

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1797.

VIENNA, July 13.

HE secretary of the Neapolitan embassy has returned to general Buonaparte; nothing has transpired respecting the dispatches he brought, except that the city of Venice forms at present a principal object in the negotiation. Some hopes are entertained that it will attach to the house of Austria.

The negotiations so far as they have proceeded, are highly satisfactory to our court, inasmuch as they promise an ample indemnity for the sacrifices that his Imperial majesty has made to procure the peace of Europe. In the course of the preceding week, a great number of troops have proceeded to the frontiers of Bohemia. A train of heavy artillery has also taken the same route.

The Bohemian nation has given a proof of its patriotism, and of its attachment to the head of the empire, by having declared formally that, in case of a war breaking out in the frontiers, it will be in readiness to rise en masse, and sacrifice every thing in defence of the rights of the sovereign.

The count Raymond de Thurin, governor of the countries of Gorice and of Graducca, has already administered, in the name of the emperor, the oath of fidelity to the inhabitants of Venetian Istria.

The Imperial army in Italy has been considerably augmented; this force is requisite to assure the execution of the conditions of the treaty of peace, as also to accustom the inhabitants of the newly acquired districts.

PARIS.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of the 14th Messidor, (12 July.)

Several merchants of Nantes, denounced the scandalous conduct of the Americans since the beginning of the war.

I have not read the whole document, an extract of which you have just now heard, said Villiers, but I feel confident that it is such as to fix your opinion on the pretended motion of order made some time since by our colleague Pastoret. This is not the time to enter into a discussion on its merits; but it will be easy to prove that the Directory had not only the right, but that it was in duty bound to act as it had done. You cannot conceive how France has suffered since the war. The tribunals do not dare decide upon a multitude of cases now before them.

What cannot be contested by any one is, that the 25 or 30,000 vessels formerly employed in the trade of Great-Britain, are suddenly metamorphosed through the most infamous machievism, into American vessels. I request that the denunciation be referred to a commission which shall report within three days.

And I, said Bergevin, move the order of the day, on the commitment for this reason, that nothing would tend more to obstruct the armaments now going on in our ports with the utmost activity, than such a measure.

Lenormant seconds the motion for the commitment, but wishes it to be a special commission.

The commission to which was referred the motion of order of Pastoret, said Camillus Jourdan, endeavours by every means in its power to procure all the information it can relative to the important duty with which it is charged. The document in question may be of great use, and I move it be referred to it. Adopted.

LONDON, August 9.

Perhaps the best documents to argue from on the probable event of the negotiation, are the French papers—these furnish but slender hopes; as it is evident by them, that though the voice of the nation is for peace, that of the Directory, which at present has all the power in its own hands, is not—the latest papers received are of the date of the 5th instant.

These are important; every thing indicates the approach of a momentous crisis:—the two parties, which we distinguish by the directorial and legislative parties, struggle to gain over the army to their interest. Both feel that the army must decide between them: for the recognition of the national guards is a slow measure, and seems to have been forgotten by those in the councils, who proposed it. Pichegru comes forward as the military leader on the part of the councils, and Hoche on the part of the Directory:—the former is endeavouring to win over the soldiers by addresses posted up on the walls of Paris; but the latter having the actual command, appears to have been completely successful:—the soldiers are universally devoted to the Directory:—this fact is fully proved by the testimony of the opposite party in the councils:—the different divisions of the army of Italy have, in plain language, declared their readiness to come to Paris, and destroy the enemies of the Directory.

The reports in the papers received are extremely interesting on the subject of the finances of France.

According to the statements of the Directory it should appear that these are altogether incompetent to the necessities of the times, by which it is evident that the executive government seek to establish a system on limited confidence, and perhaps to enforce this, it is that the armies are in motion.

August 10-11.

Nothing at all decisive, as to the result of the negotiation, has yet taken place. There is every reason, however, to believe, that upon the most important point of difference which has hitherto occurred, we mean the demand of the Directory for the restitution of all we have taken from their allies, there is a disposition on their part, in some degree to relax; and upon this point means have been taken to sound the opinions of Spain and Holland. Having said this, our intelligence does not enable us to say any thing more which looks favourable to the attainment of peace. The other demands which we originally stated to have been made are still adhered to on the part of France:—the restoration of the ships taken at Toulon is insisted upon—Belgium is to be acknowledged as a part of France, and to be freed from any security which the emperor may have granted upon it for the debt due to Great-Britain—and it is positively required that the king of England shall no longer assume the title of king of France:—these demands, added to those respecting the relinquishment of our conquests, and which in themselves are immoderate and extravagant, lead us to believe that there must be a strong disinclination on the part of the Directory for peace. For although on the one hand, the deranged state of their finances, so pointedly expressed in the late message of the Directory to the councils, shews how ill prepared they are for the continuance of the war;—on the other, the general state of the country—the deliberations of the legislative government—and the appearance of something very like a general commotion, may induce them to look with fear upon the moment of peace: they have seen the effect of the moment of inactivity in the army, and they may perhaps still farther dread the attempt of disbanding it on the return of peace.

At present the Directory have the armies with them, and possess in fact absolute power; they have in this state taken some steps towards conciliation, which have not satisfied the councils. It will soon be seen how this contest will end, which is brought to a point where it cannot rest, but in the mean-time, any very decisive measures upon the great question of peace or war between this nation and France seem necessarily suspended; and, we fear, from all we learn, that we shall not soon have to announce to the public the result of the present negotiation, much less to congratulate them upon the success of the sincere endeavours of the British cabinet to obtain a fair and honourable peace. [Sun.]

August 12.

We received, by express at a late hour last night, Paris papers to the 9th and Brussels papers to the 7th instant.

The negotiations at Lisle are said in the Republican Francoise to be again resumed.

The difference subsisting between the executive and legislative bodies appears to be almost at an end.

The debates in the Council of Five Hundred, which we are presented by the lateness of the hour from inserting at length, have chiefly turned on the conduct of the Directory, the state of Paris, and the organization of the guards for the legislative body.

The report of Pichegru having left Paris, is contradicted.

The Mercure de France contains a report of the Executive Directory having sent an order to Lisle for lord Malmesbury to quit the territory of the republic.

The Brussels Journals contain an article from Vienna of the 24th ult. which speaks of extraordinary preparations for war on the part of the emperor, the object of which was wholly unknown.

In the present state of affairs in Italy, over which general Buonaparte bears so absolute a sway, it is worthy of peculiar remark, that that general has drawn all his relations to that country. These seem good grounds for supposing, that this bold, ambitious, and successful officer, meditates some grand scheme of personal aggrandizement.

It appears from our Plymouth letter of this morning, that Sir Edward Pellew's little squadron has been chased off Brest by two French ships of the line and eight frigates. This squadron is probably that so often mentioned in the French papers, as having been sent out from Rochefort to protect the trade of France against our cruisers.

We are concerned to state, on the authority of the same letter, the loss of the Artois frigate, of 38 guns, captain Sir E. Nagle, belonging to Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, on the coast of France. She was wrecked at high water on a rock near the Isle de Rhe, as she was looking into Rochelle. The whole of her crew were providentially saved by the exertions of the squadron.

The great secrecy and activity, in the operations of the court of Vienna, joined to the reports in some of the French papers, of the negotiation with the emperor having been broken off, and to the expressions of doubt which most of the Parisian Journalists express as to the sincerity of his Imperial majesty, have led many persons in this country to consider the peace between France and Austria as less certain than it has hitherto been supposed to be.—In the French papers, we find the slow progress of negotiation ascribed to the dissensions prevailing between the Executive Directory and the legislative bodies.—Without pretending to any knowledge of the secrets of cabinets, we think it is most probable that the emperor will delay the conclusion of a definitive peace still longer; and that the negotiation at Udine will not be brought to a conclusion till some conjecture can be formed as to the issue at Lisle.

A daring mutiny on board the St. George man of war, of 98 guns, captain Peard, one of lord St. Vincent's fleet, was lately quelled by the spirit and activity of her commander and his first lieutenant, whose conduct on the occasion, while it exhibits a glorious example to the officers of our navy, entitles them to the thanks and gratitude of their country. Three men, who had been sentenced to suffer death for mutinous behaviour in some other ships, were sent on board the St. George to be executed. The crew, on the arrival of the prisoners, drew up a remonstrance in their favour, and begged of captain Peard to intercede in their behalf with the admiral of the fleet. The captain replied, that he should lay their prayer before lord St. Vincent; and in pursuance of his promise, he lost no time in submitting the remonstrance to the admiral. The noble earl's answer was, that he considered the sentence of the mutineers as founded upon solid justice and imperious necessity, and consequently he could not think of retracting the sanction which he had given to the judgment of the court-martial by whom they had been convicted. Upon this determination being made known to the people of the St. George, the strongest symptoms of dissatisfaction were manifested by them. Observing their conduct, the captain took the precaution of watching their proceedings with the utmost strictness; and very soon discovered, by means of an honest tar, that they had entered into a resolution of seizing the ship, deposing the officers, and liberating their condemned companions. The evening previous to the day appointed for carrying into effect the sentence of the court-martial, was the time fixed upon to put their plan in force. Captain Peard, seeing the crew assemble in the waste, immediately approached, and addressed them to the following effect:—"I am perfectly aware of your intentions, and shall oppose them at the risk of my life. You have determined to resist the authority of your officers; I am resolved to do my duty, and to enforce a strict obedience to my orders. I am sensible that you are, for the most part, the victims of delusion; I know the ringleaders, and do not hesitate to avow my intentions of bringing them to justice. I command you to disperse and to return to your duty." Finding this address not produce the desired effect, the captain instantly rushed in amongst the crowd, accompanied only by his first lieutenant, bravely seized two of the people, whom he knew to be the promoters of the conspiracy, dragged them out by main force, and put them in irons, without experiencing the least resistance from the crew; and such was the gallant spirit and determined courage displayed by him on the occasion, that order was immediately restored, by the remainder of the men retiring to their respective stations. The three convicts were next morning hanged at the yard-arm, agreeably to their sentence, in the presence of the repentant crew, whose conduct from that time was marked with a becoming submission and subordination. When our accounts came away, the two mutinous seamen remained in custody, and the necessary arrangements were forming to bring them to a speedy trial. The first lieutenant has since been promoted to the rank of master and commander, as a tribute to his acknowledged merit.

The Cordial Balm of Gilead is now considered as the greatest discovery that has been made in the memory of man, and it is so potent, safe, and pleasant, that it has been recommended to royal notice, in bilious and nervous complaints, with the most happy and wonderful effects. The rapid and increasing fame bestowed on its author and inventor, (Dr. Solomon of Liverpool) is the true and only criterion to judge of the merits of a medicine, which has been administered from the highest to the lowest class of people, with such happy and uniform success.

BERMUDA, August 12.

Captain Drake, of the schooner Thetis, which arrived this week from Jamaica, informs us that on his departure from Jamaica, a ship arrived from England, after a short passage, which brought accounts of his majesty's frigate Pomona, Sir John Borlase Warren, commander, having been rose upon by the crew; that they confined all the officers below, and

fleered their course for Brest, but as she was near the harbour's mouth, she was cut off by two English frigates, retaken and sent immediately for England.

BOSTON, September 21. THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

Public notice having been given of the intended launch of this frigate, yesterday, an immense crowd of people assembled, to view a scene, which promised, greatly, to interest their pride and feelings:—Much credit is due to the agent, and others, in the navy-yard, for the arrangements made; they were certainly judicious, and discovered an anxiety to accommodate; although innumerable spectators were disappointed, as to the launch, yet there is no fault to be attributed to any one—the prudent precaution used by the *constructor*, to preserve the constitution entire, and send her safely to her destined element, while it has retarded the completion of the launching, for a day or two, is by no means dishonourable to him.—The public expect, on Friday, to be gratified in beholding a handsome launch.

We are authorized to assure the public, that preparations are making at the navy-yard for completing the launching of the United States ship of war, *CONSTITUTION*, to-morrow, at one o'clock.

THE THEATRE.

Was completely filled last evening, and, as was expected, the alter-piece of the *LAUNCH*, received with the most enthusiastic tokens of public approbation, ever echoed in a theatre;—it was indeed a new species of national drama, which has not been surpassed in dialogue, music, or scenery.—Mr. Hodgkinson, ever industrious and judicious, has, in the instance of producing this temporary piece, witnessed the liberality of a community who are not unmindful of his talents as an author, and who have long known and admired his spirit as an actor and manager.

September 25.

The frigate *Constitution* remains still in her cradle. The particular cause of her detention, we are unable to account for; but it is presumed, from a variety of circumstances, that that part of her ways, where she stood, owing to the pressure of so heavy a body, must have settled; which being admitted, she now lays in a bed, and to have gone off, must have passed an ascent instead of descent. What other reason can be assigned for the then failure of an operation that is universally acknowledged to have been planned by wisdom and skill.

PROVIDENCE, September 20.

We are sorry to say, that the contagious disorder here, is by no means abated in its malignant symptoms.—Three people deceased yesterday, and whole families, in the quarter of the town where it rages, have felt its effects. Several shops are shut, and many people are removing. It is said to have been brought by a vessel from the West-Indies, the captain of which, having some cattle that died on board, unwisely took off their skins, and by neglect, they became a mass of putridity. This is another proof that the yellow fever may be generated in warm climates, by local causes: for, when the air becomes tainted, it is unfit for respiration, and progressively infects the whole mass of blood. We derive, however, some consolation, from its not rapidly spreading to different parts of the town, though few escape an attack, in the houses contiguous to that where it was first communicated.—The theatre was open for the last time on Monday, when about a dozen only attending, the manager thought it high time to close the scene, for the season. The inhabitants of Newport begin to fear a communication with this devoted town.

NEW-YORK, September 22.

Yesterday arrived here the ship *Neslor*, captain Rogers, from Curacao. Just before he sailed, which was on the 26th of August, a sloop had arrived there from Leguira with the news of an insurrection on the Spanish Main—and that the insurgents had taken the forts at Leguira. Their object, it seems, is to obtain a free trade upon a similar footing with other ports belonging to European powers. Their plan is extensive, has been long in agitation, and is well digested. Captain Rogers has no doubt of the above intelligence, for he conferred with several gentlemen on the subject, who were on the Main at the time of the explosion.

BRIMFIELD, (N. J.) August 1.

This day died Mr. Henry Abbott, in consequence of the bite of a mad dog received about six weeks ago. At that time he was alarmed about midnight by the noise of scuffle between a hog and a dog, who were contending in the yard. He got up without suspecting any thing, and attempted to relieve the hog; but the dog seized him by the hand, so furiously that he could not disengage himself till the dog was killed. In three weeks he was taken under the care of some very respectable physicians, and continued free from every alarming symptom till the morning of the day on which he died, when he was seized with symptoms of the hydrophobia, which quickly proved fatal.

PITTSBURG, September 23.

A few days ago, a white man by the name of Clerk, was killed by an Indian on Beaver creek. The circumstances, as far as we can collect, are—That he was going into the country with two Indians who were drunk, and it is supposed a quarrel must have taken place, as Clerk was found dead under a tree with a knife sticking in his side, known to belong to one of the Indians. The Indians have been taken and are now confined in the gaol of this town.

Extract of a letter received by the commanding officer of Fort Fayette, from the commandant at Presqu'isle, dated the 18th instant.

"Last evening ensign Callender arrived here with dispatches from the commander in chief. It appears that the inhabitants at the Natches are in open rebellion, and have displayed the French colours—a detachment from the army are now on their way to that quarter. A small plundering party of Indians have endeavoured to make themselves masters of Fort Recovery; they were drove out of the fort with the loss of one Indian killed and one wounded."

WILKESBARRE, September 12.

We have been favoured with the Bath Gazette down to the 31st of August, from which we extract the following:

BATH, August 31.

A gentleman of the first respectability, who arrived on the 30th ult. from Niagara has favoured us with the following interesting intelligence:

That great part of the American garrison at Niagara had sailed for Detroit, to reinforce the garrisons in the north western territory, where serious apprehensions had been entertained of their being attacked by the Western Indians, influenced by the Spaniards and French.

Captain Gaion with two companies, who had been sent down the Mississippi to occupy the posts to be delivered up by the Spaniards by treaty, instead of being allowed to perform that service, was, when the account came away, in a fort of confinement by the Spaniards, neither being allowed to proceed or return—another detachment had met with the same fate.

The garrison of Niagara expects an immediate reinforcement of West Point.

The British are not without apprehensions of an attack on Canada by the French and Spaniards, but expect a large body of troops from England. They had received orders in Upper Canada, to build immediately three twenty gun ships on lake Ontario.

The British troops in Upper Canada, consist of a new regiment of volunteers, and the queen's rangers, which are in good order.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.

SURPRISING MORTALITY.

DIED—Last evening, at the house of Job Whittall at Red Bank, his wife, son, grand-son, and granddaughter, Sarah Whittall. Also at the farm adjoining, Rebecca Whittall, and a young woman who is said lately to have left the city.

In the same neighbourhood, Benjamin Whittall, another son of the first named Job Whittall; and several other persons are yet sick in those families.

September 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, dated the 19th instant, to his friend in this city.

"There is a discovery made of the vile wretches who set fire to this city, by which so much destruction was occasioned a short time ago; they are two men one by the name of Vincent, who has some family connexions here, and has been covering his black dealings under a pretension of trading between New-York and Albany, in an old sloop of which he was the master, the manner in which he was discovered is somewhat remarkable, but would take up too much of my letter to describe it. The other by the name of Hill, formerly an inhabitant within three miles of this place, but when taken into custody on Saturday last, resided at a place called Lunenburg; this last was informed against by Vincent—they have both confessed their guilt, and are confined in the gaol. Whether there are any other accomplices is uncertain."

Annapolis, October 5.

Allen Quynn and Philip B. Key, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent this city in the next general assembly.

The President of the United States has appointed JOHN READ, jun. Esq; of the City of Philadelphia, agent for the United States under the 6th article of the treaty between the United States and his Britannic majesty, vice Charles Hall, Esq; declined.

MR. S. LOVE

INFORMS the gentlemen of the turf in Maryland, that Mr. TAYLOR's celebrated horse GREY DIOMED will stand the ensuing season at his seat called Salisbury, in Loudon county, near Alexandria, in Virginia.

October 1, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of A Mrs. MARY HOWARD, deceased, are requested to produce them to the subscriber, who hath obtained letters of administration on the said estate.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, October 2, 1797.

LOST

FROM the shore of Strawberry Hill, a small FROW BOAT, about twelve feet long, with a yellow bottom, and painted red and green on the inside. Whoever will deliver the said boat to the subscriber shall receive TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

H. J. STIER.

NOTICE

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

CORNELIUS MILLS.

October 4, 1797.

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

October 2, 1797.

A BY LAW to prevent the introduction of the yellow fever into the City of Annapolis.

BE it established and ordained, by the Mayor, recorder, aldermen and common council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to import into this city, by land or water, and sell the same therein, any goods, wares or merchandise, wines, brandy, or other spirits now in the city of Baltimore, (excluding that part distinguished by the name of Fells Point,) that have been imported from any part of Europe or the East-Indies; and also any rum, spirit, wine, molasses, spices, fruits, brandy, coffee, sugar, or other West-India produce, cotton excepted, imported from the West-Indies, and the same to sell here; provided, that before the same is or are landed, an affidavit be made before the mayor, recorder, or some one of the aldermen of the city of Annapolis, or a justice of Anne-Arundel county residing in the city, that the said articles of West-India produce have been imported into this state before the first day of June last, and that the same is not brought to this city in any vessel that has been in the West-Indies at any time since the said first day of June, and on board of which any person since that period hath died of the yellow fever; and also, that the said articles, or any of them, shall not be brought or taken from any shore, vessel or depository, wherein any person shall have died of the said fever since the day aforesaid.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That John Muir, James Williams, James Mackubin, Jonathan Pinkney, John Randall, Lewis Neth and Abalom Ridgely, be a committee to carry the provisions of this by-law into effect, any three of whom to have power and authority to act.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That Allen Quynn, John Callahan, Dr. Shaaff, Dr. Ghiselin and John Munroe, be a committee to inquire into any cases of the yellow fever which may happen within this city, and in case any person coming into this city, or the precincts thereof, not being a resident, shall be infected with the yellow fever, the said committee shall provide for the removal of such person out of the city, and take care that he shall be provided with every necessary, and the corporation will indemnify the said committee for all expenses incurred, in case of the insolvency of such infected person; and it shall be the duty of the committee of all such cases of the yellow fever as shall come to his knowledge.

Duties on Carriages and Retailers Licences.

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND,

Supervisor's Office, August 15.

THE season prescribed by the laws of the United States for the annual entry of carriages and issue of licences to retailers of wine and foreign distilled spirits, being near at hand, it is thought proper, in aid of the notices given by the collectors of the revenue in their respective divisions, to state, for general information, the substance of the acts laying duties on those objects.

The following rates of duty are payable yearly upon "all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person for his or her own use, or to be let out for hire, or for the conveyance of passengers," to wit:

For and upon every coach whether driven with a box or by postillion, 15
Every chariot, post-chaise, and post-chaise, 12
Every phaeton for the conveyance of one or more persons, and with or without a top, 9
Every coach—that is, a carriage having panel work in the upper division, with blinds, glasses, or curtains in the sides, front or rear, 9
Every four wheel carriage, having framed polls with a top, and hanging on steel springs, whether drawn by one or more horses, 6
Every four wheel top carriage, hanging upon wooden or iron springs, or jacks, whether drawn by one or more horses, 3

Every carriage, chair, wheel top carriage, carriage, though reeling on steel wheels, 15
Every other two wheeled carriage, framed polls, wooden spars, Carriages usual bandry, or for the chandise, produce with duty; and on usually and chiefly persons are liable must take the deen bear the greatest ro

The month of September of those duties, previous notice, to collectors, at their within their duty them; but the duty any time within the said month of September, however, no part the officers of inspection month of November per centum on the collecting officer, distress and sale of

The foregoing shall be in use in month of September of the year, in which they are tional part of the computed from the they are entered when the said car new and duty b

Persons making the sums they duty really payed and recovered in the case of a

Any person amount of duty letting officer, a stance whereon grounded, which supervisor of the against the collector authorises the necessary) if the but if the remo

he may within the (supervisor, upon which the mitted to the se powered to over restitution, in consequence himself aggrieved of the treasury, a suit in the dit the maintaining the assignment a been set forth in

LIC

The persons laws of the Uni selling of wine houses, building one time than call or package who, in like quantity than those persons at the sale of wine separate licence person who ret licence, unexp either call a thorises the sal

The month for the receipt proper period month to pro ferently from and for a who fines of retail licence before

It remains long since dul taken repea penalties incur

A PETIT

ing an act to county, to a county, for t ended una September

N

I SHALL act to rel pay.

Prince-G

Every curicle, chaise, chair, sulky, or other two wheel top carriage, and every other two wheel carriage, though without a top, hanging or rolling on steel or iron springs,

Every other two wheel carriage, having framed polls, and a top, and rolling upon wooden spars,

Carriages usually and chiefly employed in husbandry, or for the transportation of goods, wares, merchandise, produce or commodities, are not chargeable with duty; and on the other hand, those which are usually and chiefly employed in the conveyance of persons are liable to it, and of a doubtful description, must take the denomination of that class to which they bear the greatest resemblance.

The month of September is particularly assigned for the payment of those duties and attendance is therefore, after previous notice, to be given during that month by the collectors, at their offices, or other convenient places within their counties, for the purpose of receiving them; but the duties may be tendered and paid at any time within sixty days either before or after the said month of September; during which periods, however, no particular attendance is required from the officers of inspection; and at the expiration of the month of November, the duties, together with 25 per centum on the amount thereof for the use of the collecting officer, may be demanded, and levied by distress and sale of goods.

The foregoing provisions respect such carriages as shall be in use in the approaching or any subsequent month of September; but carriages set up at any other time of the year, must be entered within the month in which they are begun to be kept, and a proportional part of the annual duty paid thereon, to be computed from the last day of the month in which they are entered to the end of September following, when the said carriages must, like others, be entered anew and duty be paid for a whole year.

Persons making untrue or defective entries forfeit the sums they shall have paid—and the amount of duty really payable on their carriages may be demanded and recovered with an addition of 25 per cent. as in the case of a total omission to enter.

Any person supposing himself aggrieved in the amount of duty demanded, may present to the collecting officer a statement on oath of the circumstances whereon his contestation of the demand is grounded, which statement is to be forwarded to the supervisor of the district, whose decision thereon, if against the collector, is to be final; if otherwise, it authorises the immediate collection (by distress, if necessary) of whatever he adjudges to be payable; but if the remonstrant still finds himself aggrieved, he may within two months, by writing, directed to the supervisor, require that the statements and proofs upon which the decision was founded, be transmitted to the secretary of the treasury, who is empowered to over-rule the said decision, and direct the restitution, in whole or in part, of the duties collected in consequence of it; and if the person conceives himself aggrieved by the determination of the secretary of the treasury, he may within four months institute a suit in the district court, against the supervisor, in the maintaining of which he is, however, confined to the assignment and proof of such facts as shall have been set forth in his original statement.

LICENCE DUTIES.

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

September 11, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

ALEXANDER A. LESLIE.

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

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,

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

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

RICHARD CHEW.

Herring Bay, September 21, 1797.

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

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

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Administratrix of WILLIAM.

September 25, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

MARGARET DAVIS.

LOST,

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

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

Annapolis, September 28, 1797.

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

WILLIAM BARROLL.

September 18, 1797.

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

FREDERICK GREEN.

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.

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 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, 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 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.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, at out 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 goal of Baltimore-town, or any other goal, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

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

July 26, 1797.

JOHN GIBSON.

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

DEVEISEES under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

On the same day will be offered for sale,

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

EXECUTORS under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

August 16, 1797.

REED's FARM.

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

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

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

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 15, 1797.

For SALE,
At Strawberry-Hill,
Near Annapolis,

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

To be RENTED,
The ensuing year,

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

KITTY E. HUTCHINGS,
and
HARRIET HUTCHINGS.

September 19, 1797.

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

Annapolis, September 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

SAMUEL MAYNARD.

Herring Bay, August 28, 1797.

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

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

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

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

By the public's devoted servant,
STEPHEN CLARK.

NOTICE.

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

JAMES TAYLOR,
JOSEPH SANDS.

September 21, 1797.

Charles C. Cole & Andrew Williams,

TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS,

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

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

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM WINSTANDLEY.

September 20, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Anne-Arundel county, five miles from South river ferry, on Monday the 18th instant, a dark mulatto negro man named PLATO, about thirty-five years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, luffy made to his height, he is near-kneed, thick feet and hands, his fingers and thumbs short and thick, and a slow way of walking, and is an old offender, he is by trade a carpenter and cooper, and saws well with the whip saw; he had on when he went away, an ofsnabrig shirt and trousers, and a short coat of the same, and a felt hat, he has taken several other cloaths with him, which I cannot describe, and I am informed he has a small dark brown horse or mare which he has taken with him, and a saddle and bridle, it is supposed he will endeavour to pass as a free man, as a number have been set free in the neighbourhood he left. Whoever takes up and delivers the said negro man to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to receive the above reward if taken in the state of Maryland, and if out this state FORTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences if brought home, paid by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

September 13, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward.

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

RICHARD BATTEE.

September 19, 1797.

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

Somerset county, August 19, 1797.
THE subscriber, an inhabitant of Somerset county, hereby give notice, that I shall apply to the next General assembly for an act of insolvency, on the usual terms.

SAMUEL BETSWORTH.

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

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

THOMAS JENINGS, Trustee.

NOTICE.

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

TOWNLEY YATES.

Charles county, September 11, 1797.

FOR SALE.

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

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

August 18, 1797.

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

September 6, 1797.

For SALE,

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

September 5, 1797.

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

STEPHEN WATKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, September 3, 1797.

Ridgely and Evans,

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

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

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

S. T. DYSON.

September 18, 1797.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIII) YEAR.

MA

CERNO
HE rel
knowin
tions.
entered
fions.
and a
by one of those parties
The Poles are all o
and pikes, ornamented
poral who was recruit
was killed by the rebel

VIE N
On the 24th inst. a
quis de Galio arrived
paired to Engerdorf,
with the emperor.
went to the minister
whom he had another
marked that neither t
the court had very l
tations for peace in
their further progress
The French requ
with the Cisalpine r
in the preliminaries
to Austria. On the
the other hand, the
consent to the establi
its very existence o
a frontier fortress;
city accede to the
receives a sufficient
matia.

As these and m
and the house of A
don easily its great
out our fears that h
As there is no da
frontiers, the emp
battalions of reserv
mediately for the a
General Mark,
inforcements to the
Gritz.
On the 15th in
guns, sailed from

M I
Since the Cifal
the government at
against the partisa
grand duke has
will be sent to t
mocratized provi
towns on the fi
more strongly for
At Genoa the
and is now only
vifional governm
the republic of C
guria being the
archbishop like
lation of Liguria

I T
It is believed
will soon march
said, will in a
of the troops at
towns of Piedm
have been plac
ment. At Br
away, but the
town.

SWI
The passage
has been unan
by the Swift o
to similar der
mental to the
justificatory m

F R
It is repor
Sambre and
Rhine, have
prefent circu
days, and fo
to others, the
of France.
take the posit

One more
cation! One
the coalition

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1797.

CERNOWITZ, July 6.

HE rebels of Poland have chosen Bukowine as the theatre of their operations.—The day before yesterday they entered that province in two divisions—twenty-five men were taken, and a dragoon dangerously wounded, by one of those parties.
The Poles are all on horseback, armed with pistols and pikes, ornamented with small red flags. A corporal who was recruiting in the district of Ehrhadh, was killed by the rebels.

VIENNA, July 26.

On the 24th inst. about 9 in the morning, the marquis de Galio arrived here, and immediately after repaired to Engerdorf, where he had a long conference with the emperor. On his return to this city, he went to the minister of state, baron Thugut, with whom he had another long conference. It was remarked that neither the marquis nor the persons about the court had very pleasant countenances—the negotiations for peace in Italy meet with great difficulties in their further progress.

The French require that Mantua shall be united with the Cisalpine republic, though it was stipulated in the preliminaries, that the city should be restored to Austria. On the part of the French, it is said, on the other hand, that the emperor having given his consent to the establishment of a new republic in Italy, its very existence depended on having Mantua for a frontier fortress; the emperor, therefore, must tacitly accede to the cession of Mantua, for which he receives a sufficient indemnification in Istria and Dalmatia.

As these and many other difficulties have arisen, and the house of Austria cannot be expected to abandon easily its great interests in Italy, we are not without our fears that hostilities may again recommence.

As there is no danger of hostilities on the Bohemian frontiers, the emperor has ordered that the fourteenth battalions of reserve in that kingdom, shall march immediately for the army in Italy.

General Mack, who has been sent with strong reinforcements to the Italian army, is already arrived at Goritz.

On the 15th inst. the first Dalmatian ship, of 8 guns, sailed from Zara, under the Austrian flag.

MILAN, July 18.

Since the Cisalpine republic has been proclaimed, the government at Florence has taken every precaution against the partisans of revolutionary principles. The grand duke has raised a body of 12,000 men, who will be sent to the frontiers of the neighbouring demarcated provinces; and it is said that the Tuscan towns on the site of Modena and Bologna, will be more strongly fortified.

At Genoa the doge has renounced his former title, and is now only called citizen president of the provisional government—the republic is no longer styled the republic of Genoa, but the Ligurian republic, Liguria being the ancient name of the country. The archbishop likewise has already introduced the appellation of Ligurian republic into the liturgy!

ITALY, July 22.

It is believed that a part of the French Italian army will soon march for France. General Massena, it is said, will in a short time go to Paris. A great part of the troops at Milan have left that city; the frontier towns of Piedmont, Tortona, Cuneo and Alessandria, have been placed by the French on a war establishment. At Brescia all the artillery has been carried away, but the Austrians have not yet entered the town.

SWITZERLAND, July 29.

The passage of the French troops through the Valais has been unanimously refused to general Buonaparte by the Swiss on the ground that it might give occasion to similar demands in future, which might be detrimental to the confederacy. Zurich has addressed a justificatory memoir to the Directory on this subject.

FRANCFORT, July 29.

It is reported here, that the troops of the French Sambre and Meuse army on the other side of the Rhine, have received orders, in consequence of the present circumstances of France, to break up in five days, and form a camp behind the Meuse: according to others, they will immediately march for the interior of France. A party of the army of the Rhine will take the position of these troops.

PARIS, August 13.

One more step is made towards the general pacification! One ally taken from England; one branch of the coalition cut off; one additional motive for be-

lieving that the negotiations at Lisse will be successful, or, at least, that their progress will be more rapid.—In short, a treaty of peace has been concluded between the French republic and Portugal.

This treaty appears to be very advantageous to France; among many articles relating to a trade of which France had never yet partaken; since she is treated better than the most favoured nation; since every thing favours reciprocal imports, and the balance is all in favour of France, who drinks none of the wines of Portugal, while Portugal consumes a considerable quantity of French wines; since Portugal accords a diminution of the duties on importation; it may be further remarked, how much we are favoured in many other respects.

This treaty obliges Portugal to admit no more than six ships of war into the port of Lisbon, and in her smaller ports, only three ships of war, belonging to each of the belligerent powers. It may be seen, that as England has no allies who send ships into those parts, this article is very advantageous to France; since six French, six Dutch, and six Spanish ships may be at Lisbon at the same time, against six English. It is also known, that the English have no other harbours in those seas, while France has those of Spain; thus it was of great consequence to insert the article by which Portugal engages to admit no prizes taken by ships of war or privateers, into her ports. They even go so far as to prohibit the sale of merchandise that is captured on board a ship.

Nothing can be more favourable and encouraging to the national industry than the article which promises a kind of premium, an extraordinary diminution of duty, in favour of articles imported from Europe by either of the contracting parties into the dominions of the other, provided the cargoes belong to merchants of the nation that imports, and are imported in ships of that nation.

LONDON, July 20.

His majesty lately took a very remarkable occasion to express his approbation of the conduct and measures of his present ministers: It is an established custom for the bench of bishops to go into the king's closet on the anniversary of his birth day, and pay their annual homages of respect and attachment to his royal person and house. On Monday morning, the 4th of June, this congratulation was made by the archbishop of Canterbury, the speech was made by the archbishop of York. In this address no allusion whatever was made to the politics of the day. But his majesty in his gracious answer to the learned and reverend prelates, took occasion to assure them, "That his ministers continue to possess his entire and unabated confidence; that he fully approved of their measures; and that he should continue to support them, so long as they acted upon the same system," or words to that effect.

The French Journal called the Sentinelle says— "Lately a bill was posted up on the church door, in the department of La Sarthe, containing an invitation to the faithful to receive their good priests who were transported, and to restore, under the pain of damnation, the goods taken from the illustrious nobility." Who could believe that some peasants were stupid enough to believe that these bills were posted up by angels from Heaven!

Such is the piety of some of the French peasants, and such the improvement they have made under the instruction of their priests.

August 11.

Yesterday a court of Directors was held at the Bank-India house, when the resignation of marquis Cornwallis, as governor general, was accepted. Adjourned till Wednesday next.

PARTIAL MUTINY.

A letter from Lisbon, dated the 12th of July, states, that although the rest of the squadron remained perfectly loyal, and under the most complete discipline, a mutiny had begun to shew itself on board the St. George of 98 guns, commanded by captain Peard, but, by the spirited exertions of the officers had been discovered and entirely suppressed before it was carried into execution. The trial of the ringleaders occupied the whole of Friday and Saturday, the 7th and 8th, when, after a most impartial hearing, 4 of them were condemned, and executed the next morning. The following judicious order was given out by the admiral on Saturday night:

GENERAL ORDER.

"Every ship in the fleet is to send two boats with an officer in each, and two marines or soldiers properly armed in each boat, on board his majesty's ship the St. George, at half past seven to-morrow morning, to attend a punishment. The sentence is to be carried into execution by the crew of the St. George alone; and no other ships, as is usual on similar occasions, are to assist in this painful service, in order to mark the high sense the commander in chief entertains of the loyalty, fidelity, and subordination of the rest of the fleet, which he will not fail to make known to

the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and request of their lordships to lay it before the king. This memorandum is to be read to the ship's company."

August 12.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Head quarters at Milan, August 1, 1797.

The commander in chief to the Executive Directory.

"Citizens Directors,

"After fifteen days successful navigation, the fleet which sailed from Venice, composed of several ships of the line and some frigates, under the command of captain Bourde, having on board some troops, commanded by general Gentily, has anchored in Corfu road. Four Venetian men of war, which were there, have joined the squadron.

"On the 28th of June our troops were disembarked, and took possession of the forts of Corfu, where they found 600 pieces of cannon, the greater part of which were brass. A great crowd stood on the shore to welcome our troops, with all that exultation of joy and enthusiasm which ever animates a people when they recover their liberty.

"At the head of this assembly of people was the papa, or chief of the religion of the country, and far advanced in years. He approached general Gentily, and said to him, "Frenchmen, you will find in this isle a people ignorant of the sciences and of the arts which distinguish nations; do not, however, despise it on that account; it may one day become what it has been; learn from this book to respect it." The general with much curiosity opened the book which the papa presented him, and was not a little astonished to find that it was the *Odyssey* of Homer.

"The isles of Zante, Cephalonia, and St. Maure, have the same desires, and express the same wishes and the same sentiments for liberty. The tree of liberty is planted in every village; municipalities govern every commune; and these people hope, under the patronage of a great nation, to recover those sciences, arts and commerce, which they had lost under the tyranny of the Oligarchs.

"The isle of Corcyra, was, according to Homer, the country of the princess Nausica. Citizen Arnaud, who deservedly enjoys a great reputation for his knowledge of the Belle Lettres, informs me, that he is about to embark, in order to plant the tri-coloured flag on the ruins of the palace of Ulysses.

"The chief of the Maniotes, the true defendants of the Spartans, and who occupy the peninsula on which the Cape Malpan is situated, has sent some of the chiefs of the country to me to express his strong desire to see some French ships in his port, and to be useful to the great people.

(Signed)

"BUONAPARTE."

At a late hour last night were received by express, the Paris journals of the 7th and 8th instant, and Brussels papers to the 7th instant. The most material articles in the French papers relate to the renewal of the negotiations at Lisse. A letter from that place, dated the 4th and inserted in *L'Eclair* of the 8th, says— "The conferences, lately suspended for 12 days, have been renewed this day, and some hopes yet remain for them. It appears certain, however, that the peace will not take place until a proper understanding between the Councils and the Directory shall be restored."

Upon the same topic of the Republican Francois, a respectable journal, deemed half official, says—"As to peace, all that is known on the subject is, that the negotiations, which have been suspended at Lisse and Montebello, have been resumed, and, through the exertions of the new minister (M. Talleyrand Perigord) are now actually in a good train."

The Breit squadron appears to be in a wretched state, as the pay of the officers and sailors is still greatly in arrear, and continual complaints are made of the bad quality of the provisions with which the ships are supplied.

The Hamburg mail which arrived this morning, brings nothing of importance, excepting the repetition of the general opinion, that in consequence of the firmness and address of the emperor and his allies, a peace, in which England would be included, might be shortly expected.

August 15.

We have received by express, the Paris journal of the 11th and 12th instant.

The following message which appears in the *Re-dacteur* will shew that Portugal has concluded PEACE with the French republic. The terms perhaps are not such as this country could have wished; but let them be what they will, they must be favourable to our wishes for peace; for now our negotiations can make no pretext for delay on account of the interests of our good and faithful allies!

Message to the Council of Five Hundred.

"Citizens Representatives,

"The Executive Directory has just decreed and signed a treaty of peace, concluded yesterday the 23d of the present month, August 10, with Portugal, negotiated in the name of the French republic, by citi-

zen Charles Delacroix, minister plenipotentiary, invested with powers to this effect by a decree dated 30th Messidor last, and in the name of her faithful majesty the queen of Portugal, by M. d'Arango, invested with full powers, signed at the Palace Quelun, June 10, 1797. The Directory has transmitted to you this treaty, in execution of the 23d article of the constitution, and invites you to take it into your consideration.

"Annexed are copies of the respective powers of the plenipotentiary.

(Signed)

CARNOT, President,
LEGARDE, Secretary.

A message from the Directory, dated the 9th of August, in answer to one which they had received from the Council of Five Hundred, requesting information relative to the march of the troops in the interior, was sent, it appears, to that council on the following day. This message, written in a tone of confidence, and conscious rectitude—states, that the coallesced powers had lately manifested (apparently in consequence of the manner in which the Council of Five Hundred had conducted itself towards the Directory,) as much tardiness in their proceedings relative to the negotiations, as they at first discovered readiness to enter into them.

Nothing official has been published respecting the negotiations at Lisse; we are told in Perlet's Journal, that they continue with increased activity.

General Hoche, in a letter addressed to the Directory, affects to justify to that body the orders given him for the march of the troops towards Paris. This he does by pretending that they were destined for an expedition against Ireland.

La Fayette and his companions are not yet at liberty. It is said in the French papers that the Directory have insisted on the performance of the emperor's promise to set them at liberty, and have declared that they shall consider this act of justice as a pledge of the sincerity of his pacific intentions.

The Genoese republic has changed its name. It is now called the republic of Liguria, and this latter title the archbishop has adopted in his liturgy.

August 16.

Government received yesterday a dispatch from Paris, announcing the fact we laid before our readers, of a treaty of peace having been concluded between the French republic and the court of Lisbon; and early this morning, Mr. Brooks, the messenger, arrived with dispatches from lord Malmesbury respecting the same event, and the effect it has had on the state of the negotiations at Lisse. No communication is allowed between the vessel that brought over Mr. Brooks, and the people on shore.

It is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the effect produced upon the public mind by the intelligence of this treaty having been concluded without the interference of our cabinet, and in opposition to its views—it indicated a feeling of national degradation truly humiliating. The funds of course, experienced a considerable fall; the 3 per cents left off yesterday at 50 3-4 and opened this morning at 50 1-2 a 5 8.

It is in vain to speak of the ingratitude of this last of our allies, as we have spoken of the ingratitude of all who have previously deserted us—Self preservation is the first law of nations as well as of individuals, and this act of the court of Portugal is a proof that England is no longer capable of giving protection to her friends. It is a bitter cup; but we must drink it. We have courted the rod, and we must submit to the chastisement.

The stocks yesterday felt a depression of 1 1-2 per cent. The quantity of exchequer bills thrown into the market by the goldsmiths, Autobus, &c. together with the very unfavourable appearance of the negotiation, are said to have been the causes of this fall.

Should lord Malmesbury return unsuccessful from his present mission, parliament will be convened almost immediately, for the purpose of voting twenty-five millions sterling more, for the continuance of the war. This accounts for the new power of convening parliament at so short a notice. Formerly the public money was modestly drawn for by ministers at a few days grace; now it is done more sweepingly by bills at sight.

As her most faithful majesty has made peace with France, she ought to be struck off the list of doctor Willis's patients. How fortunate would it be for mankind, were some other sovereigns to give a proof of returning reason!

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last, arrived this morning. By the extracts we have given from the foreign journals brought by this conveyance, it will be seen that the subjects of his Sicilian majesty begin to manifest some revolutionary systems. The king has given orders for establishing a very considerable military force on the frontiers of the pope's territory.

The French government, it appears, is determined not to give up Mantua to the emperor. To this determination his Imperial majesty is determined not to yield. Thus a decisive treaty of peace between these two powers is not likely soon to take place.

Bonaparte's brother goes to Rome, as envoy from the French republic.

The bank of Venice has got the start of that of England, and now pays its notes in cash.

August 17.

Many think the peace between Portugal and France, will accelerate peace between us and the republic. Having no allies to attend to, we may certainly hope for overtures, more according with the disposition and interest of our government.

This peace appears extraordinary, as the court of Portugal, gave fervent assurances of remaining with us. It had not, however, got the last subsidy of 200,000l. about 70,000 only had been paid.

After the cabinet meeting on the late dispatches from Lisse, reports were current that favourable news had been received from thence.

BOSTON, September 26.

On Friday last, another effort was made to launch the frigate Constitution. At the instant the shores were removed she started, and glided to the water with a regular rapidity, which promised a handsome completion of the wishes of a very numerous collection of the inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity; but after moving about 30 feet, she suddenly stopped. As she was just then entering on the temporary wharf, erected to support the ways, it was conceived unsafe to make further attempts to get her off, till there was the most perfect assurance of her finishing her launch; as it was dreaded her weight, resting on the wharf, might occasion it to settle, and the consequences be very serious. What was the real impediment to her launching on this latter day, we are unable to determine. It is ascribed to several causes—the settling of the ground, the tightness of the bilge ways, &c. But too much praise cannot be bestowed on the ingenious constructor, whose prudence and fidelity so evidently triumphed over his ambition and resolution. We hear, the workmen will, as usual, be employed upon the frigate, and that the launching is deferred till about the 10th of October.

Captain Pillsbury, who arrived yesterday from Guadalupe, informs us, that Hughes treats Americans who came there to trade in a very polite manner, and is punctual to his contracts with them.

ALBANY, September 29.

The commissioners appointed to hold a treaty with the Indian tribes of the Six Nations, as mentioned in a late paper, to wit, general Shepard, of Massachusetts, colonel Wadsworth, of Connecticut, and Mr. Bayard of New-York, having met the Indians in council, at the Big Tree, on the Genesee river, and effected the object of their commission, which we learn was the extinguishment of the Indian title to a large tract of country within the Massachusetts pre-emption—returned through this city, the present week, on the way to their respective homes.

Particulars we have not obtained. It is said, the consideration for which the Indians have relinquished their title to the above tract is 100,000 dollars; and that it is stipulated this money shall be placed under the direction of the president of the United States, and the interest annually paid to the said tribes.

NEW-YORK, September 30.

An English gentleman, lately driven from Philadelphia by the prevailing fever, by chance took up his residence at Middletown Point, New-Jersey—within one mile of which place he is now employed in boring for coal, and has already come to that species of stone which always covers the New-Castle pit coal—He has had 30 years experience in coal mining, and is very sanguine as to his success—this must be a pleasing piece of news to the citizens of New-York; for, should the coal prove good, it must, from an easy transportation, considerably lessen the expence of keeping themselves warm.

October 3.

THE ARMED FORCE OF FRANCE.

[Translated for the New-York Gazette.]

"The armed force of the republic is instituted to defend the state against enemies from without, and to insure within the maintenance of order, and the execution of the laws; it is entirely submissive and obedient, has no will of its own, and cannot deliberate.

The armed force is distinguished into a national sedentary guard (or a guard confined to certain limits) and into a national guard in activity.

The National Sedentary Guard—is composed of all the citizens and sons of citizens in a condition to bear arms—its organization and discipline is the same throughout the republic, and are determined by law. The distinction of grades and subordination, take place only relatively to the service, and during its existence.

The National Guard in Activity—is composed of the naval and land forces, maintained at the expence of the republic, even in time of peace, and is formed by voluntary emoluments, or in any other manner the law shall determine: they have a particular organization and discipline.

No part of the national sedentary guard, nor of the national guard in activity, can act in the service of the interior of the republic, but on the requisition in writing of the civil authority according to the forms prescribed by law.

The Executive Directory cannot order or suffer to pass or remain any body of troops within the distance of 12 measured leagues from the commune, where the legislature holds its sessions, unless by the formal requisition or permission of the legislative body.

October 5.

IMPORTANT.

A report was current in town yesterday, but by what authority we are not authorized to say, that a vessel arrived at Boston on Sunday, from Guernsey, in a short passage, who spoke a vessel at sea, the captain of which informed him, that he was eye-witness to an engagement between the Spanish and English fleets, having laid to several hours to observe their manœuvres, and when he parted with them the action was undecided. This day's eastern mail will decide us to the validity of this account.

LANCASTER, September 30.

Several counterfeit five dollar bills of the bank of the United States have been lately received in the town. The paper is very coarse and flimsy, and the are indifferently executed. The word five, in the body of the bill, is very irregular and clumsy.

Annapolis, October 12.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly viz.

For Kent county, Thomas Angier, Henry Page, Cornelius Comegys and James Parker, Esquires.

Mr. Benjamin Hatchefon, sheriff.

For Anne-Arundel county, John Chew Thomas, William Brogden, Edward Hall and Samuel Godman, Esquires.

Mr. John Welsh, sheriff.

For Calvert county, Peter Emerson, Michael T. ney, Thomas Bourne and William D. Brome, Esquires.

Mr. Richard Ireland, sheriff.

For Charles county, Henry H. Chapman, John Parnham, John Thomas and Thomas Buchanan, Esquires.

Mr. Thomas A. Dyson, sheriff.

For Prince-George's county, Thomas G. Addison, Walter Bowie, Allen B. Duckett and George Calvert, Esquires.

Mr. Notley Maddox, sheriff.

For Worcester county, William Corbin, Ephraim Wilson, James B. Robins and John Raciff, Esquires.

Mr. Zedock Sturgis, sheriff.

For Frederick county, Henry Ridgely Warfield, John Thomas, Upton Bruce and Joshua Giff, Esquires.

Mr. Abner Ritchie, sheriff.

For Baltimore-town, Robert Smith and Adam F. norden, Esquires.

For Washington county, Martin Kershner, Cephas Beall, Ambrose Geohogan and John Buchanan, Esquires.

Mr. John Waggoner, sheriff.

For Montg mery county, George Riley, Robert Swailes, Patrick Magruder and Robert P. Magruder, Esquires.

Mr. Benjamin W. Jones, sheriff.

"On Friday the 6th instant, at his house in the city of Annapolis, after a short illness, departed this life JOHN RIDOUT, Esquire, in the 66th year of his age. In the amiable character of this useful and worthy member of society were uniformly and eminently displayed soundness of judgment, evenness of temper, benevolence of heart, integrity and prudence in conduct. A kind and affectionate husband, a tender and discreet father, his death is sincerely deplored by his disconsolate widow and afflicted children. Sensible, polite and social in his manners, obliging, beneficent and unassuming in his deportment, his loss is deeply regretted by his friends and neighbours. On Sunday his remains were interred in the family burying place at White Hall, where the tears of his domestics and dependants testified their unfeigned sorrow in being bereft of an indulgent, humane and good master."

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 16th of October, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM PUMPHREY, deceased, if fair, if not the first fair day,

A QUANTITY of personal property, consisting of young negroes, also horses, and a large flock of valuable cattle, hogs and sheep, corn, rye, wheat, &c. with household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils of almost every kind, together with a number of articles too tedious to enumerate. The terms of sale are, for all sums under five pounds to be paid down, and for all sums above, bonds, with approved security, with interest from the date, to be paid in nine months. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue until all are sold, by authority.

ONEAL ROBOSON,
MORDECAI RIDGELY,
CHARLES WATERS.

- ALL persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to SUSANNA PUMPHREY.

Notice is hereby given,

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

FREDERICK M. AMELUNG.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

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

GEORGE RESSLY.

October 9, 1797.

In CHANCERY

William Wirt, Jacob Bofwell, and J. Carnas, h

THE object of vesting in No. 190, in the to the city of Washi been sold to the o who was entitled last will of his fath that the said Uriah the defendants his cob Wirt, and El and reside in far d complainant order der to be inserted news-paper of Ge cessively, before t tent that the said application to this and may be warn Tuesday in Aug decree should not Tell.

A V

BETWEEN Herring cr made silver WA WAGSTAFFE, L ISAAC SIMMONS, inside case, a sm the crystal. Wh lives it to Mr. Mr. ROBERT I scriber near He FOUR DOLL.

N. B. All w brought to them October 10.

ALL perform ROBERT county, decess payment, and are desired to subscriber for p

October 11.

ALL perform HENRY county, decess gally attested, ed, as provisio them; and all to make immed RAC

R

Two

ONE nam about 5 his complexion his eyes very to, and shews and wore awa long and full last.

The other sawyer, abou but slim and unknown; h September. subscriber, r or lodges the receive for e TEN DOL DOLLARS

N. B. If their own se West rive

M

INFO turf LOE'S C MED his seat county, Octo

ALL Mr. quested to tained lett

Annapo

INTE Mary involence Octob

In CHANCERY, October 5, 1797.

John Tilly,

against

William Wirt, Jacob Wirt, Elizabeth Johnson, Hendley Bofwell, and Henry his wife, and Elizabeth Carnes, heirs of Uriah Jasper Wirt.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for vesting in the complainant a legal title in lot No. 190, in the town of Hamburg, now included in the city of Washington, which lot is stated to have been sold to the complainant by Uriah Jasper Wirt, who was entitled to and leased of the same under the last will of his father Jacob Wirt; it is further stated, that the said Uriah Jasper Wirt hath since died, leaving the defendants his heirs, and that William Wirt, Jacob Wirt, and Elizabeth Carnes, have left the state, and reside in far distant parts; it is on motion of the complainant ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, and the news-paper of George town, at least three times successively, before the end of November next, to the intent that the said defendants may have notice of his application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the first Tuesday in August next, to show cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

A Watch Lost,

BETWEEN the subscriber's dwelling house and Herring creek landing, on Friday last, a London made silver WATCH, the maker's name THOMAS WAGSTAFF, London, No. 9818, the owner's name, ISAAC SIMMONS, neatly engraved on the back of the inside case, a small dent in each case may be seen near the crystal. Whoever finds the above Watch, and delivers it to Mr. WILLIAM HAYES, in Baltimore, or Mr. ROBERT DUVAL, in Annapolis, or the subscriber near Herring Bay, shall receive a reward of FOUR DOLLARS.

ISAAC SIMMONS, of Geo.

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

October 10, 1797.

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

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

October 11, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HENRY PLUMMER late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally attested, in order that the debts may be ascertained, as provision may be made for the discharge of them; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

RACHEL PLUMMER, Administratrix.

RANAWAY,

Two young Negro Men,

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

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

RICHARD SPRIGG.

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

MR. S. LOVE

INFORMS the gentlemen of the turf in Maryland, that Mr. TAYLOR's celebrated horse GREY DIOMED will stand the ensuing season at his seat called Salisbury, in London county, near Alexandria, in Virginia.

October 1, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. MARY HOWARD, deceased, are requested to produce them to the subscriber, who hath obtained letters of administration on the said estate.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, October 2, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

insolvency,

October 4, 1797.

CORNELIUS MILLS.

A BY LAW to prevent the introduction of the yellow fever into the City of Annapolis.

BE it established and ordained, by the mayor, recorder, aldermen and common council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to import into this city, by land or water, and sell the same therein, any goods, wares or merchandise, wines, brandy, or other spirits, now in the city of Baltimore, (excluding that part distinguished by the name of Fell's Point,) that have been imported from any part of Europe or the East-Indies; and also any rum, spirit, wine, molasses spices, fruits, brandy, coffee, sugar, or other West-India produce, cotton excepted, imported from the West-Indies, and the same to sell here; provided, that before the same is or are landed, an affidavit be made before the mayor, recorder, or some one of the aldermen of the city of Annapolis, or a justice of Anne-Arundel county residing in the city, that the said articles of West-India produce have been imported into this state before the first day of June last, and that the same is not brought to this city in any vessel that has been in the West-Indies at any time since the said first day of June, and on board of which any person since that period hath died of the yellow fever; and also that the said articles, or any of them, shall not be brought or taken from any shore, vessel or depository, wherein any person shall have died of the said fever since the day aforesaid.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That John Muir, James Williams, James Mackubin, Jonathan Pinkney, John Randall, Lewis Neth and Abalom Ridgely, be a committee to carry the provisions of this by-law into effect, any three of whom to have power and authority to act.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That Allen Quynn, John Callahan, Dr. Shaaff, Dr. Ghiselin and John Munroe, be a committee to inquire into any cases of the yellow fever which may happen within this city, and in case any person coming into this city, or the precincts thereof, not being a resident, shall be infected with the yellow fever, the said committee shall provide for the removal of such person out of the city, and take care that he shall be provided with every necessary, and the corporation will indemnify the said committee for all expenses incurred, in case of the insolvency of such infected person; and it shall be the duty of the constable to give information to some member of the said committee of all such cases of the yellow fever as shall come to his knowledge.

LOST

FROM the shore of Strawberry Hill, a small FROW BOAT, about twelve feet long, with a yellow bottom, and painted red and green on the inside. Whoever will deliver the said boat to the subscriber shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

H. J. STIER.

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

October 2, 1797.

NOTICE,

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

Charles county, September 11, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

September 11, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

ALEXANDER A. LESLIE.

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

NOTICE.

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

JAMES TAYLOR,
JOSEPH SANDS.

September 21, 1797.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,

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

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

RICHARD CHEW.

Herring Bay, September 21, 1797.

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

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

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Administratrix
of WILLIAM.

September 25, 1797.

NOTICE,

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

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

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

MARGARET DAVIS.

LOST,

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

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

Annapolis, September 28, 1797.

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

WILLIAM BARROLL.

September 18, 1797.

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

FREDERICK GREEN.

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.

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

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

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

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

By the public's devoted servant,
STEPHEN CLARK.

Charles C. Cole & Andrew Williams,

TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS,

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

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

Annapolis, September 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM WINSTANDLEY.

September 20, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

September 13, 1797.

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

JOHN THOMPSON.

Annapolis, September 20, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward.

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

RICHARD BATTER.

September 19, 1797.

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

For SALE,

On the second day of November next,

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

DEVISEES under
Dr. ROBERTS'S will.

On the same day will be offered for sale,

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

EXECUTORS under
Dr. ROBERTS'S will.

August 16, 1797.

REED'S FARM.

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

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

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

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 15, 1797.

For SALE, At Strawberry-Hill, Near Annapolis,

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

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

September 6, 1797.

For SALE,

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

September 5, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

SAMUEL MAYNARD.

Herring Bay, August 28, 1797.

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

STEPHEN WATKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, September 2, 1797.

Ridgely and Evans,

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

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

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

S. T. DYSON.

September 18, 1797.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, **WILL** and **TOM**; they are brothers. **WILL**, a 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 gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

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

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

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

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1797.

STRASBURG, July 29.

HE German posts are now established on the same footing they were before the war. A courier arrives every morning with the letters from Germany, and returns the same day with the letters from France.

FRANCFORT, August 1.

The order for the march of part of Hoche's army into the interior of France is countermanded. General Hoche is expected at his headquarters at Friedberg, and it is expected his troops will recross the Rhine.

LONDON, August 9.

We this morning received the Paris papers of the 6th instant. From them it appears, that though there is no danger of any immediate commotion, the spirit of party still runs so high as to furnish sufficient grounds for the belief, that no cordial arrangement can ever be expected to take place among the various leaders. Their mutual jealousies and fears even operate to restrain them individually from the present appeal to force; but as soon as circumstances shall give a preponderance to any party, sufficient to inspire confidence in their strength and means, France will again become the theatre of civil desolation. In spite of every appeal to the principles acknowledged in the constitution, the armies, as bodies, manifest a spirit which, at present, declares itself openly, for the Directory, considered even as standing opposed to the Council of Five Hundred.—What effect may be expected to result from this, cannot at present be calculated.

The negotiation with the emperor is the subject of contradictory reports. In L'Esclair of the 6th, it is said to be broken off on the question respecting the principality of Liege; while Perlet's Journal asserts, that the hopes of peace are far from having vanished, though the negotiation goes on slowly.

Pichegru is said in L'Esclair to be gone to Rheims in order to exert his influence over the army.

By express, we this morning received the Paris journals of the 6th instant. The copious extracts which we have made from them will serve to throw some light on the present state of Paris. The march of the troops in the environs of the capital, which has produced so much discussion, and caused so much inquiry in the Council of Five Hundred, is a subject which appears to be still involved in much mystery. The report made upon it by Delarue, in the Council of Five Hundred, on the 4th instant, is certainly highly interesting. It is an affair on which we do not wish to offer any hasty opinion, and we therefore shall wait the arrival of further intelligence from Paris previously to giving any comment upon it.

According to some of the papers general Hoche has resigned, and speaks of having been declared and led into error by superior authority.

We have reason to apprehend, that the presence of Mr. Ellis at the conferences at Lille has a most disastrous object in view, disastrous, not merely to Great-Britain, but to humanity: But the letter of Lord Malmesbury, at the breaking up of the last embassy, disclosed the horrid system which our ministers have been brought to by mercenary counsels to cherish with complacency. No man who feels for the rights of his species, surely no man who professes to be a Christian, can look to the dismal prospect of national arrangements of perpetuating human slavery, and for making the object of a guarantee, without breathing a curse of execration on the perpetrators.

Previously to the return of the emigrant priests to France, who are all supplied with money in this country to take them thither, they are obliged, it is now known, by their superiors in London, to take an oath not to administer the ceremonies of the church to any person whatever in possession of any portion of confiscated or church land. This system being rigidly adhered to in France, blood has been shed in consequence of it.

August 10.

The demand made by the French of a restitution of the conquests made by England from the Dutch, seems, as we before stated, to be the grand, though not the only obstacle to a peace. We still continue to think that the negotiation will be a tedious one, and probably will at length have an unsuccessful termination.

Intrigue is now employing all its arts at the Hague, at Madrid, at Paris, and Lille. On the effects that these manoeuvres are likely to produce, it would be vain for us—it would be vain for the wisest politician, to offer any speculative opinion. Indeed the present situation of Europe baffles all speculation.

The Republican Francis, of the 6th instant, says, "The following are the words in which Roderer yesterday replied to those who have reproached him with being silent relative to our present circumstances:—I blame the leaders of the Council of Five Hundred, for having given cause for alarm respecting their in-

tentions: I blame the majority of the Directory, for having given also some uneasiness on account of their measures. I invoke either the mediation or the authority of the Council of Elders to reconcile or to over-awe them; to maintain the law which is menaced, and to protect humanity from another deluge of blood. My eyes and my hands are raised to our guardian deities, and I detest those who invoke the God of battles.

"I adopt this; and I add, let us be calm and tranquil, as we have hitherto been—Don't let us give ourselves up to that effervescence which has so often led us astray—Don't let us listen to those false friends who are perpetually crying to arms, to arms! and who have so very suddenly taken a lively interest in the maintenance of the constitution, which, however, they daily turn to ridicule, and endeavour to bring into contempt—Do not let us provoke defence by aggression; nor give a pretext, which perhaps is wished for, of silencing the laws by cannon. We have a constitution, and we have authorities charged with its protection—let them, and them only, act; and I maintain, that in that case we should have no reason to be alarmed. This calm, firm attitude, will certainly be much more likely to produce tranquillity and public good, than if by any indiscreet zeal, we rush to the field of battle; it will make the agitators feel their insignificance and their worthlessness. But, it is asked, if the armies march against Paris? Well! what have you to fear from soldiers, who form a part of the great family of the nation, if you remain calm, as you have hitherto been? I assert, that they will never attempt any thing against this city in a state of tranquillity; but, on the contrary, their presence will accuse those who shall bring them here contrary to the laws. It will accuse them the more justly, because no disturbance will have preceded their arrival. It will accuse them in the eyes of all France, and of all Europe; and rest assured, that such an accusation will not be unavailing."

These are the opinions of Roderer, the author of the Journal de Paris, and of the conductors of the Republican Francis, relative to the present struggle between the Directory and the Council of Five Hundred.

The following extract, on the same subject, is taken from a well conducted print, called the Ciel du Cabinet:

"We have read, in various papers, the addresses supposed to have been sent by some of the divisions of the army of Italy to the Directory; and although we are certainly far from approving them, we cannot help attributing them to the profound indignation that the manoeuvres, become now evident, manifested by the friends of the old government, have excited in the breasts of the generous defenders of their country. What honest man can deny, that for some months past all the monarchical institutions have been demanded in the most insolent manner, and all republican establishments, degraded with the utmost anxiety? We are far from thinking that the Council of Five Hundred is composed of royalists, as some writers (perhaps more hot-headed than disinterested) have asserted; but we are persuaded that the indifference and imprudence with which certain questions have been discussed in that assembly have done an incalculable injury; and, far from serving the cause of aristocracy they have served only the cause of the Ego-geurs" (the cutthroats).

Such are the observations made by an enlightened journalist on the measures of some of the leaders in the Council of Five Hundred, whose conduct, certainly, if they are not, at least some of them, royalists, is the most incomprehensible that can be imagined.

The following extract is taken from the Amie des Lois:

"After the division of general Surruier had celebrated the anniversary of the 14th of July, twenty thousand men composing that division wrote the following letter to the Directory without deliberating—for there is no occasion to deliberate when all are agreed, and when we have only to speak the same opinion:

"The horrors which have been daily committed for some months past in France, have filled us with the most lively and just indignation. We know that the authors of these assassinations are emigrants and refractory priests who have been permitted to return."

"It is high time to put an end to the commission of such crimes, and to convince these monsters that it is in vain they flatter themselves of being enabled to impose on us new chains. Have they forgotten the sacrifices that we have made, and that we shall continue to make, if necessary, for the attainment and enjoyment of a free government? Let them know that this sacred oath, the republic or death, is engraven in indelible characters on the hearts of all the brave defenders of the country."

"Speak! citizen Directors, speak! and soon shall all those scoundrels who disgrace the land of liberty cease to exist! It will only be necessary, in order to

destroy those rascals, to detach a few of our brethren in arms from the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, and the Sambre and Meuse: We are anxious of sharing with them the honour of purging France of its most cruel enemies.

"Be perfectly easy and satisfied, citizen Directors, with respect to our position relative to the foreign enemy. If they should dare to recommence hostilities, we shall combat them with the same courage as we have hitherto done."

"Rest assured of our determination to maintain the constitution of the third year: we have renewed our oath of attachment to it; and we call to witness the names of our brethren in arms who have died in the field of honour."

[Here follow the signatures of the whole division.]

August 15.

A message from the Directory has been sent to the Council of Five Hundred, in which the different documents respecting the march of the troops in the neighbourhood of Paris are given. The Directory ascribe the addresses of the armies to the alarms entertained on account of financial measures of the Council the wants of the public service, the audacity of the emigrants and priests. This message has been received very unfavourable by the Council, and is considered little less than a measure of defiance. A copy of the measure was ordered by the Council of Five Hundred to be sent to the Elders, who referred it to a committee, consisting of Jourdan, of the mouth of the Rhone, Thibaudeau, Vaubian, Pastoret, Emery, Simon, and Bois d'Anglais.

The different journalists, hostile to the Directory, attack the message in the most violent terms, and at present every appearance of conciliation seems to have vanished:

As on the one hand the French Directory have violated the constitution by their military manoeuvres, so on the other hand, the legislative body, in assuming to themselves the right of establishing a military guard, and of appointing the officers who are to command it, seem to have intrenched on the prerogatives of the executive power. How far they may deem themselves justified by the necessity of the case and on a principle of self-defence, is another question. But it is a necessary consequence, that where a constitution is formed upon abstract principles, without any attention to the state of society, or any regard for experience, the boundaries of power will remain undefined, and perpetual contests and confusion ensue!

Additional sketch.

In addition to the preceding information, the late English paper states, that an alliance of considerable importance was forming between the Northern Powers of Europe; that the Sublime Porte, since the revolution of Venice, had sent away the French artillery and horse, which he has for some time had in service. That an insurrection had taken place at Rome, and the pope been deposed from his sovereignty; that admiral Jervis had not quitted his station; but that a mutiny had broken out in the Spanish fleet at Cadiz; that La Fayette, and his fellow sufferers, had been certainly released, and were returning to France by the way of Bohemia; and that the negotiations between Austria and France were at a stand, as the French wished to dispose of Mantua other ways than was agreed upon in the preliminaries.

BOSTON, October 6.

From a French paper.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM CADIZ,

Addressed to citizen Lanusse, at Bordeaux,

July 21, 1797.

"The enemy has not incommoded us, since our last of the 7th. Yesterday in the morning—a vessel 2 blinders, and 3 obusers (5 vessels in all) approached with an intention to batter the place, but the valour of our armed vessels was such as not to suffer their approach, and the enemy retired without doing any mischief."

"You cannot think, my friend, how much we have laboured, here, this week and the last. The forces of the light squadron, such as chalopes, cannoniers, and lanchons have been increased to four times their former number. The merchants have given 4 millions of reaux, for the urgent expenses of the present moment, and gratuities to the marines. The crew of the chalope which chased a bombarder have received 50,000 dollars for their bravery—and that which chased a chalope of the enemy and took it, have received 6000 dollars. The contempt they hold the English in, have given so much valour to our marines that they labour like lions. Yesterday it was wished to change, or renew the seamen of the whole light squadron, but they all chose to remain three days longer, not finding themselves fatigued."

"The city has also armed some tartans, for hot balls; all is under the direction of admiral Maza-

"The English Squadron is very discontented, it is in a state of insurrection. The seamen are not willing to come in their chaloupes to attack this place—because of the multitudes they have already lost—besides, there is not much prospect of pillage."

"Commerce is absolutely in stagnation; the greater part of the inhabitants have quit the city—Every thing is overturned."

October 7.

Mr. Pinckney, at our last dates, continued in Holland. He had received intelligence of his re-appointment; and the names of his fellow commissioners.

A gentleman from London mentions, that too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Gore, and the other commissioners on American spoliated property, for their indefatigable zeal and persevering attention to procure indemnification. And such has been the fairness in the decision of ninety cases settled, that not one appeal has been made.

The regular London files by the last arrivals, are only to August 13. We are in possession of the Exeter Journal of the 21st which contains London heads to August 19.

HUGUES RECALLED.

Captain Brewster arrived at New-London the 30th ult. from Guadaloupe. 14 days, informs, "That Victor Hugues was recalled." This may be considered by some as a happy event; but they should recollect the fable of the fox and the glutted bees.

NEW-YORK, October 10.

YELLOW FEVER.

We are credibly informed that doctor DAVID HOSACK, of this city, is at present engaged in examining the evidence relative to the introduction of the yellow fever in this country; and that, contrary to what has been advanced by our health officer, he is in possession of unequivocal testimony of its importation from abroad—If true, it will prove of immense importance to the mercantile interests of this city and country.

D. Gas.

[We are also credibly informed that our health-officer holds indubitable evidence of the origination of the yellow fever in this country.]

A Mrs. Jenkins, of Lee, lately apprehended at Portsmouth for passing counterfeit ten dollar bills, of Salem Bank, has had a trial before the supreme court at Exeter, was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of 300 dollars, and costs of court, which amounted to 100 more. She is to remain in prison until sentence is performed.

CONFIRMATION OF THE BRITISH DEFEAT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction, dated at St. Cruz, (Teneriffe) July 26, 1797.

"DEAR SIR,

"On the morning of the 22d inst. we were alarmed by the fire of the guns from our forts, and immediately, as day-light appeared, we had sight of six English men of war and a parcel of boats, who had endeavoured to land a large body of troops, but returned on board, as day light had overtaken them before they could reach the shore. That same day the frigates anchored under the rocks to the east of our town, but out of the reach of the guns of our forts, and landed 1300 men, with an intention to take possession of the heights over the town, and of the castle of Pasaro, but were prevented from effecting the project by our troops, under the command of captain John Greagh, of infantry, and a small body of French sailors, under the command of captain Pomter, of the brig Morine. On the 23d they embarked their men with only the loss of 3 killed, and the frigates got under way and stood off and on all that day in company with three other men of war. In the evening of the same day they were joined by another man of war, a cutter and a bombarding vessel. In the evening of the 24th they all anchored in the same place as the frigates had done before, and at night the bomb vessels stood in and kept a continual fire on the castle of Pasaro, and on our troops that were posted on the hill, but no harm was done on either side, though the castle answered her fire very smartly. At about two o'clock in the morning they approached in a large number of boats, and were not perceived till they were near the shore, when a most tremendous fire began from the forts, and notwithstanding the loss of 16 of their boats that were sunk by our forts, they effected their landing in four different places. A warm action ensued on shore, and they thought to have gained the day, as our general ordered the fire to be suspended till day-light, and in the mean-time preparations were made to renew the attack.

"Immediately as day appeared, the English were smartly attacked by our troops and obliged to shelter themselves in the convent of St. Dominick, having broken open the doors—but seeing themselves surrounded on all sides by our troops, and a number of field pieces, they desired to parley, and insolently offered to leave the town, if the king's treasure and the cargo of the Manilla ship were delivered up to them; threatening to butcher man, woman and child, and set fire to the town if they refused. We were not frightened by their menaces, and told them they might do as they pleased, but should abide by the consequences. A few shots were then passed, and they offered again to capitulate, which the humanity of our governor could not refuse, as follows: To be allowed to go on board with their arms, and that none of the Squadron now before the town should attack any of these islands during the war.

"No action has ever been so disgraceful to the English, and it will be a stain to their nation to the end of time. They confessed themselves that they came for nothing else but to pillage; and it is surprising that an English admiral with all the captains and chief officers

of his Squadron, should ever have disgraced their names by such an infamous expedition, worthy of none but the most abandoned pirates.

"The expedition consisted of upwards of 1500 men, under the command of rear-admiral Horatio Nelson, who had his right arm shot off before he reached the shore. Of these 672 returned on board in good health. Their loss, according to their own account, amounts to upwards of 800 men, among whom are 27 officers dead, besides a great number wounded—but I suspect it is more, as the cutter was sunk by one of our forts, as she was bringing field pieces with near 300 men, of whom not more than fifty were saved; and three other boats were also sunk out of ten that were coming in the morning to reinforce those that were ashore. A refreshment of bread, wine and fruit, was distributed to them all before they returned on board.

"The loss on our side is nothing—22 killed, including four French sailors, who fought like devils, and 38 wounded, including five French.

Theseus	74	vice-admiral Nelson,
Culloden	74	captain Miller
Zealous	74	Trowbridge
Leander	70	Hood
Emerald	50	Thompson
Sea-Horse	36	Waller
Terpichore	32	Freemantle
Fox cutter	36	Bowen, dead
	4	Leut. Gibson, do.

with ten pieces of artillery, sunk by the fort, and upwards of 100 men on board perished. A bomb vessel sunk by themselves having been burnt by fire from shore.

"It is impossible to know if any more captains are dead as they would not say a word about it. They say that the famous captain Bowen (who cut a Spanish East-Indiaman in April, out of our bay) had deceived them, as he made them believe they would find no resistance, and that with 600 men he would take the town:—they were likewise made to believe, that the Manilla ship, which they supposed came from Lima, had brought 13 millions of dollars:—they were sadly mistaken, as they confessed that they never in their lives experienced such a dreadful fire; and the Manilla ship did not bring a single dollar, her cargo consisting of copper, pepper and muslins, worth about 200,000l. sterling. I believe they won't return again in a hurry. They were treated by our governor with more politeness than they deserved—he offered that they should leave their wounded on shore, as they would be well taken care of, but the surly dogs would not agree to it. There were about 50 or 60 badly wounded, and so much so that many died before they got to the Mole, and some before they reached their vessels."

SAVANNA, September 19.

On Sunday last, arrived in this port, the schooner Nancy, of Philadelphia, John Burnett, master, who left the port of St. Jago de Cuba, in the island of Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, loaded with sugar and hides—On the sixth of September following, while he was pursuing his voyage, in lat. 24, 40, long. 18, 20, he was chased and brought to, by a British privateer brig, called the Campbell, commanded by captain Willson, and belonging to New Providence, who boarded the schooner and took away the papers belonging to the vessel and cargo, and two of her hands, and put on board a prize master and four men, and ordered her for New-Providence. On the 12th, captain Burnett, finding a good opportunity, with the assistance of his mate, Mr. Samuel Clark, got possession of their arms, threw them overboard, and secured the prize master and his crew, and brought them safely to this place. Great praise is due to captain Burnett, and his mate, Mr. Clark, for their spirited behaviour, in securing those marauders; happily no lives were lost.

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated September 12th, 1797.

There has been no court held this term, the people are much disappointed, they met regularly, and the court-house was neatly fitted up. The punctuality of judge Stephens, for two terms past, had taught them to expect, that the courts would be held regularly, but the expected judge forgot even to send on information that he would not attend, by which means the industrious planter was deprived of 4 or 5 days labour, besides expences and the whole county disappointed by a few.

BALTIMORE, October 14.

A letter from a respectable American at Bourdeaux, dated August 8, states the following information:

"That the minister of the interior had sent to the municipality of Bourdeaux, intelligence of the expected arrival of two new envoys from America. That, in the event of their arriving at that port, every possible honour was to be shewn them, and their journey to Paris rendered every way convenient and agreeable."

Annapolis, October 19.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For Baltimore county, Elijah Merryman, James Carroll, John T. Worthington and Elias Brown, Esquires.

Mr. Cornelius H. Gist, Sheriff.

For Harford county, John Montgomery, Abraham Jarrett, Nicholas D. McComas and James Bond, Esquires.

Mr. Robert Amos, jun. Sheriff.

For Somerset county, Lambert Hyland, Benjamin Jones, Benjamin Dashiell and William Polk, Esquires. Mr. George Handy, Sheriff.

We are extremely happy in being able to present to our readers the very excellent reply of Mr. Pickens to the Spanish minister's letter, which, although it bore the form of an address to the secretary of state, was intended as an appeal to the people of the United States. We flatter ourselves that the good sense of America will resent with dignity and firmness every attempt made by foreign ministers, come from what country they may, to create a difference between the government and its citizens.

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Philadelphia, August 8th, 1797.

SIR,

I duly received your letter of the 11th of the last month, to which my other engagements have till this time prevented an answer.

My additional report to the president of the United States, on the 3d of July, in relation to Spanish affairs, has offended you, and is mentioned as the cause of your writing to me on the 11th. If, Sir, I were to make the just remarks and recriminations which your letter obviously suggests, I am afraid you would be still more offended. I am not sure indeed, that I can possibly frame an answer that will escape your displeasure; but I shall endeavour that it be expressed not in a style indecorous, unusual, and unbecoming a diplomatic correspondence, while it contains a fair exposition of facts and arguments, in opposition to errors and actual misrepresentations.

In respect to your suspicions of an expedition preparing on the lakes by the British, for an attack upon Upper Louisiana, I have said that you never mentioned a single fact or reason on which your suspicions were founded. In contradiction to this assertion, you say that "In our conference on the 27th of February, you gave me information that a corps of 350 men had been raised at Montreal, and marched towards the lakes, where, after the evacuation of the American posts, there was no ostensible object for them."—That you knew that the British agents had treated with some of the Indian nations in that country, concerning the intended expedition; and that you added, that you had received those advices from a person who might be depended on, who had seen these new levies passing through Johnstown on their way to the westward." To this, Sir, I answer, that I have not the slightest recollection that you mentioned either of these circumstances;—that the secretary of war happened to come into my office while we were conversing, at which you expressed your satisfaction, and repeated your suspicion;—and he says you then mentioned no fact or reason as the ground thereof; and that when I mentioned the subject to the president, certainly within ten or twelve days after this conference, I perfectly remember making to him this remark—"That in your letter of march 2d, you said you had three days before declared to me the just reasons you had for suspecting that the English were preparing the expedition to question; whereas you had offered me no reason at all. Hence I am obliged to conclude that you might have held such a conversation with some other person, and by mistake have applied it to me.—The English raising 350 men—marching them through Johnstown—and tampering with the Indians to promote the expedition—were circumstances which appeared perfectly new to me when I received your letter of the 11th instant. I remember also that the conference ended by your saying you would write to me on the subject; which evidently implied that your written representation was to be the basis of any act of mine, or of the government. In that letter, Sir, if you possessed any grounds for your suspicions, you ought to have stated them. For, contrary to the opinion you have now expressed, I have no hesitation in saying that the government of the United States was not bound to take notice of the vague and unsupported suspicions of any minister; at least not to incur expence, by its military arrangements, to prevent an imaginary expedition, such as was the object of yours. When you made a formal statement of your suspicions, but without any fact to shew that they were founded; when the government of the United States possessed no other information, nor the knowledge of any circumstance indicative of the expedition; and when in itself it appeared destitute of even the shadow of probability; it was an act of complaisance to assure you that it "would be anxious to maintain the rights of their neutral situation, and on all occasions adopt and pursue those measures which should appear proper and expedient for that end." What these measures should be, and when to be taken, the government itself would judge.

It was an act of still greater complaisance, when on the 21st of April you renewed the declaration of your suspicions, but still without assigning any reason, for the government to resolve on, and to communicate to you, what you are pleased to allow to be "a determinate disposition on this point."

In the next sentence (as in many others) you misrepresent my expressions and misunderstand my meaning. I do not say, that "from your not having given me detailed information respecting the expedition and from the answer which I received from the British minister on the 10th of June, I believed the expedition to be groundless." But after remarking that you never mentioned a single fact or reason to support your suspicions—I say, "From ALL THE EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES I ever believed the suspicion to be groundless."

If proofs had existed for although two or three purpose of a military ed; yet the vast such you suggested many; especially for such a design we track the more attention preparations were produce none.

Another material troops of the United on the Miami, at consequently in fit our territory, as we on of any warlike an expedition would manding on those it municate such diffe partment of war: made.

But it was also w takes a force adeq I considered also v tend the transportation cannon, and stores. If either could have territory of the U

These were cir discredit naked suff Lisbon, in the not oved only as con which I had first tinned to entertain that at that early he had no knowle inquiries of the g British secretary o

to assert, in the was ever intended tions that I had b months, what, or have been done. communicated yo

the British minist be watched." Y president should Wilkinton or to force on those fro

hence towards t their preparations left their army o ward until they U United States; know before ha their march by Illinois; we ma Me orders" to t pence the troops into that country on those rivers, thus have defeat the only instanc American gover year own, you should be done.

JAM

In the house

RESPECTED R and his c received and w Canada beaver of the best qu who may hono of a superior q reasonable ter

An active L taken as an app Annapolis,

LIST of LBZ at Port Tob first day of neral Post C

WILLIA Thom George C. S William Shor Jacob Clemen William M William Will Mr. Dejean, John Brent, Melfin, John James Kenwi Joseph Green John Ford, Samuel Han Port Tob

A PETI ing an at county to af ty, to be p both Good

October

Benjamin
B. B. B.

to present to
Mr. Pickens
although at
Secretary of State,
of the United
good sense of
me from what
ance between

of State, to the
y and mini-
majesty to the

TE.
8th, 1797.

th of the last
ents have till

of the United
Spanish
the case of
I were
which your
ou would be
indeed, that I
escape your
it be expected
d. unbecom-
contains a fair
opposition to

an expedition
for an attack
that you never
which your su-
on to this af-
on the 27th
that a court
al, and march-
accusation of the
ible object for
British agents
nations in that
dition; and that
e advice from
who had seen
down on their
answer, that I
you mentioned
the Secretary of
while we were
our satisfaction,
e says you then
ground them-
e subject to the
twelve days after
making to him
march 2d, you
lared to me the
that the English
ellion; whereas
Hence I am
have held such a
and by mistake
sisting 350 men
and tampering
pedition—were
tly new to me
18th instant. I
ed by your fly-
ed; which evi-
presentation was
of the govern-
ed any grounds
ave stated them.
e now expelled,
e government of
ke notice of the
f any minister;
ilitary arrange-
edition, such as
made a formal
without any fact to
n the government
her information,
nce indicative of
appeared deli-
; it was an act
would be an-
neutral situation,
e those measure
pedient for that
e, and when to
d judge.

ance, when on
claration of your
any reason, for
o communicate to
be "a determi-
others) you mis-
stand my mean-
not having given
the expedition and
m the British mi-
the expedition
ing that you never
support your sub-
sting circum-
to be grounded."

If proofs had existed, you would have produced them; for although intrigues and conspiracies for the purpose of a military expedition may long be concealed; yet the preparations for an expedition (and such you suggested were making) must be visible to many; especially "on the lakes," here every moment for such a design would be unusual, and therefore attract the more attention; and satisfactory proofs of such preparations would have been attainable; but you produce none.

Another material circumstance I must notice—That troops of the United States were stationed at Niagara, on the Miami, at Detroit and Michilimackinack; and consequently in situations well calculated to protect our territory, as well as to discover and get information of any warlike preparations so considerable as such an expedition would require; and the officers commanding on those stations could not have failed to communicate such discoveries or information to the department of war: yet no such communications were made.

But it was also well known that they had not on the lakes a force adequate to the enterprise in question. I considered also the great difficulties that would attend the transportation of troops, equipage, provisions, cannon, and stores, by either of the routes suggested—If either could have been taken without violating the territory of the United States.

These were circumstances abundantly sufficient to discredit naked suspicion; and the declaration of Mr. Ligon, in the note of the 19th of June, was mentioned only as confirming the justness of the opinion which I had first formed in March, and which I continued to entertain of your suspicions. I might add, that at that early period, Mr. Ligon assured me that he had no knowledge of such an expedition; and his inquiries of the governor-general of Canada and the British Secretary of State, have enabled him positively to assert, in the above note, that no such expedition was ever intended. And this fact repels your suggestions that I had been "remiss" in not doing for two months, what, on my own principles, was proper to have been done. But you think I ought not to have communicated your suspicions of this expedition to the British minister, although "his motions were to be watched." You think, on the contrary, that the president should have given suitable orders to general Wilkinson or to the commanding officer of the military force on those frontiers; but have kept a perfect silence towards the British—have let them complete their preparations (if any had been making); and sold their army on the lakes—have let them move forward until they should enter upon the territory of the United States; and seeing the president could not know before hand, whether they would prosecute their march by "Fox river and Ouisconsin, or the Illinois," we may suppose your ideas of the "suitable orders" to the military to be—that at a great expense the troops of the United States should be drawn into that country and divided into corps, to be posted on those rivers, to have fought the British army, and thus have defeated their enterprise. Sir, this is not the only instance in which, after having desired the American government to do some act interesting to your own, you have then presumed to dictate how it should be done.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

JAMES MATTISON, HATTER,

In the house formerly occupied by ROBERT COUDEN, Esq;

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

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

Annapolis, October 19, 1797.

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

WILLIAM W. LEWIS, Port-Tobacco, 1.
Thomas B. Clements, Charles county, 1.
George C. Smoot, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
William Shorvan, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
Jacob Clements, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
William McConchie, sen. near Port-Tobacco, 1.
William Wilkinson, Charles county.
Mr. Dejean, Pomomkey creek, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
John Brent, Port-Tobacco, 2.
Messrs. John Brent, & Co. 2.
James Fenwick, 1.
Joseph Green, Sheriff of Charles county, 1.
Johab Ford, Charles county, 1.
Samuel Hanlon, Charles county, 1.
Port-Tobacco, October 1, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

MARY GOODRICH.

October 3, 1797.

Anne Arundel county, October 18, 1797.

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

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

MARY WREMS, Executrix.

ALEXANDER McPHERSON, Executor.

To the Editor of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

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

JAMES BROWN.

Piccowaxen, Charles county,

September 14, 1797.

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

MR. CHARLES BURGESS.

Mr. Levin Belt.

Mr. Charles Boardman.

Mr. Richard B. Gardiner.

Rinaldo Johnson, Esquire.

Mr. Tristram Jordan.

Captain Samuel Maynard.

Mr. William Marlow.

Mr. Nugieres.

Mr. Robert Sewell.

Mr. Richard Smith.

RICHARD W. BRASHEARS, P. M.

October 1, 1797.

Queen-Anne's county, October 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to petition the honourable legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency in my favour, occasioned by many unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances.

JOSEPH EVERITT.

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

THOMAS SELLMAN, Acting Executor.

October 16, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

by JOHN WRIGHT, Manager.

Hockley Mills, Anne-Arundel

county, October 13, 1797.

Notice is hereby given,

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

FREDERICK M. AMELUNG.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

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

GEORGE RESSLY.

October 9, 1797.

In CHANCERY, October 5, 1797.

John Tilly,

against

William Wirt, Jacob Wirt, Elizabeth Johnson, Hendley Bofwell, and Henry his wife, and Elizabeth Carnes, heirs of Uriah Jasper Wirt.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for vesting in the complainant a legal title in lot No. 190, in the town of Hamburg, now included in the city of Washington, which lot is stated to have been sold to the complainant by Uriah Jasper Wirt, who was entitled to and seized of the same under the last will of his father Jacob Wirt; it is further stated, that the said Uriah Jasper Wirt hath since died, leaving the defendants his heirs, and that William Wirt, Jacob Wirt, and Elizabeth Carnes, have left the state, and reside in far distant parts; it is on motion of the complainant ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, and the news-paper of George town, at least three times successively, before the end of November next, to the intent that the said defendants may have notice of his application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the first Tuesday in August next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

A Watch Lost,

BETWEEN the subscriber's dwelling house and Herring creek landing, on Friday last, a London made silver WATCH, the maker's name THOMAS WAGSTAFFE, London, No. 9818, the owner's name, ISAAC SIMMONS, neatly engraved on the back of the inside case, a small dent in each case may be seen near the crystal. Whoever finds the above Watch, and delivers it to Mr. WILLIAM HAYES, in Baltimore, or Mr. ROBERT DUVAL, in Annapolis, or the subscriber near Herring Bay, shall receive a reward of FOUR DOLLARS.

ISAAC SIMMONS, of Geo.

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

October 10, 1797.

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

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

October 11, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HENRY PLUMMER late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally attested, in order that the debts may be ascertained, as provision may be made for the discharge of them; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

RACHEL PLUMMER, Administratrix.

RAN AWAY,

Two young Negro Men,

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

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

RICHARD SPRIGG.

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

West river, October 3, 1797.

MR. S. LOVE

INFORMS the gentlemen of the turf in Maryland, that Mr. TAY-LOE's celebrated horse GREY DIOMED will stand the ensuing season at his seat called Salisbury, in Loudon county, near Alexandria, in Virginia.

October 1, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. MARY HOWARD, deceased, are requested to produce them to the subscriber, who hath obtained letters of administration on the said estate.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, October 2, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

October 4, 1797.

CORNELIUS MILLS.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,

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

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

RICHARD CHEW.

Herring Bay, September 21, 1797.

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

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

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Administratrix of WILLIAM.

September 25, 1797.

NOTICE,

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

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

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of this State, at the ensuing session, for an act empowering the justices of Saint Mary's county to levy a sum of money for the support of her daughter Deborah Davis, who is now a cripple on her hands.

MARGARET DAVIS.

NOTICE,

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

TOWNLEY YATES.

Charles county, September 13, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

September 11, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

ALEXANDER A. LESLIE.

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

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

WILLIAM BARROLL.

September 18, 1797.

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

FREDERICK GREEN.

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.

March 4, 1797.

P. H. WATTS.

For SALE,

On the second day of November next,

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

DEVISEES under Dr. ROBERTS's will.

On the same day will be offered for sale,

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

EXECUTORS under Dr. ROBERTS's will.

August 16, 1797.

REED's FARM.

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

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

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

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 15, 1797.

For SALE,

At Strawberry-Hill,

Near Annapolis,

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

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 6, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM WINSTANDLEY.

September 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

SAMUEL MAYNARD.

Herring Bay, August 28, 1797.

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

STEPHEN WATKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, September 3, 1797.

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

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

S. T. DYSON.

September 18, 1797.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

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

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

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

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIII) YEAR

MA

Letter from Mr. Pick
chevalier de Yrojo,
her plenipotentiary
United States of Am

[Continued]
DEPARTM

Phi

UT (

the B

which

plan,

form

whi, sir, was the pl

you desired the Am

Why, according to y

an army through the

against Upper Louisa

of your suspicions to

"to alter his plan,

instead of an army,

not possible it shoul

territory of the Unit

communication, influ

perfectly accomplish

In your 5th para

what you consider a

although on the 20

ons, and three days

billy, yet on the 9th

the president. I w

how little reason y

ad of March was t

tion of congress; a

ident is overwhelm

postponed. On the

office expired. On

succeeding presiden

March was Sunday

not unoccupied;

to your letter of the

attach so much imp

tails that I have gi

ture of probability

and consequently

then justly consider

"very powerful" r

I cannot but reg

understood. - Whe

polls occupied by t

tory of the Unite

your answer, that

from the baron C

any information to

tion of the treaty"

verted comma, no

translation—but be

from the translati

ded, in my repo

his Catholic majes

ron de Carondelet

petition from Car

the baron had r

received his: but

by the baron as

forcing the polls,

wrote and trans

view: and hence

ledge on the subj

to answer me, th

late letters from

not say what ite

cuation of the

pected "expeditio

informed the b

and probably y

possession of the

gic." Sir, I hop

"extremely fall

I cannot omit

paragraph of m

enough to prop

of the baron d

you undertook

on) instead of

more correct in

cont. had not

Natchez, as th

running the bo

plaint, or an

every reader of

quence. But

unfounded, w

Mr. Elliott's

so far as to at

suppose," an

Gayoso says

proof evident

accusation ag

ens, not to hi

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 26, 1797.

So soon as the governor discovered that his proclamations, instead of quieting the minds of the inhabitants, produced a contrary effect, he sent two gentlemen of the settlement to inform Mr. Ellicott that he,

the governor, had received directions from the baron de Carondelet to have the artillery and military stores expeditiously removed from the forts, which were to be given up to the troops of the United States, immediately on their arrival. As this information did not remove suspicions, Mr. Ellicott wrote the governor on the 31st of March, stating divers circumstances which still kept those suspicions alive. The governor answered on the same day in direct contradiction to the information given by the gentlemen, his agents, to Mr. Ellicott, and confirming the declaration made in his proclamations. He added also a new motive for retaining the posts, viz. that the treaty left it doubtful whether, when the posts should be evacuated, the works were to be left standing, or to be demolished: concerning which the governor-general found himself obliged to consult his Catholic majesty; and had given the governor positive orders to suspend the evacuations of the posts until the matter should be amicably settled between the two governments.

On the first of May, another motive is assigned for retaining the posts—The envoy of his Catholic majesty in the United States, had informed the governor-general of an attack proposed against the Spanish part of Illinois (the upper part of Louisiana) by the British from Canada, and therefore, the posts at the Walnut-Hills and the Natchez must be kept for the defence of Lower Louisiana.

This last motive is also offered as a reason why the running of the boundary line is postponed; as all their attention was drawn towards the defence of the province, against an invasion which, as I have already shown, was never contemplated.

To all facts, I have to add the declaration of general Wilkinson, in his letter of June 2d, to the secretary of war—"I have (says he) information through a confidential channel, that it was determined as early as September last, not to give up the posts on the Mississippi." If this information be correct, no other proof is necessary to shew that all the reasons from time to time suggested for not evacuating the posts were mere pretences.

I have here brought into one view the most material facts relating to the question between us, which are scattered throughout the reports made by me to the president of the United States on the 10th of June and 3d July, and by the secretary of war on the 30th of June, and the documents accompanying them, as they have been published. And from this brief recital it evidently appears as I have said in my report, "That the governors of his Catholic majesty, on the Mississippi, have, on various pretences, postponed the running of the boundary line, and the withdrawing of his troops from the posts they occupied within the territory of the United States: And that after repeated overtures, promises, and assurances of commencing the execution of the treaty between the two nations, in both these respects, their conduct demonstrates that for an indefinite period they meant to avoid doing either."

You controvert this conclusion only on one ground. You say that the treaty stipulated merely that the Spanish garrisons should be withdrawn, not that fortifications which might one day be prejudicial to the king's subjects, should be delivered up: and hence you infer that the necessity urged by the two governors, of delaying to withdraw the garrisons until this question is decided between the two governors, is not a pretence, but a substantial reason. Here I must observe that the governors had already demolished the post at the Chickasaw Bluff: And it appears in the foregoing recital that they were going to demolish the post at the Walnut-Hills; and the reason assigned is that the treaties with the Indians required the demolition; and governor Gayoso assigns but one motive for suspending that operation—that he had been informed of the unsettled disposition of the Indians; yet afterwards this reason (that their treaties with the Indians required the demolition of the posts) is forgotten, and their destruction, or their delivery with all the fortifications and other works standing, is by the governors made to depend entirely on the issue of a negotiation between the governments of Spain and the United States! Can any farther proof be wanting to justify me in calling this a pretence? But you seem to rely on this your construction of the treaty relative to the posts: You have urged it in your letter to me of the 24th of June; and therefore I will consider it.

The 2d article of the treaty having described the boundaries between the territories of the United States and Spain, thus proceeds—"And it is agreed that if there should be any troops, garrisons or settlements of either party, in the territory of the other, according to the above mentioned boundaries, they shall be withdrawn from the said territories within the term of six months after the ratification of this treaty, or sooner if it be possible; and that they shall be permitted to take with them all the goods and effects which they possess." But to justify your retention of the posts, you say that the demarcation of the boundary line should precede the withdrawing of the garrisons: Yet you suppose it probable, and his Catholic majesty's governors well know, that the Chickasaw Bluff, the Walnut Hills, and the Natchez are within the territory of the United States.

Governor Gayoso speaks of the boundary line as being near Clarksville, a place many miles below the Natchez; and he also knew the result of Mr. Ellicott's astronomical observations on the spot, which ascertained the Natchez to be about 39 miles north of the south boundary of the United States.

There being then not a shadow of doubt with respect to the position of these posts—that they are all within the territory of the United States, there was no necessity previously to run and mark the boundary line; which, besides, if set about in good earnest, it would take at least a year to accomplish through a wil-

derness of many hundred miles in extent; and therefore it never could have been contemplated as necessary to precede the evacuation of the posts, which was to be effected in six months, or sooner if possible. Yet fifteen months have elapsed, and you still keep possession.

But you suggest that it is at least doubtful whether by the treaty it was intended to leave the fortifications standing; when the garrisons should be withdrawn: You say "It is not to be presumed that it could ever have been the intention of his Catholic majesty to deliver up fortifications, which, besides that they have cost him considerable sums of money, may, by the effect of political vicissitudes, be one day prejudicial to his subjects." I feel much reluctance to attempt the refutation of a construction so obviously erroneous. It is probably the first time that to "withdraw" or retire from a place has been imagined to intend its destruction. If at the formation of the treaty the demolition of the posts had been intended, it would assuredly have been expressed. But doubtless the idea never occurred, until it was found convenient to make it a pretence for holding the posts. The phrases "to withdraw a garrison," to evacuate a post or country, have as determinate a meaning as any in the English language; and their meaning is ascertained by frequent use in treaties; and to destroy a country or a fortified place from which is stipulated to "withdraw" an army or a garrison, would be such an act of barbarism as ought never to take place among civilized nations—One of the latest treaties made by the United States (that with Great-Britain) has the same phrase "his majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation shall take place on or before the first day of June, 1796." And these expressions are used in the same treaty as equivalent to "the delivery of the said posts." The British treaty was in this manner accordingly carried into effect: the British troops were withdrawn and the works left standing. The British officers were even careful not to expose the works to accidental destruction: for as the American troops did not reach the posts by the first of June, small British guards were left to preserve the works from injury until the American troops arrived.

By the treaty concluded at Versailles the 31st of September, 1763, between Great-Britain and Spain, it was agreed, "that the king of Great-Britain should cause East-Florida to be evacuated three months after the ratification of that treaty, or sooner, if it could be done."—The evacuation took place, but no demolition of fortifications.

In the preliminary articles of peace between England, France and Spain, signed the 3d of November, 1762, it was stipulated "that as soon as possible after the ratification of these preliminaries, France should evacuate Cevés, Wesel, and Guedres, and generally all the countries belonging to the king of Prussia."

Were those places demolished, or the country laid waste when the troops withdrew? Or were there any subsequent negotiations to remove any doubts on the subject?

But I have dwelt too long on a point that really required no elucidation.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

AMSTERDAM, July 18.

A TREATY of amity was signed at Aranjuez, by the prince of peace, on the part of Spain, and by the citizens Perignon and Valkenaer, on the part of the French and Batavian republics, by which the latter republic formally accedes to the treaty of amity subsisting between France and Spain. The French and Batavian governments are on the point of ratifying this triple alliance which is chiefly directed against the British superiority at sea.

It is probable that admiral Jarvis has withdrawn from the close investment of Cadiz, to cruise off the port. Accounts from Gibraltar state, that the Spanish fleet having exhibited some show of putting to sea, admiral Jarvis unmoored and proceeded into sea room to meet him.

LONDON, August 13.

A defender from the north of Ireland, who was lately taken up at Limerick, on being examined by general Dundas, confessed that he had deserted from the Louth militia, for the purpose of more extensively promoting the cause he revered, and for which he would freely die. He said he was one of the four that had been nominated to murder a clergyman named Niipe, which he was prevented from effecting, by an engagement with the Tipperary militia, in which he had been wounded. To the general's question, "What he and his party wanted?" he replied, "Catholic emancipation, parliamentary reform, and an abolition of tythes."

Friday Mr. Spillard, the celebrated pedestrian traveller, arrived in Bristol from London; this gentleman has travelled on foot eighty-nine thousand miles, through Europe, Asiatic Turkey, Africa and America, on botanical and mineral researches.

The elections in Ireland seem to proceed without much disturbance. Neither the *White Boys* nor the *Black Boys* are engaged in the business.

NASSAU, August 18.

Three American vessels, viz. *Cleopatra*, *Tait*, *Beca*, *Morris*, and *Active*, Wilcox, sent in here for having contraband articles on board, and libelled in the court of vice-admiralty, have been acquitted, and that part of the respective cargoes, which was contraband, condemned.

August 22.

The sloop *Polly*, Pendleton, from Charleston for Havana, sent in here by captain Redmond of the George privateer, has, after the contraband articles of her cargo being taken out, been allowed to proceed on her voyage without being prosecuted.

This day his honour the judge of the court of vice-admiralty gave his decree in the case of the cargo of the American ship *Mercury*, Roberts, captured by the *Frances Louisa*, captain Copinger; whereby he condemned that part of the cargo which appeared to be the property of Thomas Tunno and John Price, as they were residing and doing business in the dominions of Spain, at a time when Great-Britain is engaged in hostilities against our nation.

PROVIDENCE, October 14.

While with gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of all events, we announce that the fever which swept off a number of our valuable citizens, has totally subsided in this town, we deeply deplore the condition of our afflicted brethren of Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. who are still suffering under the scourge of this dreadful pestilence. Such of our inhabitants as had removed, have returned or are returning, and business is again resuming its former appearance.

NEW-YORK, October 12.

It is said there is no American consul at Havana, nor in St. Domingo, to protect the trade and citizens of the United States; and the merchants make bitter complaints on that subject. It is supposed American agents at Havana and the Cape might frequently save vessels and cargoes.—In Havana, the Spaniards say, the Americans have no agent to take care of their concerns, and it is not their business.

Humanity towards fallen men demands some provision of this kind; as they are often robbed of every article of money and cloaths and have not a friend to assist them. These things certainly demand the immediate attention of government.

PLEASING.

Extra of a letter from a house of respectability in London, dated July 22, to a merchant of this city.

"Our government has this day paid, in money, the amount awarded by the commissioners to the individual claimants in America, for losses sustained by illegal captures of your neutral ships, and property to a very considerable amount, with handsome profit, on the cargoes, and interest from the time captured, up to the first of July instant. This conduct must give very general satisfaction with you."

October 14.

On referring to the decree of the French Directory of March 21, ordering the seizure and confiscation of American vessels, which should be found without certain papers, we find the 4th article in the following words:

"Article IV.

"In pursuance of the law of the 14th of February, 1793, the regulations of the 21st of October, 1744, and of the 26th July, 1788, respecting the manner of neutral vessels and neutral merchandise, shall be complied with according to their form and tenor.

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

This article explicitly requires that all American vessels shall be furnished with "a bill of lading in due form, according to the plan annexed to the treaty of 1778."—The words "bill of lading," in a strict sense, as used by merchants do not include a role d'equipage; but the subsequent words "in due form according to the treaty of 1778," will doubtless extend the meaning to comprehend the role.

We cannot but express some surprise that the precise requisitions of this decree of the Directory should have been so long neglected by persons whose duty and interest are concerned. Not that we believe the most exact papers would save vessels from all the pirates that infest the ocean and the French colonies; but we believe immense property might have been saved.

October 18.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship *Citizen*, from Lisbon, which place he left on the 19th August, informs, that on the 15th, admiral Jarvis was still before Cadiz, but nothing particular had taken place. The merchants and other inhabitants were returning into town, and it was supposed that the blockade would soon be given up.

Admiral Jarvis had sent orders to the commanding officer of the British ships in Lisbon, to embark all military stores, to man the Spanish prize ships, and send them to Plymouth.

BALTIMORE, October 21.

Extra of a letter dated Fort Schuyler, October 4.

"I have now the pleasure to inform you, that yesterday the canal was opened, and that every part of the work completely answered its intended purpose.—One batteau (carrying the flag of the United States) and three loaded ones, ascended through the lock from the Mohawk into the canal, passed along the same, and descended through the lock into Wood Creek, (a distance exceeding two miles) in little more than 40 minutes. I believe the average passage will never exceed one hour: what the detention formerly was, I need not inform you. The supplying and discharging weirs fully answer my expectations; by their means the canal may at any time be filled or emptied in a few hours.—Each weir contains five paddles, three feet in length and two and a half in height, two of these

are sufficient to fill W
requisite for loaded bo

Extra of a letter from
Cape Francois, to a
number 15, 1797.

"Two years past
in name: it is now
and the inhabitants ar
as to make its incre
calculation or belie
have been adopted by
ing out all the plantat
without distinction of
is secured to the rel
first wisely suggested
exercises, by the con
hands the entire exe
since the embarkatio
reputable general Tou
Extra of a letter f

"Mr. Purdie of t
New-Orleans, in 45
yards have given u
that Mr. Ellicott
running the bounda
is now governor of N

Annapo

Solomon Frazier,
Charles Goldsborough,
to represent Dorche
assembly.

Mr. Henry Lake,
John Bennett,
William Potter, E
county.

Mr. D. Kar Thom

To be S

A VERY neat
with harness
the Printer.
October 25, 179

NOTICE is h
a writ of ele
vornor and the Co
will be held on
next, at the city of
returned as theriffs
RIC
October 25, 179

THE subscriber
variety of
fell, on reasonable
credit to his punct
requests all those
account, of long
their respective bal
credit cannot be
suits will be comm
next April and M

N
THAT the
county wi
the dwelling hou
Monday of Nove
the public roads i
N

THE subser
next mont
can come well
industrious man,
and planting;
wants employme
with great encou

October 23, 1

THE subser
hunting
lying in Anne
formerly the pr

Aquapolis, O

NOTICE
tion th
for an act of inf
am unable to p

October 9, 1

Charles C.

TAILO

RESPECT

public, t
part of Mr. W
near the hay-fo
different bra
thing shall be
satisfaction to

Orders will
strictest attentio
Annapolis,

are sufficient to fill Wood Creek with as much as is requisite for loaded boats navigating therein."

October 23.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Unite Dodge, merchant in Cape Francois, to a merchant in Boston, dated September 15, 1797.

"Two years past the Cape appeared to exist only in name: it is now very populous and much rebuilt, and the inhabitants are so industrious and enterprising, as to make its increasing consequences almost exceed calculation or belief—the wisest scheme that could have been adopted by government, has been the renting out all the plantations, to the citizens of all colours without distinction of persons, by which tranquillity is secured to the republic—this plan, I am told, was first wisely suggested and effected, with uncommon exertions, by the commissioner Raimon, into whose hands the entire exercise of government has devolved, since the embarkation of Santhonax, by the incorruptible general Toussaint."

Extract of a letter from Brownsville, dated October 3, 1797.

"Mr. Purdie of this place, arrived yesterday from New Orleans, in 45 days.—He reports that the Spaniards have given up the posts to the United States—that Mr. Ellicott and the commissioners are now running the boundary line; and that governor Gayoso is now governor of New Orleans."

Annapolis, October 26.

Solomon Frazier, John Craig, Richard Pattison and Charles Goldsborough, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent Dorchester county in the next general assembly.

Mr. Henry Lake, Sheriff.
John Bennett, John Mitchell, John Young and William Potter, Esquires, are elected for Caroline county.

Mr. Dekar Thompson, Sheriff.

To be SOLD Cheap,

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

October 25, 1797.

7w

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff.

October 25, 1797.

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

JAMES MACKUBIN.

NOTICE,

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

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. Co.

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

JOHN C. WEEMS.

October 23, 1797.

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

JOHN GWINN.

Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

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

THOMAS NICHOLLS, of John.

October 9, 1797.

Charles C. Cole & Andrew Williams,

TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS,

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

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

Annapolis, September 20, 1797.

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

DANIEL D. ADDISON, care of Walter Dulaney, Annapolis.

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

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

James Frost, Anne Arundel county.

John Quinn (7), Mr. George, Thos. Graham, Frederick & Saml. Green, Annapolis; Jacob Groys, Anne Arundel county; John Goodman, Herring Bay.

Alexander Contee Hanson (2), Samuel H. Howard, John Hurst (2), Elizabeth Hazel, care of James Brice, capt. Richard Harrison, John Murrow, Annapolis;

Thomas Hamilton, Mount Calvert.

Monsieur de Joubert, Annapolis.

Gen. H. Lee, Mons. Langlois, Annapolis.

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

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

The Printer, William Pace (2), Edward J. Pryse, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely, Thomas Ruckle, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne Arundel county (2), Vachel Stevens, Annapolis; rev. Thomas Scott, Anne Arundel county.

Richard Trotell, Samuel Taylor, Annapolis.

Archibald Vanhorn, Annapolis.

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

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

October 1, 1797.

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

JAMES MATTISON,

HATTER,

In the house formerly occupied by ROBERT COUDEN, Esq;

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

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

Annapolis, October 19, 1797.

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

WILLIAM W. LEWIS, Port-Tobacco, 1.

Thomas B. Clements, Charles county, 1.

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

William Shorvan, near Port-Tobacco, 1.

Jacob Clements, near Port-Tobacco, 1.

William McConchie, sen. near Port-Tobacco, 1.

William Wilkinson, Charles county, 1.

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

John Brent, Port-Tobacco, 2.

Messrs. John Brent, & Co. 2.

James Benwick, 1.

Joseph Green, Sheriff of Charles county, 1.

Joshua Ford, Charles county, 1.

Samuel Hanson, Charles county, 1.

Port-Tobacco, October 1, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

MARY GOODRICH.

October 3, 1797.

To the EDITOR of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

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

JAMES BROWN.

Pleadowaxen, Charles county,

September 14, 1797.

Anne Arundel county, October 12, 1797.

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

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

MARY WEEMS, Executrix.

ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.

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

MR. CHARLES BURGESS.

Mr. Levin Belt.

Mr. Charles Boardman.

Mr. Richard B. Gardiner.

Rinaldo Johnson, Esquire.

Mr. Tristram Jordan.

Captain Samuel Maynard.

Mr. William Marlow.

Mr. Nugent.

Mr. Robert Sewell.

Mr. Richard Smith.

RICHARD W. BRASHEARS, P. M.

October 1, 1797.

Queen-Anne's county, October 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to petition the honourable legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency in my favour, occasioned by many unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances.

JOSEPH EVERITT.

Notice is hereby given,

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

FREDERICK M. AMELUNG.

NOTICE.

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

October 4, 1797.

CORNELIUS MILLS.

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

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

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

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

By the public's devoted servant,
STEPHEN CLARK.

LOST

FROM the shore of Strawberry Hill, a small FROW BOAT, about twelve feet long, with a yellow bottom, and painted red and green on the inside. Whoever will deliver the said boat to the subscriber shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

H. J. STIER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

JOHN WRIGHT, Managers.

Hockley Mills, Anne Arundel }
county, October 13, 1797. }

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

DEVISEES under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

On the same day will be offered for sale,

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

EXECUTORS under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

August 16, 1797.

For SALE,
At Strawberry-Hill,
Near Annapolis,

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

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

September 6, 1797.

In CHANCERY, October 5, 1797.

John Tilly,
against

William Wirt, Jacob Wirt, Elizabeth Johnson, Hendley Boswell, and Henry his wife, and Elizabeth Carnes, heirs of Uriah Jasper Wirt.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for vesting in the complainant a legal title in lot No. 190, in the town of Hamburg, now included in the city of Washington, which lot is stated to have been sold to the complainant by Uriah Jasper Wirt, who was entitled to and seized of the same under the last will of his father Jacob Wirt; it is further stated, that the said Uriah Jasper Wirt hath since died, leaving the defendants his heirs, and that William Wirt, Jacob Wirt, and Elizabeth Carnes, have left the state, and reside in far distant parts; it is on motion of the complainant ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, and the news paper of George town, at least three times successively, before the end of November next, to the intent that the said defendants may have notice of his application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the first Tuesday in August next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

NOTICE.

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

September 11, 1797.

A Watch Lost,

BETWEEN the subscriber's dwelling house and Herring creek landing, on Friday last, a London made silver WATCH, the maker's name THOMAS WAGSTAFFE, London, No. 9818, the owner's name, ISAAC SIMMONS, neatly engraved on the back of the inside case, a small dent in each case may be seen near the crystal. Whoever finds the above Watch, and delivers it to Mr. WILLIAM HAYES, in Baltimore, or Mr. ROBERT DUVALL, in Annapolis, or the subscriber near Herring Bay, shall receive a reward of **FOUR DOLLARS.**

ISAAC SIMMONS, of GEO.

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

October 10, 1797.

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

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

October 11, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of A HENRY PLUMMER late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally attested, in order that the debts may be ascertained, as provision may be made for the discharge of them; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

RACHEL PLUMMER, Administratrix.

RANAWAY,

Two young Negro Men,

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

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

RICHARD SPRIGG.

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

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

MARGARET DAVIS.

NOTICE,

I INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.
TOWNLEY YATES.
Charles county, September 11, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by necessity to give notice, that he intends to petition the legislature, at the next session, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour, as he is utterly incapable of paying his debts.
WILLIAM WINSTANDLEY.
September 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

ALEXANDER A. LESLIE.

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

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

WILLIAM BARROLL.

September 18, 1797.

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

Ridgely and Evans,

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

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

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

S. T. DYSON.

September 18, 1797.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 9th 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 ears at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other clothing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either party dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

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

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

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

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

(LIND YEAR

MA

Letter from Mr. Pic
chevalier de Yrujo,
Aster plenipotentiary
United States of A

(Contin
DEPART

PH
N th
you
with
degr
whic
serv
I have witnessed from
gions made to me
writing, touching t
you and me, have
fill, you declared t
suspecting that an
lakes by the English
ans. The British
assured me that he
subsequent inquiries
that no such exped
the British governm
offered other reason
assurances. Yet y
me by the British
did not inspire th
with the same blin
I shall take no othe
you right in poin
minister containin
reler, is not "w
other official notes
ture—his name was
of it.

You declared to
that the English
Clarke, of George
influence in that
sons, for making
Florida." The E
though he knew
petition from G
to him (the Briti
the Floridas; but
no power to auth
among other ob
weight—one that
the other, that i
the United Stat
shewn me an orig
the 8th of last A
that if there wer
two mentioned b
cuted without c
violating the ri
sufficient to indu
This proves,
on this point w
you pronounce
truth.

As to general
ster declared he
tract of the let
torney of Geo
expedition form
against the Flor
at least to doub
proposed to hi
Blount's plot c
with an expedi
Thus you se
confidence in t
yet appeared,
ceived.

I return to y
nications to th
tended expedi
you say, impe
self-defence, r
their thoughts
running the b
"Mr. Blount"
as evincing h
necessary." I
tempt to mak
and the late
with the expe
on the lakes o
that is yet di
spiracy, prov
of the states
declined again
isiana. I the
sons before e
suspected Ca
laying to ev
line; and c