channels through which they flow. They have oppressed the poor with almost intolerable burthens. They have poisoned the intercourse of private life. They have given a fatal blow to public credit. They have divided the empire; and they have subverted the constitution.

We humbly pray your majesty therefore to dismiss them from your presence and councils for ever.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the right hon. Charles James Fox, one of the representatives of this city in parliament, for the firm and faithful discharge of his public duty, in the most trying times, and for his opposition to that calamitous system, of which he with prophetic sagacity foresaw and foretold the ruinous consequences.

That the said address and petition be presented by the chairman, and by the several gentlemen who called this meeting; and the right hon. Charles James Fox.

That his grace the duke of Norfolk, his grace the duke of Bedford, his grace the duke of Northumberland; the earl of Derby, the earl of Thanet, the earl of Lauderdale, lord Robert Spencer, and the hon. Mr. Petre, be requested to accompany them.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the seven independent inhabitants who called this meeting.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman, for his able conduct in the chair.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the morning and evening papers, signed by the chairman.

PETER MOORE, Chairman.

MONTEGO-BAY, (Jam.) April 29.

On the 12th inst. on appearance of the Mary, Galt, and George, Colquhoun, off St. Kitt's, the Tamar frigate and a line of battle ship came out of Baffterre Road. The Mary was boarded by a boat from the Tamar, the officer of which informed captain Galt that the February packet was taken.

Last Saturday, four leagues off the east end of this island, the Mary and George had an action with a French privateer schooner, armed with heavy metal and small arms, which lasted three quarters of an hour, when she gave up the contest—She fought under English colours, and after sheering off, hoisted the tri-coloured flag.

NEW-YORK, June 2.

A letter from Havana dated May 10, says, the present governor, the earl of Santa Clara, has notified the French vice-consul, Bondenean, that he is determined to preserve the intercourse of neutral nations with that port free and uninterrupted, and that French cruisers are not to molest neutral vessels bound to or from it.

Captain Brightham arrived at Boston on Saturday last, in 25 days from Trinidad, was boarded near Porto Rico, by an English frigate, in company with several others, from the officers of which he was told, that they were a part of the armament from Martinico, that they had landed 8000 troops at Porto Rico, who were now complete masters of the whole island; that the troops marched into the capital without the loss of a man. This account is rather summary; but it is certainly later than the contradictory ones we have seen.

June 5.

Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated May 10.

"Had it not been for the firm and independent conduct of his excellency the earl of Santa Clara, the present governor of this island, our trade would have been as effectually interrupted with this port as it is already with the British islands by the piratical depredations of the French privateers.

"I formerly mentioned to you, that they had the assurance to take two American ships in one day, almost under the guns of the Moro, bound in, and that the governor not only ordered them to be instantly delivered up, but accompanied that order by a severe reprimand to the captains of the privateers; his excellency has since intimated to Monsieur Bondenean, the agent or vice-consul of the French republic, lately arrived here, that he is determined to preserve the intercourse of neutral nations with this port free and uninterrupted, and whatever may be their instructions, that the French cruisers are on no account to interrupt any neutral vessels bound to or from this port; and the agent has (as I am credibly informed) passed these orders to the captains of the French privateers that were then in this port, and no instance has since occurred of their acting contrary to them.

"The present governor is one of the most upright, just and independent men that ever presided in any part of the Spanish dominions; and has adopted a system so different from his predecessors, in the dispatch of public business, that the tedious delays and difficulties usually experienced here, which had become proverbial, exist no longer in his department. He is to be seen and spoke with at all hours, by all ranks of people, and promises to be the most popular governor they have hitherto had in this island."

June 8.

Capt. Charles White, late of the brig Trio, which was condemned at the Havanna, arrived yesterday from the above place in the brig Flora. He informs us, that one of the Carthagen fleet (a light ship) had arrived there before he sailed, with the news that all the remaining ships were taken by an English two decker, and a frigate; they having on board two millions of dollars, besides other valuable property.

A full and satisfactory confirmation of the above, is also received by captain White, of the Suffolk, who,

in the lat. of 28, between the Florida shore and the Bohemia banks, fell in with three Spanish frigates, and a gun schooner, who had been sent out for the purpose of picking up the scattering vessels of the above convoy; as the English, not being able to man the whole, had stripped several of the ships of their valuables, and then let them go. This was communicated to captain White by the Spanish commodore. Should this fail of convincing any one, it is still further corroborated by captain Church, of his majesty's frigate Topaz, who, on the 2d inst. boarded captain White, and gave him similar information to the above. The number of Spanish vessels taken was supposed to be about 25 sail.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.

This day, at twelve o'clock the house of representatives waited upon the president of the United States, with the following answer to his speech to both houses of congress, at the opening of the session:

To the President of the United States.

Sir,

The interesting detail of those events, which have rendered the convention of congress at this time indispensable (communicated in your speech to both houses,) has excited in us the strongest emotions. Whilst we regret the occasion, we cannot omit to testify our approbation of the measure, and to pledge ourselves, that no considerations of private inconvenience, shall prevent, on our part, a faithful discharge of the duties to which we are called.

We have constantly hoped, that the nations of Europe, whilst desolated by foreign wars, or convulsed by intestine divisions, would have left the United States to enjoy that peace and tranquillity, to which the impartial conduct of our government has entitled us; and it is now with extreme regret, we find the measures of the French republic tending to endanger a situation so desirable and interesting to our country.

Upon this occasion, we feel it our duty to express, in the most explicit manner, the sensations which the present crisis has excited, and to assure you of our zealous co-operation in those measures which may appear necessary for our security or peace.

Although it is the earnest wish of our hearts, that peace may be maintained with the French republic, and with all the world; yet we never will surrender those rights which belong to us as a nation: and whilst we view with satisfaction the wisdom, dignity, and moderation, which have marked the measures of the supreme executive of our country, in its attempts to remove, by candid explanations, the complaints and jealousies of France, we feel the full force of that indignity which has been offered our country in the rejection of its minister.

No attempts to wound our rights as a sovereign state will escape the notice of our constituents: they will be felt with indignation, and repelled with that decision which shall convince the world that we are not a degraded people: that we can never submit to the demands of a foreign power without examination, and without discussion.

Knowing, as we do, the confidence reposed by the people of the United States in their government, we cannot hesitate in expressing our indignation at any sentiments tending to derogate from that confidence. Such sentiments, wherever entertained, serve to evince an imperfect knowledge of our constituents. An attempt to separate the people of the United States from their government, is an attempt to separate them from themselves; and although foreigners, who know not the genius of our country, may have conceived the project, and foreign emissaries may attempt the execution, yet the united efforts of our fellow-citizens will convince the world of its impracticability.

Sensibly as we feel the wound which has been inflicted by the transactions disclosed in your communications, yet, we think with you, that neither the honour nor the interest of the United States forbid the repetition of advances for preserving peace; we therefore receive, with the utmost satisfaction, your information, that a fresh attempt at negotiation will be instituted; and we cherish the hope, that a mutual spirit of conciliation, and a disposition on the part of France, to compensate for any injuries which may have been committed upon our neutral rights; and on the part of the United States, to place France on grounds similar to those of other countries, in their relation and connexion with us, if any inequalities shall be found to exist, will produce an accommodation, compatible with the engagements, rights, duties and honour of our nation. Fully, however, impressed with the uncertainty of the result, we shall prepare to meet with fortitude any unfavourable events which may occur, and to extricate ourselves from the consequences with all the skill we possess and all the efforts in our power. Believing with you that the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations; that the laws for the preservation of peace have been proper; and that they have been

fairly executed; the representatives of the people do not hesitate to declare, that they will give their most cordial support to the execution of principles so liberally and uprightly established.

The many interesting subjects which you have recommended to our consideration, and which are so strongly enforced by this momentous occasion, will receive every attention which their importance demands; and we trust, that by the decided and explicit conduct which will govern our deliberations, every infraction will be repelled, which is derogatory to the honour and independence of our country.

Permit us, in offering this address, to express our satisfaction at your promotion to the first office in the government, and our entire confidence that the pre-eminent talents and patriotism which have placed you in this distinguished situation, will enable you to discharge its various duties with satisfaction to yourself, and advantage to our common country.

To which the PRESIDENT replied as follows:

Mr. Speaker and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I receive with great satisfaction, your candid approbation of the convention of congress: and thank you for your assurance that the interesting subjects recommended to your consideration, shall receive the attention their importance demands; and that your co-operation may be expected in those measures which may appear necessary for our security or peace.

The declaration of the representatives of this nation of their satisfaction at my promotion to the first office in the government, and of their confidence in my sincere endeavours to discharge the various duties of it, with advantage to our common country, have excited my most grateful sensibility.

I pray you, gentlemen, to believe, and to communicate such assurance to our constituents, that no event which I can foresee to be attainable by any exertion in the discharge of my duties, can afford me so much cordial satisfaction as to conduct a negotiation with the French republic to a removal of prejudices, a correction of errors, a dissipation of umbrages, an accommodation of all differences, and a restoration of harmony and affection, to the mutual satisfaction of both nations: And, whenever the legitimate organs of intercourse shall be restored, and the real sentiments of the two governments can be candidly communicated to each other, although strongly impressed with the necessity of collecting ourselves into a manly posture of defence, I nevertheless entertain an encouraging confidence, that a mutual spirit of conciliation, a disposition to compensate injuries, and accommodate each other in all our relations and connexions, will produce an agreement to a treaty, consistent with the engagements, rights, duties and honour of both nations.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 3, 1797.

June 6.

Extract of a letter, received from a respectable mercantile house at Nantes, dated 19th March, 1797.

"We have considered ourselves, for some time past, as bordering upon the moment of breaking the alliance with your government: but are happy now in advising this fatal moment is very far distant.

"The new elections having lately taken place, we find one third of the legislative body to be composed of new members, and believe them to be men of such character as feel the impression of the importance of our public welfare—sensible of the obligations due to the interests of their country, in the preservation of an amicable understanding."

BALTIMORE, June 12.

The schooner Ardent, on her passage from Port-au-Prince to Baltimore, in company with 18 sail of American vessels, under convoy of the Jason British brig of 14 guns and 45 men, was chased by a French schooner of 12 guns and 60 men. The Jason hoisted a signal for the fleet to keep together and not follow him; he immediately put about and gave chase to the schooner; when he came within gun shot of her, he gave her a broad-side, which was returned from the schooner. The engagement lasted twenty minutes, when the schooner sheered off. The Jason would have given chase, but seeing two French barges coming out after the fleet, thought proper to go to their protection.—The Jason had one man killed and six wounded.

Annapolis, June 15.

The following important intelligence is copied from the Philadelphia Gazette Extra, of Monday last, which we received yesterday.

PEACE.

From the Boston CENTINEL, June 7.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here the ship Telemachus, captain Prentiss, in 30 days from Liverpool, by whom we have received London papers to May 4th, which contain Paris news to April 28th—much later than before received. These papers abound with events of the greatest magnitude.

The article most interesting to Americans contains well corroborated accounts, that preliminaries of PEACE had been signed between the emperor and the French republic, having been concluded by the archduke Charles and general Buonaparte.

The events which led to this measure, were an unexampled series of victories by the French army of Italy over the Austrians, in which the latter lost between 15 and 20,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners; great quantities of ammunition, military

stores, provisions, &c. and two millions worth of quick silver from the mines of Idria. Our corroborations of this intelligence are—First, Mr. Fox in the British house of commons, the 3d of May, announced the event, and Mr. Pitt did not contradict it. Second, the French Executive Directory, on the 26th April, in a message to the Council of Five Hundred, says, a dispatch from general Moreau, is terminated by the following postscript:

"A courier which I received this morning from general Buonaparte, announces me the SIGNING of the preliminaries of peace with the emperor."—This message created the liveliest emotions of joy, at the harbinger of a speedy peace.—Third, the Directory in another message on the same day, to the Council of Five Hundred, respecting the French colonies, says, "The constitution ought not to be put in activity until after peace; but every thing announces that this peace will be concluded in less than a month."

It may be necessary here to state, that the reason why the Directory did not receive a courier from Buonaparte, announcing the above events, as early as general Moreau, was, that general Buonaparte in order to stop the useless effusion of blood, directed the courier he sent with the intelligence to proceed to Moreau's and Hoche's armies on the Rhine, before he went to Paris.—Fourth, general Vernier governor of Strasbourg (on the Rhine) announced by sound of trumpet on the 24th April, a letter from general Renio, to general Vandamme, as follows: "I have the pleasure to inform you, general, that the preliminaries of peace have just been signed by the army of Italy; and an armistice has just been proclaimed between the Austrian army, and that of the Rhine and Moselle; and in consequence you will cease all hostilities, and the advanced posts will remain in the same position." This event caused unusual demonstrations of joy at Strasbourg, which was brilliantly illuminated. At Paris numerous discharges of artillery announced the peace—business was suspended—and the streets and gardens resounded with the shouts of vive la Paix! vive la Republique!—Fifth, general Leciere, arrived at Paris, from the army, left the two generals settling the preliminary terms of peace.—General B. required, that the formal acknowledgment of the French republic, by the emperor, should be expunged from the treaty, as the republic stood not in need of it, for its existence. A number of less prominent occurrences, convince us, that peace now exists between the French republic and the emperor of Germany.

It will be asked, does the peace include Great Britain? We can give no decisive answer on this head.—A Paris paper of April 26, says, "The Directory also reckons on a peace with England."—And on the second of May, the British parliament voted 1,280,000l. loan to the emperor; likewise provision for guaranteeing 3,500,000l. to be raised on account of the emperor. This was on the day the news arrived of the emperor's having made peace; the officiality of which Mr. Pitt seemed unsatisfied with; but told the house, if it was necessary to stop the loan, it could be done in any stage of the bill.

The conditions of the peace are variously stated. Some say that "Austria consents to the boundaries of the Rhine and the Alps, and the liberty of Lombardy and Mantua." Others state the conditions to be, "1st. The independence of Italy. 2d. The cession of part of Upper Austria to the prince of Orange. 3d. The expenses of the war to be paid by the emperor."—These terms are only editorial conjectures.

The French armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine, both passed that river about the 19th April. General Moreau attacked and carried at noon day, the strong post of Kehl, and before 7 o'clock, planted the tricoloured flag on the battlements of that very Kehl, which they had defended for fifty-two days, against prince Charles and all the vigour of his veteran army. Gen. Hoche established his position on the right side of the Rhine, after a pitched battle, and three actions, in which he took 7000 prisoners, 27 cannon, 7 standards, and 60 waggons.

A SERIOUS MUTINY

Broke out in the whole British channel fleet, the 15th April. On that day, when admiral Bridport ordered the fleet to prepare for sea, instead of weighing anchor, the crew of the Queen Charlotte, gave three cheers as the signal of disaffection—as the plan had been premeditated, the rest of the crews followed: the officers thunderstruck, could do nothing.—They were soon all confined, and ropes hung from the foreyard-arm in terror to the unpopular of the fleet.

Deputies from each ship repaired on board the Queen Charlotte, a first rate; and the mutiny, in consequence of an intemperate procedure of admiral Gardner, assumed the most alarming aspect.—The demands of the seamen were an advance of pay to 30s. per month; a due allowance of provisions; a more equal distribution of prize money; and the displacement of several obnoxious officers.—These demands created the most alarming apprehensions in the British ministry; but they were complied with in the fullest extent.—Admiral Bridport communicated to the crews the concession of the government, and a pardon from the king; on which they all returned to their duty. The contagion spread through every port in England; but at the sailing of the Telemachus, order had been restored.

A new loan for 12,000,000l. was carried in the house of commons, May 2, 1793 against 50.

No intelligence had been received from Mr. Hammond, who had been sent to Vienna on a pacific embassy.

Twenty-one counties, cities and towns, have petitioned for peace and the dismissal of Pitt. Other counties, &c. were assembling.

May 4th, 3 per cent. consol. 48 1/2.

[The official account of the above spreads over many columns, which, had we time or room, we should copy.]

Thus far the Boston Centinel.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. XVI.

To the Inspector.

SIR,

AS your paper teems with letters from unknown correspondents, either real or fictitious, I make no difficulty in addressing you on a subject which, though an uncommon one, will, I hope, merit your attention. I am at this time one of the most miserable men in the four quarters of the world. I am on the brink of despair, and have no hopes of relief. Perhaps I could bear my misfortunes with some degree of patience, but for the cutting reflection, that they originate from my own folly—there's the rub Mr. Inspector. There are few miseries attendant on us in this life, which are too intolerable to be supported, provided they are occasioned by some other person—in this case we find a thousand sources from whence to draw consolation.—Although we are unfortunate we are perfectly blameless—and, however poignant our distress, we have the comforts of a good conscience. But when we are the cause of our own wretchedness, it is enough to drive us to madness.

After so dismal an introduction you will expect no doubt a long detail of disappointed love, false friends, &c. But in this you will be mistaken—my woes are as simple as they are insupportable—four letters comprise them all—a wife—Oh! Mr. Inspector, how often have I wished I could tear these mischievous letters from the alphabet—How many poor fellows like myself would dance for joy. But a truce with ranting—'twas I who kindled the Devil, and I must bear his vengeance.

You must know, Sir, that till about a twelvemonth ago I was one of that description of men termed *old Bachelors*. From my youth I had a distrust of women, and as soon as I arrived at the age of manhood and was capable of determining what course of life to pursue, I resolved to live single. This determination arose from living with an aunt, who seemed to have been intended for the purpose of torturing her husband. He was an easy good tempered man, and fond of living peaceably in his family.—He never presumed to contradict his wife, and submitted without murmuring to all her whims and caprices—but this had no effect.—She appeared to think every moment of her life mispent, which was not devoted to giving him pain. Her ill humours were not confined to him alone—every person in the house felt the effects of her malvolence, and I often came in for my share. During this time I contracted for thorough a dislike for matrimony, that as soon as I came of age, I took a kind leave of my aunt, firmly determined never again to live in a house where a woman had any authority. This resolution I religiously adhered to for twenty years, and had I never broken it, it would now have been a happy man, and spent the remainder of my days in peaceful tranquillity. But no resolutions, however wisely formed or confirmed by habit, are proof against female artifice. I had the misfortune at length to fall in the way of a young widow at a friend's house where I usually pay a visit of two or three weeks, every year. Not dreaming that she had a design on me, having but lately lost her husband, I fearlessly entered into conversation. I found her sensible and intelligent, and being both visitors at the house we were often left alone and consequently under the necessity of entertaining each other. As first, our conversation was of such a nature as to create no suspicion of myself; but in a short time I discovered she had gained so much on me, that I was never happy out of her company. I then began to take myself seriously to task, and often, when I had retired to my pillow, I determined to break the spell which entranced me, and fly for ever, her dangerous society. But the next morning before breakfast was ended my good resolutions vanished like a dream. Prudence seemed to desert me in her presence, and one fatal evening I was surprised into a declaration of love. I had too good a fortune, as I have since found, to be refused. Madam, with becoming modesty acknowledged my merits but hinted something of a vow never to wed a second time. But her scruples were soon surmounted, and the sixth week, after our acquaintance commenced, beheld me a married man.

Shortly after our arrival at my seat, I had no very pleasing specimen of the disposition of my spouse. Nothing seemed to please her—the house was too small—the furniture old-fashioned, and the garden a wilderness. She vowed a total reformation. I attempted to laugh her out of the idea—but she declared she was in earnest; and I soon found that in matters of this kind she was not apt to jest. For, in a short time, all my old furniture was displaced, to make room for what was more suitable to her taste.—The family pictures which had hung in the parlour time out of mind, were turned into the garret, because they gave the room a Gothic appearance. In fine, nothing except myself escaped her innovating hand, and I believe it would have completed her satisfaction to have sent me packing with the rest of the *Antiques*. She next attacked my garden. I had a favourite walk of trees, which were planted by my own hands when a boy, and under which I used to repose in the long evenings of summer. These I requested her to spare—but she positively refused, adding that they were of no manner of use, and would entirely derange the plan she proposed. I used every gentle argument to divert her from this intention—but in vain. Finding that reasoning had no effect, and resolved not to lose my trees, I thought it high time to remind her that there

was a matter in the determined to effect done by persuasion. I had given way to house turned top-sy-turvy submitted to more than I found that the regard to my wishes power to thwart and self compelled position. She immediately calling me a fool on me many other not think proper to several riffs which this period open war undone which she preaches me with the sense of a good temp provoking of all, husband, who she might have been a been deceived in ever more grossly tried at various times but to no purpose—I do not exactly fail drive me to some mistaken in this, can, had I no other You, no doubt, this time of the gre will naturally inq relief, I should g woes. My reason give for having re that I am not that my wife represen mankind, but hav brotherhood of b forsaken. I have citizens, deserve world, from the es have joined in co with indignation on bachelors, by prejudices, thoug equally strong. citizens, but still by many useful Newton to whom if he had sent a life.

I caution all b have any regard after they arrive have a wife, let a young girl or of the first they they will hear former husband some direct of unreasonable, a talk of.

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June 10, 1

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June 14.

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Annapoli

TAKE near county, a d high, with white, and is desired him away.

June 3,

was a matter in the house as well as a mistress, and determined to effect by authority what could not be done by persuasion. I told her, that for some months I had given way to her humours—that I had seen my house turned topsy-turvy without complaining, and submitted to more than could be reasonably expected: But I found that she in return so far from having any regard to my wishes seemed to take every means in her power to thwart and provoke me. I therefore felt myself compelled positively to forbid cutting down the trees. She immediately flew into a most violent passion, calling me a superannuated dotard, and bestowed on me many other epithets of reproach, which I do not think proper to mention. We had before this time several riffs which passed off in a day or two, but from this period open war was declared. She leaves nothing undone which she thinks will vex me, and often reproaches me with having deceived her by the appearance of a good tempered man. But, Sir, what is most provoking of all, she is constantly talking of her first husband, who she represents as a prodigy of goodness. This may be all true enough—her former husband might have been a very good man, and she may have been deceived in me—But God knows no man was ever more grossly imposed on than myself. I have tried at various times to accommodate our differences, but to no purpose—And I begin to suspect that finding I do not exactly suit her purposes, she is determined to drive me to some act of desperation. But she will be mistaken in this, for I will live as long as I possibly can, had I no other motive than to disappoint her.

You, no doubt, Mr. Inspector, must be sensible by this time of the greatness of my misfortune. But you will naturally inquire, why, if I have lost all hopes of relief, I should give you so minute a detail of my woes. My reasons I hope will be sufficient to apologize for having troubled you, and will farther evince, that I am not that ill-tempered misanthropic man, that my wife represents me. I am a well-wisher to all mankind, but have a more particular regard for the brotherhood of bachelors, which I have to my sorrow forsaken. I have always considered that this class of citizens, deserve well of their country, although the world, from the earliest times down to the present day, have joined in condemning and reviling them. I read with indignation the ignominious punishment inflicted on bachelors, by the laws of Lycurgus, and modern prejudices, though not yet ripened into laws, are equally strong. 'Tis true they do not fill their country citizens, but still their labours have enriched mankind by many useful discoveries—Witness the immortal Newton to whom we are certainly more indebted than if he had sent a son into the world every hour of his life.

I caution all bachelors, say I conjure them, if they have any regard to their own happiness, never to marry after they arrive to the age of forty. But if they must have a wife, let them not be so far deluded as to marry a young girl or a widow—The romantic expectations of the first they can never satisfy, and from the latter they will hear of nothing but the good deeds of her former husband. But let them rather look out for some discreet old maid, whose inclinations are not so unreasonable, and who never had a first husband to talk of.

I am, yours, &c.
JOHN LOVELLITTLE.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the first day of July, 1797, by virtue of a writ of *fiat facias* to me directed by the justices of Anne-Arundel county court.

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 10, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 29th day of July next, by virtue of a writ of *fiat facias* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland.

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 14, 1797.

Warning to Trespassers.

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

JOHNSON M. O'REILEY.

Annapolis, June 10, 1797.

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

JEREMIAH ROBY.

June 3, 1797.

Lands in Charles county for sale.

THE DENNER RESORT, containing 372 acres of level land, about 24 miles from Mat-tawoman creek.

HAWTHORN, containing about 400 acres of land, great part of which is rich. It has about 15 acres of meadow land; it lies on Port-Tobacco Run; has several elegant sites for building, commanding a prospect of the village of Port-Tobacco, the meanders of the creek; and range of the hills, and improvements by which it is bordered; with this land will be sold 64 acres of wood land a short distance from it.

PART of SICCANEY, containing 104 acres, greatest part of which is covered with timber;—lies about a mile from Port-Tobacco-town.

EQUALITY, my dwelling place, containing 640 acres of level land, lying about 2 miles from the mouth of Port-Tobacco creek; this land is valuable for the quantity of timber it contains—its healthiness and a capacity for improvement.

A lot and neat new house, in Port-Tobacco town.

I would also sell to humane masters, several SLAVES. A remarkably valuable blacksmith, for a term of years, after which he is to be made free, his wife and child. A healthy young negro woman with three likely female children. A mulatto woman uncommonly likely and handy, who has always been used to house work, is a good sempstress and washer, she has three fine boys and a girl. The two eldest boys now wait in my house. These I wish to sell to some gentleman in or near Annapolis.

I have a pair of handsome bay GELDINGS, 4 years old, and a valuable filly, 3 years old, so disposed of.

One half of the price must be paid upon the purchase of any of the above-mentioned property—I will give a credit for the residue. The prices will be moderate.

M. J. STONE.

Charles county, May 9, 1797.

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

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

Extract from the said article.

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

By order of the board.
GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

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

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Annapolis, on Saturday, the 30th of June, 1797, an apprentice lad named JOHN LOCKEY, by trade a shoemaker, about nineteen years and a half of age, five feet five or six inches high, slender made, with long red hair, and freckled face, when spoke to has a down look, and thin visage; he can read and write; had on a nankcen tailor's jacket and cr. shirt, and a white jacket sprinkled with silver, and a ditto with a silver cord in it, and one striped jacket; two ruffled bosom shirts, black hat, and long quartered pumps, and a French watch in his pocket. He is a good workman at both men and women's shoes; he may probably change his name to avoid detection. Whoever secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

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

SETH SWEETSER.

Annapolis, Maryland.

FOR SALE,

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

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

Patowmack Company Shares For SALE.

On the third Monday in June next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. JOHN GADSBY, in Alexandria, TWELVE SHARES of the Old Stock in the said Company, unless, in the mean time, the owners of those shares pay to WM. HARTSHORN, treasurer, the several balances due thereon.

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

April 13, 1797.

The thorough bred running HORSE LAMPLIGHTER,

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD EDELEN.

Mount-Air, April 10, 1797.

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

MARY STERNBACK, Administratrix.

May 22, 1797.

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

WILLIAM HAYS, sen.

Charles county, Maryland.

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

CHARLES HOPPER.

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.

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

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

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the house of Mr. THOMAS WILSON, in West-street, on Friday the 16th instant, at ten o'clock,

THE personal property of the said Wilson, consisting of a great variety of household furniture, likewise young negroes from six to seventeen years of age, each of whom is to serve until the age of 25 years. Twelve months credit, upon bond and approved security, will be given for all sums above ten pounds, all lesser sums to be paid before the goods are taken away. The sale is not to be complete until ratified by the chancellor.

ROBERT PETER, Trustee for
THOMAS WILSON.

Annapolis, June 8, 1797.

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

FERRY BOATS.

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

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

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

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

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

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

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

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

Annapolis, April 12, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

JEREMIAH BERRY, 3d.

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

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

HIGH FLYER,

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

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

JOHN CRAGGS.

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

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

BELSIZE,

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

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

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

DON PEDRO,

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

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

April 25, 1797.

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

May 3, 1797.

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

ABOUT 2000 acres of excellent farming land. The tenements are to be taken either in the woods or on highly improved open lands, with comfortable dwelling-houses to each tenement, as the tenant may choose. Those lands are in the highest estimation for fertility, and have been cultivated with success.

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

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

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

Culpeper county, April 26.

George-town Bridge Company.

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

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

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

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

George-town, May 1, 1797.

Merrickin's Contract for sale.

THE subscribers will sell 274½ acres of good land, called MERRIKIN'S CONTRACT, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the north side of Severn, laying directly on Magoth river, and is partly surrounded with said river and a fine creek; the improvements may be made comfortable, at a small expence; there is on this valuable land an abundance of the best pine for ships, spars, &c. besides a considerable quantity of chefnut and oak timber. Vessels of any burthen may load close in with the shore; perhaps there are few places within the bay that has such advantages for fishing and fowling. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and a more full description given on the 8th day of June, on the premises, when it will be sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Hampton Robertson, living on the premises, will shew the land.

HENRY HALL DORSEY,
HENRY EVANS.

Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

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

HENRY RIDGELY.

For SALE,

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

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 22, 1797.

CLAGENFURT, April 1.

BUONAPARTE, on entering Carinthia, addressed a letter to the people of that country, assuring them that he did not come thither as a conqueror, for to alter their customs or religion. He was the friend of all nations, and of every people.

He then goes on to tell them, that the French have availed themselves of several opportunities to make peace with the court of Vienna, by sending general Clarke thither; that it was his wish to have spoken to the emperor in person, but was refused, as his minister was bribed by the gold of England to continue the war. He promises to the Carinthians, that if they will act like friends, and furnish supplies of provisions, that he will not lay any contributions on their country.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, April 14.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, a French officer, accompanied by a chasseur, came from Coblenz to this side of the river, to announce to the Austrian general, that the verbal agreement between the advanced posts was to cease, and that hostilities would recommence in three days from the notice.

This day all communication with Neuwied is wholly stopped.

MAYENCE, April 14.

This country, as well as the Lower Rhine, is about to become the scene of bloody events. The arrangement which has hitherto subsisted between the advanced posts of the two armies, has been renounced by the French; and it appears that hostilities will commence on the 16th.

FRANCFORT, April 15.

At the moment when we were rejoicing in the news of an armistice, and the expectation of a peace, we suddenly received intelligence that general Hoche, on the 13th, had declared the armistice on the Lower Rhine at an end. To-morrow, Easter Sunday, the campaign will recommence on the Rhine. The fair of this city will suffer considerably by this.

HANAU, April 15.

The French at Bendorf have declared the armistice on the Rhine at an end. It appears to be the intention of the French, under cover of their whole artillery, which they have brought up to Weisenthurm, and which consists of eighty pieces of heavy cannon, to throw a bridge over Neuwied, and there pass the Rhine. General Werneck has reinforced the corps of field-marshal lieutenant Kray with 6000 men.

The army of general Moreau will at the same time attempt the passage of the Rhine, in several places on the Upper Rhine, where the armistice likewise ceases to-morrow at eleven o'clock. The left wing of the Austrian army on the Lower Rhine, commanded by general Kray, extends from Bendorf towards Rothenhahnen, and to the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein; the centre, commanded by general Werneck, from Sieburg to the Lahn; and the right wing from Weisburg to Siegen. The French, it is said, are greatly superior to the Austrians in numbers.

FRONTIERS OF SILESIA, April 16.

We are this day assured that the Imperial court has left Vienna, but that the emperor still remains there. All Austria is under arms, as the emperor could not accept the rigorous conditions of peace prescribed by Buonaparte.

UERDINGEN, April 14.

This morning early the French troops throughout all this vicinity broke up to pass the Rhine, orders for which have suddenly arrived. Hostilities will immediately recommence. A part of the troops, four divisions, it is said, will pass Neuwied, and the rest at Dusseldorf—the whole army consisting of six divisions.

MILAN, April 4.

The republican revolution in some of the Venetian towns, in which the French have as yet taken no direct part, does not meet with such universal approbation, but many bloody frays have been the consequence. About 4000 inhabitants of the mountain of the province of Bergamo, and particularly of Imagna and St. Martino, who do not wish any change in their government, have opposed the inhabitants of the town, and on the 30th of March advanced against Bergamo. The people of the town drew out their artillery, and many of the peasants were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The dead were exposed the whole day in Bergamo, before the tree of liberty. Other parts of the provinces have declared for the towns and their revolution.

We learn the day before yesterday, that a corps of national guards, who arrived with some artillery at Salo, on the Lake of Garda met apparently with a fraternal reception, but were afterwards furrounded, and partly killed or taken prisoners. Many of the inhabitants of Milan, Bergamo, and Brescia, are now marching against Salo, to take vengeance of that city.

VENICE, April 8.

The inhabitants of our continental possessions, who were forced to a revolution in the manner of the French, are full of resentment. The city of Crema has refused to accede to the revolution of the cities of Bergamo and Brescia, and would not plant the tree of liberty. Eight hundred revolutionists from adjacent places entered the town, and forced them to accede to the revolution.—This proceeding made all the peasants of the districts of Cremasco, Salo, &c. rise in arms, and march against the troops who were ordered against them, under the command of three revolutionary generals, namely, counts Lecchi, Ferdinand, Gambara, with twelve pieces of cannon from Brescia. The peasants, assisted by a few hundred Venetian regulars, killed or took the three revolutionary generals, and killed 300 men of the national guards of Brescia, and took as many more prisoners. Since this event, most of the inhabitants of the Venetian provinces are determined to defend the old constitution and their homes from the rage of the revolutionists, and the adherents of the French.

VIENNA, April 15.

Accounts have been received this day of the enemy having been obliged to abandon the town and port of Fiume, with considerable loss on the 10th instant.

April 16.

Accounts were received here this day from major-general baron Laudohn, dated at Trent, the 12th instant, stating, that he had driven the enemy from Reveredo, Torbole, and Riva, and had occupied those places.—On this occasion he took from the enemy several magazines, (amongst which was one of powder) 12 pieces of cannon, and 400 prisoners.

April 17.

The preparations for defence are continuing here with uncommon vigour. An entrenched camp is forming on the Wienerberg, on the Italian road, at a little distance from the lines; and the works are continuing quite round the town. The first division of troops from the Rhine, accompanied by the prince of Orange is already arrived, as is a part of Monf. de Seckendorff's corps.

This morning the numerous corps of volunteers of the town were assembled on the Glacis, and afterwards marched to the circumjacent villages where they will be stationed. Their regularity and good conduct do them infinite honour, and the happiest spirit of loyalty manifested by all classes here.

TURIN, April 15.

A courier extraordinary from general Buonaparte arrived last night in this city. His dispatches contained a very urgent invitation for general Clarke to repair instantly to head quarters, about 10 leagues from Vienna, if he wished to be present at the ceremony of signing the terms of peace. An armistice had been concluded, and which was to expire on the 23d Germinal. Unfortunately the overflowing of a river had delayed the progress of the courier 30 hours; so that it is supposed that the peace will be concluded before Mr. Clarke can reach the place of destination, which cannot happen in less than five days.

PARIS, April 14.

A letter from Milan of the 20th ult. announces the complete overthrow of the Venetian aristocracy.

April 15.

Fifteen millions of the contributions of the pope, and 10 millions of gold and silver, with 6 millions of diamonds, have been already paid to the army of Italy, which has in consequence retired from Nolino to Maccrata. All the troops have been withdrawn from the Papal territories, to march towards Tyrol.

A number of our countrymen have been assassinated in the Venetian territories.

We understand, that Inspruck, the capital of Tyrol, is occupied by our troops;—and authentic letters from Turin, of the 5th instant, state, that intelligence has been received there, of general Buonaparte having entered Clagenfurt.

General Buonaparte has wrote a letter to the Executive Directory, from the head quarters at Clagenfurt, that the army of Italy has fought several battles with the Austrians in the neighbourhood of Lavis, Tramen, and Clausen. That in these several actions the enemy has lost 8000 men in killed and prisoners. "We have taken several cannon and important ma-

gazines. We are masters of the bridge of Neumare, and the towns of Brixen and Botzen. The Austrians have been driven from the states of Venice, from the higher and lower Carinthia, and from the district of Trieste."

April 26.

The news of the preliminaries of peace with the emperor having been signed, was announced at six o'clock yesterday evening, by repeated discharges of artillery. All the workmen quitted their shops. An inconceivable crowd rushed into the streets and upon the quays; the joy was universal, and all joined in crying vive la paix! vive la paix! (long be the peace.)

PLYMOUTH, April 26.

Last evening the Atlas of 98 guns, capt. M. Quire; Majestic of 74, captain G. B. Welcott; and Saturn, of 74, captain James Douglass, went out of harbour, and came to in the Sound. The crews of those ships having been led to believe that the matter in dispute on board the fleet at Spithead, had not been finally arranged, came to a resolution this morning, of not weighing anchor, or suffering the ships to move from the Sound, until the business is settled. They have ordered the Edgar, of 74 guns, now at anchor in Cawland Bay to join them. The duty on board is executed with the usual regularity; the guns were scaled this morning, preparatory to sailing to Portsmouth, which will take place as soon as the business is concluded.

YARMOUTH, April 26.

Yesterday the resolutions of the Admiralty for increasing the wages of seamen, &c. were read on-board the respective ships in Yarmouth Roads; were received by the crews with the most lively expressions of gratitude; and the following address of thanks has been returned by the seamen of the fleet.

Venerable, April 25.

The seamen of the North Sea fleet, beg leave to return their grateful thanks to the lord's commissioners of the admiralty, for their compliance with the humble request of their worthy companions in the Channel fleet; at the same time to convince their lordships of our united and steady support of his majesty and our country, we will at all times risk every thing that is dear to man:—Have only to regret, from the situation of the enemy we are opposed to, it has not been in our power to shew the nation we wish to do our duty, and honour to our country, and worthy commander in chief.

PORTSMOUTH, April 27.

THE GENERAL NAVAL MUTINY.

The negotiation happily concluded between the lords of admiralty and the fleet of Spithead, continues to be perfectly satisfactory to the seamen, who are in the best possible state to give the enemy a meeting. It blew a hurricane last night, and the greatest part of this day; yet three more line of battle ships, the Queen Charlotte, the Royal George, and the Pompee, dropped down to St. Helen's.

The shipwrights in the Dock-yard have been in a disturbed state for two days past, owing to some supposed delinquency in one of the quartermen, on whose discharge, however, peace is restored. Would to Heaven the king would hearken to the prayer of nine tenths of his people, and by discharging his present quartermen, give a chance once more to this ruined degraded country, to enjoy the blessings of peace.

LONDON, May 4.

The Paris papers received this morning down to the 28th ult. inclusive, announce the following important intelligence, that the emperor has signed PRELIMINARIES of PEACE with general Buonaparte.

The commencement of the campaign has been brilliant on the part of the French. The fortress of Kehl, which cost the Austrians so much blood and treasure during the last siege, was taken by a coup de-main. In all probability the unpleasant aspect of affairs on the Rhine, operated not a little to convince the court of Vienna of the danger of delaying the negotiations; moreover, if we are to put implicit confidence in Buonaparte's dispatches, the late movements of the Austrians in Tyrol, were not likely to be attended with any material disadvantages to the French, even if the war had continued.

An account in one of the French papers says, that Buonaparte, perceiving that attempts were making to surround a part of his army, broke the armistice, defeated the archduke, and thus compelled him to sign the preliminary terms dictated by the republican general, on which an armistice of two months was immediately agreed on.—The centre of negotiation, it appears, is to be Vienna. This is rather strange considering the rapid mode in which this general has hitherto made peace as what can there be to negotiate

Further, unless other parties, besides France and Austria, are to be heard on the subject.

Mr. Hammond is at Vienna before this, we will therefore still hope that his presence during the above period of two months, may be attended with beneficial effects. We can find no where in any of the Paris papers a positive statement that the negotiations with Austria go to exclude this country from its effects; on the contrary much confidence is expressed by Perlet, that a peace with England will be announced before the first of Prairial, which answers to our June, only beginning about ten days earlier.

DUBLIN, April 24.

An alarm we are to suppose on justifiable grounds, has reached the seat of government. The yeomanry of Dublin have been called upon, piquets from every corps, to the amount, collectively, of three hundred men, have in consequence, mounted guards in various parts of the city and its liberties; patrols are established; toffins are appointed at the Royal Hospitals St. Michael's, the college, and St. Mary's; signal guns are stationed at the Grand Canal, Stephen's Green, and the Barrack, and a howitzer, with its apparatus, planted in the caillie!

There are at present five regiments of militia and fencibles in our garrison, each possessing two brass field pieces. This force, one should imagine, was fully equal to the preservation of the peace, without calling on the yeomanry to stand to their arms every night, to mount guard and patrol in every quarter of the city. Great indeed must be the fear which ministers entertain of public dissaffection, when they resort to such a measure.

BOSTON, June 8.

In addition to the late and interesting intelligence, brought by captain Prentiss, is the following, copied from a Liverpool paper, of May 6.

Liverpool, May 6.

PEACE

Between France and Germany.

We stop the press to insert the following important extract of a letter just received from Hull.

"A neutral vessel from Hamburg is just arrived here with the intelligence of accounts and confirmed papers having reached Hamburg last Thursday, of the emperor having concluded a SEPARATE PEACE."

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

6th Floreal, April 25.

After the message of the Directory, noticing the postscript in Buonaparte's letter, announcing the signing of the preliminaries of peace with the emperor, Dumolard made the following speech:

"It is certainly impossible to express in proper terms, our sensations of admiration and gratitude. We may say that our brave armies have deserved well not of their country merely but of the whole human race. Yes, we shall obtain that peace for which Europe sighs, and we shall owe it to the courage of our brave defenders.—Friends of peace, you will obtain that peace, which for so long a period has been the object of your vows.—Friends of liberty, you will obtain a peace, such as you desire, upon terms honourable and solid. It is at this moment that it is glorious to be a Frenchman, it is at this moment that it is glorious to be at the head of the government of this nation. May this glorious day make us feel the necessity of uniting ourselves. (Great applause.) Yes, I hesitate not in saying, with reference to the subject on which I am addressing you, that I am the organ of all France, (Yes Yes, were resounded from all quarters; the plaudits recommenced.) We must bury every thing in oblivion. We must pardon mutual injuries. We must heal the wounds that the revolution has made. We must be convinced that the glory and the happiness of France can only consist in the exact observance of the constitution. For myself I declare, that I am sincerely attached to the constitution; and I maintain, that there is not a good citizen, nor an honest man, who is not a friend to the republic. I close these unconnected observations with exclaiming to you, 'long live the republic!' and with requiring that you should solemnly declare, that our armies have deserved well of their country and of the human race."

This proposition was unanimously adopted.

The council ordered the message of the Directory to be printed.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

By the vessel which brought the late European accounts to Boston, London and Liverpool papers were received in this city to the 6th of May, inclusive, several of which, with Lloyd's list, were politely handed to the editor.

That PEACE is absolutely concluded, would seem yet to want confirmation in the opinions of several of the London editors, it is, however, stated, that Buonaparte was not more than TEN LEAGUES from VIENNA, when the armistice was concluded on; from which city the emperor, all the royal family, nobles, &c. had fled in the utmost consternation.

This account of a peace, which was supposed to be separate from England, together with the general mistaking, on board the fleet (a circumstance which never before happened) struck the city of London with a panic, which had not yet totally subsided.

Mr. Pitt has proposed to increase the duty upon newspapers, from 1d. to 3d each! This has added new alarms: and it is boldly said, that his object is, to prevent the general circulation of news, and obstruct the spirit of petitioning for the removal of the minister, &c. which is running through the whole kingdom.

Several other regiments are ordered for IRELAND, Pitt has proposed NEW TAXES, to amount to 1,280,000l. per annum, and to loan eighteen millions.

It is said of Buonaparte, in his interview with prince Charles to sign the armistice, that on a demur of the prince, in point of etiquette, which should enter the garden first—that he replied, he had no penchant for ceremonies: PEACE, to stop the effusion of human blood, was his object; the rest was royal trash—and if the prince pleased, he might enter first!

In the London Courier of the 4th of May, we find this paragraph:

Paris, April 23. Mr. Madison of Virginia, arrived here the 21st, in the quality of envoy extraordinary from the United States of America. He is invested with powers to settle the differences that exist between Congress and the Directory.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, May 2, 1797.

A letter of which the following is an extract has been received from colonel Craufurd, by the right honourable lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state, for foreign affairs, dated Frankfurt, April 19, 1797.

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that general Hoche, yesterday attacked, with very superior numbers, and defeated an Austrian corps, commanded by general Kray, which formed a part of the army of the Lower Rhine, under the orders of general Werneck, and was stationed at Thundorf, on the road leading from Neuwied to Hackenburg. In consequence of that circumstance, general Werneck, with the principal part of his army near Crobach, between Hackenburg and Altenkirchen, has determined to retreat.

June 14.

Yesterday arrived here the ship America, captain Baxter, in 45 days from Cadiz.—Captain B. informs us that the Spaniards were sitting out in that harbour a fleet of 35 sail of the line, besides 15 frigates and 7 fire-ships, with the greatest expedition, inasmuch that the workmen in the naval yards and on board the shipping, were working double tides—that the newly appointed admiral Don Masserao was a great favourite with the crews, to whom he had been peculiarly kind, in recommending an entire new stock of provisions, &c. and an advance of a month's wages, which the government complied with—that this fleet was to be joined by 7 French and 7 Spanish ships of the line from Carthage, and that when this junction was made they were determined to attack admiral Jervis, and drive him from the Mediterranean, or perish in the attempt. It is said the king of Spain is so highly incensed against a number of the officers of the late fleet defeated by admiral Jervis, that he is determined to punish them severely. The Santissima Trinidad was nearly ready for sea, and was to make one of the above fleet. It was said the whole would sail from Cadiz in 20 days.

On the 26th April captain Baxter passed through the fleet of admiral Jervis, who were then blockading the port of Cadiz, consisting of 22 sail of the line and 5 frigates; he was ordered on board admiral Parker's ship, when after a strict examination, was permitted to proceed. The first lieutenant of the ship informed him that before the fleet left Lisbon the Portuguese had sent an ambassador to Paris to treat for peace, and that he expected they would not permit the British to enter their ports for the future. On the passage captain B. was boarded by a French privateer, and treated politely.

Captain Baxter contradicts the report of the arrival of a Spanish fleet at Cadiz; but was informed that a number of Spanish vessels, with money, destined for Cadiz, had arrived at Teneriffe.

It was reported at St. Croix when captain Bromham sailed, that Victor Hughes had fitted out nearly 100 small armed vessels in order, it was supposed, to go against Trinidad, which he had sanguine hopes of taking.

CHARLSTON, June 3.

The private ship of war, Frances Louisa, captain Coppinger, belonging to New-Providence, arrived off the bar yesterday; she mounts 34 guns.

[This BRITISH PRIVATEER took the ship Mercury, from the Havana, to Charleston, off the bar, and kept possession until the owners from Charleston obtained her discharge. This same privateer took the schooner Maria, Hatch, of Boston, from Havana, with sugar, and sent her to New-Providence, to be adjudicated by our GOOD ALLIES the British! Captain Dockery, of Charleston, in the ship William, from Havana for Charleston, with sugar, is carried into New-Providence, by the Swallow, privateer—these vessels are said to be captured on suspicion of having Spanish property on board.]

BALTIMORE, June 17.

OFFICIAL AND IMPORTANT.

(Copy of the original.)

His Britannic majesty's ship Captain, off Cadiz, April 11, 1797.

SIR,

IN consequence of the unprovoked declaration of war, by the king of Spain, against his Britannic majesty, and the British nation, it is thought right that Spain should no longer have any trade.

I have therefore the honour to acquaint you that no neutral vessel will be permitted, in future, to enter or leave the port of Cadiz; unless by leave obtained from me, or the commander in chief of the British fleet—

and that, from this moment, Cadiz is to be considered as a blockaded port.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) HORATIO NELSON,
To the Danish consul, Cadiz.

Joseph Yznard, Esquire.

Pro-consul general of the United States of America, in Cadiz, &c.

It is hereby made known in the name of the government of the United States, that it is mete and necessary for the better security of commerce, that all vessels now in the bay, cleared by this consulate, should suspend their sailing until further orders; and, whatever captain transgresses this notice, is to be accountable for all and every consequence which may result from his disobedience, either against any particular American citizen or the nation at large.

Cadiz, 14th April, 1797.

Annapolis, June 22.

On Saturday last, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, we had a most violent storm of wind and hail from the south-west, which, although of very short continuance, did considerable damage; the chimney to Mr. Neth's kitchen was blown down, which fell in upon and very much injured the roof. The hail has entirely destroyed the crop of Mr. Chase's farm, and greatly damaged the house—several vessels near the mouth of this river were uprooted, but we have not heard of any lives being lost.

"DIED, on the 3d instant, in Prince George's county, in the early bloom of life, much and most deservedly lamented, Mrs. MARGARET DUCKETT, wife of Mr. ISAAC DUCKETT, and eldest daughter of WALTER BOWIE, Esquire.

"Not all the watchful care and painful anxiety of a tender husband, for the preservation of an amiable and affectionate wife; not all the solicitude of indulgent parents, for the untimely affliction of a dutiful and unoffending child; not all the supplications of helpless infants to spare a fond and most affectionate mother; not all the earnest hopes of numerous connexions to save a much esteemed relation; not all the wishes of a large circle of acquaintance to save a good and highly respected neighbour; nor yet the assiduity of a skilful physician, could for a moment arrest the hand of Death—With composure, even at the first summons, she seemed to meet her fate, as if conscious of enjoying in Heaven the just reward of her truly exemplary conduct on earth—

"When from this world Heav'n calls the just away,
"Serene he does the pleasing call obey;
"Of all offence he finds his conscience clear,
"And all is hope, and nothing is to fear."

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.

June 15, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

CHARLES MERRIKEN, Administrator.
June 15, 1797.

Ridge

RESPECTFUL public in general manner; all which they offer most reasonable terms to their punctual execution thanks to the to their constant culture by their strict attention.

All those who note of considerable call and settle the ages on open account, are hereby up the same, or give security, if required with this request, hence against them.

Annapolis, June

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THE stockholder Patowmack per cent. on the to Wm. Hartthorn day of next month

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June 6.

In CHA

ORDERED, BELL, trustee, of the real estate part of which was per acre, be ratified contrary to be shewn August next, provided in the Maryland month.

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interested, county court, at to mark and bound the BOARMAN'S M seized.

Bryan-town,

COMMITT

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May 12, 1

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June 10,

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Annapoli

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.

Patowmack Company.

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

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

June 6.

In CHANCERY, June 9th, 1797.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOHN CAMPBELL, trustee, as stated in his report this day filed, of the real estate of ROBERT HENDLEY COATES, part of which was sold at 37/6, and the residue at 28/ per acre, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the fourth Tuesday in August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of the present month.

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

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

JAMES BOARMAN.

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

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro women and one child, one committed on June 6th by the name of SALL, with a small girl child, who says that she belongs to SAMUEL BELL, of Cumberland county, she is of a tall slender make; her clothing is a calico jacket and petticoat, and of a striped shift. DINAH DAVIS, committed on June 12, who says she belongs to JESSE ELLSOANT, of Montgomery county; her clothing is a striped jacket and petticoat and of a striped shift. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expenses, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

June 12, 1797.

A Stray Horse.

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

JOHN COWMAN, Senior.

May 12, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the first day of July, 1797, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the justices of Anne-Arundel county court,

FORTY FOUR acres of LAND, more or less, called PROCTOR'S FOREST, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near the city of Annapolis, the property of BENJAMIN LUSBY, to satisfy debts due JASPER EDWARD T. DLY, and others. The sale to commence on the premises at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

June 10, 1797.

Warning to Trespassers.

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

JOHNSON M. O'REILEY.

Annapolis, June 10, 1797.

Lands in Charles county for sale.

THE DERNIER RESORT, containing 372 acres of level land, about 2 1/2 miles from Mat-towman creek.

HAWTHORN, containing about 400 acres of land, great part of which is rich. It has about 15 acres of meadow land; it lies on Port-Tobacco Run; has several elegant sites for building, commanding a prospect of the village of Port-Tobacco, the meanders of the creek, and range of the hills, and improvements by which it is bordered; with this land will be sold 64 acres of wood land a short distance from it.

PART of SICCANEE, containing 104 acres, greatest part of which is covered with timber;—lies about a mile from Port-Tobacco-town.

EQUALITY, my dwelling place, containing 640 acres of level land, lying about 2 miles from the mouth of Port-Tobacco creek; this land is valuable for the quantity of timber it contains—its healthiness and a capacity for improvement.

A lot and neat new house, in Port-Tobacco-town.

I would also sell to humane masters, several SLAVES. A remarkably valuable blacksmith, for a term of years, after which he is to be made free, his wife and child. A healthy young negro woman with three likely female children. A mulatto woman uncommonly likely and handy, who has always been used to house work, is a good sempstress and washer, she has three fine boys and a girl. The two eldest boys now wait in my house. These I wish to sell to some gentleman in or near Annapolis.

I have a pair of handsome bay GELDINGS, 4 years old, and a valuable filly, 3 years old, to dispose of.

One half of the price must be paid upon the purchase of any of the above-mentioned property—I will give a credit for the residue. The prices will be moderate.

M. J. STONE.

Charles county, May 9, 1797.

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

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

Extract from the said article.

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

By order of the board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

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

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

CHARLES HOPPER.

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.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 29th day of July next, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland,

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

June 14, 1797.

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

JEREMIAH ROBY.

June 3, 1797.

Annapolis, May 30, 1797.

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

J. H. STONE.

FOR SALE,

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

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

The thorough bred running HORSE LAMPLIGHTER,

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD EDELEN.

Mount-Air, April 10, 1797.

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

MARY STERNBACK, Administratrix.

May 22, 1797.

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

WILLIAM HAYS, sen.

Charles county, Maryland.

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

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

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

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

FERRY BOATS.

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

THOMAS TUCKER.
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

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

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

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

S. M.

Mu Berry Hill, March 16, 1797.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

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

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

Annapolis, April 12, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

JEREMIAH BERRY, 3d.

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

The LAWS

OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1796.

CASH given for Clean
Linen and Cotton

RAGS,
At the Printing-Office.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

HIGH FLYER,

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

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

JOHN CRAGGS.

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

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

BELSIZE,

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

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

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

DON PEDRO,

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

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

April 25, 1797.

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

May 3, 1797.

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

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

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

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

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

Culpeper county, April 26.

George-town Bridge Company.

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

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

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

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

Merrickin's Contract for sale.

THE subscribers will sell 274½ acres of good land, called MERRIKIN'S CONTRACT, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the north side of Severn, laying directly on Magothy river, and is partly surrounded with said river and a fine creek; the improvements may be made comfortable, at a small expence; there is on this valuable land an abundance of the best pine for ships, spars, &c. besides a considerable quantity of chestnut and oak timber. Vessels of any burthen may load close in with the shore; perhaps there are few places within the bay that has such advantages for fishing and fowling. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and a more full description given on the 8th day of June, on the premises, when it will be sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Hampton Roberfson, living on the premises, will shew the land.

HENRY HALL DORSEY,
HENRY EVANS.

Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

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

HENRY RIDGELY.

For SALE,

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

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIII YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2633.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1797.

BERLIN, April 15.

WE are confidently assured that a general peace with the Germanic empire, and the French republic, will be speedily concluded, owing to the active mediation of his Prussian majesty, which has been expressly desired by France. Certain it is that the best harmony subsists between our court and the French Directory, and that this good understanding will be of great weight at the approaching conclusion of a general peace. The march of Lucchesini's journey to Italy was of a pacificatory nature.

HAMBURG, April 18.

It is said that Russia has made an alliance with Sweden and Denmark for an armed neutrality, as in the year 1780, for the protection of commerce.

PARIS, April 11.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

The Executive Directory has just received a copy of a proclamation of the late Louis XVIII. to the French. Too much publicity cannot be given to this paper, which no longer leaves any doubt either as to the mad project of overthrowing the republic and constitution adopted by the French nation, or as to the existence of royal agents and the plots concerted by them.

Perfused by the indignation it will excite in the breast of every Frenchman, the Executive Directory thinks that it cannot do better than forewarn the citizens of the snares placed beneath their feet, by publishing to all France this odious manifesto. It is as follows:

Louis XVIII. to the French.

A profound grief penetrates our breast every time we see Frenchmen groaning in captivity through their attachment to the safety of France. But will it satisfy your tyrants to have procured new victims? In this conspiracy which they impute to them, in the papers they publish so fastidiously, will they not seek pretexts to calumniate our intentions? Is it not to be dreaded, finally, that, either by forging papers, or by throwing out subtle insinuations, they will attempt to paint us to you in false colours?

It is our duty to admonish you against a perfidy which the experience of what is past authorizes us to foresee: it is our duty to manifest to you the sentiments with which our heart is filled. The tyrants envelope themselves in the shades of mystery—a father dreads not to be seen by his children. Those of our faithful subjects whom we have appointed to instruct you as to your true interests, will retrace in this paper the instructions they have received. Those whom the purity of their zeal, and the wisdom of their principles, will entitle to our confidence in future, will here read beforehand the instructions which will be given to them. Finally, all the French, who, sharing our love for the country, wish to concur towards saving it, will instruct themselves in the rules they ought to follow: and all France, acquainted with the end to which every one should concur in concert, and the means which ought to be employed, will form a judgment for itself of the good which it ought to expect from it.

We have said to our agents, (note, by the Directory: Dumas, Brothier, and Lavillermois) and we repeat to them incessantly—"Bring back our people to the holy religion of their forefathers, and to the paternal government which so long constituted the glory and happiness of France. Explain to them, the constitution of the State has been calumniated because it has been misunderstood. Instruct them to distinguish it from the regime which had been too long introduced. Show them, that it is alike opposite to anarchy and despotism, the two scourges which are as odious to us as they are to them, but which alternately have afflicted France since she has no longer had a king. Consult wise and enlightened men as to the new degrees of perfection, of which that constitution may be susceptible, and make known to the forms it has preferred to effect its amelioration. Affirm that we are adopting the most efficacious measures to preserve it from the injuries of time, and from the attacks of authority itself. Guarantee once more the abolition of errors, of injuries, and even of crimes. Quench in every breast the smallest wish of private revenge, which we are resolved to repress with severity. Transmit to us the public will as to the reforms which are calculated to correct abuses, the reform of which will be the constant object of our solicitude. Apply all your attention to prevent the return of that regime of blood, which has cost us so many tears, and with which our wretched subjects are still menaced. Direct the choices they are about to make, towards men of worth, friends of order and peace, who are at the same time incapable of betraying the dignity of the French name, and whose virtues, intelligence and courage may help us to restore the happiness to our people. Promise rewards proportionate to their services, to the military of every rank, and to the members of the administration who shall co-operate towards the re-establishment of religion, laws, and the legitimate authority. But, in the re-establishment of them, avoid the employment of the atrocious means which were practised to overthrow them. Expect from the public opinion a success which it alone can render solid and durable; or, if it should be necessary to have recourse to force of arms, do not at least employ this cruel force until the last extremity, and to give it a just and necessary force.

Frenchmen! All the documents you may meet with in conformity to these sentiments, we shall glory in avowing. If any should be presented to you in which you should not recognize these characters, reject them as the productions of liars: they are not in conformity with our heart.

Given on the 10th of March of the year of Grace 1797, and of our reign the second.

(Signed)

LOUIS.

LONDON, April 16.

The following was the position of the French and Austrian armies at the time the truce between them was signed.

The French army is divided into three divisions; that of the right directed its march to Gratz, in order to penetrate into Hungary; that of the centre, commanded by general Buonaparte in person, is destined to force the archduke to retreat into Austria, to follow him thither, and to march straight to Vienna; and the division of the left, commanded by general Massena, was charged with bearing down from the country of Tyrol on Salzburg, while another corps, under the orders of general Joubert, was to surprise Inspruck. All these different corps were ordered to form a junction under the walls of Vienna, after having turned the archduke, or if they should not be able to cut him off from the capital to drive him under its walls.

The Austrians likewise were divided into different corps, the strongest of which under the command of the archduke, makes head against general Buonaparte. His royal highness defends inch by inch in the same manner as last year proved so successful in Suabia and Batavia. When the last accounts came away he occupied Kottfeld, on the left bank of the Mur, his left wing being supported by Gratz. General count Spork occupied a position at Mukron on the banks of the same river, to the right of the archduke, to cover the road to Salzburg, and to maintain the communication of the archduke's army with that of Tyrol.

Field marshal lieutenant Kerpen, commander in chief of the Imperial troops in Tyrol, occupied the strong position of Sterzig, on the Eltsch, between Brixen and Inspruck; while general Laudohn, in a manner worthy of the great name he bears, firmly maintained his position at Meran, on the Adige, threatening the left flank of general Massena, between Botzen and Brixen.

From this brief statement, it will be easy to account for the last events which have taken place in Tyrol and Styria.—The archduke was obliged to draw nearer to Austria, in order to concentrate his force, and to be joined by the expected reinforcements; while Buonaparte must extend his line in proportion as he advances, and gets to a greater distance from the succours he expects from France. As his communication with general Massena was in danger of being cut off by general count Spork, he was the more obliged to order the troops in Tyrol to draw nearer to his army, as these troops were constantly threatened in front by field-marshal lieutenant Kerpen, and on their left by general Laudohn, the corps of which generals were daily reinforced by great numbers of armed peasants, and might consequently be able to surround them. They were of course, constrained to abandon Botzen, Brixen and the country of Tyrol, and to file by their right to Styria, to support general Buonaparte.

April 28.

The fleet at Spithead continues perfectly satisfied with the terms agreed on by the admiralty, and are in the best state to proceed to sea.

April 29.

Lord Bridport sailed yesterday morning from St. Helen's with the fleet under his command.—The wind, however, changing in the course of the day, the fleet was forced to put back to St. Helen's.—Three of the ships at Portsmouth, the Marlborough, Minorca, and Ramilies, persist in demanding that their particular grievances be redressed. They have not yet lifted their anchors. The rest of the fleet, however, take no part with them.

The following letter was received this morning from our (Sun) correspondent at Dover.

A person belonging to this man-of-war, landed in town this day from a vessel which left Hamburg last

Sunday. He brings an account that a messenger had arrived there from Vienna in five days, with an account of some great advantages gained by the Austrians over the French, but had not time to learn the particulars.

If this information be correct, the messenger must have left Vienna five days later than the date of the intelligence from that capital, received by the mail yesterday.

Private letters received yesterday by the Hamburg mail, brought intelligence that general Buonaparte was certainly empowered by the French Directory, to offer ultimately such terms to the emperor as may lead to a general pacification. [Sun.]

May 3.

Of the Mutiny in the Fleet.

The following interesting particulars of the origin, progress and termination, of the late unfortunate mutiny on board the Channel fleet, are given by an officer of rank on board the Royal George:—"In the month of February last petitions were sent from all the line of battle ships at Portsmouth to Lord Howe, but being all written by one person, and couched in the same language, it was presumed they were only the productions of some factious or mad-brained individuals who were too contemptible for notice; the petitions were therefore thrown aside, and obtained no answer, which on our return to port from the last cruise, occasioned a correspondence by letter to be kept up and passed from ship to ship, through the whole fleet, till at length it was unanimously agreed upon, that no ship should lift an anchor till a redress of grievances was obtained. In this state matters remained till the 15th ult. when admiral Bridport ordered the signal for the fleet to prepare for sea; but, instead of weighing anchor, three cheers were given from the Queen Charlotte, as the signal of disaffection, which was in like manner followed by every ship in the fleet. The officers were thunder-struck, and tried various means to bring the men to a sense of their duty, but without effect. The next day a boat from each ship was demanded, and two men from the crew of each were appointed delegates to represent the whole—Lord Howe's cabin was deemed the most proper place for their deliberations.

On the 17th, every man in the fleet was sworn to support the cause in which they had embarked; even the admiral's body servants, were not exempted from the oath. The next proceeding was the ropes, *to the fore*, at the fore-yard-arm, and turning all the officers out of the fleet who had behaved in a tyrannical manner; thank God we had but one of that description in our ship, who was a master's mate. On the 18th, the lords of the admiralty arrived here, in the course of which, and the two following days, several propositions were made by them to reduce the fleet to obedience, but ineffectually. On the twenty-first admirals Gardner, Colpoys and Pole, went on board the Queen Charlotte, in order to confer with the delegates, who had in a great measure, become conversant to the admirals, but could settle nothing, as the two delegates from our ship (the Royal George) were on shore at the printer's, it being resolved that all our proceedings should be committed to the press. On their return on board the Queen Charlotte, they informed the convention and the admirals, that it was the determination of the crew belonging to the Royal George, to agree to nothing that should not be sanctioned by parliament; and guaranteed by the king's proclamation; which so disappointed and irritated admiral Gardner, that he seized one of the delegates by the collar, and swore he would have them all hanged, with every fifth man throughout the fleet. This act of intemperance so exasperated the crew against the gallant admiral that it was with the utmost difficulty he escaped from the ship with his life. The delegates from the Royal George now returned to their ship and informed the crew of what had happened, who, after some consultation, resolved on summoning all the delegates on board their ship, which was done by hoisting the red or bloody flag, which struck terror through the whole fleet, (as the signal was not generally understood) and particularly to the officers, who trembled for the consequences, fearing that something dreadfully hostile was intended. It was at this moment that the much respected lord Bridport's flag was struck, with a resolution never to display it again, which drew tears from almost all the officers. The fleet next proceeded to load their guns, ordered watch to be kept the same as at sea, and put every thing in a state of defence, keeping every officer to his respective ship. This was a proper precaution, as the conduct of admiral Gardner had so inflamed the minds of the men, that something very serious was apprehended. On the 22d the men were somewhat pacified, and caused two letters to be written, one to the lords of the admiralty, stating the cause of their conduct on the preceding day; the other to lord Bridport, in which they styled him *their father and friend*, and avowed no intention of offence to him. This had a good effect, for on the 23d, the admiral returned to his ship, and rehoisted his flag.

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and after a short address to the crew, in which he told them the painful business of the last week would be a means of hurrying him shortly to his grave, he informed them that he had brought with him a redress of all the grievances, and his majesty's pardon for the offenders, which, after some deliberation, were accepted, when every man returned to his duty.

PORTSMOUTH, April 23.

LETTERS.

Ten, A. M.

Last night admiral Sir Alan Gardner went on board his majesty's ship *Queen Charlotte*, of 110 guns, in consequence of their turning the commander, captain Lock, on shore. He inquired the reason, and told them their petition was complied with, and would be sanctioned by parliament.

Some of the seamen behaved rather rudely, so that the admiral lost his temper, and said, "They were not seamen!" and that he was not afraid to stand under the yard-arm, where a rope was fixed to hang the first person who should offend them.

Had it not been for two or three of the men, who had failed with him, and who declared that the admiral was one of the bravest men in the world, he certainly would have been hanged.

As soon as the admiral left the ship, and went on board of his own, the *Royal Sovereign*, a boat was sent to the *Royal George*, admiral lord Bridport's ship, with orders from the deleger, who were on board the *Queen Charlotte*, for a red flag to be hoisted at the fore-top-mast head, which flag signifies a boat manned and armed from every ship, to be immediately got ready.

Captain Dinet, commander of the *Royal George*, said, while lord Bridport's flag flew on board a ship he commanded, "I'll be damned if that flag shall be hoisted but with lord Bridport's order." The men then instantly haled down lord Bridport's flag, and hoisted the red one—flag which lord Bridport's flag has not been hoisted.

Twelve—noon.

Admiral Gardner sent to know the meaning of that flag being hoisted, but they would not suffer the boat along-side. He then went himself, in company with admiral Pole; but they would not admit him on board, nor tell him what they meant.

They, however, said, if admiral Pole came by himself, and in his own boat, they had no objection to hear what he had to say.

Admiral Pole accordingly went, and asked them why the signal was made, as they had been informed their petition would be complied with? They answered, that from admiral Gardner's talk, they supposed there was something making a head against them, and they were all determined to die rather than submit.

On board several of the ships, the seamen have taken possession of all the arms and keys of the magazines.

Another letter of the same date.

This morning Mr. —, first lieutenant of the *Glorious*, of 98 guns, was sent on shore, with his baggage, by the ship's company.

Two of the lieutenants of the *Duke* have been ordered on shore from the crew.

One o'clock, A. M.

Captain Sir Richard Bickerton, of the *Ramilles*; and captain Nichols, of the *Marlborough*; of 74 guns each, have been obliged to quit their ships.

It is reported a captain of a frigate is confined on board in irons.

A purser of one of the line of battle ships would certainly have been hung yesterday, had it not been for the supplication of the captain.

Another letter of the same date.

This morning earl Spencer and other lords of the admiralty, went from hence about 1 o'clock for London.

Many commanders have been obliged to quit their ships till the business is settled.

A number of men belonging to the different ships at Spithead, have been ducked from the yard-arm, tied to a handspike, or crow bar, for being in liquor.

Any person may go on board any of the ships, but not a fool is suffered to return without leave from the *Queen Charlotte*.

It is reported a scabby attorney is at the head of this melancholy business.

Another letter.

Eight, P. M.

In consequence of many of the seamen cheering from the royal hospital at Hasler, 2 men were deputed from the *Queen Charlotte* to inform them, that if they did not behave in the most orderly manner, they would take them on board and flog them, and return them to the hospital again, for they had nothing to do with the business.

Another letter.

Eleven, P. M.

Great exertions are made, and those with effect, to keep the men sober; all who transgress are first flogged and then ducked. A corporal of marines who was heard to say he thought they were not going the right way about the business, had scarcely closed the sentence when a rope was put round his body, and he was haled up to the yard-arm, and from thence let down to the depth of 5 fathoms, several times. They have served several others in like manner, in the different ships—but in every other respect their behaviour is orderly, and they profess the greatest attachment to their king and constitution.

BOSTON, June 19.

IMPORTANT!

Yesterday arrived here, captain Henshaw, 44 days from London, left the *Dowry* the 9th May; we have been able to procure the papers for this day—but are informed he has brought London papers that contain the articles of PEACE between FRANCE and the EMPEROR—that the people of England are in the greatest agitation possible—and if immediate peace does not take place, a revolution must follow, as *John Bull* is now left alone to combat the invincible and all conquering republic of France—Ca 1821.

[Chronicle.]

Captain Henshaw arrived here yesterday, in 46 days from London—by him we have received English prints to May 4, only—the report that he brought the articles of the separate treaty of peace between his Imperial majesty and the French nation; his consequence a mistake—indeed, we have seen captain H. and find he brings no later news of any kind, than was received by the *Telemachus*.

[Boston Price Current.]

NEW-YORK, June 21.

MR. PITT'S DISMISSAL.

From captain Trueman, of the sloop *Delight*, arrived here last Saturday from Antigua, via New-London, in 22 days, we learn, that on the 22d ult. (three days previously to his sailing) a dispatch boat arrived at Antigua, from Barbadoes, and another from St. Kitt's, both of which brought intelligence of Mr. Pitt's having been succeeded in office by the marquis of Lansdowne.

This news was brought by the British packet, which had arrived, after a short passage, at Barbadoes. Captain Trueman saw the account in an Antigua newspaper. The account was inserted as official.

[We presume, that the above, respecting Pitt, was mere report. It is true, the account must have been received there in 15 days from London, which would reach down to May 7. This, however, is not probable. Our London dates are of May 6, and make no mention of so important a circumstance.]

June 23.

Yesterday arrived here, in 7 days from Halifax, his Britannic majesty's packet *Prince Ernest*, captain Schuyler. By this arrival we have London news to the 6th of May—no later than by the *Orion*—though we select several important articles which did not find their way into our Cork papers—They follow under the date of

HALIFAX, June 8.

Last evening arrived here his majesty's packet, *Prince Ernest*, in 28 days from Plymouth. We have received papers by her to the 6th of May, and have extracted from them the interesting intelligence of peace concluded between the emperor and the French republic. Mr. Hammond had arrived at Vienna, and the strongest expectations were entertained that a general peace would immediately take place. The embargo still continued in the ports of France. The most perfect order was restored in the fleet at Spithead—the first division of which, under Sir Alan Gardner, had dropt down, the other divisions were preparing to follow, and the whole fleet was immediately to proceed to sea. The men, grateful to government for the indulgence shown them, go to sea with increased enthusiasm to meet the enemies of their country.

The following are the most interesting articles which are contained in the London papers.

LONDON, May 6.

Mr. Bassett, one of the king's messengers, arrived at lord Grenville's office yesterday, with dispatches from Sir Morton Eden, his majesty's ambassador at the court of Vienna, dated the 22d ult. They contain an ample confirmation of the important intelligence, announced to the public in our last paper. The preliminaries of peace between his Imperial majesty and the French republic, were signed on the 18th inst. between his royal highness the archduke Charles and general Buonaparte.

We believe we may state, with some degree of confidence, that the basis on which the preliminary articles of peace were agreed to, was—that the emperor consented to cede to the French republic the Low Countries, the county of Nice, Savoy and Avignon. The other complicated parts of the general arrangement for the peace of Germany, and, we hope, of Europe, are to be held at Baden, to which his Britannic majesty has the option of sending an ambassador if he pleases. Mr. Hammond will, therefore, arrive at Vienna very opportunely to repair thither, as he is charged with full powers to treat for this country. Mr. Hammond was met at Dresden on the 25th ult. on his journey to Vienna.

We cannot but regard the nature of those preliminaries as favourable to Great-Britain, under all the circumstances of the case.—The French, by admitting of a congress, have abandoned that silly and vain stipulation of treating for peace only at Paris, to which all the powers of Europe, who wished to sue for it, were to send their plenipotentiaries. As a cessation of arms on the continent has also been agreed on, in order to give time to settle the various points which must come under discussion, we may hope that the appointment of a congress may lead to a favourable result. From the particulars which are already known, we discover the charming prospect of a general peace.

But whatever may be the ultimate effect of the peace between Austria and France, one material advantage is certain to be derived by this country from that event—the drain of cash from England to Vienna

will henceforward cease, and the vote of parliament will only be to cover the advances hitherto made to his Imperial majesty. Such is the purport of a declaration made in the house of commons last night, by the chancellor of the exchequer.

In regard to the ecclesiastical elections, and every thing which relates to the new arrangement of the territories on the Rhine, which heretofore made a part of the Germanic empire, that the house of Austria could not of itself surrender; and upon these points it is agreed that there shall be held a congress.

The dispatches brought by Mr. Bassett, in addition to the intelligence above stated, mention the disastrous condition of the Imperial armies, prior to the preliminaries of peace being signed, as related in the official letters contained in the last French papers.

The confederation at Vienna was beyond description. It is said that the head quarters of the French army were only eight posts from that city. Most, if not all the royal family had quitted the place; and Sir Morton Eden had packed up all his valuables to get off.—Not a post horse was to be hired on account of the general flight. On the other hand, however, the very best precautions had been taken for the defence of the city in case of extremities, and the greatest loyalty was manifested by all descriptions of persons capable of bearing arms.

On the receipt of the news from the continent yesterday, consols rose to fifty-one, but they afterwards gradually fell to forty-eight.

The Dublin mail of the 18th inst. came to hand yesterday. Its contents are of considerable importance. It appears that government are in possession of such documents belonging to the united Irishmen at Belfast, as place beyond all doubt the intention of malecontents "to overthrow the constitution, and betray the country into the hands of the enemy." His excellency the lord lieutenant has sent a message to the house of commons upon this important subject.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

By a report of the secretary of the treasury, laid before the house of representatives by the committee of ways and means, it appears that the receipts of revenue for one year, ending 31st March last, were 9,405,098 dollars, 4 cents; and the expenditure in the same period 8,728,473 dollars, 50 cents; leaving a balance, subject to future warrants, of 676,625 dollars, 54 cents. Of the appropriation made at the last session of congress there remain unexpended 3,001,288 dollars, 37 cents.

The secretary also states, that the revenue has been progressively increasing;—in some of the principal ports, the quantity and value of imports have diminished this season;—several of the last appropriations are inadequate to the objects designated;—new revenues ought, therefore, to be established for every new expense which may be incurred;—provision ought to be made for payment of the sums which may be awarded pursuant to the 6th article of the treaty with Great-Britain;—sufficient funds should be pledged for the payment of the interest, and reimbursement of the principal of any sums to be raised by loan; the public interest would be benefited by specifying that such loan should be refunded in five years at further 1;—the New-York bank loan has been discharged; the sum due to the bank of the United States is reduced to 4,750,000;—and there remain un- 2220 bank shares.

Annapolis, June 29.

The President of the United States has nominated ELLIOTT GRAY, Esq. of Massachusetts, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the French republic, in the place of FRANCIS DANIEL, Esq. who has declined that appointment.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE INSPECTOR, No. XVII.

"With wild conjectures every forehead teems."

KNOW—

BY mislaying a number of the Inspector, I have given rise to such a variety of conjectures, the subject of which seems to be of so important a nature, that I shall attempt to bring some of these sagacious fancies into one point of view, that I may, in some measure, facilitate the interesting discovery. The first friend of the Inspector, who I have heard of on the disappearance of the Inspector, was that the poor fellow had been overtaken, in some of his solitary perambulations, by the violence of the late storm, and precipitated headlong into the river; but discovering that no person has been missed, and, wittily, recollecting that by this time his flimsy brain must be nearly exhausted, it was concluded that, if the accident had happened, the lightness of his head would have supported him above water, and therefore, the conjecture was given up as improbable. An observer of acute penetration who is always first of tracing effects to physical causes, thought it probable, that as the Inspector, even in the temperate season was much disposed to be acrimonious, his bilious constitution had been so strongly operated upon by the hot weather, that he had expired in the spleen; or that, being unable to accomplish his purpose, he had died of chagrin and disappointment. But Mr. Lovell, with much stronger probability, suspects that the public is indebted, for the silence of the Inspector, to the irresistible tears of his lady; who, he says, declared implacable enmity against him as soon as she had read his last number.

But, however these sage surmises may feel themselves mortified at seeing their conjectures, thus early, refuted, I can assure them, for their consolation, that they are not the only persons disappointed. I have this moment before me a letter from an unknown correspondent on this subject, from which it appears that

the wife of the doctor and bitter next compiler of few examples, who shall first have, however here subjoin.

Mr. J. J. J.

Though I am paper, and shall being here only pleasure of which your ob then, reverend week made its in company w appear glad of confided that, I did sometimes I may be allowed traveller is not excited in beef a (subject, when looking gentlemen seemed to be single focus, ex "God bless us! this severe!—a quick conception is Mr. Pope's de the town should no less bitter that poor Eum for a fight of afterwards info story now on had you been p were collecting dissolution. I sing aspects; could not help monies, &c. maintenance, concluded three though, as one myself in Fre very humble fe

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Dr. DAWSON

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the wife of the day gave a loose to such a series of elegant and bitter sarcasms, that, for the benefit of the next compiler of a system of rhetoric, I will subjoin a few examples, which no doubt, will do immortal credit to the wife of this metropolis, as well as to him who shall first have the honour of publishing them—I have, however, promised the letter itself which I here subjoin.

Mr. Inspector.
Though I am little interested in the success of your paper, and shall in all probability never see another, being here only by accident, I cannot omit myself the pleasure of informing you of the sarcastic j. y with which your obsequies were chanted—You must know then, reverend Sir, that when the Gazette for last week made its appearance without the Inspector, I was in company with several gentlemen of the city who appear glad of any little amusement whatever, and confessed that, for want of better employment, they did sometimes look over your paper. If, however, I may be allowed to judge from appearances (and what traveller is not?) their talk has been much better exercised in beef and wine than composition. But to my subject, when the Inspector was missed, a very sapient looking gentleman, after a solemn pause, in which he seemed to be collecting all the energy of wit into a single focus, exclaimed, with great self-approbation:—"God bless us! can we survive this loss?"—was not this severe?—a second wit, with all the reverie of "a quick conception and easy delivery," which you know is Mr. Pope's definition of wit, declared, "he thought the town should go in mourning," while a third, with no less bitterness, thought "it was a pity, so it was, that poor Eumenes should be put to death before he got a sight of the mistress for whom he died." I was afterwards informed that Eumenes was the hero of a story now on hand. I am sure, Mr. Inspector, that had you been present, as these flinging strokes of satire were collected, you would have trembled almost to dissolution. I have scarcely ever seen so many threatening aspects; but when the violence was all over I could not help muttering to myself "parturient montes, &c." However, as I had much of a foreign maintenance, and European air about me, the company concluded that I also was venting my wit on you, though, as one of them fearfully observed, I expressed myself in French. This, Sir, is a tribute from your very humble servant.

VIATOR.

I acknowledge myself under strong obligations to my unknown well-wisher, but as he has not inserted the names of the gentlemen, of whose wit he has given us so brilliant a specimen, I now give them information that, whenever they are disposed to lay claim to their illustrious offspring, their names shall stand in capitals, as soon as communicated to the Inspector.

However, as this paper is only intended to convince the world that the Inspector is neither blown away, dead of the spleen, or felled to death, I will conclude with a single verse from a celebrated lyric bard of very modern date.

"What devils now a' days
The butchering shop of criticism employs!
Each senseless blockhead now cuts up and flays
Dull, silly men—pert—stupid—idle pettish boys."
M.

Dr. DAW'S directions for the treatment of persons drowned, &c.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

Restored to life, to their parents, } 1799.
To their families, and to the state, }

The managers earnestly hope that this card will be always at hand, as by the resuscitative process being immediately employed, an immense number of lives will be restored.

Occidit, qui non servat.

"What thou dost—do quickly."

THE DROWNED.

1. Convey carefully the body, with the head raised, to the nearest convenient house.
2. Strip, dry the body, and clean the mouth and nostrils.
3. Young Children between two persons in a hot bed.
4. An Adult—Lay the body on a blanket or bed, and in cold weather near the fire—In warm seasons the air should be freely admitted.
5. It is to be gently rubbed with flannel, sprinkled with spirits, and a heated warming-pan, covered, may be lightly moved over the back and spine.
6. To restore breathing—Introduce the pipe of a pair of bellows (when no apparatus) into one nostril; the other with the mouth closed, inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils must then be let free;—repeat this process till LIFE appears.
7. Tobacco smoke is to be thrown gently into the fundament with a proper instrument, or the bowl of a pipe covered, so as to defend the mouth of the sufferer.
8. The patient to be fomented with hot spirits; if no signs of life appear, the WARM BATH—or hot bricks, &c. applied to the palms of the hands, and soles of the feet.
9. Electricity early employed by a Medical Assistant.

INTENSE COLD.

Rub the body with snow, ice or cold water.—Restore warmth, &c. by slow degrees, and, after some time, if necessary, the patient to be employed for the resuscitation of drowned persons.

SUSPENSION BY THE CORD.

1. A few ounces of blood may be taken from the jugular vein, and cupping-glasses may be applied to the head and neck; Leeches also to the temples.
2. The other methods of treatment, the same as recommended for the apparently drowned.

SUFFOCATION BY NOXIOUS VAPOURS OR LIGHTNING.

COLD WATER to be repeatedly thrown upon the face, &c. drying the body at intervals—If the body feels cold, employ gradual warmth, and the plans of the drowned.

INTOXICATION.

The body is to be laid on a bed, &c. with the head a little raised; the neckcloth, &c. removed—Obtain immediately medical assistance, as the modes of treatment must be varied according to the circumstances of the patient.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. On signs of returning life, a tea-spoon full of warm water may be given;—and if swallowing be returned, warm wine or diluted brandy.—To be put into a warm bed, and, if disposed to sleep, he will awake perfectly restored.

2. THE PLANS above recommended are to be used for 3 or 4 hours. It is an absurd and vulgar opinion to suppose persons as irretrievable because life does not soon make its appearance.

3—ELECTRICITY AND BLEEDING NEVER TO BE EMPLOYED, UNLESS BY THE DIRECTION OF THE MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

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

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

JOHN PARRISH, by his guardian
SARAH PARRISH.

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

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

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 22, 1797.

Patowmack Company.

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

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

June 6.

In CHANCERY, June 9th, 1797.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOHN CAMPBELL, trustee, as stated in his report this day filed, of the real estate of ROBERT HANCOCK COATES, part of which was sold at 37/6, and the residue at 2/6 per acre, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the fourth Tuesday in August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of the present month.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.

June 15, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 29th day of July next, by virtue of a writ of *fiat facias* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland,

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

June 14, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the first day of July, 1797, by virtue of a writ of *fiat facias* to me directed by the justices of Anne-Arundel county court,

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

June 10, 1797.

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

JAMES BOARMAN.

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

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

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

SETH SWEETSER.

Annapolis, Maryland.

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

CHARLES HOPPER.

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

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

FERRY BOATS.

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

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

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

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

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

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

S. M.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

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

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

Annapolis, April 12, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

JEREMIAH BERRY, 3d.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

CASH given for Clean

Linens and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a 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 drabatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other clothing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. WILL writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the goal of Baltimore town, or any other goal, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

HIGH FLYER,

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

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

JOHN CRAGGS.

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

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

BELSIZE,

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

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

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

DON PEDRO,

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

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

April 25, 1797.

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne Arundel county.

May 3, 1797.

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

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

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

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

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

Culpeper county, April 26.

George-town Bridge Company,

Extract of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Maryland, on the 19th December, 1791, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river.

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

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

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

George-town, May 1, 1797.

Annapolis, May 30, 1797.

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

J. H. STONE.

FOR SALE,

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

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

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

HENRY RIDGELY.

For SALE,

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

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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