

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 2, 1795.

LEGHORN, November 22.

THE latest intelligence from Tunis informs us, that the sons of the fugitive bashaw of Tripolis arrived at the former place. The new bashaw of Tripolis has rendered himself master of the island of Guebry belonging to Tunis; and threatens to push his conquests still farther. This circumstance occasioned some military preparations at Tunis, and the divan resolved to attack Tripolis by land and sea.

The French frigates continue to make a vast number of rich prizes on the coast of Africa, in the Mediterranean.

Dec. 8. Two of those four Spanish packets which were missed, have at last arrived in the gulph of Spezia. Several emigrants of distinction came passengers from Spain. The remaining two packets must have fallen into the hands of the Sans Culottes.

A Spanish fleet of 18 ships of the line is at present in the bay of Roses; it is said the Spanish admiral has orders to try if possible to save the important Spanish port of Roses from being taken by the republicans, who are now in great force before that place. The English squadron under admiral Hotham has also left the bay of St. Florent in Corsica. Some suppose that admiral Hotham has received orders to take his station off the island of Hieres in order to observe the French fleet at Toulon, which is already composed of 20 ships of the line ready for sea, besides 3 eighty-fours and 3 seventy-fours lately launched and now fitting. But in general it is believed he directed his course towards the straits of Gibraltar in order to intercept a French division of 10 ships of the line and some frigates of force sent from Brest in order to reinforce the fleet of Toulon. The French do not only design to dispute the sovereignty of the ocean with the English, but they will have the superiority in the Mediterranean. The surprising activity which reigns among the merchants in all the French ports in this sea, proves that the chief aim of the convention is to revive or rather to monopolize the commerce in the Levant, which offered always a balance of many millions in favour of France. It is not expected that the republicans will make great efforts to retake Corsica, for this island must submit as soon as the French fleet has a superiority over that of the English.

RATISBON, December 6.

The subject of peace was yesterday broached in the diet. Bohemia and Brandenburg have not yet given their votes in the electoral college. In the college of princes 56 votes have been collected, a majority of which are for the propositions from Mayence. As to the college of the imperial cities, they have only read the propositions of the directory, and the deliberation has been postponed.

Dec. 8. Yesterday came on the important deliberation on the question, whether, and in what manner the Germanic empire can make propositions of peace to France, by following up the well known rescript of the elector of Mentz, on the 13th October. At the college of the electors, there is only Bohemia and Brunswick that have not voted; the princes had 56 votes. In the college of the Imperial towns, there was only a reading of the directory's proposition; it has neither been yet adopted nor rejected. The plurality of voices yet remains with the proposition of the elector of Mentz, the object of which is, to supplicate most humbly his Imperial majesty, to afford, as soon as possible, in concurrence with his august allies, a suspension of arms with France, till a final negotiation can be adjusted. On Friday next they are to take the votes on the other side of the question.

AMSTERDAM, December 30.

Every thing has been in confusion here since the success of the French in their general attack of the 27th, on our out posts from Bergen-op-Zoom, to the Rhine. The mint, we understand, is to be immediately removed hither from Utrecht. God grant that this precaution may be unnecessary. All is over, if a thaw does not befriend us.

ROTTERDAM, January 1.

We are in great consternation; there is every reason to believe that the French have taken Gorcum and Briel. The stadtholderians are preparing for flight.

LEYDEN, December 25.

None of the late movements on our frontiers denote any very hostile project on the part of the French, excepting some partial attacks, by a cannonade on some of the posts on the Waal.

It is hoped that the arrival of our commissioners, who departed the day before yesterday, for Paris, will put an end to all hostilities.

The only remarkable occurrence that has happened, took place on the 2d instant, between Heusden and Rotterdam. A detachment of 300 French at-

tempted an attack on the redoubt near Capelle, by passing the ice, in order to take it in flank; but the troops which occupied it did not suffer themselves to be surprised, and obliged the assailants by a fire of artillery and musketry to retire with the loss of two men killed, and several wounded.

It was observed, that the greater part of this detachment had skits; and we are assured that the French general, who commands here, has ordered three thousand pair immediately to be made, in order to pass the ice. Their force here is much increased; 400 men are arrived at Dongers, 300, at Oisterhout, and 1400 more expected.

In other quarters their force is nevertheless diminished. A number of French troops are continually returning from the different corps of the army to Antwerp and Flanders, to remain there during the winter, with all their cavalry. The head-quarters of the Sambré and the Meuse is established now at Maastricht.

A letter from Bergen-op-Zoom, of the 20th of this month, states the arrival of a state messenger on the preceding Thursday, and that after having delivered his letters to the commandant of the said fortress, this officer enjoined the chiefs of the different regiments, garrisoned there, to act only on the defensive towards the French, but to hold themselves in readiness to repel every attack, and not to suffer any transport of provision to pass. The same order has been given at Breda. They do not yet know whether this arrangement will be observed on the part of the French.

GENOA, December 4.

Our latest accounts from Port-Maurice inform us, that 2800 French troops have just arrived at the former place and at St. Remo (two Genoese ports); they came from the interior parts of France, and are as well as the other republican troops lately arrived on the territory of Genoa destined to reinforce the French army of Italy.

A proclamation of the deputy Jean Bon St. Andre was yesterday posted up on the door of the French consul in this city. It contains in substance that the honour to pursue the enemies of liberty by sea being reserved to the navy of the republic alone, the proprietors of privateers had been ordered to remit their letters-of-marque; that the prizes made by privateers and conducted into a neutral port were put in a state of requisition. The consul is charged to send all the prizes under escort to Toulon.

A French privateer has lately captured four ships destined for Leghorn.

A great number of French commissaries are arrived here, and now occupied with measuring the distances from one place to another along the coast.

LONDON, December 17.

The German politicians maintain, that the emperor is resolved in case of necessity, to order all the inhabitants of his Austrian dominions to rise in a mass, and to divide that mass into three different requisitions, to put all the ammunition and provisions in a state of requisition, and pay for the same with assignats, for which the crown states are to be mortgaged. It is, however, doubtful, whether the Austrian constitution will testify such a project.

All those citizens of Paris who were disarmed during the latter days of the sway of Robespierre, have had their arms returned to them.

DUBLIN, December 27.

Thursday arrived the prince of Wales, capt. Heird, with part of the retinue and plate belonging to his excellency earl Fitzwilliam.

The catholics of the metropolis have come forward, and have avowed their determination to petition for a repeal of the remaining disqualifications under which they labour, on the meeting of parliament. They also invite their brethren throughout the kingdom to join them in their application, and to be prepared with petitions upon the occasion.

It will be highly incumbent on the catholics in every part of the kingdom to give timely attention to the call of the metropolis, and hold immediate meetings, lest the old trick should be resorted to, by their enemies, of alleging that a full and final emancipation is not the sense or desire of their body.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) February 5.

We understand that permission has been given by the Spanish government to such French officers as are attached to our service in St. Domingo, to raise recruits from amongst their emigrant countrymen in the Havana; the number of which is said to be between 2 and 3000.

The utility of captain Pakenham's invention of a substitute for a lost rudder, &c. is such that it cannot be made too public. The contrivance is of great value to the seafaring world. Its efficacy has been shown by experience, and though it is difficult to give a clear account, without the engraving, we shall nevertheless

state the particulars explicitly enough for any seaman to avail himself of it in case of necessity.

A top-mast is invented. The fid-hole serves to slip the tiller in, which is secured with hoops from the anchor stocks, the heel forming the head of the rudder. Against the lower part of the mast, so inverted, are placed first the inner half of a jib-boom, next the outer half of a jib-boom, and last of all, a fish, or in a merchantman, her ruff-tree. These being well bolted together with planking on each side, or, if there be none on board, the ship's gang boards, form the tail of the rudder. A pair of anchor stocks, made to fit the top-mast as partner's, and secured to the deck, supply the place of the upper gudgeon, or in a merchant ship the clamps of her windlafs; and the lower part of the shaft is made to pass through the round hole of a cap, the square hole of which being cut off, will fit the stern post, where it is to be firmly secured by hawsers, leading from the bolts of the cap under the ship's bottom, into the hawse holes, and hove well tort. This last appendage supplies the place of lower gudgeons. Figs of ballast are secured to the lower part of the rudder, in order that it may sink properly into its birth; and the head of the rudder may be made to pass through as many decks as may be desired.

The plan for preventing a rudder from being lost, consists in having a coaming fitted round the rudder hole, and well secured to the deck, and a square fid bolted through the rudder head above the coaming. This, it is expected, will not only save the rudder, in case of the iron work being carried away, but serve as an upper gudgeon by resting on the coaming. This fid will also be of service in keeping a rudder quiet if the tiller be carried away, or for shifting a tiller, or easing it of strain in laying too. For if there be holes bored in the coaming, to receive bolts, or pins, of between two or four inches in diameter, and about fifteen inches in length, according to the size of the ship, these bolts being placed on each side of the fid, when occasion requires, will confine the helm in any position.

Captain Pakenham's plan for restoring the lower masts of ships, when wounded, or otherwise injured, is founded on the consideration, that a large part of them is buried beneath the upper deck, and that the greater number of wounds in battle are received in the superior part, he therefore proposes that the heels of all such masts should be so formed, as to become their heads by inverting them. The inverted mast, with the wounded part below the upper deck, may be secured to any extent by fishing or casing, not to mention the security afforded by the wedges on each deck.

Feb. 10. A republican schooner privateer with one carriage gun, but having 60 men well armed with muskets and cutlasses, lately attacked, in the night, a brig weakly manned, and mounting 6 carriage guns. The privateer kept up an incessant fire of musketry for a short time, but the dexterity of the captain of the brig, who, notwithstanding the short number of his hands, found means to pour in two broadsides of well directed grape shot, foiled their attempt, and the vessels separated. The privateer was afterwards taken by the Intrepid, when it was found that more than half the crew had been killed or wounded, and several of the men died when removing from the vessel. The brig, the name of which is unknown to us, is said to have gone into Port Antonio.

Lieutenant Mills, of the 49th regiment, arrived in the Alfred, in eight days from Port-au-Prince, with dispatches from his honour the lieutenant-governor, purporting that the brigands, who had infested that neighbourhood for some time past, have experienced a most complete and fore defeat, wherein their whole camp was taken.

In the Harriet came passenger Mr. Mann. In the Caicos passage she was boarded by a French privateer of 20 guns, which took away a part of her live stock.

By this vessel we learn, that the utmost tranquillity reigns in America; the insurgents are completely reduced to peace and good order; moreover, that the war with Great-Britain, which the secret enemies of both countries seem to wish for, has not even an existence in embryo: nay, is as little talked of as the siege of Troy, or the destruction of Carthage. Long may such amicable sentiments subsist between two nations, whom the common habits of life, and every tender tie in nature, seem to have pointed out as eternal friends and mutual defenders and protectors of each other.

S A L E M, March 17.

Capt. Grant, in the brig Union, arrived yesterday at Marblehead, in 56 days from Lisbon. A few days before he sailed a packet arrived from England, with information of a French fleet of 33 ships of the line, besides frigates, being in the English Channel, and capturing all the inward bound merchantmen—and that Lord Howe was preparing to go out to engage them. Captain Grant heard nothing at Lisbon of the capture of Amsterdam.

On Wednesday the twenty-second day of April next, and the next succeeding days, will be SOLD, for CASH, at the house of Mr. JOHN CRAIG, at South-river ferry, near Annapolis.

FIFTY-FIVE NEGROES, late the property of Samuel Chew, among which are a number of fine young healthy negroes of both sexes; some of those negroes have been occasionally employed as house servants, but generally have been brought up to farming business, and some of the men hands are exceeding good farmers. Some of the men and women are married; in those cases the husband, wife, and small children, if any, will be sold together; and some of the women who have young children, and have not husbands in the family, will have their small children sold with them. It is probable that any person wanting to buy negroes for their own use may suit themselves at this sale.

BEN. CHAMBERS, Attorney for
THO. M. FORMAN, administrator
of col. Sam. Chew, deceased.

NOTICE

WHEREAS Mr. BEN. CHAMBERS, attorney for THO. M. FORMAN, administrator of col. SAMUEL CHEW, deceased, advertised in the Maryland Gazette of Thursday February 19th instant, fifty-five NEGROES, late the property of col. S. Chew, to be sold for cash, on Wednesday the twenty-second day of April next, at the house of Mr. John Craig, at South-river ferry, near Annapolis; and, whereas the subscriber is interested in the administration of said estate, having intermarried with a daughter of the deceased, who, by his last will, is entitled to a part of his personal estate, after payment of debts; and, whereas the subscriber is of opinion that said advertisement is substantially defective, inasmuch as it does not sufficiently particularize certain valuable qualifications which some of said negroes to his knowledge are possessed of, and for want of which communication the sales of said property would be considerably injured: In consideration of the premises, be it known, that among the said fifty-five negroes are, two rough carpenters and sawyers, two shoemakers, the one a common, the other a good workman, a man who was regularly bred as a cook, but has been some years out of practice, a good woman cook, and another tolerable one, who can also wash well and take care of a dairy; an excellent female house servant and seamstress, who is complete mistress of her business; a man (husband to the last mentioned woman) who understands the management of a kitchen garden, has acted as a skipper of a boat plying from Kent-Island to Annapolis, has occasionally been employed as an house servant, and can drive a post chaise; a young woman who is a weaver, and two others who have acted in the capacity of chambermaids, and can wash well.

BEN. GALLOWAY.

Anne Arundel County, March 3, 1795.

A valuable Mill and Land for sale.

On Monday the 20th day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD, on the PREMISES, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

THAT valuable **MERCHANT MILL**, on Maggothy river, erected at the place called the Narrows, together with 144 acres of land contiguous thereto. This property will be sold on a credit of five years, one fifth part of the purchase money, and the interest on the whole sum, to be paid annually. Bonds with satisfactory security must be given by the purchaser.

WALLACE, MUIR, & HARRIS.

Annapolis, February 24, 1795.

STATE OF DELAWARE, &c.

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court, held at Dover, in and for the county of Kent, on the tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, will be EXPOSED to SALE, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the fourth day of May next, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, situate in Murrillkill hundred, in the county aforesaid, containing in the whole about one thousand five hundred acres, being the property of BENEDICT BRUCE, deceased, at the time of his death, and to be sold for the payment of his debts. For the accommodation of those who may incline to purchase, the said land will be laid off in three divisions, with a sufficient quantity of woodland to each division; the terms of sale to be as follow, one third of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the day of sale, one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years, with interest, on the respective payments from the day of sale. Attendance will be given, and further particulars made known, by

MARY COOK, administratrix
of the said deceased.

By order of the court,
SIPPLE WHARTON, CLK.

December 10, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that whereas the subscriber, being seized of a parcel of land, lying and being in Calvert county, composed of parts of the following tracts, viz. BROOKS ADVENTURE, CEDAR BEACH, ARNOLD'S PURCHASE, and BOWEN, mean to petition the next county court for a commission to mark and bound the same, and the several tracts of parts of which it is constituted, agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JAMES GRAY.

February 3, 1795.

PROPOSALS,

FOR A NEWS-PAPER.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that, having procured the new and elegant apparatus, lately imported from Europe, by Mr. JOHN HAYES, they intend publishing a daily news-paper, under the title of

The Baltimore Telegraph.

It is proposed to publish this paper every morning, (Sundays excepted) on a larger and more extensive scale, than any heretofore attempted in the State of Maryland. The name will indicate the intention of the editors, that like the *new machine*, lately invented in France, it may communicate the *earliest* and *most interesting* intelligence.

That this publication may be rendered agreeable to their friends and patrons, the editors beg leave to lay before them an idea of their plan.

I. As it is of great importance to the people, to be regularly informed of the operations of the *general government*, a certain portion of this paper will be appropriated to the debates of congress, the laws and all interesting reports proceeding from that body, and from the *officers of state*, so as to exhibit a connected view of their deliberations.

II. They will daily notice matters that are interesting to the *United States*, such as the progress of manufactures, agriculture, commercial enterprises, useful undertakings and institutions, debates and proceedings of the national convention of France, and of the British parliament, with many other affairs from the most accredited foreign prints; which may appear worthy of insertion.

III. Interesting foreign and domestic publications shall be frequently announced, and copious extracts given of their contents, either from the works themselves, or from the most impartial reviewers or critics; their design being, not only to render this paper an *early vehicle of news*, but also a *magazine* of useful and entertaining knowledge.

IV. With respect to essays of every description, they will be guided by one general rule, founded on the *freedom of the press*, which they conceive ought only to extend to public characters; and therefore they particularly oblige themselves, to reject all pieces which contain invectives against private citizens, or reflections that might, in any manner, injure their reputation, or occasion what is termed a news-paper war.

These general sketches of their design are submitted to the consideration of the public, from whom they solicit that support, which it shall be their constant study to merit.

Having been encouraged in this business, by a very respectable number of the inhabitants of this town, they flatter themselves, that *The Baltimore Telegraph* will soon have a general and extensive circulation, and thereby become useful to merchants, country traders, and others, as an *advertising paper*. The elegance and beauty of their type will undoubtedly claim the public approbation; and they are determined to execute all business intrusted to their care, with neatness and accuracy.

The first number will be published early in March, on a super-royal sheet, the size of Mr. Brown's *Philadelphia Gazette*, at seven dollars per annum; and regularly forwarded to country subscribers, agreeably to orders, with all possible expedition and care.

The situation of public affairs, both in *Europe* and *America*, renders the present period truly interesting to every *freeman*; we therefore presume, that a publication intended for the support of *republican principles*, which may contain a judicious selection of the most important events, cannot fail of being very acceptable to our fellow-citizens.

Handbills, cards, blanks, circular letters, &c. printed on the shortest notice, at the *new printing office*, Baltimore, by

CLAYLAND, DOBBIN, & CO.

Baltimore, January 19, 1795.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. Perant, printer, Philadelphia; Messrs. S. and J. Adams, printers, and Mr. Samuel Burnes, postmaster, Wilmington; David Smith, Esq. Elkton; Mr. Samuel Smith, merchant, Havre-de-Grace; Mr. Abraham Crapster, merchant, Liberty-town; Mr. William Spurrier, Elkridge; Mr. Bartgis, and Messrs. Winter and Carey, printers, Frederick-town; Messrs. Frederick and Samuel Green, printers, Annapolis; Messrs. Hanlon and Priestley, printers, George-town; Mr. Archibald Dobbin, merchant, Alexandria; Messrs. Buchanan and Clayland, merchants, and Mr. James Cowap, printer, Easton; Mr. John Clayland, merchant, Greenburgh; Mr. James Clayland, Jr. merchant, Centerville; Robert Wright, Esq. Chelster-town; and at the book stores of Messrs. Hagerty, Rice, Clarke and Keddle, Keatinge, Cole, Thomas, Andrews and Butler, and by the publishers, in Baltimore.

WANTED, to take the command of an elegant finished PLEASURE BOAT, about the last of March next, (or sooner if application is made before that date) a sober, civil, industrious, and honest single man, perfectly acquainted with the management of a bay vessel, the waters of the Chesapeake and the several rivers and harbours thereof, and if he understands navigation it will be a further recommendation. To such a person, (provided he comes well recommended as to the above qualifications,) will be given the first encouragement as to wages, and to engage either by the year or half year, as the parties may agree on.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Wye river, January 10, 1795.

PROPOSALS,

FOR A NEW NEWS-PAPER,

ENTITLED

Fell's-Point Telegraph.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEN the present high price of subscriptions to the established news-papers in Baltimore is considered, the necessity of one at a more moderate expense, may be strikingly evident. There are few persons in the State of Maryland, unless in the commercial towns, who would wish, or can conveniently afford to pay a subscription of six or seven dollars per annum, together with the expense of postage; and where the great and acknowledged usefulness of this kind of publications is taken into view, there is every reason to expect, that the present undertaking will meet with the general patronage and encouragement of our discerning citizens. To accommodate, therefore, our readers, in every rank and description of society, it is proposed to publish the *Fell's-Point Telegraph*, at the low price of TWO AND AN HALF DOLLARS per annum, which is to be paid half yearly in advance. And that it may not be defective in communicating any article of interesting intelligence, it will be published as often as the post arrives, three times a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, when it will be delivered to subscribers at the Point and in Town, and immediately forwarded, agreeably to order, to those in the country.

It will be printed on good paper, and of a quarto size; and the editors are determined to spare no pains to render it a useful, instructive, and entertaining paper. For this purpose, he will make the best selection in his power from all the American and European prints; and should any thing important or interesting appear in any of the Baltimore papers, his friends may also be assured, that it will be inserted in the *Telegraph*.

As there can be no doubt but this cheap and useful paper will find a ready circulation in every part of the State of Maryland, a work of this kind being to much wanted, it is presumed it will claim its share of the advertising business. The editor, advantageously situated on Fell's-Point, will be easily enabled to procure every article of ship news, and be early acquainted with the arrival of every species of merchandise, which he will communicate to the public. He therefore solicits his friends and the public for their advertising custom; and he trusts that their advertisements will be printed correctly, and judiciously displayed.

Original essays, both moral and political, authentic accounts of marriages, deaths, and other casualties, will be received with gratitude, and meet with due attention. And here, he thinks it necessary to remark, that it is his fixed determination, to conduct the *Telegraph* on free and rational principles. Averse to party purposes, no interest or emolument whatever, will influence him to disturb the peace of domestic tranquillity, by publishing anonymous slander, or malevolence, against individuals in the private walks of life.

The public's very humble

And obedient servant,

J. W. ALLEN.

Baltimore, January 29.

N. B. It is intended, should a sufficient number of subscribers appear by the 23d day of February following, that the first No. of *Fell's-Point Telegraph* shall be published on that day.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. John Peniel, captains James and Joseph Blayz, captain Thomas Moore, captain Peter Sharp, and Mr. John Smith, on Fell's-Point; by Messrs. Clarke and Keddle, Mr. John Hagerty, and Messrs. Thomas, Andrews and Butler, bookellers; and Messrs. Yundt and Brown, and Mr. Philip Edwards, printers, Baltimore-town, and Messrs. F. and S. Green, Annapolis.

RAN AWAY on the second instant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, stoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of speaking; his legs are remarkable small, and feet very long and narrow for one of his size; his wool is short; had on when he made his escape a round hat, painted or tarred, a short brown grey waistcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow shoes, and a pair of white yarn stockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trial of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnson's, near Elk Ridge Landing, and committed to the goal of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will assume the Butler name, or some other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to pass as such. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, so that he be sent again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a less distance, or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROODEN.

January 31, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Hanover, and State of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkburgh. The terms apply to

JESSE DOWERS.

Annapolis, December 4, 1794.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

MA

LEGHORN

THE latest intelligence from Leghorn forms us, that a bathaw of former place Tripolia has fallen into the hands of the French. This circumstance prepares us for the French frigates capture of rich prizes on the coast of the Mediterranean.

Dec. 8. Two of those frigates were missed, have at last arrived. Several emigrants of from Spain. The remainder fallen into the hands of the French.

A Spanish fleet of 18 ships in the bay of Roses; it is expected to try if possible to port of Roses from being who are now in great force English squadron under admiral Hotham has received off the island of Hieres in the fleet at Toulon, which is ships of the line ready for and 3 seventy-fours lately Bar in general it is believed wards the straits of Gibraltar French division of 10 ships

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LEYDEN

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THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1795.

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RATISBON, December 6.

The subject of peace was yesterday broached in the diet. Bohemia and Brandenburg have not yet given their votes in the electoral college. In the college of princes 56 votes have been collected, a majority of which are for the propositions from Mayence. As to the college of the imperial cities, they have only read the propositions of the directory, and the deliberation has been postponed.

Dec. 8. Yesterday came on the important deliberation on the question, whether, and in what manner the German empire can make propositions of peace to France, by following up the well known rescript of the electorate of Mentz, on the 13th October. At the college of the electors, there is only Bohemia and Brunswick that have not voted; the princes had 56 votes. In the college of the Imperial towns, there was only a reading of the directorial proposition; it has neither been yet adopted nor rejected. The plurality of voices yet remains with the proposition of the electorate of Mentz, the object of which is, to supplicate most humbly his Imperial majesty, to afford, as soon as possible, in concurrence with his august allies, a suspension of arms with France, till a final negotiation can be adjusted. On Friday next they are to take the votes on the other side of the question.

AMSTERDAM, December 30.

Every thing has been in confusion here since the success of the French in their general attack of the 27th, on our out posts from Bergen-op-Zoom, to the Rhine. The mint, we understand, is to be immediately removed hither from Utrecht. God grant that this precaution may be unnecessary. All is over, if a thaw does not befriended us.

ROTTERDAM, January 1.

We are in great consternation; there is every reason to believe that the French have taken Gorcum and Miel. The stadtholderians are preparing for flight.

LEYDEN, December 25.

None of the late movements on our frontiers denote any very hostile project on the part of the French, excepting some partial attacks, by a cannonade on some of the posts on the Waal.

It is hoped that the arrival of our commissioners, who departed the day before yesterday, for Paris, will put an end to all hostilities.

The only remarkable occurrence that has happened, took place on the 2d instant, between Heusden and Rotterdam. A detachment of 300 French at-

tempted an attack on the redoubt near Capelle, by passing the ice, in order to take it in flank; but the troops which occupied it did not suffer themselves to be surprised, and obliged the assailants by a fire of artillery and musketry to retire with the loss of two men killed, and several wounded.

It was observed, that the greater part of this detachment had skiffs; and we are assured that the French general, who commands here, has ordered three thousand pair immo-diately to be made, in order to pass the ice. Their force here is much increased; 400 men are arrived at Dongers, 300, at Oosterhout, and 1400 more expected.

In other quarters their force is nevertheless diminished. A number of French troops are continually returning from the different corps of the army to Antwerp and Flanders, to remain there during the winter, with all their cavalry. The head quarters of the Sambre and the Meuse is established now at Maastricht.

A letter from Bergen-op-Zoom, of the 20th of this month, states the arrival of a state messenger on the preceding Thursday, and that after having delivered his letters to the commandant of the said fortress, this officer enjoined the chiefs of the different regiments, garrisoned there, to act only on the defensive towards the French, but to hold themselves in readiness to repel every attack, and not to suffer any transport of provision to pass. The same order has been given at Breda. They do not yet know whether this arrangement will be observed on the part of the French.

GENOA, December 4.

Our latest accounts from Port-Maurice inform us, that 2800 French troops have just arrived at the former place and at St. Remo (two Genoese ports); they came from the interior parts of France, and are as well as the other republican troops lately arrived on the territory of Genoa destined to reinforce the French army of Italy.

A proclamation of the deputy Jean Bon St. Andre was yesterday posted up on the door of the French consul in this city. It contains in substance that the honour to pursue the enemies of liberty by sea being reserved to the navy of the republic alone, the proprietors of privateers had been ordered to remit their letters of marque; that the prizes made by privateers and conducted into a neutral port were put in a state of requisition. The consul is charged to send all the prizes under escort to Toulon.

A French privateer has lately captured four ships destined for Leghorn.

A great number of French commissaries are arrived here, and now occupied with measuring the distances from one place to another along the coast.

LONDON, December 17.

The German politicians maintain, that the emperor is resolved in case of necessity, to order all the inhabitants of his Austrian dominions to rise in a mass, and to divide that mass into three different requisitions, to put all the ammunition and provisions in a state of requisition, and pay for the same with assignats, for which the crown states are to be mortgaged. It is, however, doubtful, whether the Austrian constitution will testify such a project.

All those citizens of Paris who were disarmed during the latter days of the sway of Robespierre, have had their arms returned to them.

DUBLIN, December 27.

Thursday arrived the prince of Wales, capt. Heird, with part of the retinue and plate belonging to his excellency Earl Fitzwilliam.

The catholics of the metropolis have come forward, and have avowed their determination to petition for a repeal of the remaining disqualifications under which they labour, on the meeting of parliament. They also invite their brethren throughout the kingdom to join them in their application, and to be prepared with petitions upon the occasion.

It will be highly incumbent on the catholics in every part of the kingdom to give timely attention to the call of the metropolis, and hold immediate meetings, lest the old trick should be resorted to, by their enemies, of alleging that a full and final emancipation is not the sense or desire of their body.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) February 5.

We understand that permission has been given by the Spanish government to such French officers as are attached to our service in St. Domingo, to raise recruits from amongst their emigrant countrymen in the Havana; the number of which is said to be between 2 and 3000.

The utility of captain Pakenham's invention of a substitute for a lost rudder, &c. is such that it cannot be made too public. The contrivance is of great value to the seafaring world. Its efficacy has been shown by experience, and though it is difficult to give a clear account, without the engraving, we shall nevertheless

state the particulars explicitly enough for any seaman to avail himself of it in case of necessity.

A top-mast is invented. The fid-hole serves to ship the tiller in, which is secured with hoops from the anchor stocks, the heel forming the head of the rudder. Against the lower part of the mast, so inverted, are placed first the inner half of a jib-boom, next the outer half of a jib-boom, and last of all, a fifti, or in a merchantman, her ruff-tree. These being well bolted together with planking on each side, or, if there be none on board, the ship's gang boards, form the tail of the rudder. A pair of anchor stocks, made to fit the top-mast as partner's, and secured to the deck, supply the place of the upper gudgeon, or in a merchant ship the clamps of her windlafs; and the lower part of the shaft is made to pass through the round hole of a cap, the square hole of which being cut out, will fit the stern post, where it is to be firmly secured by hawlers, leading from the bolts of the cap under the ship's bottom, into the hawse holes, and hove well turt. This last appendage supplies the place of lower gudgeons. Pigs of ballast are secured to the lower part of the rudder, in order that it may sink properly into its birth, and the head of the rudder may be made to pass through as many decks as may be desired.

The plan for preventing a rudder from being lost, consists in having a coaming fitted round the rudder hole, and well secured to the deck, and a square fid bolted through the rudder head above the coaming. This, it is expected, will not only save the rudder, in case of the iron work being carried away, but serve as an upper gudgeon by resting on the coaming. This fid will also be of service in keeping a rudder quiet if the tiller be carried away, or for shifting a tiller, or easing it of strain in laying too. For if there be holes bored in the coaming, to receive bolts, or pins, of between two or four inches in diameter, and about fifteen inches in length, according to the size of the ship, these bolts being placed on each side of the fid, when occasion requires, will confine the helm in any position.

Captain Pakenham's plan for restoring the lower masts of ships, when wounded, or otherwise injured, is founded on the consideration, that a large part of them is buried beneath the upper deck, and that the greater number of wounds in battle are received in the superior part, he therefore proposes that the heels of all such masts should be so formed, as to become their heads by inverting them. The inverted mast, with the wounded part below the upper deck, may be secured to any extent by fisting or casing, not to mention the security afforded by the wedges on each deck.

Feb. 10. A republican schooner privateer with one carriage gun, but having 60 men well armed with muskets and cutlasses, lately attacked, in the night, a brig weakly manned, and mounting 6 carriage guns. The privateer kept up an incessant fire of musketry for a short time, but the dexterity of the captain of the brig, who, notwithstanding the short number of his hands, found means to pour in two broadsides of well directed grape shot, foiled their attempt, and the vessels separated. The privateer was afterwards taken by the Intrepid, when it was found that more than half the crew had been killed or wounded, and several of the men died when removing from the vessel. The brig, the name of which is unknown to us, is said to have gone into Port-Antonio.

Lieutenant Mills, of the 49th regiment, arrived in the Alfred, in eight days from Port-au-Prince, with dispatches from his honour the lieutenant-governor, purporting that the brigands, who had infested that neighbourhood for some time past, have experienced a most complete and fore defeat, wherein their whole camp was taken.

In the Harriet came passenger Mr. Mann. In the Caicos passage she was boarded by a French privateer of 20 guns, which took away a part of her live stock.

By this vessel we learn, that the utmost tranquillity reigns in America; the insurgents are completely reduced to peace and good order; moreover, that the war with Great-Britain, which the secret enemies of both countries seem to wish for, has not even an existence in embryo: nay, is as little talked of as the siege of Troy, or the destruction of Carthage. Long may such amicable sentiments subsist between two nations, whom the common habits of life, and every tender tie in nature, seem to have pointed out as eternal friends and mutual defenders and protectors of each other.

S A L E M, March 17.

Capt. Grant, in the brig Union, arrived yesterday at Marblehead, in 56 days from Lisbon. A few days before he sailed a packet arrived from England, with information of a French fleet of 33 ships of the line, besides frigates, being in the English Channel, and capturing all the inward bound merchantmen—and that Lord Howe was preparing to go out to engage them. Captain Grant heard nothing at Lisbon of the capture of Amsterdam.

From Marblehead we learn, that during the late gale, every vessel in the harbour was drove on shore. Two schooners were overfet, one sunk, damaged it is supposed past repairing, and thirty-three went on shore, most of which have been got off. The damage is estimated from seven to ten thousand pounds.

The schooner Aurora, captain Waters of this port, lately carried into Jamaica, has been "legally adjudicated," and vessel and cargo condemned.

A schooner belonging to Halifax was cast ashore in the late storm at Gloucester—one man drowned, part of the cargo and the vessel entirely lost.

BOSTON, March 16.

Friday morning last, came on a very severe storm, which raged with uncommon violence. The wind being at N. E. did very considerable damage to the Long Wharf. Several vessels broke their sails, and did considerable damage to the small craft—two or three were sunk, and several dismasted, as were two ships and a schooner loaded with rum and molasses.—The damage done by this short, though violent storm, is estimated at nearly ten thousand dollars.

We hear the late storm has done considerable damage at Marblehead, &c. The particulars of which are not yet come to hand.

We fear we shall hear of a great deal of damage done the shipping on the coast in the late storm, and a number of lives lost.

'Tis said the snow storm on Friday last, was the severest to be remembered for upwards of 20 years past.

ALBANY, March 13.

COUNTERFEITS.

On Wednesday last two persons were apprehended in this city, and committed to gaol, for attempting to pass 20, 30, and 25 dollar counterfeit bills of the bank of New-York. On their examination before the mayor one of them endeavoured to swallow some of those bills, but being discovered his throat was soon discharged of about 150 dollars. They both appear to be old proficients, at least, in the art of lying—and 'tis said a father and brother of one of them have been hanged for the crimes of counterfeiting and forgery.

The bills have a good appearance, but will not bear examination—they are principally if not wholly done with a pen—and have no water marks.

The president of the New-York bank by advertisement offers a reward of one thousand dollars to any person that discovers and prosecutes to conviction the person who made the paper the counterfeit bills are printed on—the printer who printed them, or any person who has been guilty in uttering or passing the same.

From every quarter we find, that emigration to the west, this winter, have far exceeded that of any other period—which may in part be attributed to the success of Mr. Jay's treaty, and in part to Mr. Pickering's with the Six Nations of Indians, last fall, which has dispelled every apprehension of danger in settling those fertile regions. A printing press was observed in the current of sleighs which passed through this city, going westward. To the contemplative and patriotic mind it must afford the most grateful sensations, to see what was a few years since a wilderness, and a haunt for savages and savage animals, now rising fast into cultivated fields, and the arts gradually advancing in succession.

NEW-YORK, March 13.

The schooner Sally, captain Gregg, arrived this morning in 30 days from Jeremie; we have made inquiry of the captain for intelligence, he informs that nothing particular had transpired while he remained there—he mentions that a ship had arrived from Jamaica with troops, a few days before he sailed; and that several privateers were out from Jeremie, but did not learn whether they had been successful.

The markets for flour and lumber, were glutted at Jeremie; flour 10 dollars—but salted provisions fetched a tolerable price, beef 18 dollars, pork 21 dollars per barrel.

March 20. There has been (says the Courier of Jan. 3) an insurrection near Zurich, in Switzerland, on account of the scarcity of provisions, which are remarkably dear in all the cantons. The ringleaders being secured, tranquillity was restored. To prevent a repetition of these disorders, the government at Bern had prudently determined to open their store chambers.

March 24. From the Bahama Gazette, received per the sloop Nancy, arrived yesterday from New-Province.

NASSAU, February 10.

A letter from Turk's Island, dated the 8th instant, received by a mercantile house here, says, that on the day before, a vessel in 15 days from Barbadoes, brought intelligence of a packet from England, arriving the same day the vessel left Barbadoes, with advice of a cessation of hostilities between Great-Britain and France having taken place.

Agreeably to this information, the packet with the news of peace, arrived at Barbadoes on the 24th of January, and allowing her five weeks passage, she must have left Falmouth about the 20th of December. [London papers to the beginning of January, make no mention of a cessation of hostilities.]

PITTSBURGH, March 7.

Accounts from Fort Washington as late as the 3d of February last, inform us, that a treaty is to be held in June next, at Greenville, by general Wayne with the hostile tribes of Indians; the only way of subduing and keeping Indians at peace is to treat them as you would spaniels—this kind of treatment the general has given them a specimen of, which is the sole cause of their now begging treaty.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.

Yesterday arrived here in 26 days from St. Mafe, the schooner Minerva, captain Anduaule, who informs, that a large body of republicans, amounting, it was supposed, to about 6000, having been collected to attack that place, major Brisbane, on the 21st of February, at the head of about 800 men, marched out to meet them, when an engagement ensued, which terminated in the flight of the British forces, with the loss of their general and about 70 other officers and men killed—that the English camps were broke up the 22d, that on the 23d, when he sailed, the French were within one mile of the town, which he believes would fall into their hands in a few days, being unable to resist so great a superiority.

In the Minerva came thirty-seven passengers.

March 26. A gentleman who came passenger in the brig Rose, captain Meany, from the Havanna, informs, that on the 11th instant, on the morning, they sailed from thence, a packet had arrived there from Spain, which brought an official account of the taking of Figuera, by the republicans, a strong place in the province of Catalonia.

Extract of a letter dated London, 11th December.

"American funds have advanced in consequence of the treaty of amity and commerce between the two countries, 3 per cents. 54. 6 per cents. 94. Deferred 67, and bank stock £. 122 to £. 123."

ALEXANDRIA, March 26.

The brig Telegraph, captain Stevens, arrived here yesterday, from Barbadoes—the following articles are copied from papers which he brought with him.

From Barbadoes, February 7, 1795.

This day arrived the ship Dutchess of Portland, captain William Elliot;—This ship left Plymouth the first of January; the captain informs, that on the 30th of December, admiral Parker with a part of his squadron had arrived, the remainder he left in Torbay. That admiral Pellew and a squadron of five frigates had been chased into Falmouth, by 35, or 36 sail of French line of battle ships;—the admiral immediately on his landing, set off for London, to communicate the information to the lords of the admiralty, in consequence of which, orders were instantly issued to suppress the sailing of the fleet, until earl Howe's departure from Spithead, which was expected to be very shortly, the workmen being unremittingly employed day and night, to complete this important business. That parliament was positively to sit on the 1st of January, to discuss on those material points, and that it was generally supposed, the fleet of outward bound West-Indiamen and transports, consisting of upwards of 400 sail, under a very strong convoy, would take their departure about the third;—and that admiral Macbride with his squadron were to accompany the fleet upwards of 60 leagues to the westward. The number of troops embarked on board the transports were 11,000 effective men, of the different divisions in the West-Indies, St. Domingo included.

EASTON, March 10.

From a CORRESPONDENT.

A Curiosity.—On the 7th instant, as a person was oystering in Plain-Dealing creek, Talbot county, he took up a bomb-shell whose circumference measured 24 inches, and weighed 34 pounds—within which was a live fish called the Miller's Thumb, who had, it is supposed, taken up its residence within this thunder bolt of mischief in its juvenile days, and had made his entrance by the way of the vent, or fuse; and since which (either by taking too long a nap or by feasting on the small fry who might have fled thither for refuge, or have been led to visit this uncommon villa through mere curiosity) had become so corpulent as not to be able to repass the door of his mansion.

'Tis also supposed this bomb was fired at the house of a militia officer from a British pickeroon laying off Oxford in the year 1779, as it was found in a direct line from that place with the said house, but happily fell somewhat short.

ANNAPOLIS, April 2.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. VI.

Vivite forte!

Fortiaque adversis opponite pectora rebus.

Your course thro' life with fortitude pursue

And boldly bare your bosom to the storm.

LIFE has been compared to a lottery, in which but few of the adventurers are successful, and thousands must expect to meet with disappointment, and the frowns of fortune. In the latter case we should learn to acquiesce in our fate, and far from giving way to despair, should bear it without an angry or indignant murmur; for 'tis by content that half the miseries of life are removed, and we become superior to every situation. Where with composure of mind, we can endure the humblest lot, 'tis then we may be said to possess the much desired stone, which changes into gold whatever meets it's touch. Adversity then loses half it's deformity, the most moderate pittance will have its charms, and a lowly cottage will please as much as the most magnificent abode. Contentment like a shield will ward off the shafts of misery, though they fly from every quarter, and baffle all the attempts of an enemy to disturb our peace, and poison our repose. It gives a fortitude to persons in the meanest condition, which causes inward composure to triumph in the mind in spite of adversity and the pressure of the load.

No character can be more pleasing or replete with instruction, than that of the peasant, who, possessed of an humble portion, still works cheerful at his labour,

without ever giving way to any distressing and unmanly reflections on his poverty, which would only serve to render life disagreeable, by presenting new wants and necessities which could never be relieved. No inquietude finds a seat with him, for he reduces to practice the happy philosophy of rendering his wants proportioned to his abilities, and of banishing every inordinate desire, which intrudes, as if to rob him of his happiness. No country can labour under greater disadvantages than many parts of Switzerland, both with respect to soil and climate. Nothing presents itself to the view, but a horrid prospect, in several parts interrupted and broken by rocks and mountains, which for the most of the year, lie entirely covered with snow.

Yet even here content can spread a charm,

And all the fury of the clime disarm.

GOLDSMITH.

Though the native can barely procure a sufficiency by the most strenuous exertions, yet he is happier with his hard earned morsel, than the inhabitants of more luxurious countries with all the superfluities of fortune. When the rigour of the winter debars the husbandman from the tillage of the barren soil, he repairs to the forest, where, amid the deepest snows, he obtains by hunting what may last till a milder season arrive to call him to the works of agriculture. Like a jewel, which sparkles though placed in the most disadvantageous point of view, we see content diffuse an irradiation which cheers the gloomy spot which seemed intended for the abode of misery and inquietude.

He who is blessed with content is always perfectly serene, his temper is harmony itself, in which there is not one jarring string to make the notes discordant; but he who knows not what it is, is subject to perpetual inquietude, which sours the disposition and renders it lurly and morose: The one is affable and pleasing, the other cross and peevish, consequently the company of the former is ever sought for and agreeable, that of the latter avoided and disliked.

I have shewn the good tendency of to promote our own internal satisfaction and tranquillity; but another advantage results from it by no means to be passed over in silence; it leads to a resignation to the will of Providence. Where the mind is calm and undisturbed, it naturally extends its views, and from earthly objects raises its looks to the maker of all, on whom it learns the wisdom of depending. When we are conscious of the uncertainty of this life, where every thing is undergoing a continual revolution, and at best is nothing but delusion and a flattering dream, we look for support up to him whose reign is fixed, and empire everlasting; and repose with "hope on the bosom of our father and our God."

X—

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL valuable PLOUGH-HORSES; a few pair of strong MULES, and a full bred FILLY, upwards of fifteen hands high, three years old. The terms will be very moderate, particularly if cash is paid.

EDWARD HALL.

West river, March 20, 1795.

JAMES WHARFE,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken and entered upon that well known INN and TAVERN, in the city of Annapolis, (generally known by the name of MAN'S TAVERN) together with the Stables, furniture, &c. where he is determined to conduct the business with the greatest assiduity and attention. This, as a house of entertainment, is justly celebrated all over the United States for the elegant accommodations it afforded whilst under the management of Mr. Man; and, as the present possessor, from his knowledge of the business, and an ample supply of every thing requisite, flatters himself that the gentlemen, who shall honour him with their company, will experience equally good treatment. He has added to the stock on hand a quantity of genuine wines, spirituous liquors, &c. all chosen with the greatest care, and provided himself with the best cooks and waiters. His stables are attended by experienced and careful officers, and in every respect well furnished.

Annapolis, March 27, 1795.

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and faithfully built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well seasoned white oak for the frame.—The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very handsome model.—If the craft or boat be well appraised it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795. 1876

In CHANCERY, March 30, 1795

ORDERED. That the report of HENRY WATFIELD, trustee for the sale of the real estate of THOMAS MARRIOTT, deceased, be approved, and that the sale by him made, as stated in the said report, of the dwelling plantation of the said Marriott, on the 23d instant, for the sum of £. 446, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 17th of April next.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN B. DABNEY, in their store at Port-Tobacco, March 7

Port-Tobacco, March 7

NOT

Is hereby given, that I, ty court, which is, county, to have commenced the beginning of a tract lying on Kent Island, in C said.

PERE

March 18, 1795.

In CHANCERY

ORDERED. That the sale of lands, under the deceased, be approved, made, as stated in the said LORDSHIP'S BOUNTY Cowley, for £. 424, on the and of BURRAGE, BORRAGE'S END, 200 acres, on the 24th last month, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the tenth instant.

Tell. SAMUEL Reg. Cur.

TAKEN up as a stray in Prince-George's about thirteen and an half seven years old, has a small tail, and hanging mane, the marks of the draught owner may have him again paying charges.

Piscataway, March 21,

SUNDRY of the credit SWALLOW'S estate, BARNES and ROBERT FEN play council and superintend for, for a decree to sell for estate, as will satisfy their tied by his personal estate; estate, who have not joined gentlemen, and wish to join are requested to wait on the day of April, with their form to the directions and ditors for the prosecution of Port-Tobacco, March 2

HIGH

The property of JOHN this season, at South river napolis.

HIGH FLYER is a blood bay with one strength, bone, finew and full blooded horse ever imp Tatterfall, got by his H mares in 1793 at thirty guinea to the groom, a High Flyer was got by H the dam of Mark Anthony by Regulus, his great-grand mare was the dam of M Cade, great-grand dam of Sir Ralph Millbank's fam the dam of Hartly's blind John Cragg's High Flyer Young Cade's sister; Syph got Mark and many other filly was got by old Cade, dam of Mr. Vain's Little P of Bandy by Makelefs, Br great-grand-dam of Cartou mare; this bay horse cal High Flyer out of Thiffel,

I gave £. 2500 for Hi Eclipse, which was got by London, September 12, P S. High Flyer will week in April, and will o in July, and no longer; t the groom, will be taken paid by the end of June, five guineas each mare, Pastorage will be provide able for escapes or other

Any gentleman being may see the original by making application to

March 21, 1795.

THERE is at the fu bay MARE, three a small white on owner, on proving his charges, may have her ag February 20, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership of JOHN B. DABNEY and GEORGE CLEMENTS, in their store at Port-Tobacco, under the firm of GEORGE CLEMENTS & Co. is this day dissolved.

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1795.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I shall apply to the next county court, which is to be held in Queen-Anne's county, to have commissioners appointed to ascertain the beginning of a tract of land called ADDITION, lying on Kent Island, in Queen-Anne's county aforesaid.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

March 18, 1795.

In CHANCERY, April 1, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of MARY WEEMS and ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, trustees for the sale of lands, under the last will of JOHN WEEMS, deceased, be approved, and that the sale by them made, as stated in the said report, of a tract called his LORDSHIP'S BOUNTY, 101 acres, to Charles Cowley, for £404, on the 18th day of the last month, and of BURRAGE, BURRAGE'S BLOSSOM, and BURRAGE'S END, 200 acres, to John Butte, for £1000, on the 21st last month, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth instant.

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

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, a small bay Horse, about thirteen and an half hands high, supposed to be seven years old, has a small star in his forehead, switch tail, and hanging mane, shod all round, and shows the marks of the draught, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

JOHN H. BEANES.

Piscataway, March 21, 1795.

SUNDRY of the creditors on general WILLIAM SWALLOW'S estate, have appointed HENRY BARNES and ROBERT FERGUSON their agents, to employ council and superintend a petition to the chancellor, for a decree to sell so much of said general's real estate, as will satisfy their debts still due and not settled by his personal estate; any other creditors on said estate, who have not joined in the appointment of these gentlemen, and wish to join in said intended petition, are requested to wait on them, on or before the 15th day of April, with their vouchers of debt, and conform to the directions and agreement of the other creditors for the prosecution of said petition.

Port-Tobacco, March 23, 1795.

HIGH FLYER.

The property of JOHN CRAGGS, stands to cover this season, at South river ferry, 4 miles from Annapolis.

HIGH FLYER is near sixteen hands high, a blood bay with one white foot and star, and for strength, bone, finew and action, is superior to any full blooded horse ever imported; he was bred by Mr. Tatterfall, got by his High Flyer, which covered mares in 1793 at thirty guineas each mare, and one guinea to the groom, at Ely in Cambridgeshire. High Flyer was got by Herod, his dam, which was the dam of Mark Anthony, by Blank, his grand-dam by Regulus, his great-grand-dam by Sore Heels, which mare was the dam of Matchless, South and Danby Cade, great-grand-dam by Makeless, which was Sir Ralph Millbank's famous black mare, which was the dam of Hartly's blind horse Thissel; the dam of John Cragg's High Flyer was got by Syphon out of Young Cade's fillet: Syphon was got by Squirt, which got Mark and many other good horses; Young Cade's fillet was got by old Cade; his dam by Partner, grand-dam of Mr. Vain's Little Partner, and great-grand-dam of Bandy by Makeless, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Doddsworth, Layton barb mare; this bay horse called High Flyer, got by my High Flyer out of Thissel, was bred by me.

RICHARD TATTERFALL.

I gave £. 2500 for High Flyer, and £. 2500 for Meape, which was got by High Flyer.

RICHARD TATTERFALL.

London, September 12, 1792.

P. S. High Flyer will cover mares from the second week in April, and will cover mares to the last week in July, and no longer; three guineas, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken if sent with the mares or paid by the end of June, if longer credit is expected, five guineas each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Pasturage will be provided for mares, but will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Any gentleman being dissident of this horses pedigree, may see the original, signed by Mr. Tatterfall, by making application to me.

J. C.

March 21, 1795.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation a small bay MARE, thirteen and an half hands high, has a small white on one of her hind feet. The owner, on proving his or her property, and paying charges, may have her again.

February 20, 1795.

W. BROGDEN.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

On Monday the 13th day of April next, on the PREMISES,

A LOT, on lease, in the city of Annapolis, with three tenements thereon, subject to a ground rent of three pounds sterling per annum; the said lot is 117 feet on Northwest-street, and 160 on Bladen-street, in a healthy pleasant part of the city. Seventy-one years of the lease are unexpired. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM MAW.

Annapolis, March 18, 1795.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near SAMUEL RAWLINGS'S tavern, a negro man named JACK, dark complected, twenty-five years old, about five feet eight inches high, inclinable to fat, with large eyes and pleasant countenance; had on when he went away, a dark fearnothing jacket, with country cloth breeches mixed with yellow and black, white yarn stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his mistress gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

RACHEL HARWOOD.

West river, near Samuel Rawling's tavern March 15, 1795.

In CHANCERY, March 13, 1795.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of BENJAMIN HARRISON, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Benjamin Harrison appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in the person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three weeks successively before the 17th day of April next.

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

To be SOLD, At Public Vendue,

At Mr. GEORGE MANN'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 10th day of April next,

THAT valuable estate, opposite to the city of Annapolis, commonly known by the name of GREENBURY'S POINT, containing 800 acres of land; there are on the premises a large and commodious brick dwelling house, with nine rooms, two kitchens, and a milk house below, with four rooms above for servants, adjoining, with a chapel, quarters, corn house, granary, stable, barn, and tobacco house, also a farm house, with five rooms, and other improvements. There are many advantages attending this place, such as plenty of fish, oysters and wild fowl, and convenient to one of the best markets in the United States for the feller; the situation is beautiful and healthy, and the soil superior to most, and inferior to none, in the state. The terms will be made easy, about one third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest. Possession will be given on the first day of January next, and an undoubted title will be made, by

DAVID KERR, Tenant for life, and WILLIAM BISHOP, Reversioner.

March 7, 1795.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE, STUBBEN'S MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

In CHANCERY, March 5, 1795.

ON the application of THOMAS DUCKETT, trustee for BENJAMIN BELT, an insolvent, Ordered, that the creditors of the said Benjamin Belt do bring in and declare their respective claims to the said Thomas Duckett, on or before the first day of June next, in order that the said claims may be liquidated and adjusted; ordered, likewise, that the above order be published three weeks successively before the 10th day of April next.

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

WANTED.

A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tuesday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has lost two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trousers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapsco, some time in June past, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long bushy wool, he is very fond of strong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his cloathing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapsco these five or six years, and is known by a great number of people that have crossed that ferry. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Administratrix of PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

July 15, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be sold at the Printing-Office, Price, One Dollar, The LAWS OF MARYLAND, Passed November Session, 1794.

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

THIS is to give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to petition the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next April term, for a commission to establish the boundaries of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the county aforesaid, called PART OF BREWERTON, and late the property of LEWIS LEE, deceased, and also to establish the division line between the said deceased and his brother EDWARD LEE, deceased.

ROBERT DUVALL, Attorney in fact for the devisees of LEWIS LEE.

Annapolis, 10th March, 1795.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION, A NOVEL, In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo, ENTITLED,

MARIA:

OR,

The TRIUMPH OF PERSEVERANCE. By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to subscribers 6/9 in boards, or 8/4 handsomely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book. Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, at Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken out by the first of June next, will be sent as dead letters to the General Post Office.

JAMES COX, George Gray, citizen Richard Mackall, student at law, (2), Port-Tobacco. Wm. H. M'Phearson, near Port-Tobacco. Warren Dent Junifer, Terry Shorter, col. William M. Wilkerson, Charles county. J. B. Turner, clerk of Charles county, (2). James Gray, Michael Tancy, Elq; Calvert county.

March 3, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DICKINSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the last day of August next, that they may be settled, by ELIZABETH DICKINSON, Administratrix. Anne-Arundel county, March 11, 1795.

ALMANAC for the year 1795, for SALE at this OFFICE.

On Wednesday the twenty-second day of April next, and the next succeeding days, will be SOLD, for CASH, at the house of Mr. JOHN CRAIG, at South-river ferry, near Annapolis,

FIFTY-FIVE NEGROES, late the property of colonel Samuel Chew, among which are a number of fine young healthy negroes of both sexes; some of those negroes have been occasionally employed as house servants, but generally have been brought up to farming business, and some of the men hands are exceeding good farmers. Some of the men and women are married; in those cases the husband, wife, and small children, if any, will be sold together; and some of the women who have young children, and have not husbands in the family, will have their small children sold with them. It is probable that any person wanting to buy negroes for their own use may suit themselves at this sale.

BEN. CHAMBERS, Attorney for
THO. M. FORMAN, administrator
of col. Sam. Chew, deceased.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Mr. BEN. CHAMBERS, attorney for THO. M. FORMAN, administrator of col. SAMUEL CHW, deceased, advertised in the Maryland Gazette of Thursday February 19th instant, fifty-five NEGROES, late the property of col. S. Chew, to be sold for cash, on Wednesday the twenty-second day of April next, at the house of Mr. John Craig, at South river ferry, near Annapolis; and, whereas the subscriber is interested in the administration of said estate, having intermarried with a daughter of the deceased, who, by his last will, is entitled to a part of his personal estate, after payment of debts; and, whereas the subscriber is of opinion that said advertisement is substantially defective, inasmuch as it does not sufficiently particularize certain valuable qualifications which some of said negroes to his knowledge are possessed of, and for want of which communication the sales of said property would be considerably injured: In consideration of the premises, be it known, that among the said fifty-five negroes are, two rough carpenters and sawyers, two shoemakers, the one a common, the other a good workman, a man who was regularly bred as a cook, but has been some years out of practice, a good woman cook, and another tolerable one, who can also wash well and take care of a dairy; an excellent female house servant and seamstress, who is complete mistress of her business; a man (husband to the last mentioned woman) who understands the management of a kitchen garden, has acted as a skipper of a boat plying from Kent-Island to Annapolis, has occasionally been employed as an house servant, and can drive a post chaise; a young woman who is a weaver, and two others who have acted in the capacity of chambermaids, and can wash well.

BEN. GALLOWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, March 3, 1795.

A valuable Mill and Land for sale.

On Monday the 20th day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD, on the PREMISES, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

THAT valuable **MERCHANT MILL**, on Maggothy river, erected at the place called the Narrows; together with 144 acres of land contiguous thereto. This property will be sold on a credit of five years, one fifth part of the purchase money, and the interest on the whole sum, to be paid annually. Bonds with satisfactory security must be given by the purchaser.

WALLACE, MUIR, & HARRIS.

Annapolis, February 24, 1795.

STATE of DELAWARE, ff.

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court, held at Dover, in and for the county of Kent, on the tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four; will be EXPOSED to SALE, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the fourth day of May next, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, situate in Murderkill hundred, in the county aforesaid; containing in the whole about one thousand five hundred acres, being the property of BENEDICT BRICE, deceased, at the time of his death, and to be sold for the payment of his debts. For the accommodation of those who may incline to purchase, the said land will be laid off in three divisions, with a sufficient quantity of woodland to each division; the terms of sale to be as follows, one third of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the day of sale, one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years, with interest, on the respective payments from the day of sale. Attendance will be given, and further particulars made known, by

MARY COOK, administratrix

of the said deceased.

SIPPLE WHARTON, Ck.

December 10, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that whereas the subscriber, being seized of a parcel of land, lying and being in Calvert county, composed of parts of the following tracts, viz. BROOKS ADVENTURE, CEDAR BRANCH, ARNOLD'S PURCHASE, and BOWEN, means to petition the next county court for a commission to mark and bound the same, and the several tracts of parts of which it is constituted, agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JAMES GRAY.

February 3, 1795.

PROPOSALS,

FOR A NEWS-PAPER.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that, having procured the new and elegant apparatus, lately imported from Europe, by Mr. JOHN HAYES, they intend publishing a daily news-paper, under the title of

The Baltimore Telegraph.

It is proposed to publish this paper every morning, (Sundays excepted) on a larger and more extensive scale, than any heretofore attempted in the State of Maryland. The name will indicate the intention of the editors, that like the new machine, lately invented in France, it may communicate the earliest and most interesting intelligence.

That this publication may be rendered agreeable to their friends and patrons, the editors beg leave to lay before them an idea of their plan.

I. As it is of great importance to the people, to be regularly informed of the operations of the general government, a certain portion of this paper will be appropriated to the debates of congress, the laws and all interesting reports proceeding from that body, and from the officers of state, so as to exhibit a connected view of their deliberations.

II. They will duly notice matters that are interesting to the United States, such as the progress of manufactures, agriculture, commercial enterprises, useful undertakings and institutions, debates and proceedings of the national convention of France, and of the British parliament, with many other affairs from the most accredited foreign prints, which may appear worthy of insertion.

III. Interesting foreign and domestic publications shall be frequently announced, and copious extracts given of their contents, either from the works themselves, or from the most impartial reviewers or critics; their design being, not only to render this paper an early vehicle of news, but also a magazine of useful and entertaining knowledge.

IV. With respect to essays of every description, they will be guided by one general rule, founded on the freedom of the press, which they conceive ought only to extend to public characters; and therefore, they particularly oblige themselves, to reject all pieces which contain invectives against private citizens, or reflections that might, in any manner, injure their reputation, or occasion what is termed a news-paper war.

These general sketches of their design are submitted to the consideration of the public, from whom they solicit that support, which it shall be their constant study to merit.

Having been encouraged in this business, by a very respectable number of the inhabitants of this town, they flatter themselves, that *The Baltimore Telegraph* will soon have a general and extensive circulation, and thereby become useful to merchants, country traders, and others, as an advertising paper. The elegance and beauty of their type will undoubtedly claim the public approbation; and they are determined to execute all business intrusted to their care, with neatness and accuracy.

The first number will be published early in March, on a super-royal sheet, the size of Mr. Brown's Philadelphia Gazette, at seven dollars per annum, and regularly forwarded to country subscribers, agreeably to orders, with all possible expedition and care.

The situation of public affairs, both in Europe and America, renders the present period truly interesting to every freeman; we therefore presume, that a publication intended for the support of republican principles, which may contain a judicious selection of the most important events, cannot fail of being very acceptable to our fellow-citizens.

Handbills, cards, blanks, circular letters, &c. printed on the shortest notice, at the new printing-office, Baltimore, by

CLAYLAND, DOBBIN, & CO.

Baltimore, January 19, 1795.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. Perant, printer, Philadelphia; Messrs. S. and J. Adams, printers, and Mr. Samuel Burnes, postmaster, Wilmington; David Smith, Esq; Elkton; Mr. Samuel Smith, merchant, Havre-de-Grace; Mr. Abraham Craplier, merchant, Liberty-town; Mr. William Spurrier, Elk-Ridge; Mr. Bartgis, and Messrs. Winter and Carey, printers, Frederick-town; Messrs. Frederick and Samuel Green, printers, Annapolis; Messrs. Hanlon and Priestley, printers, George-town; Mr. Archibald Dobbin, merchant, Alexandria; Messrs. Buchanan and Clayland, merchants, and Mr. James Cowan, printer, Easton; Mr. John Clayland, merchant, Greenburgh; Mr. James Clayland, jun'r. merchant, Centreville; Robert Wright, Esq; Chester-town; and at the book stores of Messrs. Hagerty, Rice, Clarke and Keddie, Keatinge, Cole, Thomas, Andrews and Butler, and by the publishers, in Baltimore.

WANTED, to take the command of an elegant finished PLEASURE BOAT, about the last of March next, (or sooner if application is made before that date) a sober, civil, industrious, and honest single man, perfectly acquainted with the management of a bay vessel, the waters of the Chesapeake and the several rivers and harbours thereof, and if he understands navigation it will be a further recommendation. To such a person, (provided he comes well recommended as to the above qualifications,) will be given the first encouragement as to wages, and to engage either by the year or half year, as the parties may agree on.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Wye river, January 10, 1795.

PROPOSALS,

FOR A NEW NEWS-PAPER, ENTITLED,

Fell's-Point Telegraph.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEN the present high price of subscriptions to the established news-papers in Baltimore is considered, the necessity of one at a more moderate expense, must be strikingly evident.—There are few persons in the state of Maryland, unless in the commercial towns, who would wish, or can conveniently afford to pay a subscription of six or seven dollars per annum, together with the expense of postage; and when the great and acknowledged usefulness of these kind of publications is taken into view, there is every reason to expect, that the present undertaking will meet with the general patronage and encouragement of our discerning citizens. To accommodate, therefore, our readers, in every rank and description of society, it is proposed to publish the *Fell's-Point Telegraph* at the low price of TWO AND AN HALF DOLLARS per annum, which is to be paid half yearly in advance.—And that it may not be defective in communicating any article of interesting intelligence, it will be published as often as the post arrives, three times a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, when it will be delivered to subscribers at the Point and in Town, and immediately forwarded, agreeably to order, to those in the country.

It will be printed on good paper, and of a quarto size; and the editor is determined to spare no pains to render it a useful, instructive, and entertaining paper.—For this purpose, he will make the best selections in his power from all the American and European prints; and should any thing important or interesting appear in any of the Baltimore papers, his friends may also be assured, that it will be inserted in the TELEGRAPH.

As there can be no doubt but this cheap and useful paper will find a ready circulation in every part of the state of Maryland, a work of this kind being so much wanted, it is presumed it will claim its share of the advertising business. The editor, advantageously situated on Fell's-Point, will be easily enabled to procure every article of ship news, and be early acquainted with the arrival of every species of merchandise, which he will communicate to the public. He therefore solicits his friends and the public for their advertising custom; and he trusts that their advertisements will be printed correctly, and judiciously displayed.

Original essays, both moral and political, authentic accounts of marriages, deaths, and other casualties, will be received with gratitude, and meet with due attention. And here, he thinks it necessary to remark, that it is his fixed determination, to conduct the Telegraph on free and rational principles:—Averse to party purposes, no interest or emolument whatever, will influence him to disturb the peace of domestic tranquillity, by publishing anonymous slander, or malevolence, against individuals in the private walks of life.

The public's very humble

And obedient servant,

J. W. ALLEN.

Baltimore, January 29.

N. B. It is intended, should a sufficient number of subscribers appear by the 23d day of February ensuing, that the first No. of *Fell's-Point Telegraph* shall be published on that day.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. John Pannel, captains James and Joseph Biays, captain Thomas Moore, captain Peter Sharp, and Mr. Job Smith, on Fell's-Point; by Messrs. Clarke and Keddie, Mr. John Hagerty, and Messrs. Thomas, Andrews and Butler, bookellers; and Messrs. Yundt and Brown, and Mr. Philip Edwards, printers, Baltimore-town, and Messrs. F. and S. Green, Annapolis.

RAN AWAY on the second instant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, stoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of speaking; his legs are remarkable small, and feet very long and narrow for one of his size; his wool is short; had on when he made his escape a round hat, painted or tarred, a short leathern grey waistcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow shoes, and a pair of white yarn stockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. John's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the gaol of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will assume the Butler name, or some other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to pass as such. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a less distance, or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 600 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburg. For terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

MA

UTRECHT
HERE are
of the French
trumpeter,
this city;
to the En
trumpeter,
him back and bid him
commandant of the place
this city open, the English
the way of Woerden. A
trumpeter appeared before
corated with the tri-colour
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that ride us of our tyrant
agreeably entertained, and
city, with the acclamation
mandant having thought
his heels.

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mained far behind, was
arrived a few hours after:
as they passed along, the bl
length found themselves h
ferings and oppression. H
having spread through the
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French, and to behold an

LONDON

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powers vested in the Dut
returned to the Hague:
Pichegru renewed his op
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they have not altogether co
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exchange. The meteor g
and burst.

Sir William Miller dec
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was re-established in Fra
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would be wise to treat wi
that all he meant to avow
present circumstances, h
for this nation to make pe
vailing in France.

BRIDGE-TOWN,

Extract of a letter from M
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ago, sent the Hostess Qu
lieutenant Thompson of th
sides with a flag of truce
somers there, and to inspe
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had an interview with Vi
commander, who would
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for coming; on product
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it is said, to treat our ga
affected contempt. After
the lieutenant to a hau
lome's. "I wish," said
he kept excellent wine,
bottle was ordered, and
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before this I should have
to windward, and to ma
but let them look to them
sals may prompt me to
send you I fear them not
taken care of without the
may miss spies, for the
well as you have been."
embarked, and arrived
at the harbour of Poi

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 9, 1795.

UTRECHT, January 20.

HERE are the details of the entrance of the French within our walls: a French officer, accompanied by a trumpeter, arrived at the outer post of this city: he was the bearer of a letter to the English general. On his approach he perceived a Dutch soldier standing as a sentry, and who was running away: the officer called him back and bid him to shew him the way to the commandant of the place. They found the gate of this city open, the English soldiers having fled off by the way of Woerden. As soon as the officer and trumpeter appeared before the people, who were decorated with the tri-coloured cockade, they cried, *here are at last our deliverers: long live the French republic that rid us of our tyrants!* They were welcomed, agreeably entertained, and led in triumph through the city, with the acclamations of the people; the commandant having thought proper to betake himself to his heels.

The van-guard of the French army that still remained far behind, was informed immediately, and arrived a few hours after: they every where received, as they passed along, the blessings of a people, who at length found themselves happy after seven years sufferings and oppression. The next morning this news having spread through the country, a great number of carriages and persons on horseback crowded from all parts, and more especially from Amsterdam, which lies at eight leagues from Utrecht, to come and meet the French, and to behold an army of heroes.

L O N D O N, December 27.

It is an ascertained fact that when Mr. Fagel came to this kingdom, he intimated the resolution which the States General had taken of treating with the French for a separate peace. Two commissioners were sent to Paris for that purpose. They were well received by the committee of public safety—but the terms offered by the French were so much beyond the powers vested in the Dutch commissioners, that they returned to the Hague: the truce concluded, and Pichegru renewed his operations. In this desperate condition the States General have again sent commissioners to Paris; and the obvious conjecture is, that they have enlarged the powers of these gentlemen, if they have not altogether complied with the terms proposed by the French.

We believe this to be the precise state of things between the Dutch and French.—All the prattle about the latter agreeing to a negotiation on the basis of the *status quo*—their readiness to treat with all their enemies—and our acquiescence in the Dutch negotiation, is too contemptible event for the meridian of the flock exchange. The meteor glittered but for a moment and burst.

Sir William Miller declared in the house of commons on Friday, that his reason for voting against the address to his majesty's speech was, that Mr. Pitt had declared that he never would make peace till monarchy was re-established in France. Mr. Pitt immediately replied, that he never had made such a declaration—that there might be circumstances, under which it would be wise to treat with a republic in France; and that all he meant to avow now was, that, under the present circumstances, it would not be safe or politic for this nation to make peace with the party now prevailing in France.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barb.) February 24.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated February 20.

"The commanders in chief here, some few days ago, sent the Hostess Quickly to Guadaloupe, with lieutenant Thompson of the Majestic, and an army officer with a flag of truce, to pay British troops, prisoners there, and to inspect the sick. On the arrival of the vessel, lieutenant Thompson went on shore, and had an interview with Victor Hugues, the democratic commander, who would not suffer the army officer to go on shore. He asked the lieutenant for his authority for coming; on producing which, and seeing the names of Caldwell and Vaughan, he thought proper to treat our gallant commanders with great affected contempt. After much conversation, he took the lieutenant to a house which he told him was *lone's*. 'I wish,' said he, 'I could see this man; he kept excellent wine, and you shall taste it.' A bottle was ordered, and he proceeded:—'Barbadoes is the only country you have worth taking, and long before this I should have been there, was it not so far to windward, and so many white inhabitants on it; but let them look to themselves, I know not what success may prompt me to. Go your way, tell those who send you I fear them not; their countrymen shall be taken care of without their help; do not let them send any more spies, for the next shall not be treated as well as you have been.' The lieutenant immediately embarked, and arrived here yesterday, and reports that the harbour of Point-a-Petre is full of vessels,

and seems to think Barbadoes the object of greatest danger. This account you may depend upon.

"It is also in circulation here that a French privateer and frigate are cruising to windward of Barbadoes, that a Guineaman called the Prince of Wales, with 400 slaves has been taken by them, besides a schooner belonging to St. Vincent.—The general opinion here, is, that Dominica will shortly be attacked by the French from Guadaloupe, and that Barbadoes will have a visit from them for the sake of plunder, it would therefore be necessary to take Victor Hugue's advice and 'look to yourselves.' All is tranquillity here, and the French inhabitants seem perfectly satisfied. The royalists shew themselves in great numbers, and are fond of the British uniform.

"We cannot but congratulate the inhabitants of Barbadoes on the establishment of a militia, that now renders their population formidable, as well as extensive.—The judicious selection of commanding officers, and their meritorious and unremitting exertions deserve and receive universal approbation; such is the spirit of the country, which however dormant, has never been extinguished, that all ranks are eager to come forward in the general defence.

"Nor is the generous enthusiasm confined to the breasts of those respectable gentlemen who have accepted commissions—we are certain that it pervades as well the private, as the officers of every corps; and whilst we are enabled to raise at a few hours notice, a constitutional defence of 5000 soldiers, we may be assured that if our enemies *condescendingly* conceive this island 'worth taking,' we shall never be destitute of men who will convince these boasters, that we, in our turn, think it 'worth defending.'

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 2.

Luxemburg, the important fortress in the Austrian Netherlands, had surrendered to the French republicans. The French fleet, consisting of 37 sail of the line and the same number of frigates, were cruising the 7th of February in the latitude of Scilly, 12 leagues west. Owing to contrary winds captain Renwick put into Torbay, the 11th February, where Lord Howe's fleet was then lying, consisting of 35 sail of the line, besides frigates, and by their own account were to sail the first wind. The French republicans are in high spirits, union and energy pervade their councils. Our informant was in Brill when the Alexander, of 74 guns, entered the port, and notwithstanding the galeonade of her gallant defence, she fired but two broadsides, and then struck. We congratulate our republican friends upon these pleasing events.—We have long anticipated them.

GRENADA TAKEN!

Captain Atwater, of the sloop Comet, who left St. Eustatius on the 14th ultimo, informs, that 2500 men from Guadaloupe having landed at Grenada, had succeeded in gaining possession of all the forts, excepting that which covered the town of St. George's. Captain Atwater adds, that numbers of the inhabitants of Grenada had come down to St. Eustatius, and from a gentleman, whose family he saw at the coffee-house, he received the foregoing intelligence.

B A L T I M O R E, April 7.

A gentleman arrived last Sunday evening from Philadelphia informs, that he was in company with captain Ewing of the America, who has brought the important intelligence of the conquest of Holland by the French republic.

Captain Ewing says, that 300 sail of vessels, each to carry 300 soldiers, independent of their crews, were preparing with all possible industry to proceed in an intended invasion of England.

He further says, that he saw a London newspaper, printed late in January, which relates, that the English parliament were wonderfully agitated in consequence of the successes of the French in Holland. In the tumult of their debate, Mr. Pitt repeatedly offered to resign the seals to Mr. Fox, who as often replied, that since he, Mr. Pitt, had created the storm, it was his business to stem it! and therefore refused them.

A N N A P O L I S, April 9.

Important Intelligence,

Received at Philadelphia by the ship America, from Havre-de-Grace.

A M S T E R D A M, January 11.

We just now receive the intelligence that the fortress of Nieuwerlooy has surrendered to the French without the least resistance. Their conduct at Utrecht has been exemplary. The rumour has spread here that they have sent a strong column in the country of Bentheim, twelve leagues from Munster, which would have completely surrounded the English army, and forced them to surrender prisoners of war.

January 18, in the evening.

Yesterday we learnt here, that the van-guard of the French having approached the suburbs, were visited

by a deputation from the regency. They afterwards entered the city, where an immense crowd assembled before the hotel of the arms of Emdeu. The news of the deliverance of Utrecht was received with universal applause, and all expressed their most ardent desire of breaking their fetters. Consequently, this morning, the 18th, the people put themselves in motion, and assembled before the above mentioned hotel, each with a national cockade in his hat. At two in the afternoon there was a deputation at the burgo-master's. It returned at four o'clock. Shortly after the cries of long live the republic were every where heard.

January 19.

At eight o'clock in the morning all the bells began to ring, and patriotic airs were sung. Two tri-colour flags were hoisted on the state-house. At eleven the tree of liberty, crowned with a hat, was planted on the dam. Several incarcerated patriots were released by the people, and conducted in carriages, with great solemnity, to the state-house.

January 25.

The French army is well received in every part of the city. A strict discipline is observed. It is pleasing to hear the Dutch youth singing *Ca Ira* through the streets. When the martial music strikes up the air they all join in the chorus. The national cockade has caused that of Orange totally to disappear.

January 28.

Yesterday a new tree of liberty, decorated in the most elegant manner, and crowned with the cap of liberty, was planted before the town house. It had been prepared by a society of staunch patriots, and carried in procession, with great pomp, from the church to the place where it was erected. Every person desired to touch it, and all who assisted in carrying it esteemed themselves happy. It was planted during a concert of various musical instruments. The national guard of Amsterdam formed a circle around, within which a great number of young ladies, dressed in white, and decorated with the three-coloured riband, danced amidst the acclamations of the people. It is charming to see the harmony that reigns between the French soldiery and our good citizens.

About the end of last week, general Winte went from hence, with a body of troops, for Helder, to seize the vessels of war which were there, as well as at Port New Dieppe, in which expedition he succeeded, as well as that to the port of Helvoesluys, whither he went for the same purpose.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, January 29.

"We have had a new proof of the perfidy of the stadtholderian party; and of the assembly of the ancient States General. It is now fully ascertained that in order to appease the patriots, these gentlemen had circulated a rumour, that the stadtholder had resigned all his employments, civil and military, and that his resignation had been accepted by the States General. This is a falsehood, and the counsellors of the stadtholder have been more expert, or rather more perfidious. We may decide on this subject from the following resolution, entered into by the States General the 18th of January, the very day on which the stadtholder departed. The patriots have found this infamous document in the secret register of the deliberations of their high mightinesses.

"Sunday, January 18, 1795.

"Report has been made to the assembly by Messrs. Grotenrey and other commissioners of their high mightinesses for military affairs, who have been directed by the resolutions of this day, to examine a letter from his highness, of the same date, written at the Hague, and of the following tenor:—'That the circumstances which make his highness foresee the lot that awaits him, in case the enemy should penetrate further into the country, and his not being willing to oppose any obstacle to peace, of which the good citizens have so much need, have determined him to quit the country with all his family, for a certain time, hoping that their high mightinesses will not disapprove this step. His highness prays the Supreme Being to shed his most precious blessings on his once happy country, and to restore its ancient splendour. He protests solemnly he has used his best endeavours to serve it well, and that he utterly despairs of his being able to contribute any further to its defence. And finally, that if circumstances should, at any future day, allow him to be useful to his country, which he holds dearer than any other object in the world, their high mightinesses will always find him disposed to exert himself to the utmost. His highness has determined that his two sons, whose resignation of the command of the troops of the states he has accepted, should accompany him.'

Having deliberated on the premises, and had regard to the actual state of affairs, which demands some precautionary measures, which cannot be taken in the usual mode of deliberation, it has been found necessary to declare, that whatever may be determined for the present and hereafter, shall not carry any pre-

judice at future times to any person whatsoever. It has been since determined to write to the commanders of troops, as well as to the governors, commanders of cities and fortresses belonging to the States General, that his highness has withdrawn from their territory only for a time, and that his two sons, the princes of Orange, had been dismissed from the command of the army; in consequence it has been ordered that all the military officers whatsoever, shall provisionally forward the counsel of state of the union, all the military and other reports which have hitherto been submitted to the said prince, in capacity of captain-general of the united states.

It has been ordered, that orders shall be forwarded to Mons. De Larrey, his highness's private secretary, to forward without any delay to the council of state, all the military reports, which shall come to the address of his highness, and all other letters, whatsoever, which he shall have reason to presume contain military details.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, 14th of Pluvios.

"At present the report is general, that Zealand is in the power of the republicans, and that admiral Kinsbergen, has, by orders of the regenerated states, hoisted the three-coloured flag."

P A R I S, February 2.

Perpignan, January 11.

The bad weather delays, it is true, the progress of our victorious army; but it does not suffer alone; it has been a greater injury to the enemy. Their fleet suffered much in the nights of the 16th and 17th—one of their large vessels has lost every mast or spar, and was towed in; 12 or 15 transports were cast ashore between the mouth of the Mouga to Roses. Several vessels besides were dismasted, among others the vice-admiral's.

The Rose-bud has been evacuated; and as we are in possession of the Bud we shall soon be in possession of the Roses.

February 4.

The day before yesterday the bust of Marat, which had been put up at the theatre, in Feydeau-street, was again thrown down. The same thing was done on the same day at the Vandeville theatre, with this peculiar circumstance, that a rope tied to the neck of the bust was connected to the bottom of the curtain, the rising of which caused the overthrow of the bust.

February 7.

Bruxelles, January 26.

Yesterday two representatives of the people, arrived here from Amsterdam; they are going to Paris. Every where the soldiers of the stadtholder lay down their arms. The English army is invisible; it is presumed that part are withdrawing towards Hanover, and that the remainder must be near Brielle and Helvoetsluys, if they have found means of embarking.

We are credibly informed that several magazines, and 200 English vessels, in the Zuyder-sea, are in the power of the republicans.

The capitulation of the town and province of Utrecht concluded with the French, contains the following articles:

The lives and property of the inhabitants shall be under the protection of the law. No one shall be molested for his conduct during the war, or the period that preceded it. Entire liberty of religious worship.

All the other articles have been declared by the French general beyond his power to grant, and have been referred to the decision of the representatives of the French people.

January 27.

Every moment we are favoured with new details of the immense riches which victory has delivered to the republicans in Holland. They exceed even the fondest wishes we entertained. They found a superb foundry of arms at the Hague, the city of Delft offered the most considerable and best furnished arsenal of Europe. The city of Dortrecht contained 632 brass cannons, 40,000 stands of arms, an immense quantity of warlike stores of all kinds, and provisions enough to maintain an army of 40,000 men during a whole campaign. Excellent dock-yards, fitted in a masterly manner, for the construction of ships, and provided with timber enough to create a numerous fleet, were only part of the immense advantages resulting from the capture of Rotterdam. Every where magazines glutted with provisions, which the Dutch, guided by a prudent economy, stored up, in order to sell them with double advantage in calamitous years.

Gold is not the most precious article the provinces of Holland offer us. Provisions of all kinds, and an abundance of those merchandises which begin to become scarce in France, are of much more importance to the republic, and if we know how to take all the advantages of this conquest, the former abundance will soon return to France. The maintaining of our armies will cost the republic not a farthing, and our enemies disgraced, confounded, defeated and routed on all sides, will be glad to accept, kneeling, the conditions we shall please to grant them.

February 8.

Extract of a letter, dated Brest, January 29.

"The division of rear-admiral Vanstabelle, composed of eight ships of the line and some frigates, which formed the light squadron of the grand fleet, entered the road last evening and this morning. It was separated from the grand fleet by foggy weather, nine days after its departure from Brest road. No news is arrived from the grand fleet, which will without doubt, soon return, because of the west and south west winds."

"P. S. A courier is just arrived, and brings the disagreeable intelligence of the loss of the Neptune, a 74 gun ship; she made nine inches water in an hour; all hands were employed at the pumps, except the cap-

tain; the cannons were thrown overboard; and the ship was at last run ashore near Poros, in a bay between Brehat and Morlaix, 36 miles from Brest. The Neptune was one of the oldest ships, and never much depended on.—The loss is, therefore, of little consequence to the naval force of the republic."

February 11.

The Hollanders have established a convention. Their constitution is to be published the fifth of February. The arms of the stadtholder are every where taken down. The States General of the United Provinces have decreed the following proclamation, it has been just published:—

PROCLAMATION.

"The representatives of the French people who are at present in this country, having communicated to us that it would be necessary to make immediate provision for the pressing wants of the French army, and having consequently demanded the following articles:

200,000 quintals of wheat
5,000,000 bundles of hay of 15lbs each
200,000 bundles of straw each of 10lbs
5,000,000 measures of oats of 10lbs each
150,000 pair of shoes
20,000 pair of boots
20,000 coats and waistcoats
40,000 pair of breeches
150,000 overalls
200,000 shirts
50,000 hats

The whole to be delivered at three several periods, within one month, at Bois-le-Duc, Thiel and Nimwegen.

And further—12,000 oxen, in the space of two months.

Decreed to be furnished accordingly."

The representative of the people Briez, delegated to the armies of the North, of the Sambre and the Meuse, has written to his colleague, Merlin of Douay, that the French troops on the 19th inst. entered Middleburg and Flushing; and that all the province of Zealand is in their power.

From the *Moniteur Universel* of the second of February.

ARMY OF THE NORTH.

Letter from general Daendels, quarter-general at Laerdam, to the people of Holland, dated the 17th January.

The representatives of the people of France expect on the part of the people of Holland, that they should set themselves at liberty; they are neither willing to conquer nor to force them to receive assignats; but on the contrary to make an alliance with them as with a free people. Let the cities of Dortrecht, Haerlem, Leyde, Amsterdam; let all Holland make their revolution; and send deputies to the representatives of the people of France, who are now at Bois-le-Duc.

Signed, the general of the division,

DAENDELS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

February 2.

The representatives of the people with the armies of the North, of Samore and Meuse, wrote to the convention from Hague, on the 21st January.

"The strong holds, Williamstadt, Breda, Gorcum, and Bergen-op-Zoom; the Dutch fleet detained in the Texel by the ice; the ports of Triel and Helleborn, are all in the hands of the republicans. We owe the capture of the last mentioned port to general Bonneau. Learning that 600 of our brethren were there held prisoners of war, he gave intimation to the commander of that fort of his intention to get possession of it. He, in consequence, armed our brothers, who drove out the English."

"We send off to Paris as prisoners of war, the princes Salm-Salm and Hohenlohe, [not the great Hohenlohe who was in the Austrian service,] who were stooped with an aid-de-camp of Clairfayt."

"They had offered a considerable sum to two captains, one Danish, the other American, to transport them to England. These brave men answered, that not being at war with the French, they would observe strict neutrality. We shall write to the minister of Denmark and the United States, to testify to them the gratitude of the French republic."

A thousand plaudits interrupted the reading of this interesting intelligence.

Marec, organ of the committee of public safety, reported that the Brest fleet had experienced, during its cruise, which had been only 34 hours, the fury of the winds; three vessels have been sunk; their crews, however, had been saved; three others had been damaged, but not very considerably; two of them have been since repaired.

The same member reported, that since the arrival of the last messenger, 28 prizes had been taken.

From the *Moniteur Universel*, February 8.

PROCLAMATION

Of the representatives of the people of France, sent to the armies of the North, Sambre, and Meuse.

Tyranny, which conspired against the liberty of mankind, has declared war on us, and attempted to oppress us.

A stubborn stadtholder made himself master of your government; he entered into the pernicious coalition of tyrants, and formed with them the rash resolution of enslaving a magnanimous people.

Your blood, your treasure were lavished in that criminal attempt.

The fate of arms answered the justice of our cause, and our victorious armies have entered your territories:

Bavarians! we are very far from thinking that you are accomplices of this horrid attempt. Our enemies are also yours.

The blood of the founder of the republic of the United Provinces still runs in your veins, and amidst the havoocs of war, we still continue to consider you both as our friends and allies, and it is upon this principle that we are now among you, we bring confidence and not terror along with us.

It is but a few years ago that a haughty conqueror present laws to you—and we now restore liberty to you; we do not come into your country to enslave.—The French nation shall respect your independence.

The armies of the republic of France shall observe the strictest discipline; the least injury and extravagancy committed against the inhabitants, shall be severely punished.

The security both of person and property shall be maintained.

The free exercise of religion shall not be disturbed. The laws, customs, and manners shall still be maintained.—The people of Holland, by using their sovereignty, shall alone be able to alter or improve the constitution of their government.

At Amsterdam on the 1st Pluvios, in the 3d year of the French republic, one and indivisible, (the 20th of January, 1795, old style).

Signed on the original,

GILLET,
BELLEGARDE,
J. B. LACOSTE,
JOULERT,
POSTIER,
DE LOISE.

From the *NORWICH PACKET.*

A MONSTER.

Having somewhat above a year ago, given our readers an account of the Anaconda, a native of the East-Indies, we are now enabled to entertain them with the relation of a similar monster, who is an inhabitant of our own country.

One of these monsters was killed on the 27th of May last, by a company of gentlemen, who were on a hunting party, west of Fort Recovery, and by them denominated the Heterogeneous Americano. To one of these gentlemen we are indebted for the following account; who relates, that when killed, he measured twenty-six feet seven inches and a half, and was thick in proportion. His head was green, with a large black spot in the middle; round the jaws which were very flat, but extremely broad with great streaks; and his eyes were monstrously large, very bright and terrible. His sides were formed of streaks of bright red, green, white, purple and pale blue, and more beautiful than can be well imagined. Down his back ran a broad stroke of olive green, twisted and waved at the edges; beside which was a narrow one of flesh colour; and on the outside of that, a very broad one of bright yellow, waved and curled in various inflexions. His belly was spotted all over, at small distances, with large long and round blotches of black, crimson and perfect blood. On his back he was covered, in some places, with great scales, at the edges of which, stuck out large stiff bones, almost as sharp as a needle, the shape of which resembled a fish's fin. He had a streak round his neck like that of a changeable purple; and directly under his head was a large white spot. When opened, there was found in him a panther, several squirrels of different species, birds, insects, and snakes of an inferior kind; all of which had been swallowed whole and not a bone broken.

As it is probable there will be many who may doubt the truth of the above, it may not be improper to inform them, that the skin is to be seen at the Philadelphia Museum, where they may convince themselves of its authenticity.

For the *MARYLAND GAZETTE.*

THE Philadelphia Gazette lately announcing to the public the first number of "The Baltimore Telegraph" I felt myself much pleased with an extract from the editors of this new paper. It is as follows:—"Being fully sensible of the invaluable privilege of a free press; we conceive it may be honourably supported, without ever staining our pages with the atrocious bitterness of calumny; and as we have ever thought, that 'good name in man or woman is the immediate jewel of the soul,' private individuals can have nothing to apprehend from the Baltimore Telegraph, which will be invariably devoted to the cause of virtue, rational amusement, and the public good." Was this wholesome declaration more generally observed, to those at least who deserve well of their country, the blessings of a free press would not so frequently be turned into the foul medium of scandalous abuse and private malevolence; and all the good purposes stated in the above sentiments would result to an ever laudably inquisitive public. The Maryland Journal having recently furnished the public with a specimen of a scribbler's ability in the articles of falsehood and defamation, for truth's sake, I would beg leave to supply through this candid and respectable vehicle of information, that "the Student in Divinity" lies under a gross mistake, wherein he asserts, that the author of "Consolation" meant to cast a reflection on certain denominations of people.—"Consolation"—a pure, concise, and evangelical defence of the Christian religion, does not assert any thing like what the "Harford Student in Divinity," and, may I not add, hypocrite, would insinuate. It reports, alluding to the offensive expression "heretical," that such is the opinion of the "reformed churches." This "Student in Divinity," alias—would do much better in minding his own business—than endeavouring to blacken and undervalue the writings of men which

are so far superior to his. hours will live and be remembered. Candid freedom of nomination will reflect, the son, and that no wife may novelty which reason solely on account of its conti-

March 30, 1795.

For the *MARYLAND GAZETTE.*

The MEDDLER.

—Peccatum obstat tibi filius.

Let thy young son restrain

THE inefficacy of precaution by example, is a subject treated on. The following, since it seems to be written, though I am loth to cannot but observe that (as I perceive,) it is entirely a Satire of Juvenal.

"Mr. MEDDLER,

"It has been very wise that 'All heads of families, which they are bound to be an example. But how this, who are seldom at home, are constantly exposed to their own corruption descends, influence, to the lowest members of the family, and children to imitate what they are taught to observe in others, is a subject which every mind, Every brute, the fond of, and uses for its support when un- Thus, human nature inclined by that of our parents fully observed, that for w father feels a partiality, him to the same. Hence parents inculcating in the an early period, a selfish should observe through life make them happy men and ty; and principally, should conduct, taking care that in any manner set them a desiring themselves answered children. By this means giving useful and instruct but also improving and be- "The happiness retu confined to particular fam influence over all the world be the misery arising from one we should give the mo children; and the commun we should entail perpetu posterity.

"When we see our c excess those vices for whi ledion; with what justice can we find fault with thei their lives is so similar to- parent at last finds out H ours to recal his deluded which he himself taught h be expect to be obeyed, w on to take the advice he n ing which the critical si have been avoided? For t first very little attended glected by their children.

"It sometimes thoug dren are naturally endow that by reason of their lo tion of vice, that far from fells, they thereby increa But this is rarely the case; first opens in the mind, things by the example o they grow the more thes in their hearts, and at lated which vice always pr "The consequences of are pernicious at all time parents. "Single men, Knox, "however led aft own vain imagination, least draw but a few in rising generation must be become universal amu mities."

E R R

In the fourteenth line fro 6, insert the word "con dency of"

To be R

THAT agreeable re of Annapolis, kno HARRY HILL, the situat well known to require any terms apply to RICHARD HUGH THOMPSON, Balt April 3, 1795.

C&H given for Clea: L Print

are so far superior to his *fustian*, and whose useful labours will live and be remembered when he is rotten and forgot. Candid freemen of every nation and denomination will reflect, that they are possessed of reason, and that no wise man or good man will reject any novelty which reason sanctions, nor support error solely on account of its contiguity.

March 30, 1795.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. VII.

—*Peccatore obstat tibi filius infans.* Juv.

Let thy young son restrain thy mind from sin.

THE inefficacy of precept, when it is not accompanied by example, is a subject which has been often treated on. The following letter may perhaps be of use, since it seems to be written with a good intention; but, though I am loth to offend my correspondent, I cannot but observe that (as the learned reader will easily perceive,) it is entirely extracted from the fourteenth Satire of Juvenal.

“ Mr. MEDDLER,

“ It has been very wisely observed by Mr. Knox, that “ All heads of families are presidents of little societies, which they are bound to regulate by precept and example. But how shall they be qualified to do this, who are seldom at home, and who, when they are there, are constantly engaged in vanity. Their own corruption descends, with additional malignity of influence, to the lowest menial servant, who has sought protection beneath their roof.”—This propensity of children to imitate what they have been most accustomed to observe in others, is by nature ingrafted on their minds. Every brute, though devoid of reason, is fond of, and uses for its sustenance, that by which it was supported when unable to provide for itself. Thus, human nature inclines us to act and to rule our conduct by that of our parents; and it may be universally observed, that for whatever species of vice the father feels a partiality, the son's disposition inclines him to the same. Hence follows the necessity of parents inculcating in the minds of their children, at an early period, a relish for those duties which they should observe through life, which would never fail to make them happy men and useful ornaments of society; and principally, should they attend to their own conduct, taking care that they do nothing which may in any manner set them a bad example, always considering themselves answerable for the behaviour of their children. By this means they would not only be giving useful and instructive lessons to their children, but also improving and benefiting themselves.

“ The happiness resulting from this would not be confined to particular families, but diffuse its grateful influence over all the world; and equally great would be the misery arising from a contrary conduct. By the one we should give the most ineffable to ourselves, our children, and the community; whereas by the other we should entail perpetual infamy upon us and our posterity.

“ When we see our children carry to the greatest excess those vices for which we ourselves feel a predilection; with what justice can we blame them? How can we find fault with them, when the whole tenor of their lives is so similar to our own? It is then that the parent at last finds out his error, and in vain endeavours to recall his deluded son from those paths of vice which he himself taught him to tread. But how can he expect to be obeyed, when he had not the resolution to take the advice he now gives his son, by observing which the critical situation he is now in would have been avoided? For this reason such parents are at first very little attended to, and shortly totally neglected by their children.

“ It sometimes though seldom happens, that children are naturally endowed with such strength of mind, that by reason of their love of virtue and utter detestation of vice, that far from imitating their paternal defects, they thereby increase their adherence to virtue. But this is rarely the case; children, as soon as reason first opens in the mind, begin to be influenced in all things by the example of their parents. The older they grow the more these pernicious practices take root in their hearts, and at last they come to the miserable end which vice always prepares for her votaries.

“ The consequences of a total disregard of virtue are pernicious at all times, but particularly so among parents. “ Single men, and single women,” says Knox, “ however led astray by the false lights of their own vain imagination, suffer by themselves, or at least draw but a few in their train. But the whole rising generation must be endangered when dissipation is become universal among parents and heads of families.”

Yours, &c.

ERRATUM.

In the fourteenth line from the end of the Meddler, No. 6, insert the word “ content” after the words “ tendency of.”

To be RENTED,

THAT agreeable residence in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, known by the name of STRAWBERRY HILL, the situation and advantages, are too well known to require any particular description. For terms apply to RICHARD SPRING, West-river, or HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 3, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linnen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing-Office.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Annapolis, March 30, 1795.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE commander in chief of the militia of the State of Maryland orders, that there be a full and complete return of all the militia of this state, made and delivered to the adjutant-general, on or before the 20th day of June next, and that the said return shall be agreeable to the form directed by the adjutant-general.

(Signed)

J. H. STONE.

A true copy,

J. KILTY (acting by deputation) for
HENRY CARBERRY Adj. Gen.

As regimental or battalion meetings cannot conveniently be obtained at this early season of the year, it is intended that company returns shall form the groundwork of the proposed operation. For these, as well as for regimental returns, blank forms, with every necessary instruction for filling them, will shortly be furnished from the office. They will be transmitted, (agreeably to a direction of the commander in chief annexed to the above order) to the commanding officers of divisions, under whose orders they will be distributed; together with such arrangements as those officers may think proper to form for a due and timely execution of the business.

JOHN KILTY, for

HENRY CARBERRY, Adj. Gen.

LOST OR MISLAID,

SOME time in March last, a BUNDLE of PAPERS, containing accounts, bonds, receipts, and judgments assigned to me. I will give TEN DOLLARS to any person who will deliver them to me. They can be of no use to any person but the owner.

JAMES PATTERSON.

Herring Bay, April 4, 1795.

WAS lost, mislaid, or burnt, on March the fourth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, a CERTIFICATE, number 82,816, granted to lieutenant FRANCIS WARE, of the Maryland line, on a final settlement with the United States, for two hundred and fifty-one dollars and ten ninetieths of a dollar, dated the thirteenth of August, seventeen hundred and eighty-four, bearing interest from the sixteenth November, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and signed by JOHN WHITE and JOHN PEARCE, commissioners. If any person or persons can show any just cause why the aforesaid certificate should not be renewed, they are requested to come forward and make known his or their objections to fame.

SAMUEL CHANDLER.

March 30, 1795.

THIS is to forewarn all persons whatsoever from dealing with my wife SARAH STINCHCOMB, as I am determined to stand to no contracts of hers, nor pay any of her debts after this date.

THOMAS STINCHCOMB.

April 4, 1795.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,
On Monday the 13th day of April next, on the PREMISES,

A LOT, on lease, in the city of Annapolis, with three tenements thereon, subject to a ground rent of three pounds sterling per annum; the said lot is 117 feet on Northwest-street, and 160 on Bladen-street, in a healthy pleasant part of the city. Seventy-one years of the lease are unexpired. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM MAW.

Annapolis, March 18, 1795.

To be SOLD, At Public Vendue,

At Mr. GEORGE MANN'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 10th day of April next,

THAT valuable estate, opposite to the city of Annapolis, commonly known by the name of GREENBURY'S POINT, containing 800 acres of land; there are on the premises a large and commodious brick dwelling house, with nine rooms, two kitchens, and a milk house below, with four rooms above for servants, adjoining, with a chapel, quarters, corn house, granary, stable, barn, and tobacco house, also a farm house, with five rooms, and other improvements. There are many advantages attending this place, such as plenty of fish, oysters and wild fowl, and convenient to one of the best markets in the United States for the seller; the situation is beautiful and healthy, and the soil superior to most, and inferior to none, in the state. The terms will be made easy, about one third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest. Possession will be given on the first day of January next, and an undoubted title will be made, by

DAVID KERR, Tenant for life, and
WILLIAM BISHOP, Reverfoner.

March 7, 1795.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL valuable PLOUGH-HORSES, a few pair of strong MULES, and a full bred FILLY, upwards of fifteen hands high, three years old. The terms will be very moderate, particularly if cash is paid.

2

EDWARD HALL.

West river, March 20, 1795.

JAMES WHARFE,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken and entered upon that well known INN and TAVERN, in the city of Annapolis, (generally known by the name of MANN'S TAVERN) together with the stables, furniture, &c. where he is determined to conduct the business with the greatest assiduity and attention. This, as a house of entertainment, is justly celebrated all over the United States for the elegant accommodations it affords whilst under the management of Mr. Mann; and, as the present possessor, from his knowledge of the business, and an ample supply of every thing requisite; flatters himself that the gentlemen, who shall honour him with their company, will experience equally good treatment. He has added to the stock on hand a quantity of genuine wines, spirituous liquors, &c. all chosen with the greatest care, and provided himself with the best cooks and waiters. His stables are attended by experienced and careful ostlers, and in every respect well furnished.

Annapolis, March 27, 1795.

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and faithfully built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well seasoned white oak for the frame.—The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very handsome model.—If the craft or boat be well appraised it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

In CHANCERY, March 30, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of HENRY WARFIELD, trustee for the sale of the real estate of THOMAS MARRIOTT, deceased, be approved, and that the sale by him made, as stated in the said report, of the dwelling plantation of the said Marriott, on the 23d instant, for the sum of £ 446, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 17th of April next.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

2 Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership of JOHN B. DABNEY and GEORGE CLEMENTS, in their store at Port-Tobacco, under the firm of GEORGE CLEMENTS & Co. is this day dissolved.

GEO. CLEMENTS.

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1795.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I shall apply to the next county court, which is to be held in Queen-Anne's county, to have commissioners appointed to ascertain the beginning of a tract of land called ADDITION, lying on Kent Island, in Queen-Anne's county aforesaid.

2 PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

March 18, 1795.

In CHANCERY, April 1, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of MARY WEEMS and ALEXANDER M'PERSON, trustees for the sale of lands, under the last will of JOHN WEEMS, deceased, be approved, and that the sale by them made, as stated in the said report, of a tract called his LORDSHIP'S BOUNTY, 101 acres, to Charles Cowley, for £ 404, on the 18th day of the last month, and of BURRAGE, BURRAGE'S BLOSSOM, and BURRAGE'S END, 200 acres, to John Battee, for £ 1000; on the 24th last month, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth instant.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

2 Reg. Cur. Can.

SUNDRY of the creditors on general WILLIAM SWALLOWOOD'S estate, have appointed HENRY BARNES and ROBERT FERGUSON their agents, to employ council and superintend a petition to the chancellor, for a decree to sell so much of said general's real estate, as will satisfy their debts still due and not settled by his personal estate; any other creditors on said estate, who have not joined in the appointment of these gentlemen, and wish to join in said intended petition, are requested to wait on them, on or before the 15th day of April, with their vouchers of debt, and conform to the directions and agreement of the other creditors for the prosecution of said petition.

Port-Tobacco, March 23, 1795.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

24 STUEBEN'S
MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

On Wednesday the twenty-second day of April next, and the next succeeding days, will be SOLD, for CASH, at the house of Mr. JOHN CRAIGS, at South-river ferry, near Annapolis,

FIFTY-FIVE NEGROES, late the property of Colonel Samuel Chew, among which are a number of fine young healthy negroes of both sexes; some of those negroes have been occasionally employed as house servants, but generally have been brought up to farming business, and some of the men hands are exceeding good farmers. Some of the men and women are married; in those cases the husband, wife, and small children, if any, will be sold together; and some of the women who have young children, and have not husbands in the family, will have their small children sold with them. It is probable that any person wanting to buy negroes for their own use may suit themselves at this sale.

BEN. CHAMBERS, Attorney for
THO. M. FORMAN, administrator of
col. Sam. Chew, deceased.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Mr. BEN. CHAMBERS, attorney for THO. M. FORMAN, administrator of col. SAMUEL CHEW, deceased, advertised in the Maryland Gazette of Thursday February 19th instant, fifty-five NEGROES, late the property of col. S. Chew, to be sold for cash, on Wednesday the twenty-second day of April next, at the house of Mr. John Craigs, at South river ferry, near Annapolis; and, whereas the subscriber is interested in the administration of said estate, having intermarried with a daughter of the deceased, who, by his last will, is entitled to a part of his personal estate, after payment of debts; and, whereas the subscriber is of opinion that said advertisement is substantially defective, inasmuch as it does not sufficiently particularize certain valuable qualifications which some of said negroes to his knowledge are possessed of, and for want of which communication the sales of said property would be considerably injured: In consideration of the premises, be it known, that among the said fifty-five negroes are, two rough carpenters and sawyers, two shoemakers, the one a common, the other a good workman, a man who was regularly bred as a cook, but has been some years out of practice, a good woman cook, and another tolerable one, who can also wash well and take care of a dairy; an excellent female house servant and seamstress, who is complete mistress of her business; a man (husband to the last mentioned woman) who understands the management of a kitchen garden, has acted as a skipper of a boat plying from Kent-Island to Annapolis, has occasionally been employed as an house servant, and can drive a post chaise; a young woman who is a weaver, and two others who have acted in the capacity of chambermaids, and can wash well.

BEN. GALLOWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, March 3, 1795.

A valuable Mill and Land for sale.

On Monday the 20th day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD, on the PKE-MISES, at PUBLIC VENDUE.

THAT valuable MERCHANT MILL, on Magothy river, erected at the place called the Narrows, together with 144 acres of land contiguous thereto. This property will be sold on a credit of five years, one fifth part of the purchase money, and the interest on the whole sum, to be paid annually. Bonds with satisfactory security must be given by the purchaser.

WALLACE, MUIR, & HARRIS.

Annapolis, February 24, 1795.

STATE of DELAWARE, ff.

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court, held at Dover, in and for the county of Kent, on the tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, will be EXPOSED to SALE, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the fourth day of May next, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, situate in Marderkill hundred, in the county aforesaid; containing in the whole about one thousand five hundred acres, being the property of BENEDICT BRICE, deceased, at the time of his death, and to be sold for the payment of his debts. For the accommodation of those who may incline to purchase, the said land will be laid off in three divisions, with a sufficient quantity of woodland to each division; the terms of sale to be as follow, one third of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the day of sale, one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years, with interest, on the respective payments from the day of sale. Attendance will be given, and further particulars made known, by

MARY COOK, administratrix
of the said deceased.

By order of the court,
SIPPLE WHARTON, Clk.

December 10, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DICKINSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the last day of August next, that they may be settled, by ELIZABETH DICKINSON, Administratrix.

Anne-Arundel county, March 11, 1795.

ALMANAC's, for the year 1795, for
SALE at this OFFICE.

PROPOSALS, FOR A NEWS-PAPER.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that, having procured the new and elegant apparatus, lately imported from Europe, by Mr. JOHN HAYES, they intend publishing a daily news-paper, under the title of

The Baltimore Telegraph.

It is proposed to publish this paper every morning (Sundays excepted) on a larger and more extensive scale, than any heretofore attempted in the State of Maryland. The name will indicate the intention of the editors, that like the new machine, lately invented in France, it may communicate the earliest and most interesting intelligence.

That this publication may be rendered agreeable to their friends and patrons, the editors beg leave to lay before them an idea of their plan.

I. As it is of great importance to the people, to be regularly informed of the operations of the general government, a certain portion of this paper will be appropriated to the debates of congress, the laws and all interesting reports proceeding from that body, and from the officers of state, so as to exhibit a connected view of their deliberations.

II. They will duly notice matters that are interesting to the United States, such as the progress of manufactures, agriculture, commercial enterprises, useful undertakings and institutions, debates and proceedings of the national convention of France, and of the British parliament, with many other affairs from the most accredited foreign prints, which may appear worthy of insertion.

III. Interesting foreign and domestic publications shall be frequently announced, and copious extracts given of their contents, either from the works themselves, or from the most impartial reviewers or critics; their design being, not only to render this paper an early vehicle of news, but also a magazine of useful and entertaining knowledge.

IV. With respect to essays of every description, they will be guided by one general rule, founded on the freedom of the press, which they conceive ought only to extend to public characters; and therefore, they particularly oblige themselves, to reject all pieces which contain invectives against private citizens, or reflections that might, in any manner, injure their reputation, or occasion what is termed a news-paper war.

These general sketches of their design are submitted to the consideration of the public, from whom they solicit that support, which it shall be their constant study to merit.

Having been encouraged in this business, by a very respectable number of the inhabitants of this town, they flatter themselves, that *The Baltimore Telegraph* will soon have a general and extensive circulation, and thereby become useful to merchants, country traders, and others, as an advertising paper. The elegance and beauty of their type will undoubtedly claim the public approbation; and they are determined to execute all business intrusted to their care, with neatness and accuracy.

The first number will be published early in March, on a super-royal sheet, the size of Mr. Brown's Philadelphia Gazette, at seven dollars per annum, and regularly forwarded to country subscribers, agreeably to orders, with all possible expedition and care.

The situation of public affairs, both in Europe and America, renders the present period truly interesting to every freeman; we therefore presume, that a publication intended for the support of republican principles, which may contain a judicious selection of the most important events, cannot fail of being very acceptable to our fellow-citizens.

Handbills, cards, blanks, circular letters, &c. printed on the shortest notice, at the new printing-office, Baltimore, by

CLAYLAND, DOBBIN, & CO.

Baltimore, January 19, 1795.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. Perant, printer, Philadelphia; Messrs. S. and J. Adams, printers, and Mr. Samuel Burnes, postmaster, Wilmington; David Smith, Esq; Elkton; Mr. Samuel Smith, merchant, Havre-de-Grace; Mr. Abraham Crapster, merchant, Liberty-town; Mr. William Spurrier, Elk-Ridge; Mr. Bartgis, and Messrs. Winter and Carey, printers, Frederick-town; Messrs. Frederick and Samuel Green, printers, Annapolis; Messrs. Hanlon and Priestley, printers, George-town; Mr. Archibald Dobbin, merchant, Alexandria; Messrs. Buchanan and Clayland, merchants, and Mr. James Cowan, printer, Boston; Mr. John Clayland, merchant, Greenburgh; Mr. James Clayland, jun'r. merchant, Centerville; Robert Wright, Esq; Chester-town; and at the book stores of Messrs. Hagerty, Rice, Clarke and Keddie, Keatinge, Cole, Thomas, Andrews and Butler, and by the publishers, in Baltimore.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAWLINGS's tavern, a negro man named JACK, dark complexioned, twenty-five years old, about five feet eight inches high, inclinable to fat, with large eyes and pleasant countenance; had on when he went away, a dark farnothing jacket, with country cloth breeches mixed with yellow and black, white yarn stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his mistress gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

RACHEL HARWOOD.

West river, near Samuel Rawlings's tavern March 15, 1795.

PROPOSALS, FOR A NEW NEWS-PAPER, ENTITLED, Fell's-Point Telegraphic. TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEN the present high price of subscriptions to the established news-papers in Baltimore is considered, the necessity of one at a more moderate expense, must be strikingly evident.—There are few persons in the State of Maryland, unless in the commercial town, who would wish, or can conveniently afford to pay a subscription of SIX OR SEVEN DOLLARS per annum, together with the expense of postage; and when the great and acknowledged usefulness of these kind of publications is taken into view, there is every reason to expect, that the present undertaking will meet with the general patronage and encouragement of our discerning citizens. To accommodate, therefore, our readers, in every rank and description of society, it is proposed to publish the FELL'S-POINT TELEGRAPHIC at the low price of TWO AND AN HALF DOLLARS per annum, which is to be paid half yearly in advance.—And that it may not be defective in communicating any article of interesting intelligence, it will be published as often as the post arrives, three times a week; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, when it will be delivered to subscribers at the Point and in Town, and immediately forwarded, agreeably to order, to those in the country.

It will be printed on good paper, and of a quarto size; and the editor is determined to spare no pains to render it a useful, instructive, and entertaining paper.—For this purpose, he will make the best selections in his power from all the American and European prints; and should any thing important or interesting appear in any of the Baltimore papers, his friends may also be assured, that it will be inserted in the TELEGRAPHIC.

As there can be no doubt but this cheap and useful paper will find a ready circulation in every part of the State of Maryland, a work of this kind being so much wanted, it is presumed it will claim its share of the advertising business. The editor, advantageously situated on Fell's-Point, will be easily enabled to procure every article of ship news, and be early acquainted with the arrival of every species of merchandise, which he will communicate to the public. He therefore solicits his friends and the public for their advertising custom; and he trusts that their advertisements will be printed correctly, and judiciously displayed.

Original essays, both moral and political, authentic accounts of marriages, deaths, and other casualties, will be received with gratitude, and meet with due attention. And here, he thinks it necessary to remark, that it is his fixed determination, to conduct the Telegraphic on free and rational principles:—Averse to party purposes, no interest or emolument whatever, will influence him to disturb the peace of domestic tranquillity, by publishing anonymous slander, or malevolence, against individuals in the private walks of life.

The public's very humble

And obedient servant,

J. W. ALLEN.

Baltimore, January 29.

N. B. It is intended, should a sufficient number of subscribers appear by the 23d day of February ensuing, that the first No. of Fell's-Point Telegraphic shall be published on that day.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. John Pannel, captains James and Joseph Blays, captain Thomas Moore, captain Peter Sharp, and Mr. Job Smith, on Fell's-Point; by Messrs. Clarke and Keddie, Mr. John Hagerty, and Messrs. Thomas, Andrews and Butler, bookellers; and Messrs. Yundt and Brown, and Mr. Philip Edwards, printers, Baltimore-town, and Messrs. F. and S. Green, Annapolis.

RAN AWAY on the second instant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, stoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of speaking; his legs are remarkable small, and feet very long and narrow for one of his size; his wool is short; had on when he made his escape a round hat, painted or tarred, a short farnothing grey waistcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow shoes, and a pair of white yarn stockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnson's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the goal of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will assume the Butler name, or some other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to pass as such. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a less distance, or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and State of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkburgh. For terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth Year.)

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with universal applause:

PROCLAMATION

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1795.

HAERLEM, January 19.

THE time being arrived that our citizens have thought fit to resume their former rights, they assembled this morning in great numbers, and announced to the persons who ever since 1788 held the reins of government in this place, that they had not the confidence of the people, and that for that reason they were dismissed from their respective offices. In consequence of which the following proclamation was read in the town-house, with universal applause:

PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the commissioners of the French republic have disposed the people of the low countries to divest themselves of the yoke under which they have hitherto groaned, and this exhortation is now very strongly supported by a letter of general Daendels written from Leerdam, on the 17th instant, in which the citizens of this city, are summoned to declare themselves free; some citizens of this town, who for some time past having taken upon themselves, at a juncture like the present, to take care of the welfare of all, have begun this revolution, and invite all their fellow-citizens to join them. Their mutual interests urge them to it, the circumstances require speed and unanimity; the members of the present government must needs be hated by the French republic, besides the citizens cannot confide in them, it is for this reason we must declare them deprived of all employs and influence in government.

"The first step the people of this town have to take is to form a regulated and armed power. All who cherish liberty and their native country, are required to join their armed fellow-citizens, who stood first forward for the preservation of all; and those who are unwilling to do so, are required to lay down their arms and deliver them at noon, and to give in their names, to the end, that no stronger means of taking them from them may be required.

"In the second place, we must take care of the provisional civil government. In order to settle this point, all the inhabitants are invited to assemble this afternoon in the great church—where plans will be proposed: at the same time, all officers who are not bid to the contrary, are exhorted to stand to their posts, in order to preserve tranquillity and order; and the armed powers give all possible assurance for the safety of person and property.

"Given by the assembled citizens of the city of Amsterdam, on the 19th of January, 1795, and published on the same day.
(Was signed) "VAN SPEYSTYN."

LEYDEN, January 19.

In order to preserve tranquillity in the interior, the town of Leyden has just given an example, which, in all probability, will be followed by that of Haerlem, and by the other towns of this province.

Yesterday the burghers required of the members of the regency, now invested with the magistracy, the re-establishment of the city guards disbanded by the Prussian troops in 1787.—Some of the principal citizens were requested to represent this matter, and accordingly they addressed the burghers assembled, in a speech to that effect. This was assented to, and orders issued in consequence thereof; arms were given to the citizens, whose primary object has been to preserve order and tranquillity, which has not been one moment interrupted.—The day passed without the least disturbance; and we understand two deputes have been sent to the French army, informing it of the new order of things.

PARIS, January 31.

It is now confidently asserted, that the German empire, Spain, and Prussia, are willing to make peace on the terms prescribed by the French republic. The wonderful successes of our armies in whatever they undertake, the formidable attitude of a free and energetic people, whose strength increases in the same degree as the power of its enemies slackens, leaves no other choice to those kings who are allowed to capitulate, but to submit their fate to the generosity of the French, or to see in the next campaign, their sceptres broken, and their thrones overthrown.

The arrival of the Prussian baron de Goltz and the Swedish minister baron de Saal, contributes singularly to confirm the general reports of peace, and the departure of Merlin de Thionville on a secret mission, a circumstance announced at the tribune by Merlin himself, coincided with the arrival of those two foreign negotiators.

Boissy d'Anglas, in his report of January 30, announced the will of the French people to Europe: the Rhine is marked out as a barrier against Germany, the top of the Alps and Pyrenean mountains offer the republic a more formidable bulwark than the formidable wall which separates China from Tartary. Austria must renounce all claims to the Netherlands.

Dutch Brabant, Flanders, and Limburg, shall be incorporated with the republic. Prussia must resign for ever the sovereignty over Gueldres and one half of the dutchy of Cleves; a formal cession of the dutchy of Juliers and part of the palatinate is the fine demanded from the elector palatine of Bavaria.

The archbishops of Treves, Mayence, and Cologne, shall lay down their electorate crowns and follow the example of the apostles. The remonstrances of the prince bishop of Liege, of the duke of Deux-Ponts, and some other petty despots, whose possessions are united with the republic, shall not be listened to.

The province of Guipuscoa and all the passages over the Pyrenean mountains remain detached from Spain. The king of Sardinia is ordered to acknowledge the departments of Mount Blanc and Maritime Alps (formerly Savoy and Nizza) under pain of being erased from the list of sovereigns. England—every republican lays hold of his arms at the mention of that name; all France is roused, and swears vengeance on that perfidious nation. The armies of the North and Ardennes are preparing to set out on a secret mission to the British government, and three formidable and well disciplined armies that are on the coast of Cherbourg, Brest, Rochelle, and a fleet of 46 ships of the line, are charged to pay a visit to the southern coast of that haughty island in order to conclude a final treaty.

The following particulars are published in all the German papers, and assured to be the preliminaries proposed by the two representatives of the people and members of the convention, now in Basle, Switzerland.

Art. 1. The German empire acknowledges France as a sovereign and independent republic. The provinces of the empire occupied by the republican troops on the left bank of the Rhine, remain united with France. However the ci-devant members of the German empire shall preserve their personal property by submitting to the French constitution.

Art. 2. The circles of the Upper Rhine, Westphalia, Swabia, and Franconia, (all Germany from the frontiers of the Austrian circle to the German Sea) shall be separated from the German empire, and organized in a federal republic, independent, and no longer submitted to any laws issued by the diet of Ratisbon or the Roman emperor.

Art. 3. The convention demand that Austria and Prussia renounce all jurisdiction over such of their provinces as are situated in the above-mentioned circles: the French government leave it to the wisdom of the new federal republic to indemnify the said powers by exchanging such provinces as lie contiguous to Brandenburg and Bohemia.

Art. 4. On these conditions the French republic offers the states of the empire, and particularly to the new federal republic, peace, friendship, and an unlimited liberty of commerce, provided that both parties submit to the general measures of internal police.

In consequence of the former articles the Rhine will be in future the barrier; the navigation of that river will be entirely free, and neither of the nations shall be allowed to lay taxes, imposts on goods, &c. transported on the Rhine, under whatever name it may be.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

January 30.

Report of Dubois de Crance on the situation of our armies.

You maintained last year near eleven hundred thousand fighting men. France stood armed on one side, Europe on the other, and victory followed constantly the tri-coloured standard. But if last year our southern battalions, levied in a hurry and dispersed from the ocean to the Mediterranean sea, have been able to check the Spanish forces, though treason had already given up our strong holds on their frontiers, what is not to be expected of those troops now re-united, disciplined, enured to all the hardships of war, and familiar with all the duties of a soldier? they command already to Biscay and distribute orders in the heart of Catalonia.

The army of Italy had Lyons to reduce, Toulon to retake, and repulsed besides, the superior forces of Austria and Piedmont.

The army of the North was ordered to retake Valenciennes and Conde, but now, when tranquillity is restored in the south of France, the Netherlands incorporated, Holland conquered, and the limits of the republic marked out by the course of a large stream, what have we to fear? what is powerful enough to oppose the will of the republic?

A few bands of robbers bribed by England, infest still the west, but the general amnesty will soon enable us to direct three numerous and well disciplined armies against haughty Albion, the atrocious perfidies of which have raised the avenging arm of the republic against it. Holland is conquered, and England trembles.

Twenty-three regular sieges terminated, six pitched battles gained, 2000 cannons taken, 68,000 prisoners and 200 towns subdued. Such is the glorious result of the last campaign.

The next campaign promises, if possible, still more surprising successes. Besides the naval forces of the republic, which are now on the most respectable footing, we have 200 battalions of infantry, 500 squadrons of cavalry, and 60,000 artillery men.

Such immense forces were never maintained in any state of Europe, and posterity will hardly believe it possible.

LONDON, February 1.

PETITIONS FOR PEACE.

The following cities and towns have already petitioned, or agreed to petition, the house of commons for peace: the city of London the borough of Southwark—the cities of York, Carlisle, Norwich, and Salisbury, and the towns of Manchester and Hull.

Feb. 3. Some French emigrants, who had taken refuge in Holland, left that country on the 24th ultimo, and have since reached this country. The following are the particulars of their escape.

Misunderstanding at the Hague, the events on the Waal, they flattered themselves, with some security, till the moment when the stadtholder and his family gave, by their departure in open boats, the signal of alarm.

About one hundred and fifty emigrants consisting chiefly of the old nobility of France, immediately left the Hague, and proceeded with expedition to Amsterdam, hoping to find there some means of crossing the Zuyder-Sea, and to gain a small port called Zwoll, to make their way into Germany: but the Zuyder-Sea being frozen to the extent of two leagues distance from the shore, and the French advancing rapidly towards Amsterdam, these unhappy fugitives proceeded to the extremity of the peninsula which forms North-Holland: At their head was the respectable count de Martanges, a field officer, 72 years old, who had for the last two years acted as commissary of the French nobility in Holland.

Arrived at the Helder, the last port of North-Holland, they saw the Dutch fleet at anchor, blocked up by the ice, consisting of twelve sail, from 70 to 32 guns.

The English consul offered these unhappy fugitives a vessel that was at his disposal in the road; but unfortunately surrounded by the ice. They embarked in the said vessel, and worked a whole day to break the ice, in order to put her afloat. The cold, however, was so intense, that they were unable to continue their exertions. The Dutch, intimidated by the approach of the French, refused them assistance; 3000 republicans headed by Van Damme, soon after arrived, to take possession of the Dutch fleet, in the name of the French republic.

The fate of the emigrants is not known, but twelve of them reached a western port, namely Poiten. There, by collecting all their money and jewels they completed the sum of 400 ducats, with which they purchased an open schuyt, and launched it with the greatest difficulty into the water, being about 200 yards from the sea. They adventured on a hazardous voyage for the English coast (about 150 miles); many of them without bread, cloase, or water, and with only one person capable of steering, having no charts nor compasses.

After having sailed with almost continual adverse winds, they ran ashore on the English coast, between Colchester and Harwich, where they landed, having experienced all the horrors of cold, hunger, and tremendous seas.

Among the twelve who thus escaped, is the famous Madame La Comtesse Dagueilleau, and her family, grand-daughter to the chancellor of France. They put into an inn at Colchester almost without cloaths.

Feb. 7. Three vessels with a great number of passengers on board, arrived yesterday morning at Dover, from Flushing, from which place they sailed last Tuesday. At that time the French were not in possession of the town, but it was hourly expected that it would be surrendered to them. Six men of war, three of which were of the line, were at anchor in the harbour: Major Meade (late of the 87th regiment) who also left Flushing on Tuesday, and arrived in town yesterday, brings the following intelligence:

On Sunday last, the French summoned Bergen-op-Zoom, the garrison of which consisted of 4000 men including the 87th British regiment, the number of which must be estimated at about 620. This celebrated fortress was at that period in the most perfect state of defence, not only with respect to troops, but also as to provisions and military stores. But general Le Maire, who commanded the French army before it, having sent to the governor a proclamation which had been issued by the States General, requiring in their names (in consequence of the stadtholder having absented himself,) all the garrison towns of the United Provinces, to surrender themselves to the French.

Articles were immediately proposed by the governor, which were readily acceded to by the commander of the French forces, with the exception of one, which was proposed for permitting the British troops to return to England. The refusal of this occasioned some delay, during which major Meade left the place, he being in consequence of promotion in another regiment, which had some days previously been notified, no longer considered as one of its garrison, and received leave of absence accordingly.

From Bergen-op-Zoom, major Meade proceeded to Flushing, which was not, on his arrival, absolutely in the power of the French, but where two of their commissioners had arrived to receive the surrender of the whole island of Walcheren and its fleet.

Feb. 9. Some later accounts than those which we stated on Saturday evening, were received yesterday from Zealand, being brought by a boat, which made its escape to Dover, from Flushing, which place it left on Friday last, at which time the whole of the island of Walcheren, was occupied by the French, who came over from Cadzand, in ten boats, each of which carried 50 men. This is therefore, probably the last intelligence that will for some time be brought direct from the United Provinces, unless it be by some neutral vessel, as the whole of their coast is now decidedly in the hands of the French.

Williamstadt had been taken possession of by the French, previous to their summoning Bergen-op-Zoom; and it was understood at Flushing, that such other of the principal towns as had not then admitted them, would open their gates on their appearance.

BERMUDA, March 14.

On board the ship *Eliza*, from Bourdeaux, prize to his majesty's ship *Argonaut*, &c. there was above 55,500 ounces of silver in six hogheads, (called Paris money) about 20,812l. 12s. besides brandy, wine, &c. &c. The ship *London Packet*, Smith, from the same place, prize to the *Thistle* frigate, has nearly the same quantity of silver in ingots, besides brandy, wine, &c. The cargoes of these prizes are estimated at above 30,000l. each, and belonged to the national convention. As the names of the rest of the money ships are well known to admiral Murray's squadron, we may expect to see a few more of them brought in here.

It is a certain fact that they are in the greatest distress in France for provisions. By the latest accounts from thence (by letters from residents) we find that the daily allowance of bread to a man, was only half a pound, and the quantity of meat less.

LEXINGTON, March 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Greenville.

"I had the pleasure of seeing the great chiefs of the Delaware and Shawanee tribes, hold their great talk with his excellency general Wayne, and sign a treaty that no mischief shall be done on either side, until the 15th of June; when the grand treaty between the United States, and all the tribes northwest of the Ohio, is to be held at this place. The noted warrior Blue Jacket, of the Shawanee tribe is here. They have brought several prisoners in with them. I flatter myself, these people will find it their interest to be at peace with the United States."

Extract of another letter from same place.

"The noted warrior, Blue Jacket, is arrived at this place for the express purpose of making peace with the United States. Blue Jacket says, his nation, (the Shawanees) have seen their error, in placing any confidence in the British, having been deceived by them with respect to the forces which general Wayne could bring against the Indians. He is apprehensive, that some of the young warriors, who are now out hunting, may do some mischief before his return to the nation, not knowing the favourable reception he has met with. On the 15th of June, a general treaty will be held between the commander in chief and the hostile Indians."

March 7. About the 8th of February, two hunters, who had continued longer out than was expected, their friends went in search of them, and near the mouth of the Scioto, found one of them cut to pieces in an inhuman manner; the other is supposed to have been taken prisoner.

By a gentleman just from Louisville, we learn, that information had been given by two men just from St. Vincents, of 250 Indian warriors of the Shawanee and Delaware tribes having taken the field; we may therefore expect shortly to hear of their being on some part of our frontiers.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.

Captain Vanfle, of the schooner *Fly*, from Martinique, which place he left the 25th of March—informs that an English packet had arrived there, about the 12th do. which reported that a fleet with a number of troops on board, had sailed for the West-Indies, which was daily expected, but the same was the news of the day ever since the beginning of March, the inhabitants had some doubts of the truth of this report.

Grenada, St. Vincents and St. Lucia, were in a state of insurrection, and some troops embarked from St. Pierre for St. Vincents, to quiet the insurgents, also a quantity of arms and ammunition were sent off for the above named island, and the British general issued a proclamation, to all the inhabitants to take up arms.

St. Bartholomews, and St. Thomas's were blacked by two French seventy-fours, to prevent any British troops from landing there.

The *Bewley* frigate and the *Blanch* do. lay in St. Pierre, and two seventy-fours were lying off and on.

The British force to windward consists of 6 sail of the line, one 50 gun ship, three 44's and 6 frigates.

The islands of Guadeloupe, Delade and Margalante, were declared in a state of blockade, and the chiefest part of the English forces, are cruising off the above places, to prevent if possible their troops from coming out to invade any of the English islands.

CHARLESTON, March 19.

Extract of a letter from Port-de-Paix to citizen Fonstret, consul of the French republic in Charleston, signed by Mireur, commanding the station of the Isles to the leeward.

"I profit, my dear friend, of the occasion of captain Hervieux's departure, to write to you. I am now busy in arming the corvette *Hyena*; in twenty days I shall be ready to sail for the continent. Our privateers have taken a considerable number of English prizes; we have great success against our enemies; we have taken Leogane, Cape Tiburon, Jeremie, and Port-au-Prince, is ours by this time; the English are about evacuating the Mole and St. Mark's; we have also taken three Spanish towns, to wit, St. Michael, St. Raphael, and Hynche; the whole of the colony will soon belong to us."

ANNAPOLIS, April 16.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE MEDDLER, No. VIII.

Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine babetur.
Trojans and Tyrians are the same to me.

VIRG.

SO numerous, so complicated, and so various are the operations of the human mind, that to investigate the causes and assign the reasons for all our different opinions and actions would be a task far beyond the abilities of the most skillful observer. When our mind is fully convinced of the truth of a proposition, when we are attentively employed in some action, if then we allow one moment to reflection, and ask why this is our opinion, why that is the object of our pursuit, we often find ourselves at a loss for an answer, and are forced to confess our ignorance of the cause. Numberless opinions are formed in this manner without the least investigation of the subject, or bestowing a thought upon the truth or falsehood of their foundation; we inconsiderately embrace them upon the slightest suggestion of fancy through the influence of custom, or from a blind adherence to the judgment of others; time fixes them firmly in our minds and gives them additional strength; thus firmly situated they are not easily eradicated, and in spite of the force of reason they remain with undiminished power.

Though these prejudices are sometimes false and arise solely from the fortuitous operations of the fancy, they are often just and seem to be dictated by the voice of nature; our conscience pleads strongly in their favour, and something within us whispers that they ought not to be foregone. Every one must have perceived himself to entertain prepossessions of this nature in favour of his native country; indeed every thing which is any way related to us is for that reason preferred to that which is more remote, and from the globe which we inhabit down to the particular spot of our birth, things derive their comparative value from their approaching to or receding from the place which claims the nearest degree of affinity. This passion is so strongly impressed on the mind of every man, that like a concave mirror it beautifies every object that it represents; the same things which in a foreigner creates aversion to our climate, are by us considered as indispensable requisites, and bind us still closer to the place: The native of Zembla is happy amid eternal winter and would not exchange the rigour of his ice bound region for the sunny mildness of a more temperate latitude; while the inhabitant of the banks of the Niger scorched by the influence of the meridian sun shudders at the idea of a climate clad in perpetual snow.

An honest partiality for our native country, when restrained by reason and prudence, is laudable and even necessary in every man. From this source proceed the numerous train of patriotic virtues which grace the character of individuals, and shine with distinguished lustre on the page of history: When we esteem our native land more than any other, this naturally produces a wish for its prosperity and an ardent desire that its excellence may not be merely ideal; the sparks of patriotism thus kindled, are by opportunity blown up to action and create a blaze that dazzles the beholders. When men are thus striving together for the attainment of some common purpose, the association of their labours insensibly conciliates their affections and creates mutual amity; they become satisfied with themselves and with each other, and are leagued in closer union. Possessed with the idea that our situation is preferable to that of others, and unwilling to resign our fond ideas of our superiority, we learn to be content with our lot, and to enjoy it without repining or wishing for a change; our fortune appears to be superlatively happy and so consonant to our wishes, that, though it may sometimes cause a complaint, there will be found few, who, if it were in their power, would change their condition, but with a celebrated writer return thanks to God for their being of that nation which they are.

Nothing can be more unpleasant to him who is strongly interested for his native country than to hear its value depreciated and its merits misrepresented. It is with reluctance that the mind can be convinced of the superiority of another region in any particular, and when forced to confess, it endeavours to discover some other excellence which may serve to counterbalance it. For this reason when I consider myself as an American, I cannot but be displeased with the at-

tempts which have been made in Europe to represent the New World in every respect inferior to the Old, affirming that not only the brute creation, but even men have degenerated since transported to this climate. These assertions are the effect of a blind and intemperate prejudice against every thing foreign, and which endeavours to undervalue all that is not somewhat related to its object. To this degree, and even farther, does a national prejudice extend; the inhabitants of one country always look upon those of another with a jealous eye, and sometimes with sentiments far from friendly; in many places a stranger is considered as an enemy, and every thing that appears foreign is thought hostile; even in civilized countries, foreigners are by many considered as an inferior species of beings, and treated with a barbarity which is disgraceful to human nature. Such conduct ought to be execrated by every one who desires the respectable character of a citizen of the world; to an earnest desire for the welfare of his own country he should join a candid impartiality to the inhabitants of others, and though he may prefer his own fellow-citizens in a collective capacity, yet when he considers all men individually, he should regard them all with an equal eye, as equally connected with him by the lot of humanity.

"Died on the 10th inst. GEORGE MANN, Esq; of this city, aged about 43 years. In his professional vocation he acquired an exalted reputation, and discharged his social duties as a member of society with uncommon merit. He has left an extensive family to deplore his dissolution; and with their tears will be mingled the genuine effusions of gratitude flowing from the hearts of the numerous train who have shared his bounty. Philanthropy and benevolence were among the leading features of his mind; and the mitigated sufferings of the disconsolate widow and helpless orphan remain as monuments to decorate his grave.

Lamented shade, for thee shall memory mourn,
And deathless praise thy hallowed grave adorn.
That mind, where virtue raised her spotless throne,
Where bounty smil'd, and heavenly goodness shone;
U' conscious sleep, regardless of each care,
Which bursts the heart, and swells the impass'd tear!

The hovering spirit wings its promised way,
And bending seraphs guard the virtuous clay."

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Annapolis, March 20, 1795.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE commander in chief of the militia of the State of Maryland orders, that there be a full and complete return of all the militia of this State, made and delivered to the adjutant-general, on or before the 20th day of June next, and that the said return shall be agreeable to the form directed by the adjutant-general.

J. KILTY (acting by deputation) for
HENRY CARRERY Adj. Gen.

A regimental or battalion meetings cannot conveniently be obtained at this early season of the year, it is intended that company returns shall form the groundwork of the proposed operation. For these, as well as for regimental returns, blank forms, with every necessary instruction for filling them, will shortly be furnished from the office. They will be transmitted, (agreeably to a direction of the commander in chief annexed to the above order) to the commanding officers of divisions, under whose orders they will be distributed; together with such arrangements as these officers may think proper to form for a due and timely execution of the business.

JOHN KILTY, for
HENRY CARRERY, Adj. Gen.

LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days in each week, Mondays and Tuesdays, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL's, near the Head of South river, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

LA FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white in the face and legs, six years old this spring, fifteen and an half hands high, he is handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, sinew and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse *VENERIAN*, his dam was got by *LITTLE FICUS*, out of a fine imported mare, whose pedigree is unknown.

La Fayette will cover mares at one guinea a single mare, if two mares, or more from the same point, four dollars per mare, and three shillings and sixpence to the groom, provided the money is paid by the first of July; if the money is not paid by the first of July next six dollars per mare will be charged. Good pasture, under good fencing, may be had for mares at Mr. Bicknell's.

JAMES WILLIAMS.
April 14, 1795.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have claims against the estate of THOMAS HYDE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those who are in any manner indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to

SARAH WALLS, (now CLEMENTS),
Executrix of THOMAS HYDE, or to
FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

WAS committed to my of March last, as a who calls himself HARRY belongs to col. JOHN DONA and that he was sold to C. HOLMES, of Baltimore, to nine or ten inches high, and very talkative, has a very remarkable fond of playing marked by the small-pox. take him away and pay char. JOSE of

April 3, 1795.

DON P.

A large JA

(Got by the PRESIDENT ROYAL

STANDS this season at near West river; and five shillings each, the Monday of September next. that come a distance gratified of them, but will not accidents.

April 1, 1795.

Eight Dollars

RAN away from the South river, a negro about 38 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, a large wart on the corner of his left eye, and a great snuff-box, a fawn-coloured coat, grey half-breeches, new, white yarn stockings in them; he took with him an old green rug, two or three days ago contended name of Jackson, but did not may get a pass and endeavour may change his clothing. negro, and secures him for receive if taken ten miles SHILLINGS, if twenty LINGS, and if out of the paid by

ELIZ

WIL

Ne

N. B. All masters of

him off at their peril.

A LIST of LETTERS

see, Annapolis, which,

first day of July next,

Post Office as dead letter.

JARVIS AVIS, Calver

James Buchanan, Jame

John Callahan (4), Nich

Thomas Clarke, Thomas

Dr. Shaaf, Archibald Chis

Annapolis; Judson M. Cl

poli.

Gabriel Duvall (3); R

capt. J. Disney, near A

river.

John Edmondson, Dr.

Samuel Eagen, Thomas C

Benjamin Fairbairn (2)

John Gwinn (2), Joh

(1), Frederick Green, Fr

(1), Annapolis

Alexander C. Hanson (

John S. Harrison, Bet

let's, Alexander Harri

poli; Maria S. Heerman

Harrison, capt. Benjamin

Harrison, Herring Bay;

land.

William Johnson, care

Johnson, shipcarpenter, Jo

Henry A. Johnson, near

George Mann (5), L

Mathews, Richard Mac

poli; Harry Mackferon

Mr. O'Dubigg, Annap

William Pinkney (8),

Pice, Robert Patterson,

Rebecca Rogers, care

of, John Ridout, Absto

Rodger, Annapolis; Edw

Will. P. Stewart, care

Jonathan Selmen, Willi

Ann-Arundel county; S

James Thomas, John T

Alexander Thomson, A

case of Richard Sprigg,

William W. William

George Mann, captain V

napolis; Richard Wee

Charles Williamson, Cal

April 1, 1795.

THIS is to forewar

dealing with my

COMB, as I am deter

of her, nor pay any of

2 TH

April 4, 1795.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 15th day of March last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself HARRY HOLMES, and says he belongs to col. JOHN DONALD, of Baltimore county, and that he was sold to col. DONALD by Mr. JOHN HOLMES, of Baltimore-town; he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, is a very intelligible fellow and very talkative, has a violin with him which he is remarkable fond of playing on; he is pretty much marked by the small-pox. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, to.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff
of Charles county.

April 3, 1795.

DON PEDRO,

A large JACK ASS,

(Got by the PRESIDENT'S SPANISH JACK ASS,
ROYAL GIFT).

STANDS this season at the subscribers plantation, near West river, and will cover mares at thirty-five shillings each, the money to be paid by the first day of September next. Good pasturage for mares that come a distance gratis, and great care will be taken of them, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

JACOB FRANKLIN.

April 1, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the Head of South river, a negro man named FRANK, about 38 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, raw-boned, of a yellowish complexion, cross-eyed, and has a large wart on the corner of his right eye, he is very talkative, and a great snuffer; had on when he went away, a fawn-coloured coat, white kersey jacket, old grey half-stick breeches, much worn, a felt hat almost new, white yarn stockings, and old shoes with nails in them; he took with him a coarse white blanket and an old green rug, two of snabrig shirts, much worn; he some time ago contended for his freedom by the name of JACKSON, but did not obtain it; it is likely he may get a pass and endeavour to pass as a free man, and may change his clothing. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive if taken ten miles from home TWENTY SHILLINGS, and if twenty miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the state the above reward, paid by

ELIZABETH GARY, or
WILLIAM HAYES, on the
North side of Severn.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off at their peril.

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

JARVIS AVIS, Calvert county.

James Buchanan, Basil Brown, care of Simon Wilmer, Annapolis; James Belt, Queen-Anne.
John Callahan (4), Nicholas Carroll, James Carroll, Thomas Clarke, Thomas U. P. Charlton (2), care of Dr. Sharr, Archibald Chisholm (2), Abraham Claude, Annapolis; Judson M. Clagett, Primrose, near Annapolis.

Gabriel Duvall (3), Robert Duvall, Annapolis; Capt. J. Disney, near Annapolis; John Deal, West river.

John Edmondson, Dr. Thomas Edgar, Annapolis; Samuel Egan, Thomas C. Egan, Calvert county.

Benjamin Fairbairn (2), Annapolis.
John Gwinn (2), John Gaffaway, Citoyen Girard (1), Frederick Green, Frederick and Samuel Green (1), Annapolis.

Alexander C. Hanson (3), Samuel H. Howard (2), John S. Harrison, Betty Holgood, at Simon Retailer's, Alexander Harrison, Samuel Hutton, Annapolis; Maria S. Heermance, Queen-Anne; Benjamin Harrison, Capt. Benjamin Harrison, West river; Richd. Harrison, Herring Bay; James Hutchings, Kent-land.

William Johnson, care of James Mackubin, John Johnson, shipcarpenter, John Johnson (2), Annapolis; Henry A. Johnson, near Annapolis.

George Mann (5), Luther Martin (2), Ignatius Mathews, Richard Mackubin, Abbey Miller, Annapolis; Harry Mackferon.

Mr. O'Dubigg, Annapolis.
William Pinkney (8), Samuel Peaco (2), Frederick Price, Robert Patterson, Smith Price, Annapolis.

Rebecca Rogers, care of N. Carroll, Henry Ridge, John Ridout, Abalom Ridgely (2), George W. Rodger, Annapolis; Edward Reynolds, Calvert county.

Will. P. Stewart, care of John Randall, Annapolis; Jonathan Selman, William Stapels, Thomas Sprigg, Anne-Arundel county; Samuel Smith, Pig-Point.

James Thomas, John Taylor, Benjamin Thompson, Alexander Thomson, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, near Annapolis.

William W. Williams, John Watteneys, care of George Mann, Captain West, Jonathan Wiltha, Annapolis; Richard Weems, Anne-Arundel county; Charles Williamson, Calvert county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

April 1, 1795.

THIS is to forewarn all persons whatsoever from dealing with my wife SARAH STINCHCOMB, as I am determined to stand to no contracts of hers, nor pay any of her debts after this date.

THOMAS STINCHCOMB.

April 4, 1795.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, a small bay Horse, about thirteen and an half hands high, supposed to be seven years old, has a small star in his forehead, switch tail, and hanging mane, shod all round, and shows the marks of the draught, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

JOHN H. BEANES.

Piscataway, March 21, 1795.

HIGH FLYER.

The property of JOHN CRAGGS, stands to cover this season, at South river ferry, 4 miles from Annapolis.

HIGH FLYER is near sixteen hands high, a blood bay with one white foot and star, and for strength, bone, sinew and action, is superior to any full blooded horse ever imported; he was bred by Mr. Tatterfall, got by his High Flyer, which covered mares in 1793 at thirty guineas each mare, and one guinea to the groom, at Ely in Cambridgeshire. High Flyer was got by Herod, his dam, which was the dam of Mark Anthony, by Blank, his grand-dam by Regulus, his great-grand-dam by Sore Heels, which mare was the dam of Matchless, South and Danby Cade, great-grand-dam by Makeless, which was Sir Ralph Millbank's famous black mare, which was the dam of Hartly's blind horse Thistle; the dam of John Cragg's High Flyer was got by Syphon out of Young Cade's filly; Syphon was got by Squirt, which got Make and many other good horses; Young Cade's filly was got by old Cade, his dam by Partner, grand-dam of Mr. Vain's Little Partner, and great-grand-dam of Bandy by Makeless, Brimrose, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodsworth, Layton barb mare; this bay horse called High Flyer, got by my High Flyer out of Thistle, was bred by me,

RICHARD TATTERFALL.

I gave £. 2500 for High Flyer, and £. 2500 for Escape, which was got by High Flyer.

RICHARD TATTERFALL.

London, September 12, 1792.

P. S. High Flyer will cover mares from the second week in April, and will cover mares to the last week in July, and no longer; three guineas, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken if sent with the mares or paid by the end of June, if longer credit is expected, five guineas each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Pasturage will be provided for mares, but will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Any gentleman being diffident of this horses pedigree, may see the original, signed by Mr. Tatterfall, by making application to me.

J. C.

March 21, 1795.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1794.

To be RENTED,

THAT agreeable residence in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, known by the name of STRAWBERRY HILL, the situation and advantages, are too well known to require any particular description. For terms apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West-river, or HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 3, 1795.

LOST OR MISLAID,

SOME time in March last, a BUNDLE of PAPERS, containing accounts, bonds, receipts, and judgments assigned to me. I will give TEN DOLLARS to any person who will deliver them to me. They can be of no use to any person but the owner.

JAMES PATTISON.

Herring Bay, April 4, 1795.

WAS lost, mislaid, or burnt, on March the fourth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, a CERTIFICATE, number 82,816, granted to lieutenant FRANCIS WARE, of the Maryland line, on a final settlement with the United States, for two hundred and fifty-one dollars and ten ninetieths of a dollar, dated the thirteenth of August, seventeen hundred and eighty-four, bearing interest from the sixteenth of November, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and signed by JOHN WHITE and JOHN PEARCE, commissioners. If any person or persons can show any just cause why the aforesaid certificate should not be renewed, they are requested to come forward and make known his or their objections to same.

SAMUEL CHANDLER.

March 30, 1795.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL valuable PLOUGH-HORSES, a few pair of strong MULES, and a full bred FILLY, upwards of fifteen hands high, three years old. The terms will be very moderate; particularly if cash is paid.

XX

EDWARD HALL.

West river, March 20, 1795.

JAMES WHARFE,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken and entered upon that well known INN and TAVERN, in the city of Annapolis, (generally known by the name of MANN'S TAVERN) together with the stables, furniture, &c. where he is determined to conduct the business with the greatest assiduity and attention. This, as a house of entertainment, is justly celebrated all over the United States for the elegant accommodations it afforded whilst under the management of Mr. Mann; and, as the present possessor, from his knowledge of the business, and an ample supply of every thing requisite, flatters himself that the gentlemen, who shall honour him with their company, will experience equally good treatment. He has added to the stock on hand a quantity of genuine wines, spirituous liquors, &c. all chosen with the greatest care, and provided himself with the best cooks and waiters. His tables are attended by experienced and careful officers, and in every respect well furnished.

Annapolis, March 27, 1795.

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and faithfully built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well seasoned white oak for the frame.—The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very handsome model.—If the craft or boat be well appraised it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

In CHANCERY, March 30, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of HENRY WARFIELD, trustee for the sale of the real estate of THOMAS MARRIOTT, deceased, be approved, and that the sale by him made, as stated in the said report, of the dwelling plantation of the said Marriott, on the 23d instant, for the sum of £. 446, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 17th of April next.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership of JOHN B. DABNEY and GEORGE CLEMENTS, in their store at Port-Tobacco, under the firm of GEORGE CLEMENTS & Co. is this day dissolved.

GEO. CLEMENTS.

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1795.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I shall apply to the next county court, which is to be held in Queen-Anne's county, to have commissioners appointed to ascertain the beginning of a tract of land called ADDITION, lying on Kent Island, in Queen-Anne's county aforesaid.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

March 18, 1795.

In CHANCERY, April 1, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of MARY WEEMS and ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, trustees for the sale of lands, under the last will of JOHN WEEMS, deceased, be approved, and that the sale by them made, as stated in the said report, of a tract called his LORDSHIP'S BOUNTY, 101 acres, to Charles Cowley, for £. 404, on the 18th day of the last month, and of BURRAGE, BURRAGE'S BLOSSOM, and BURRAGE'S END, 200 acres, to John Battee, for £. 1000, on the 24th last month, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth instant.

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

SUNDRY of the creditors on general WILLIAM SWALLOWOOD's estate, have appointed HENRY BARNES and ROBERT FERGUSON their agents, to employ council and superintend a petition to the chancellor, for a decree to sell so much of said general's real estate, as will satisfy their debts still due and not settled by his personal estate; any other creditors on said estate, who have not joined in the appointment of these gentlemen, and wish to join in said intended petition, are requested to wait on them, on or before the 15th day of April, with their vouchers of debt, and conform to the directions and agreement of the other creditors for the prosecution of said petition.

Port-Tobacco, March 23, 1795.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

STUEBEN'S

MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

On Wednesday the twenty-second day of April next, and the best of the day, will be SOLD, for CASH, at the house of Mr. JOHN CRAIG, at South river ferry, near Annapolis.

FIFTY-FIVE NEGROES, late the property of colonel Samuel Chew, among which are a number of fine young healthy negroes of both sexes; some of those negroes have been occasionally employed as house servants, but generally have been brought up to farming business, and some of the men hands are exceeding good farmers. Some of the men and women are married; in those cases the husband, wife, and small children, if any, will be sold together; and some of the women who have young children, and have not husbands in the family, will have their small children sold with them. It is probable that any person wanting to buy negroes for their own use may suit themselves at this sale.

BEN. CHAMBERS, Attorney for
THO. M. FORMAN, administrator
of col. Sam. Chew, deceased.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Mr. BEN. CHAMBERS, attorney for THO. M. FORMAN, administrator of col. SAMUEL CHEW, deceased, advertised in the Maryland Gazette of Thursday February 19th instant, fifty-five NEGROES, late the property of col. S. Chew, to be sold for cash, on Wednesday the twenty-second day of April next, at the house of Mr. John Craig, at South river ferry, near Annapolis; and, whereas the subscriber is interested in the administration of said estate, having intermarried with a daughter of the deceased, who, by his last will, is entitled to a part of his personal estate, after payment of debts; and, whereas the subscriber is of opinion that said advertisement is substantially defective, inasmuch as it does not sufficiently particularize certain valuable qualifications which some of said negroes to his knowledge are possessed of, and for want of which communication the sales of said property would be considerably injured: In consideration of the premises, be it known, that among the said fifty-five negroes are, two rough carpenters and sawyers, two shoemakers, the one a common, the other a good workman, a man who was regularly bred as a cook, but has been some years out of practice, a good woman cook, and another tolerable one, who can also wash well and take care of a dairy; an excellent female house servant and seamstress, who is complete mistress of her business; a man (husband to the last mentioned woman) who undertakes the management of a kitchen garden, has acted as a skipper of a boat plying from Kent-Island to Annapolis, has occasionally been employed as an house servant, and can drive a post chaise; a young woman who is a weaver, and two others who have acted in the capacity of chambermaids, and can wash well.

BEN. GALLOWAY.

Anne Arundel county, March 3, 1795.

A valuable Mill and Land for sale.

On Monday the 20th day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD, on the PREMISES, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

THAT valuable **MERCHANT MILL**, on Magothy river, erected at the place called the Narrows, together with 144 acres of land contiguous thereto. This property will be sold on a credit of five years, one fifth part of the purchase money, and the interest on the whole sum, to be paid annually. Bonds with satisfactory security must be given by the purchaser.

WALLACE, MUIR, & HARRIS.

Annapolis, February 24, 1795.

STATE of DELAWARE, ff.

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court, held at Dover, in and for the county of Kent, on the tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, will be EXPOSED to SALE, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the fourth day of May next, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, situate in Mardick hundred, in the county aforesaid; containing in the whole about one thousand five hundred acres, being the property of BENEDICT BAILEY, deceased, at the time of his death, and to be sold for the payment of his debts. For the accommodation of those who may incline to purchase, the said land will be laid off in three divisions, with a sufficient quantity of woodland to each division; the terms of sale to be as follow, one third of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the day of sale, one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years, with interest, on the respective payments from the day of sale. Attendance will be given, and further particulars made known, by

MARY COOK, administratrix
of the said deceased.

By order of the court,

SIPPLE WHARTON, Clk.

December 10, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DICKINSON, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the last day of August next, that they may be settled, by ELIZABETH DICKINSON, Administratrix.

Anne Arundel county, March 11, 1795.

ALMANAC, for the year 1795, for
SALE at this Office.

PROPOSALS, FOR A NEWS-PAPER.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that, having procured the new and elegant apparatus, lately imported from Europe, by Mr. JOHN HAYES, they intend publishing a daily news-paper, under the title of

The Baltimore Telegraph.

It is proposed to publish this paper every morning, (Sundays excepted) on a larger and more extensive scale, than any heretofore attempted in the State of Maryland. The name will indicate the intention of the editors, that like the new machine, lately invented in France, it may communicate the earliest and most interesting intelligence.

That this publication may be rendered agreeable to their friends and patrons, the editors beg leave to lay before them an idea of their plan.

I. As it is of great importance to the people, to be regularly informed of the operations of the general government, a certain portion of this paper will be appropriated to the debates of congress, the laws and all interesting reports proceeding from that body, and from the officers of state, so as to exhibit a connected view of their deliberations.

II. They will duly notice matters that are interesting to the United States, such as the progress of manufactures, agriculture, commercial enterprises, useful undertakings and intentions, debates and proceedings of the national convention of France, and of the British parliament, with many other affairs from the most accredited foreign prints, which may appear worthy of insertion.

III. Interesting foreign and domestic publications shall be frequently announced, and copious extracts given of their contents, either from the works themselves, or from the most impartial reviewers or critics; their design being, not only to render this paper an early vehicle of news, but also a magazine of useful and entertaining knowledge.

IV. With respect to essays of every description, they will be guided by one general rule, founded on the freedom of the press; which they conceive ought only to extend to public characters; and therefore, they particularly oblige themselves, to reject all pieces which contain invectives against private citizens, or reflections that might, in any manner, injure their reputation, or occasion what is termed a news-paper war.

These general sketches of their design are submitted to the consideration of the public, from whom they solicit that support, which it shall be their constant study to merit.

Having been encouraged in this business, by a very respectable number of the inhabitants of this town, they flatter themselves, that *The Baltimore Telegraph* will soon have a general and extensive circulation, and thereby become useful to merchants, country traders, and others, as an advertising paper. The elegance and beauty of their type will undoubtedly claim the public approbation; and they are determined to execute all business intrusted to their care, with neatness and accuracy.

The first number will be published early in March, on a super-royal sheet, the size of Mr. Brown's Philadelphia Gazette, at seven dollars per annum, and regularly forwarded to country subscribers, agreeably to orders, with all possible expedition and care.

The situation of public affairs, both in Europe and America, renders the present period truly interesting to every freeman; we therefore presume, that a publication intended for the support of republican principles, which may contain a judicious selection of the most important events, cannot fail of being very acceptable to our fellow-citizens.

Handbills, cards, blanks, circular letters, &c. printed on the shortest notice, at the new printing-office, Baltimore, by

CLAYLAND, DOBBIN, & CO.

Baltimore, January 19, 1795.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. Perant, printer, Philadelphia; Messrs. S. and J. Adams, printers, and Mr. Samuel Burnes, postmaster, Wilmington; David Smith, Esq; Elkton; Mr. Samuel Smith, merchant, Havre-de-Grace; Mr. Abraham Crapster, merchant, Liberty-town; Mr. William Spurrier, Elk-Ridge; Mr. Barigis, and Messrs. Winter and Carey, printers, Frederick-town; Messrs. Frederick and Samuel Green, printers, Annapolis; Messrs. Hanlon and Priestley, printers, George-town; Mr. Archibald Dobbin, merchant, Alexandria; Messrs. Buchanan and Clayland, merchants, and Mr. James Cowan, printer, Balton; Mr. John Clayland, merchant, Greenburgh; Mr. James Clayland, junr. merchant, Centreville; Robert Wright, Esq; Chester-town; and at the book stores of Messrs. Hagerty, Rice, Clarke and Keddie, Kestinge, Cole, Thomas, Andrews and Butler, and by the publishers, in Baltimore.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near SAMUEL RAWLINSON'S tavern, a negro man named JACK, dark complexioned, twenty-five years old, about five feet eight inches high, inclinable to fat, with large eyes and pleasant countenance; had on when he went away, a dark fawn-coloured jacket, with country cloth breeches mixed with yellow and black, white yarn stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his mistress gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

RACHEL HARWOOD.

Well river, near Samuel Rawlinson's tavern March 15, 1795.

PROPOSALS, FOR A NEW NEWS-PAPER.

ENTITLED,

Fell's-Point Telegraph.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEN the present high price of subscriptions to the established news-papers in Baltimore is considered, the necessity of one at a more moderate expense, may be strikingly evident. There are few persons in the state of Maryland, unless in the commercial towns, who would wish, or can conveniently afford to pay a subscription of six or seven dollars per annum, together with the expense of postage; and when the great and acknowledged usefulness of this kind of publications is taken into view, there is every reason to expect, that the present undertaking will meet with the general patronage and encouragement of our discerning citizens. To accommodate, therefore, our readers, in every rank and description of society, it is proposed to publish the *FELL'S-POINT TELEGRAPH* at the low price of TWO AND AN HALF DOLLARS per annum, which is to be paid half yearly in advance. And that it may not be defective in communicating any article of interesting intelligence, it will be published as often as the post arrives, three times a week; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, when it will be delivered to subscribers at the Point and in Town, and immediately forwarded, agreeably to order, to those in the country.

It will be printed on good paper, and of a quarto size; and the editor is determined to spare no pains to render it a useful, instructive, and entertaining paper. For this purpose, he will make the best selections in his power from all the American and European prints; and should any thing important or interesting appear in any of the Baltimore papers, his friends may also be assured, that it will be inserted in the *TELEGRAPH*.

As there can be no doubt but this cheap and useful paper will find a ready circulation in every part of the state of Maryland, a work of this kind being so much wanted, it is presumed it will claim its share of the advertising business. The editor, advantageously situated on Fell's-Point, will be easily enabled to procure every article of ship news, and be early acquainted with the arrival of every species of merchandise, which he will communicate to the public. He therefore solicits his friends and the public for their advertising custom; and he trusts that their advertisements will be printed correctly, and judiciously displayed.

Original essays, both moral and political, authentic accounts of marriages, deaths, and other casualties, will be received with gratitude, and meet with due attention. And here, he thinks it necessary to remark, that it is his fixed determination, to conduct the *Telegraph* on free and rational principles:—Averse to party purposes, no interest or emolument whatever, will influence him to disturb the peace of domestic tranquility, by publishing anonymous slander, or malevolence, against individuals in the private walks of life.

The public's very humble

And obedient servant,

J. W. ALLEN.

Baltimore, January 29.

N. B. It is intended, should a sufficient number of subscribers appear by the 23d day of February ensuing, that the first No. of *Fell's-Point Telegraph* shall be published on that day.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. John Pannel, captains James and Joseph Biays, captain Thomas Moore, captain Peter Sharp, and Mr. Job Smith, of Fell's-Point; by Messrs. Clarke and Keddie, Mr. John Hagerty, and Messrs. Thomas, Andrews and Butler, bookellers; and Messrs. Yundt and Brown, and Mr. Philip Edwards, printers, Baltimore-town, and Messrs. F. and S. Green, Annapolis.

RAN AWAY on the second instant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, stoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of speaking; his legs are remarkable small, and feet very long and narrow for the size of his body; his wool is short; had on when he made his escape a round hat, painted or tarred, a short fawn-coloured grey waistcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow shoes, and a pair of white yarn stockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnson's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the goal of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will assume the Butler name, or some other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to pass as such. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a less distance, or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Hamilton, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksville. Terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS.

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

MAR

PERPIGNA

THE day began standing the and piercing began to the fort, the Spanish fleet with commander was beat immediately out of the most does not cease a single are crowded with-republica the newly invented inextingu the batteries established also fire to the Spanish fleet, v ships of the line, some of Though these swimming city of cannon reach, we hope will deliver them to the aver So many gun boats have al remaining take all possible longer in the pushing of the

The besieging army com is 17,000 men strong. T army of the eastern Pyrenne tlonia, and leaves the Spa relieving Roses or protecting

Jan. 1. Our warriors c ret, the fruits of the most Roles. Fort Bouton taken three batteries raised on the has been rendered accessibl of 9 miles, forced through been the prelude of our triu of the people, and the gen when those three batteries town; the republican tune with the thunder of the a destruction among the flav plain answered immediate whelmed the road and cita and red hot balls. This a single moment during the l

General Victor received ber to attack a very stron town between the citadel publicans appeared, took t out of the town of Roses very placis of the citadel.

31st December before day companies of the 1st brig Roses; but they were repu

The representatives of t met, passed the whole night The Spanish flag in the off by a ball, and the day ball burnt the broad pend

PARI

The following is one o making bread, recommen public safety.

In several communes, th of making bread of two th third of potatoes; or of on third of rye flour, and one pintment has perfectly su white, very nourishing, a

The process is simple: a boiled in water, peeled, thin slice by adding a kneaded separately, then stoves, and kneaded again well incorporated, they usual way. By the add is rendered more agreeabl

By this mode a more produced, with a saving quantity of flour.

Bread may be made, one half of potatoes, but tium the former.

The culture of potato covered. It succeeds v fendy soils. With good he had every year, one in

Jan. 27. In the eveg reckoned a few of their of the evil of Jacobinif

fact, representing on o other a Jacobin, was in dress, and afterwards b the Jacobin monsters, a

streams of blood. Unde the altar were collected to the common sewer, t

Jacobins! Vive la Convi The double effigy wo

black hair, a red shir seemed to flow from eve poured in its bosom a po

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 23, 1795.

P E R P I G N A N, December 27.

THE day before yesterday, notwithstanding the most boisterous weather and piercing cold, all our batteries began to thunder at once on the town, the fort, the road of Roses, and the Spanish fleet. The house of the Spanish commander was beat down, and the flames rose immediately out of the magazines. The bombardment does not cease a single moment, and all the roads are crowded with republicans carrying fire pots, and the newly invented inextinguishable fire works towards the batteries established along the road in order to set fire to the Spanish fleet, which is composed of 16 ships of the line, some of which are three deckers. Though these swimming citadels endeavour to keep out of cannon reach, we hope that the continuing storms will deliver them to the avenging arm of the republic. So many gun boats have already been burnt, that the remaining take all possible care not to disturb us any longer in the pushing of the siege.

The besieging army commanded by general Sauret, is 17,000 men strong. The general in chief of the army of the eastern Pyrenees pushed forward into Catalonia, and leaves the Spanish land forces no hope of relieving Roses or protecting Barcelona.

Jan. 1. Our warriors continue to gather new laurels, the fruits of the most arduous undertaking before Roses. Fort Bouton taken at the point of the bayonet, three batteries raised on the top of a huge rock, which has been rendered accessible by means of a new road of 9 miles, forced through rocks and precipices, have been the prelude of our triumph. The representatives of the people, and the general in chief were present when these three batteries began to play upon the town; the republican tones of the soldiers of liberty, with the thunder of the artillery, carried terror and destruction among the slaves. The batteries in the plain answered immediately this signal, and overwhelmed the road and citadel with showers of bombs and red hot balls. This terrible fire did not cease a single moment during the latter five days.

General Vidor received orders on the 30th December to attack a very strong fort which commands the town between the citadel and Fort Bouton. The republicans appeared, took the fort, drove the Spanish out of the town of Roses, and pursued them to the very walls of the citadel. The Spanish tried on the 31st December before day break to dislodge the seven companies of the 1st brigade who occupy the town of Roses; but they were repulsed with great slaughter.

The representatives of the people and general Sauret, passed the whole night in the trenches.

The Spanish flag in the citadel was yesterday carried off by a ball, and the day before yesterday a red hot ball burnt the broad pendant of the Spanish admiral.

P A R I S, January 18.

The following is one of the economical modes of making bread, recommended by the committee of public safety.

In several communes, the experiment has been tried of making bread of two thirds of wheat flour, and one third of potatoes; or of one third of wheat flour, one third of rye flour, and one third of potatoes. The experiment has perfectly succeeded. The bread is very white, very nourishing, and keeps long fresh.

The process is simple and easy. The potatoes are boiled in water, peeled, washed, and formed into a thin paste by adding a little water. The flour is kneaded separately, then mixed with the paste of potatoes, and kneaded again. When the ingredients are well incorporated, they are made into bread in the usual way. By the addition of a little salt the bread is rendered more agreeable to the taste.

By this mode a more economical nourishment is produced, with a saving of one third of the usual quantity of flour.

Bread may be made, one half of barley meal, and one half of potatoes, but it is less agreeable to the taste than the former.

The culture of potatoes cannot be too much encouraged. It succeeds every where, even in light and sandy soils. With good management two returns may be had every year, one in June, and one in October.

Jan. 27. In the evening of January 21, the people celebrated a feast of their own invention; namely, that of the evil of Jacobinism. An effigy with a double face, representing on one side a royalist, and on the other a Jacobin, was in procession carried through the streets, and afterwards burnt before the ancient den of the Jacobin monsters, who inundated France with streams of blood. Under continual shouts of applause, the effigy was collected in a chamber pot and carried to the common sewer, the mob crying out—Plus de Jacobins! Vive la Convention!

The double effigy wore a crown on its head, round neck, a red shirt, red pantaloons, and blood seemed to flow from every pore. With its left hand it pressed to its bosom a port-folio, well stocked with the

produce of pillage; and in its right hand it held a poulard, the emblem of terrorism. It was seated on a kind of throne, somewhat like in shape to the elbow chair, which was occupied by Robespierre in the communes of Paris, when he was arrested and sent to the Conciergerie. Its mouth, wide open, seemed to be parched with thirst, which caused some wags to exclaim—"Why don't you refresh him with a good draught of human blood; you see he is dying with thirst."

The procession having arrived in the court yard of the Jacobins, a profound silence ensued, and one of the people in their name, read the following act of accusation against the double faced figure:

"I accuse thee of having fifteen months together, pillaged and devastated the republic; of having arrested French citizens, and assassinated the people of France. I accuse thee of a design to dissolve the convention, to destroy its members, and reduce France to the most abject state of thralldom. I charge thee also, with having wickedly opposed all the beneficent decrees of the convention in favour of confined citizens; all the laws of justice, and every principle of reason; and with having supported the seditious address of Dijon, and other writings of the same description, for the purpose of counteracting the benevolent intentions of the convention. I accuse thee of having undertaken the defence of the arch scoundrel Carrier, and declared that thy own body should serve him for a rampart.—Lastly, I accuse thee of all the calamities which have distressed, and do still distress France; in expiation of which, I demand that thou be burnt alive, on the very spot which was the principal theatre of thy crimes."

This judgment being passed by unanimous acclamation of the assisting multitude, a funeral pile was dressed, and the double faced figure thrown on it, with repeated and uninterrupted shouts of down with the Jacobins, the royalists, the terrorists! Long live the republic, Long live the convention!

In order to render the impression of this mock execution more powerful, it was followed by a real one, viz. that of the Jacobin Maurin, the assassin of the patriot Olivier, who was guillotined the same evening; and whose death closed the festival of the day, which by some is called the celebration of the death of the tyrant; and by others, the funeral of the Jacobins.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of HOLLAND,

January 27, 1795.

This day being the second sitting of the provisional assembly representing the people of Holland, it was decreed in the name of the assembly,

That commissioners be appointed to visit the dykes which have suffered so much by the late measures which were taken by the late government, and to cause them to be repaired, with power to put in requisition all persons and property which may be necessary for that purpose. That they decree citizens Bounjeings, inspector general of the inundations, and two engineer officers, to call on such persons as they may require.

The impositions and contributions which now exist, are provisionally continued, and to be collected by the same persons as are at present employed, but they are specially charged to be particularly indulgent to the poor.

Citizens Hahn, Leloven, and Li Loncq, are named deputies to the States General, so long as the present form of government shall exist, they are charged to see that a courier be sent to Paris to the deputies Beutzel and Rappin to inform them of the revolution which has taken place in their country, and to specially order them to stop all negotiations, particularly to forbid them to negotiate in the name of the province of Holland.

It is ordered that advices be sent to the colonies in the two Indies of the revolution; that our consuls in the Mediterranean and Baltic be also informed, and that all our ships which may be found, be put on their guard against surprise. It is also ordered to all the commanders of the vessels of the state, that they no longer obey the orders of the ci-devant admiral general (the stadtholder); that they bring their vessels into the ports of the republic with all possible dispatch, and in case of any difficulties, that they go into the ports of the republic which shall be most convenient; that the commanders of all our vessels in the two Indies, and the officers of the colonies, be ordered to act upon the defensive only, until further orders.

That a cartel be sent to England to order all the commanders of vessels of the state, and of the East-India Company, and merchant vessels which shall be found, to immediately return with their vessels to the ports of the republic, and to demand them of the British government, in case it should oppose their departure, as there is a report of a general embargo upon all Dutch vessels in the ports of Great Britain; and to make arrangements for re-establishing the packet boats.

The representatives of the people of Holland order, that the post to the French republic, which has been

interrupted since the war, be re-established; also with the Belgic Provinces, and the country of Liege.

The committee of public safety is charged to confer with the bankers of Amsterdam and other places, and with the persons conversant in the finances of the republic, and well acquainted with the resources, in order that measures may be taken for supplying the French armies in the most convenient manner, and regulate the circulation of the assignats with specie.

Many other measures of general police were adopted.

L I V E R P O O L, February 21.

An embargo has, we understand, been laid upon the shipping in every port throughout the kingdom, until the compliment of men can be procured for manning his majesty's navy, according to the plan of the minister, now before the house of commons. The embargo took place in London on Monday last, and the express arrived here yesterday morning, in consequence, several vessels which had sailed out of dock, were ordered immediately to return.

Mademoiselle D'Eon, so well known at all the courts in Europe, as Le Chevalier D'Eon, a captain of cavalry, and knight of the noble military order of St. Louis, arrived here about the middle of last week, on her way to London, and since detained by a fit of the rheumatism. This lady's literary and political talents recommended her to employments of the highest consequence, such as embassies from the court of France to Russia, Great-Britain, and to other places: She resided as minister plenipotentiary, many years in London; and was remarkable, every where, for being the best rider of the great saddle; likewise that no person could vie with her in the science of arms. What is most extraordinary, they say, this lady is now in her 68th year, and holds her military and literary talents in full vigour.

L O N D O N, January 17.

Accounts brought from Vienna, by Saturday's mail, mention, that 80,000 Russians are expected in Poland, and that 40,000 of them are intended to be sent against the French early in the Spring, under general Solikow. This corps is to be fed and paid by the cabinet of Great-Britain, which, it is observed, are induced to continue the war, solely in confidence of this new assistance, which they have no doubt will induce the French to grant honourable terms of peace.

The emperor has threatened the city of Ulm with military execution, the burghers having refused to let the cannon be removed from the arsenal, and otherwise resisted the magistrates and duke of Wirtemberg.

The generous behaviour of the French before Mannheim, when the Germans evacuated the fort of the Rhine, is spoken of in warm terms in the foreign papers. According to agreement, whatever was not off the premises by the 25th at noon, was to be forfeited, but instead of availing themselves of this advantage, they assisted the Germans, and got their property off before the time.

Jan. 26. The intentions of the empress with respect to Poland are not yet finally explained. She has ordered the unfortunate king from Warsaw to Grodno, on pretext that he will there be more immediately under her protection. Kosciuszko is imprisoned in the forests of Petersburg. The Russian troops in Poland suffer greatly from want of forage and provisions, which will probably oblige them to quit Warsaw and go into cantonments on the other side of the Vistula. A great number of persons supposed to have been the principal authors of the constitution of 1792, or of the late insurrection, have been taken into custody, and sent prisoners to Russia.

Feb. 18. We yesterday stated that an action had taken place in the Mediterranean, between his majesty's frigate Inconstant, commanded by capt. Montgomery, and two French frigates, the one of 44 and the other of 24 guns. We are happy to confirm an account of an action so honourable to the British flag.—Captain Montgomery sunk the 24 gun ship, soon after which the other struck. That gallant officer is said to have lost a leg.

Yesterday accounts were received from Holland, of a very recent date, which state, that the French had proceeded in that country to abolish the office of stadtholder; that they had placed the executive government in the hands of several committees, and had declared their intention of immediately establishing a republic founded upon liberty, equality, and the rights of man.

Ambassadors from Denmark and Sweden had already arrived among them, with a view, as it was generally understood, of conciliating their mercantile interest in that country. Measures were intended to be taken with a view of still keeping up the commercial intercourse between that nation and this.

Many of the articles which had been demanded by the French had been provided, and were ready to be furnished, according to the terms of the requisition.

Col. Ramsay, who went over some time ago to Helvoetsluis, with a flag of truce, to inquire into the state of the British sick unavoidably left behind in that place upon the approach of the French, has returned with the most pleasing and satisfactory account of the treatment they receive. They have every comfort and convenience which can be procured for them; and it having been suggested by the physicians of the hospital to the French commandant that some port wine was wanted, he instantly ordered a quantity from Rotterdam for the use of the hospital.

It is not true as has been stated, that our sick are sent into the interior of France. They are only removed from Helvoetsluis as they recover sufficiently to be removed, for the sake of accommodation in the inland towns, that place being very much crowded by a numerous garrison. The attendants upon the hospital are at present at perfect liberty, and may even return to England when they will.

Col. Ramsay, we understand, spent a week at Helvoetsluis, and was entertained by the French general in the most polite and hospitable manner.

The Dutch were perfectly sincere in the treaty or agreement which they entered into with captain Shank, previous to his leaving Helvoetsluis, the conditions of which they hoped to be able to fulfil.

There were French papers at Helvoet down to the 5th inst. That of the 4th contained an account of the arrest of Dubois Crance and another deputy, accused of having been the partners of Robespierre. The system of moderation is carried to as great a height as that of terror ever was.

A fire lately happened at Brest, which the Frenchmen extinguished with the port wine taken in the Oporto fleet. Previous to this it had been selling at ten pounds sterling per pipe.

Feb. 19. An order of council was passed yesterday for laying an embargo upon all vessels in the different ports of this kingdom. This measure is taken previous to the intended mode being adopted of levying men for the navy. This order has been sent to the collectors of the customs at all the ports.

By accounts received yesterday, by a fishing vessel which arrived from Cruzhaven, and brought letters from Hamburg, it is stated, that the Dutch are about to call a convention at Amsterdam, and enter into an alliance offensive and defensive with France.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS
To the commanders of our ships of war and privateers, that have or may have letters of marque against France.

Given at our court at St. James's, the day 9th of February, 1795, in the 35th year of our reign.

George R.
I. That they shall bring into the ports of this kingdom all Dutch vessels bound to, or from, any port in Holland, in order that they, together with their cargoes, being Dutch property, may be detained provisionally; and that speedy restitution shall be made of all such cargoes, or parts of cargoes (or the value thereof,) found on board the same, as shall appear to belong to proprietors being the subjects of allied or neutral powers.

II. That they shall bring into the ports of this kingdom all ships, to whatever country they may belong, which shall be found laden with naval or military stores, and bound to any port in Holland, in order that the said cargoes may be detained provisionally; a full indemnification being given by our government to the owners and masters of all such vessels, belonging to the subjects of the allied or neutral powers, as may be brought in, in consequence hereof, and likewise to the proprietors of such cargoes, being subjects of allied or neutral powers.

By his majesty's command,
PORTLAND.

NEW-YORK, April 13.

The corporation of the city of Salisbury have addressed his Britannic majesty on the subject of peace.

Fifty of the inhabitants of Liverpool addressed the mayor of that city, requesting a general meeting to be called to consider of the propriety of addressing the king, on the same subject. This request was opposed by another signed by 200 inhabitants; in consequence of which the mayor declined calling the meeting.

The impressing of sea and land men for the navy, had recommenced with great vigour. A number of the merchants of Liverpool had declared a preference of a general embargo being laid on their outward bound trade, to the taking seamen out of their vessels, which must have a partial operation.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.

Extract of a letter, received per captain Green, from a gentleman in St. Eustatia, to Mr. Levinus Clarkson, merchant, in this city, dated 1st April.

"The English have declared war against the Dutch, and have granted letters of marque and reprisals; one has already produced her commission at St. Kitt's. The Dutch have acknowledged the sovereignty of the French, granted one and a half million sterling to prosecute the war, to supply large quantities of clothing for the army, and to fit out 32 sail of the line, and 9 frigates.

"The negroes have retaken St. Lucia, except the fort of Morne Fortune, taken Grenada, except Richmond hill and town, have rose in a body at St. Vincent's, and are fighting there in a dreadful manner; and in neither of the English and Dutch islands do the inhabitants go to bed without the fear of death before morning. Such is the present situation of these colonies, and you must be persuaded the prospect is not very tempting to risk property to at present. All those who had goods here last week removed to St. Thomas's, and St. Bartholomew's, fearing the attack of the

French, and this week we are expecting the attack of the English. Yesterday an English frigate was here, and it was supposed she came to demand the island."

MARTINSBURG, April 4.

A gentleman who left Lexington, Kentucky, on the 3d ult. and who passed through this town a few days since, informed us, that the latest accounts from general Wayne were of the most agreeable nature—the army in comfortable quarters, healthy, and well supplied with provision—no interruption from the enemy, except at intervals by feathering Indians who appeared to be hunting—and a general opinion prevailing that peace would take place the ensuing autumn, information having been received that the chiefs of all the nations now at war, were determined on attending the treaty to be held in June next with general Wayne—May they appear with the olive branch undisguised, and smoke the pipe of eternal friendship.

It is conjectured, from the preparation making in different parts of this country, that the emigrations to Kentucky this season, will exceed all former years.

ANNAPOLIS, April 23.

Capt. Glad, of the brig Goddess of Liberty, arrived at New-York from Nantes, which place he left the 19th February, informs, that the Algerines are out of the Straits. That it was reported at Nantes, that the Brest fleet of 35 sail had departed for the Mediterranean to liberate the Toulon fleet which was blocked up by the English and Spanish squadrons in those seas.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Annapolis, March 20, 1795.
GENERAL ORDERS.

THE commander in chief of the militia of the State of Maryland orders, that there be a full and complete return of all the militia of this state, made and delivered to the adjutant-general, on or before the 20th day of June next, and that the said return shall be agreeable to the form directed by the adjutant-general.

J. KILTY (acting by deputation) for
HENRY CARBERRY Adj. Gen.

As regimental or battalion meetings cannot conveniently be obtained at this early season of the year, it is intended that company returns shall form the groundwork of the proposed operation. For these, as well as for regimental returns, blank forms, with every necessary instruction for filling them, will shortly be furnished from the office. They will be transmitted, (agreeably to a direction of the commander in chief annexed to the above order) to the commanding officers of divisions, under whose orders they will be distributed; together with such arrangements as those officers may think proper to form for a due and timely execution of the business.

JOHN KILTY, for
HENRY CARBERRY, Adj. Gen.

"* The MEDDLER, No. 9, came too late for this week, but will be in our next."

The sale of the greater part of the NEGROES belonging to the estate of SAMUEL CHAW, Esq; deceased, advertised to be sold for CASH, at the house of Mr. JOHN CRAIG, at South river ferry, on the 22d day of April, 1795, having been postponed from unavoidable circumstances,

NOTICE is hereby given, that forty-eight of the said NEGROES, among which are a number of very fine healthy boys of twelve years old and under, one man a carpenter, one a shoemaker, and several others bred to the farming business, also some valuable women and girls, will be sold, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 10th day of May next. Such gentlemen as are desirous of becoming bidders at this sale, are now informed, that nothing will prevent the sale's taking place at the appointed day, upon the first mentioned terms, when attendance will be given, by BEN. CHAMBERS, Attorney for THO. M. FORMAN, administrator of col. SAM. CHAW, deceased.

April 22, 1795.

FOR SALE,

THE lot in Queen-Anne, the property of the subscriber, conveniently situated for a tavern; the improvements are, a two story house, with one room below and two above. One other convenient house with three-rooms below, and two above, a kitchen, stable, paved garden, and the lot posted and railed. Immediate possession will be given, and the terms of sale made easy to the purchaser. If not sold I will lease, or rent them.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.
April 16, 1795.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 11th of May, at the house of JOSEPH STANSBURY, on the Mouth of Curtis's creek, for CASH,

ALL the personal property of ELIZABETH STANSBURY, late of Anne-Arundel county, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, and sundry articles of household furniture. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock in the morning.
JOSEPH STANSBURY, Administrator of ELIZABETH STANSBURY.
April 21, 1795.

Will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE on Friday, the fifteenth of May, at JOHN TYDINGS's house, South river church.

A **HEALTHY** likely negro WENCH, about twenty-seven years of age, with three female children, one of which is a good size to wait in a house. The above wench is a good spinner on either the linen or woollen wheel, and likewise a good hand on a plantation at the hoe, axe, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by the subscriber.

JOHN TYDINGS.

FOR SALE,

A **TWO** story framed HOUSE and LOT, in Green-street, the property of Mr. WILLIAM BIGGS, of Chester town, now in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, wheel-wright; the house is 21 feet front and 31 feet deep, the lot is 25 feet front and 70 feet deep, it is subject to a ground rent of £. 8. 2. 6 per annum. The terms of sale may be known, by applying to

JOHN SHAW
Annapolis, April 22, 1795.

HAVING obtained testamentary letters on the estate of the late Mr. GEORGE MANN, we request that all persons who have claims will exhibit them, properly authenticated, as early as possible, those indebted, it is hoped, will make speedy payments.

Mr. JONATHAN PINKNEY, of Robert, is authorized to act for us, his settlements and receipts will therefore be fully respected, by

JOHN CALLAHAN, Executor,
MARY MANN, Executrix.
Annapolis, April 21, 1795.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that she has opened a private house of entertainment, next door to the chancellor's, where she intends to accommodate gentlemen with boarding, either by the day, week, or year, at the lowest terms, and hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to honour her with their custom.

MARGARET PRYSE.
April 22, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the Auditor of the Treasury of the United States for the renewal of a CERTIFICATE of FINAL SETTLEMENT, granted to him in Annapolis, the 30th day of August, 1784, for fifty-eight dollars and thirty-five ninetieths of a dollar, No. 82,784, bearing interest from the first of August, 1780, and signed JOHN WHITS, a commissioner, J. RICE, commissioner, the said certificate having been burnt by accident on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, in the year 1793.

W. J. MASSAWAY WATKINS.
Anne-Arundel county, April 16, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Chaptico, if not taken up by the first day of June they will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. THOMAS JOHNSON, Chaptico.
Mr. Reuben Craig, near Chaptico, 3 letters.
Capt. James Somerville, Patuxent, Maryland.
Mr. Leonard Highfitt, St. Mary's county, near Chaptico, Maryland.

JOSEPH B. GRINDALL, P. M.
April 13, 1795.

In CHANCERY, April 16, 1795.
ORDERED, That the report this day made by MARY WEEMS and ALEXANDER McPHERSON, trustees for the sale of certain lands, under the last will of JOHN WEEMS, deceased, be approved, and that their sale, as stated in the said report, of four several tracts called LOCK ESEN, PADGETT, OYSTER-HALL, and ADDITION to PADGETT, containing 3599 acres, to RICHARD CONNER, on the 2d instant, at £. 6. 3. 0 per acre, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at any time during the present month.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

WHEREAS the partnership of WILLIAM GRANT, and Co. will dissolve on the first day of May next, all persons having claims against the concern will please to present them for settlement, and those who are indebted for work, are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM GRANT, & Co.
N. B. The BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS will be carried on at the shop as usual, by WILLIAM GRANT.
Annapolis, April 20, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, and his friends in general, that he has lately obtained the management of the lower Patuxent ferry, formerly belonging to PARSONS MARRIS, deceased; he has provided himself with good and sufficient boats, together with able and experienced ferrymen. Those persons who may wish to cross the ferry, may rest assured of being conveyed with great dispatch, and every exertion will be made by the subscriber, in order to give general satisfaction.

WILLIAM STEPLE
April 22, 1795.

AN away from the late Queen's Ferry, St. Mary's, of the present month, following three negro men, GEORGE, the property of twenty-three years, of a dark complexion, five feet high, bony, and well clothed, with a blue great coat, pair of country linen trousers, certain.

DAVID, the property of aged about twenty-one years, high, of a dark complexion, on one of his arms near the hand on when he went away, coat, whitish breeches, light new hat with a black ribbon, cloths uncertain.

CHARLES, the property of MAN, aged about twenty-five years, high, dark complexion, thick lips; had on when he went away, a blue great coat, a white breeches and stockings, ribbon around it. It is proposed to attempt to get to Pennsylvania there with his master; they may have supplied them from some ill designing white man, contrived to execute for as he can read writing, and we are likewise of opinion, by the name of Butler, a white breeches and stockings, in his possession before he was taken away, who was a free man, he might take care and secure said negro slaves, matters may get them again, FOUR DOLLARS, including for the three negroes, or the LARS, also including what of them.

JOHN NATHAN CORN
April 11, 1795.

REPUBLICAN

in high order, and will subscribe's farm, no marked, fifteen hands, years old this season, a noted mare Harmad's Badger, and is full blooded, a four dollar the single mare from the same person, the money is paid by him if the money is not there will be charged. Good past may be had for mares.

April 20, 1795.

LOF

AN imported full bred son, to cover mare Greenbury-point. LOFTY is rising four years England this last winter, a beautiful sorrel, with a flaxen white, free from blemish, and action, superior ever imported, (generally powers, great size, symmetry, to improve our much. Lofty will cover mares to suit the mare, and half money to be sent with the of July, if longer credit, and half a dollar to the and half a dollar per week, and will not be liable for escape.

P. S. The horse's pedigree Greenbury-point, April

The Prince

STANDS, this season, near the governor's house, at the moderate rate of 25 per cent, on the first day of August, or delivered at my house by next; he is a dark bay, and rising sixteen hands, and activity, he is an imported mare, who was sold to Chatham Ferry guinea. Good past will not be answerable for

April 13, 1795.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have claims against the estate of Anne-Arundel county, legally authenticated, and under the seal of said court, to

SARAH WALL
Francis T. C.
Annapolis, April 15,

RAN away from the subscribers, living near the Queen's Trees, St. Mary's county, on the fifth day of the present month, being Easter Sunday, the following three negro men, viz.

GEORGE, the property of JOHN ENRIET, aged twenty-three years, of a dark complexion, about six feet high, thin, and well looking; had on when he went away, a blue great coat, a good ruffled shirt, a pair of country linen trousers, his other cloths are uncertain.

DAVID, the property of NATHANIEL EWING, aged about twenty-one years, five feet seven inches high, of a dark complexion, well made, has a burn on one of his arms near the shoulder, a sharp notch on when he went away, a drab coloured cloth coat, whitish breeches, lute linen shirt, old boots, a new hat with a black ribbon around the crown, other cloths uncertain.

CHARLES, the property of CORNELIUS WILDMAN, aged about twenty-six years, five feet seven inches high, dark complexion, down looking fellow, thick lips; had on when he went away, a cotton and woollen country coat, a striped silk jacket, a pair of white breeches and stockings, a new wool hat with a ribbon around it. It is probable that these fellows will attempt to get to Pennsylvania, as David has once been there with his master; it is also apprehended that they may have supplied themselves with passes either from some ill designing white person, or that George has contrived to execute some kind of passes himself, as he can read writing, and also write some little. We are likewise of opinion they may endeavour to pass by the name of Butler, as George had some time in his possession before he went off a pass granted to CLIM BUTLER, who was a free negro, from which it is likely he might take copies. Whoever takes up and secures said negro slaves in any spot, so that their masters may get them again, shall receive TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS, including what the law allows, for the three negroes, or the sum of EIGHT DOLLARS, also including what the law allows, for either of them.

JOHN EDELEY,
NATHANIEL EWING,
CORNELIUS WILDMAN.

April 11, 1795.

REPUBLICAN,

in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's farm, near Road river.

REPUBLICAN is a fine blood bay, handsomely marked, fifteen hands high, and elegantly formed, seven years old this season, he was out of Doct. Hamilton's noted mare Harmony, and got by Mr. Carrol's Badger, and is full blooded; he will cover mares at four dollars the single mare, or if two mares or more from the same person, twenty five shillings, provided the money is paid by the first of August next, but if the money is not then paid, six dollars per mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares.

THOMAS COWMAN.

April 20, 1795.

LOFTY,

AN imported full bred hunter, will stand this season, to cover mares, at the subscriber's on Greenbury point.

LOFTY is rising four years old, was imported from England this last winter, is tall sixteen hands high, a beautiful sorrel, with a star and snip, and one hind foot white, free from blemish, with strength, bone, speed, and action, superior to any horse of his age ever imported, (generally allowed) and from his powers, great size, symmetry, and elegance, promises him to improve our much degenerate breed of horses. Lofty will cover mares to the last of July at two guineas the mare, and half a dollar to the groom, the money to be sent with the mares, or paid by the last of July, if longer credit, three guineas each mare, and half a dollar to the groom. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, and the greatest care taken, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

JOHN MITCHELL.

P. S. The horse's pedigree to be seen at his stand. Greenbury point, April 20, 1795.

The Prince of Orange,

STANDS this season at the subscriber's plantation, near the governor's bridge, and will cover mares at the moderate rate of 25/- per mare, if paid by the first day of August, or two barrels of Indian corn, delivered at my house by the first day of December next; he is a dark hardy sorrel, now five years old, and rising sixteen hands high, with much strength, bone, and activity, he was got by Old Carlels, out of an imported mare, which was imported by colonel Byler, and known by the name of Kitty Fisher, and was sold to Chatham Fitzhugh for one hundred and fifty guineas. Good pasturage at 3/- per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

April 18, 1795.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have claims against the estate of THOMAS HYDE, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in legally authenticated, and all those who are in any manner indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to

SARAH WALLS, (now CLEMENTS),
Executrix of THOMAS HYDE, or to
FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, April 15, 1795.

LA FAYETTE

is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's table, in Annapolis, two days in each week, Mondays and Tuesdays, and at Mr. Thomas Bicknell's, near the Head of South river, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

LA FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white in the face and legs, six years old this spring, fifteen and an half hands high, he is handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, finew and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse VENERIAN, his dam was got by LITTLE TROUS, out of a fine imported mare, whose pedigree is unknown.

La Fayette will cover mares at one guinea a single mare, or two mares, or more from the same person, four dollars per mare; and three shillings and ninepence to the groom, provided the money is paid by first of July; if the money is not paid by the first of July next six dollars per mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares at Mr. Bicknell's.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 14, 1795.

WANTED,

Without Delay.

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and faithfully built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well seasoned white oak for the frame. The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very handsome model. If the craft or boat be well appraised it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I shall apply to the next county court, which is to be held in Queen-Anne's county, to have commissioners appointed to ascertain the beginning of a tract of land called ADDITION, lying on Kent Island, in Queen-Anne's county aforesaid.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

March 18, 1795.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,
STUEBEN'S
MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

STATE of DELAWARE, &c.

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court, held at Dover, in and for the county of Kent, on the tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, will be EXPOSED to SALE, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the fourth day of May next, on the premises,

A LL that tract or parcel of land, situate in Mardick hundred, in the county aforesaid; containing in the whole about one thousand five hundred acres, being the property of BENEDICT BRICE, deceased, at the time of his death, and to be sold for the payment of his debts. For the accommodation of those who may incline to purchase, the said land will be laid off in three divisions, with a sufficient quantity of woodland to each division; the terms of sale to be as follow, one third of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the day of sale, one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years, with interest, on the respective payments from the day of sale. Attendance will be given, and further particulars made known, by

MARY COOK, administratrix
of the said deceased.

By order of the court,
SIPPLE WHARTON, Clk.

December 10, 1794.

JAMES WHARFE,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken and entered upon that well known INN and TAVERN, in the city of Annapolis, (generally known by the name of MANN'S TAVERN) together with the stables, furniture, &c. where he is determined to conduct the business with the greatest assiduity and attention. This, as a house of entertainment, is justly celebrated all over the United States for the elegant accommodations it affords whilst under the management of Mr. Mann; and, as the present possessor, from his knowledge of the business, and an ample supply of every thing requisite, flatters himself that the gentlemen, who shall honour him with their company, will experience equally good treatment. He has added to the stock on hand a quantity of genuine wine, spirituous liquors, &c. all chosen with the greatest care, and provided himself with the best cooks and waiters. His tables are attended by experienced and careful others, and in every respect well furnished.

Annapolis, March 27, 1795.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 25th day of March last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself HARRY HOLMES, and says he belongs to col. JOHN DONATO, of Baltimore county, and that he was sold to col. DONATO by Mr. JOHN HOLMES, of Baltimore-town; he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, is a very intelligible fellow and very talkative, has a violin with him which he is remarkable fond of playing on; he is pretty much marked by the small pox. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, to.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff
of Charles county.

April 3, 1795.

DON PEDRO,

A large JACK ASS.

(Got by the PRESIDENT'S SPANISH JACK ASS,
ROYAL GIFT).

STANDS this season at the subscribers plantation, near West river; and will cover mares at thirty-five shillings each, the money to be paid by the first day of September next. Good pasturage for mares that come a distance gratis, and great care will be taken of them; but will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

April 1, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the Head of South river, a negro man named FRANK, about 38 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, raw-boned, of a yellowish complexion, cross-eyed, and has a large wart on the corner of his right eye, he is very talkative, and a great snuffer; had on when he went away, a searnothing coat, white kersey jacket, old gray halfstitch breeches, much worn, a felt hat almost new, white yarn stockings, and old shoes with nails in them; he took with him a coarse white blanket and an old green rug, two ofsnabrig shirts, much worn; he some time ago contended for his freedom by the name of Jackson, but did not obtain it; it is likely he may get a pass and endeavour to pass as a free man, and may change his clothing. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive if taken ten miles from home TWENTY SHILLINGS, if twenty miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the state the above reward, paid by

ELIZABETH GARY, or
WILLIAM HAYES, on the
North side of Severn.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off at their peril.

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

JARVIS AVIS, Calvert county.

James Buchanan, Basil Brown, care of Simon Wilmer, Annapolis; James Belt, Queen-Anne.

John Callahan (4), Nicholas Carroll, James Carroll, Thomas Clarke, Thomas U. P. Charlton (2), care of Dr. Shaaf, Archibald Chisholm (2), Abraham Claude, Annapolis; Judson M. Clagett, Primrose, near Annapolis.

Gabriel Dnvall (3), Robert Duvall, Annapolis; capt. J. Disney, near Annapolis; John Deal, West river.

John Edmondson, Dr. Thomas Edgar, Annapolis; Samuel Eagan, Thomas C. Egan, Calvert county.

Benjamin Fairbairn (2), Annapolis.

John Gwinn (2), John Gaffaway, Citoyen Girard (2), Frederick Green, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), Annapolis.

Alexander C. Hanson (3), Samuel H. Howard (2), John S. Harrison, Betty Holgood, at Simon Retallick's, Alexander Harrison, Samuel Hutton, Annapolis; Maria S. Heermance, Queen-Anne; Benjamin Harrison, capt. Benjamin Harrison, West river; Richd. Harrison, Herring Bay; James Hatchings, Kent Island.

William Johnson, care of James Mackubin, John Johnson, shipcarpenter, John Johnson (2), Annapolis; Henry A. Johnson, near Annapolis.

George Mann (5), Luther Martin (2), Ignatius Matthews, Richard Mackubin, Abbey Miller, Annapolis; Harry Mackferlon.

Mr. O'Duhigg, Annapolis.

William Pinkney (8), Samuel Peaco (2), Frederick Price, Robert Patterson, Smith Price, Annapolis.

Rebecca Rogers, care of N. Carroll, Henry Ridgeley, John Ridout, Absalom Ridgely (2), George W. Rodger, Annapolis; Edward Reynolds, Calvert county.

Will. P. Stewart, care of John Randall, Annapolis; Jonathan Schmen, William Stapels, Thomas Sprigg, Anne Arundel county; Samuel Smith, Pig-Point.

James Thomas, John Tayloe, Benjamin Thompson, Alexander Thomson, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, near Annapolis.

William W. Williams, John Waffneys, care of George Mann, captain West, Jonathan Wilks, Annapolis; Richard Weems, Anne Arundel county; Charles Williamson, Calvert county.

April 1, 1795.

THIS is to forewarn all persons whatsoever from dealing with my wife SARAH STINCHCOMB, as I am determined to stand to no contracts of hers, nor pay any of her debts after this date.

April 4, 1795.

THOMAS STINCHCOMB.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 30, 1795.

An ACT for altering the twenty third article of the constitution and form of government of this state, and such parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth articles of the same as respect the time of choosing the governor and the council to the governor.

HEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual constitutional session of the legislature should commence on the third Monday in December instead of the first Monday in November,

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time of holding the annual session of the legislature, fixed by the constitution and form of government on the first Monday in November, shall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the first session under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act shall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

III. And be it enacted, That after the meeting of the general assembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this state shall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each session thereof, and that the council to the governor shall be appointed and elected annually on the Tuesday next after the commencement of each session thereof; and the said governor and council, who shall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, shall continue to act as such, and be vested with all the powers and authority given to them respectively by the constitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and pursuance hereof.

IV. And be it enacted, That this act shall be published for the consideration of the people at least three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general assembly at their next session which shall ensue the said general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, shall be taken and received as part of the constitution and form of government of this state, and every thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary is and shall be hereby repealed.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government which prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legislature, electors of the senate, or to hold offices of profit and trust.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person being a member of either of the religious sects or societies called Quakers, menonists, Trunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who shall be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath on any occasion, being otherwise qualified and duly elected a senator, delegate, or elector of the senate, or being otherwise qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or trust, on making affirmation instead of taking the several oaths appointed by the constitution and form of government, and the several acts of assembly of this state now in force, or that hereafter may be made, such person may hold and exercise any office of profit or trust to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by such affirmation, qualify himself to take a seat in the legislature, and to act therein as a member of the same in all cases whatever, or to be an elector of the senate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes whatever, as persons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conscientiously scrupulous of taking such oaths.

II. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the constitution and form of government contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as they respect either of the sects or societies aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An ACT to repeal the fortieth section of the constitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth section of the constitution and form of government has been considered by some as inconsistent with the thirtieth section of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may result from officers of government being removable only for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the said fortieth section of the constitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the same fortieth section shall be removed for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government.

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they arise is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties, and estate of the people: And whereas the decision of causes in the general court, without very great delay and expense, is impracticable; therefore,

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the end of this session of assembly, all actions or suits at law whatsoever shall be commenced, prosecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the respective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reside, and not elsewhere, and the several and respective county courts shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all such suits and actions.

III. Provided nevertheless, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the jurisdiction, authority and powers, of the justices of the peace, as established by the laws of this state.

IV. And be it enacted, That in all suits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in the county courts of this state, the justices of the several county courts, upon suggestion supported by affidavit, or other satisfactory proof, that any suit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in such county, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or suits to be transmitted to the justices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the justices of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such suit had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion be made during the term next after, or in which the issue shall or may be joined in said suit or action.

V. And be it enacted, That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil suit or action, or any prosecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, shall have full power and right to appeal from such judgment or determination to the general court; provided, that no such appeal shall stay execution of a judgment against any defendant or defendants, unless bond and security be given as prescribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, passed at a session of assembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year seventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. And be it enacted, That if any trespass shall be committed on any real property within this state, and the person or persons committing the same shall remove from the county where such property may be, or cannot be found in such county, such trespasser may be sued in any county where he or she may be found.

VII. And be it enacted, That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any such action of trespass, shall move the court in which such action is brought for a warrant of resurvey, to locate the lands on which such trespass was committed, it shall and may be lawful for the court to issue such warrant to the surveyor and sheriff of the county where such land lies.

VIII. And be it enacted, That all warrants, process and subpoenas, issued out of any county court of this state, directed to the sheriff, or coroner or surveyor, of any other county, shall be executed in the same manner as warrants, process or subpoenas, which have heretofore issued out of the general court of this state, and every jurisdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exercised by the general court, or any of the officers of the same, shall and may be exercised by the respective county courts of this state, and the officers thereof.

IX. And be it enacted, That in case any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or administrators, shall think proper to issue process against any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or against the executors or administrators of such bail, the clerk of the said court, upon application of the said plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or administrators, shall make out and transmit to the justices of the county court in which the said bail, or his, her or their executors or administrators, shall reside, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of such court, upon which all such process and proceedings shall be had in the county court, as if such bail had been originally taken therein.

X. And be it enacted, That in case the person or persons who shall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, shall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they resided at the time he or they become bail in such action, the county court of the said county court of the said county shall, upon the return of two nobiles to any *scire facias* issued against such bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon against such bail.

XI. And be it enacted, That in case of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it shall be necessary to issue a *scire facias* to obtain the effect of the said judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or administrators, shall make out and transmit to the justices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, administrators or tenants shall reside, or in which the said defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or administrators last resided, in case of removal out of the state, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of such court, upon which

all such process proceedings shall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. And be it enacted, That the justices of the several and respective county courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every person or persons who shall have committed, or shall commit, any offence or crime whatsoever, although it may subject such person or persons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due course of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or shall be committed, shall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. And be it enacted, That if any party presented or indicted in any of the county courts of this state, shall suggest to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, and shall support such suggestion by affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the justices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the justices of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

XIV. And be it enacted, That if the attorney-general, or the prosecutor for the state, shall suggest to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the state cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the justices of any other county court for trial, and the justices of such county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. And be it enacted, That the justices of the said county courts shall in all cases civil, to be tried before them, sign and allow bills of exceptions, where the same shall be desired by the parties, or their counsel, or either of them.

XVI. And be it enacted, That in all cases of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be prosecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the case may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment shall be reversed, the general court, or court of appeals, shall direct their clerk to return the transcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to such county court, directing them to proceed in such action, and to a new trial thereof, in the same manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been prosecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in case there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the case may be, shall be conclusive in law as the question by them decided; and such county court, on receiving such writ of *procedendo*, shall proceed in such action to a new trial thereof, in the same manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been prosecuted, or writ of error brought, and shall direct such action to be tried at the court to which the said writ of *procedendo* shall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant shall give notice of trial at such court, above thirty days before the sitting thereof, to the adverse party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at such court with justice to the parties, and if not, such action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the discretion of the court, and the appellee on such reversal may be compelled to pay the costs in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution issued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future costs in the county court of such action shall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error shall be made for several exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, shall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. And be it enacted, That as soon as the several suits, prosecutions and causes, now depending in the general court of this state, shall have been heard and determined, it shall not be lawful for the said court to summon any grand or petit jury upon any occasion whatsoever, any thing contained in the acts of assembly of this state to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That all acts of assembly, jurisdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-sixth section of the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

BRESLAU, December 4.

Summary account of the latest Polish news, received yesterday from Warsaw.

THE ancient constitution is re-established *ad interim*; all the ancient Polish troops have been disbanded; all the pikes have been burned, and the iron thereof thrown into the river.

There are but very few Russian troops in the capital, the provisory command of which was given to

general Ruzlawder: The king has a guard composed of Poles chosen for that service.

Count Suwarrow does not occupy an apartment in the palace, but lodges in a private house, and superintends with a religious exactness the fulfilment of all that has been promised in favour of the inhabitants. Count Ignace Potolsky, who, according to some reports was incarcerated, according to others sent in irons to Russia, has sworn fidelity to the ancient constitution, and was permitted without the least obstacle to retire to one of his country seats.

A messenger is expected from Petersburg, who will acquaint us with the fate reserved for Poland. The conjectures on that subject are different, they flatter the wishes of some, excite the fear of many, and prepare the rest to expect the final result with indifference and resignation. On the 22d November, the generals Wauzowsky, Gedroic, Gielduc, Dombowsky and Nieslowicy, the last partizans of the confederation of Cracow, arrived at Warsaw as prisoners of war.

The Russians cantoned in the environs of Warsaw will soon go into winter quarters. The head quarters of general Suwarrow will be established at Wengrow, or Sokolow, thirty-six miles from Warsaw.

General Derfelden is afterwards to command the division of Warsaw.

Lieutenant-general Baron de Ferfen, was honoured with the riband of St. George, of the second class, and received besides a precious sword and a considerable number of villages, with some hundred peasants in Lavonia, as a recompence for the victory he gained near Maciewizy.

Prince Joseph Poniatowski is at Warsaw; the corps he commanded laid down their arms; the Polish soldiers were engaged to enlist in the Prussian army, or to settle in South Prussia.

The former minister of Poland at Petersburg, Mr. Deheli, has daily conferences with the Imperial cabinet.

LONDON, February 27.

The news from Spain, by the way of France, is extremely unfavourable, as the capture of Roses is confirmed beyond all doubt, which completely exposes the city of Barcelona, which it is apprehended must fall into the enemy's hands. The following is an official account sent to the convention of the capture of Roses.

The representatives of the people with the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, to the committee of public safety.

"Roses, 15 Nivose, (January 4.)

"We promised you, citizens, to enter Roses, either through the gates, or through a breach. The Spaniards, however, did not wish to be reduced to this last extremity; they surrendered at discretion to-day. The army of the Eastern Pyrenees have to say, that during the siege, they conquered the fury even of the elements. At the commencement, it was necessary to cut roads in mountains hitherto deemed inaccessible. Our brave brethren in arms behaved with indefatigable zeal; they draw the artillery, mortars, and all the stores themselves. This was a necessary preliminary to the capture of the fort of Bouton, which enabled us to keep in awe the naval force of the enemy, in the bay of Roses.

"Bouton being taken, the first parallel was soon opened before the gate of Roses; but the violent rain and snow filled the trenches with water, and twenty-three days elapsed before we could resume our operations. The impossibility of opening the second parallel determined us to adopt a new plan of attack, not justified by the rules of art, but certainly a good plan, because it enabled us to batter in breach. A little hill was favourable to the operations. The order was given, and in the night of the 10th a battery of 18 24 pounders was begun and completed. In the morning of the 14th we began to batter in breach, and hardly had the first shot been fired, when the volunteers asked permission to mount—The fire was terrible for two days. The wall was already damaged, and the garrison, convinced how vain resistance would be, profited of the darkness of the night to embark in great numbers. Five hundred and forty men who remained, surrendered at discretion this morning, and are made of prisoners of war.

"It is on the ramparts of Roses, and in sight of the Spanish squadron, which prudently out of the reach of our cannon, that we are going to celebrate the anniversary of the just punishment of the last of the Capets.

"We must not omit mentioning to the committee, that in addition to the labours of so painful a siege, our brave brethren have had to endure rain, snow and hail, and yet nothing has shaken their courage and zeal. The generals, officers of artillery, and all the other officers, have discharged their duty with indefatigable activity.

"The national convention, always just, will again, we trust, decree, and not for the last time, that the army of the Eastern Pyrenees can't not to deserve well of their country.

"Health and Fraternity."

March 3. A commissioner is arrived in this country from France, to treat for an exchange of prisoners. This circumstance has given rise to a report that the national convention had sent to propose to our government the opening of a negotiation for peace. We can positively state, that this rumour proceeds from the cause we have stated, and the commissioner has no other powers than to treat on the subject here mentioned.

BOSTON, April 15.

It was currently reported last evening, that by an arrival at an out port from St. Martin's, informa-

tion had been received, that the French and English outward bound West-India fleets had met in a southern latitude, and engaged; that the French lost three ships of the line, sunk; and the English their convoy. Placing but little reliance on West-India reports, we are of opinion, that the present originated in the loss of the three French men of war in a storm; and of the capture, by the British fleet, of a great number of English and other vessels, as is mentioned in this day's Centinel.

The intelligence of the insurrections in St. Lucia, St. Vincent's, and Grenada, is confirmed by recent arrivals.

The "system of terror" has not subsided in the West-Indies; from that quarter we hear daily of the repetition of those scenes of carnage, which two or three years past afflicted all who read them. We should be surprised to hear of the recal of citizen Hughes from the islands.

NEWPORT, April 14.

Last Sunday arrived off this harbour the sloop Su-fanna, Abel Hubbard, master, belonging to Connecticut, in 20 days from Antigua. Captain Hubbard informed a gentleman who went on board his vessel, that three French frigates, with some other vessels, from Cayenne, had landed and taken Grenada, and had also captured part of the island of St. Vincent's; and that at Guadaloupe they were embarking the troops in small vessels, to be conveyed by several frigates, in order to assist them.

NEW-YORK, April 16.

The schooner Parthenia, captain Cobb, arrived yesterday from Martinique after a passage of 16 days.

Captain Cobb informs us that an insurrection of the negroes had taken place at St. Vincent's, and that they had almost the whole island in their possession.

Captain C. says he heard nothing respecting St. Lucia being in possession of the French.

A vessel from Barbadoes had arrived at Martinique previous to captain C. leaving it, which informed of the arrival of 10 sail of merchantmen from England—they had parted company with the fleet on board of which were 10,000 troops, destined for the West-India islands. Captain C. mentions, that in consequence of this intelligence, an embargo was shortly expected to be laid on all neutral vessels, the price of flour at Martinique was from 10 1-2 to 10 3-4 dollars.

Captain Robins of the schooner Colley, from Port-au-Prince, last from Archay, informs us, that a few days previous to his leaving Port-au Prince, the brigands had made an attack on the British posts, at that place, in which they proved unsuccessful—that the slaughter on both sides was great; a British col. Malcolm, having fallen in the engagement. The British pushed on their victory, took possession of the French camp, and spiked up their guns, but were unable to retain it. Captain Robins, mentions that the fortifications around Port-au Prince, are in a complete state of defence, and that it cannot be taken except by storm.

April 18. By a gentleman who came passenger in the sloop Ruby, from Charleston, we learn that an engagement had taken place off Charleston bar, between the Gen. Laveaux, and the noted three masted schooner, belonging to Goodrich, of Bermuda.—The Gen. Laveaux had taken a Jamaica ship, valued at 40,000l. and was conducting her to Charleston, when she fell in with the Bermudian.—The engagement lasted for a considerable time with unabated fury, when at last captain Morgan of the schooner, thought it most prudent to sheer off. The prize master fearing the result of the engagement, stood over the bar with the prize, without a pilot, and ran the ship on shore—and for the preservation of vessel and cargo was obliged to cut away her masts.

April 22. Above 60,000l. in specie have arrived at Salem from France.

It is said that the British merchant fleet of 200 sail, including ships of war and transports with 10,000 troops, have arrived in the West-Indies.

The French convention have directed a cessation in the manufactures of warlike apparatus: from which it would appear they were looking forward to the time when they could with safety turn "their swords into pruning hooks."

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.

SIR, INCLOSED you will receive a copy of a letter addressed to me by the secretary of state, dated the 16th instant, in which he communicates the request of the president of the United States, "that, whenever a fleet, squadron or ship, of any belligerent nation, shall clearly and unequivocally use the rivers or other waters of Pennsylvania as a station in order to carry on hostile expeditions from thence, I will cause to be notified to the commander thereof, that the president deems such conduct to be contrary to the rules of our neutrality; and that a demand of retribution will be urged upon their government for prizes which may be made in consequence thereof." You will be pleased, Sir, to pay strict attention to the object of the president's request; and if you shall at any time ascertain the case to which it refers, you will communicate the circumstances without delay to me, or in my absence to the secretary of state, that the necessary measures may be pursued for procuring a redress of the grievance.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1795.
To NATHANIEL FALCONER, Esquire,
Master Warden, &c.

(CIRCULAR.)

Department of State, April 16, 1795.

SIR, AS it is contrary to the law of nations that any of the belligerent powers should commit hostility on the waters, which are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it ought not the ships of war, belonging to any belligerent power, to take a station in these waters in order to carry on hostile expeditions from thence. I do myself the honour, therefore, of requesting of your excellency, in the name of the president of the United States, that as often as a fleet, squadron or ship, of any belligerent nation, shall clearly and unequivocally use the rivers or other waters of Pennsylvania, as a station, in order to carry on hostile expeditions from thence, you will cause to be notified to the commander thereof, that the president deems such conduct to be contrary to the rights of our neutrality; and that a demand of retribution will be urged upon their government, for prizes which may be made in consequence thereof. A standing order to this effect may probably be advantageously placed in the hands of some confidential officer of the militia; and I must entreat you to instruct him to write by the mail to this department, immediately upon the happening of any case of the kind. I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem, Sir, your excellency's most obedient servant,

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

His excellency the governor of Pennsylvania.

A true copy,
JAMES TRIMBLE, deputy secretary.

Annapolis, April 30.

Extract of a letter from the American consul at Nantes, to his correspondent in New York, dated Feb. 6, 1795.

"We embrace with pleasure this opportunity to give you the satisfactory news, that full payment for freight and demurrage agreeable to charter, partly has been received in specie by captain Puller, of the Mary, and captain Glad, of the Goddess of Liberty, both belonging to your port. Captain Puller's demurrage alone amounted to near 11,000 dollars.

"The committees of government have constantly declared, that we might assure all the American captains that they might remain easy, and rely on the justice of the French republic, for full payment of demurrage, until the last minute, which has been effected by the examples above mentioned.

"Flour is still much wanted, we have sold a parcel yesterday consigned to us from Philadelphia, for 15 dollars per barrel; rice 8 dollars.

"Our successes in Holland are great, and may bring about a peace—this appearance had for a few days put a stop to the purchase of West-India goods: but the wants of this country have again received the demand.

"The system of terror which had afflicted this country all last year, is at last over, and every encouragement is given to trade and commerce, the exportation of every article is not refused in return of goods, sold in the country, excepting such as are absolutely necessary to the armies and navy."

Extract of a letter from James Simpson, Esquire, dated Gibraltar, February 12, 1795, to Messieurs John Bulkely and Son, Lisbon.

"I must confine my advices to-day, to merely telling you, one of Muley Solymans' cruifers failed lately from Tangier, has returned to that port with the English brig Fox, of Pool, on suspicion of her being an American, because of some apparent irregularity in the pass. This event proves that vessels of the United States are in danger from those rovers, of which I think well to give you this notice."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. IX.

Children like tender oysters take the brow,
And as they first are fashioned always grow.

POPE.

TO anticipate misfortunes, to foresee consequences, and be miserable before they ever arrive, is highly absurd, and not more entitled to ridicule than pity. The mind by thus brooding over disasters, undergoes a double shock if ever they happen, and so far from alleviating the misery, only renders it more exquisitely tormenting. Those gloomy ideas which a disordered imagination is apt to produce, often prove more painful than the misfortune which was so much dreaded, by putting the mind to greater torture and distress. They have often proved to originate from nothing but terror, and to have made a being miserable, and put him to unnecessary affliction, by presenting the dreadful prospect of calamities which will never arrive.

But conduct like this, is not perhaps more culpable than its reverse, where no attention is paid to the future, and provided this day is spent with pleasure and satisfaction, the next is never thought of, but must provide for itself. True, the latter does not make men as miserable or unhappy, but it betrays them into greater difficulties by their not being prepared to stand the assault of adversity. No stage of life is more liable to this failing than youth, which bestows very few thoughts about making a preparation for entering on the busy scenes of active life, which bring constant along with them, and require the exertions of toil and reflection. All things conspire to prompt it to the enjoyment of the moment, while the vigour of health, and a warmth of imagination can give it a relish and sweeten its pleasures. The day of care appears far distant to a person in the fervour of youth, and there exists within him a fond persuasion, that whatever opportunities are neglected at this early period, may be easily retrieved, when years of maturity make their

rival. Finding his own quietude, and as yet a stranger was thus formed by Nature, the capability of happiness and is strengthened by his feelings of life engaged in some toils, which very few intervals of relaxation appear painted in countenance. From this that happiness is given so as nearer approaches are in the prospect will gradually entirely disappears. He pleases while yet in the prime of life in the ink of life while young. All of us while young are of false reasoning, because agreeable to our own inclinations in persuading, to which our nature has a tendency. Every thing gains belief, and invites to those has been a wistful desire. But the sentiments suggest may be fondly believed yet upon cool examination the illusions of a fancy the pursuit of an object deeply rivetted. It still truth, attested by experience happiness of those who in the early part of life and learning, who begin at their shrines, with of life with satisfaction society. From seeds few promotes vegetation, and trailed to its bosom, the product of autumn, and try. So those who neglect in a flock, which will expect to feel the gripe of heightened and made in the reflection, and torn being brought on by the

Youth is certainly the golden opportunity of principles which will add to the man. The bro is never exposed to the are the troublesome visit before to do good, and will render their follow conspicuous actors on the life. It is possessed of attainment of knowledge, generous, glowing en

thoroughly to the pursuit. So strong and faithful, than in manhood, and b excursions into the field choicest flowers they can This age is favoured in the acquisition of knowledge for improvement; it is frailties and errors, from is totally exempt. You cure and faithful obli

Cereus in vitium flec Utilium tardus provi Sublimis cupidusque

Easily bent to vice, In preparation flow, Elate with pride, and But quickly changin Desirous of giving through a love of nov and imitates not more associates, and like a m ever object is before it, by its beauty or forbid

The glittering show be refilled by a mind experience. The bu and desire; when to reach, and promising dissolves into vapour, unfolded that nothing phantom, and inanity elity.

The frailty of your bits, which extend scenes of life. Like a bark, which open an grows larger, these h and unbecoming app made to the closing be the wish of every ter part of his days This can never be paid to the conduct see that every thing n mous of irregularity e it a burden to itself and difficult. How h days of him whose yo The review of that smile of applause from which will brighten are yet to be passed both pleasing and in

rivals. Finding his own breast free from every inquietude, and as yet a stranger to care, he supposes it was thus formed by Nature for the more refined susceptibility of happiness and pleasure. This conjecture is strengthened by his seeing almost every other stage of life engaged in some toilsome occupation, which admits very few intervals of indolence or leisure. Continually engrossed in the hurry of business, care and vexation appear painted in most striking colours on the countenance. From this view of things he concludes that happiness is given to youth alone; that the regions of pleasure can be reached at no other time; that as nearer approaches are made to the goal of manhood, the prospect will gradually recede from the view, till it entirely disappears. Hence he is induced to enjoy pleasure while yet in his power, and not to pass the prime of life in the irksome occupations of study. All of us while young indulge ourselves in this species of false reasoning, because the object of a proof is agreeable to our own inclinations, and we become so phils in persuading, to the pursuit of pleasure, minds which our nature has too strongly attached to it. Every thing gains belief, which agrees with the passions, and invites to those scenes, at which there long has been a wilful desire, and impatience of arriving. But the sentiments suggested by a partiality for pleasure may be fondly believed and warmly cherished, yet upon cool examination they will be found to be the illusions of a fancy overheated in recommending the pursuit of an object to which the inclinations are deeply riveted. It still remains an incontrovertible truth, attested by experience, and evinced by the unhappiness of those who flight it, that those alone who in the early part of life follow the footsteps of virtue and learning, who begin when young to offer up incense at their shrines, will ever go through the journey of life with satisfaction to themselves or honour to society. From seeds sown in the vernal season, which promotes vegetation, and is friendly to the stock entailed to its bosom, the husbandman expects the rich product of autumn, and the timely fruit of his industry. So those who neglect in the spring of life to lay in a stock, which will produce its fruits hereafter, must expect to feel the gripe of distress, and rage of misery, heightened and made more severe and afflictive, by the reflection, and tormenting consciousness of its being brought on by their own imprudence and neglect.

Youth is certainly the season for embracing the golden opportunity of improvement, and imbibing principles which will adorn, and give an useful dignity to the man. The breast free from every inquietude is never exposed to the intrusion of those cares, which are the troublesome visitants of manhood. It is left at leisure to do good, and apply to those pursuits which will render their followers more useful, virtuous and conspicuous actors on the extensive theatre of human life. It is possessed of a sprightly vigour for the attainment of knowledge, assisted by ambition, and a generous, glowing emulation, which animate most strongly to the pursuit. The imagination though not so strong and faithful, is yet more lively and active than in manhood, and better fitted to make its wanton excursions into the fields of science, and cull the choicest flowers they can boast.

This age is favoured by nature with great advantages in the acquisition of knowledge, and great openings for improvement; it is at the same time exposed to frailties and errors, from which a more advanced age is totally exempt. Youth is characterized by a very accurate and faithful observer of human life and manners, as being

Cereus in vitium flecti monitoribus asper,
Utilium tardus provisor, prodigus aeris
Sublimis cupidusque, et amata relinquere pernix.
HORACE.

Easily bent to vice, harsh to reproof,
In preparation slow, of money prodigal,
Elate with pride, and eager in pursuit,
But quickly changing, as caprice inspires.
Desirous of giving satisfaction to all, (or rather through a love of novelty) it joins in every pursuit, and imitates not more the virtues than the vices of its associates, and like a mirror receives and reflects whatever object is before it, whether the image be inviting by its beauty or forbidden by its deformity.

The glittering show of pleasure is too fascinating to be resisted by a mind untutored in the hardy school of experience. The bubble is pursued with eagerness and desire; when to appearance almost within the reach, and promising a joyous possession, it bursts and dissolves into vapour. 'Tis then alone the truth is unfolded that nothing was pursued but a glittering phantom, and insanity was grasped at instead of reality.

The frailty of youth often gives way to vicious habits, which extend their influence to the remotest scenes of life. Like characters engraved on the tender bark, which open and appear more plain, as the tree grows larger, these habits will have a more palpable and unbecoming appearance, as nearer approaches are made to the closing scenes of life. It must certainly be the wish of every rational creature to spend the latter part of his days with satisfaction and comfort: This can never be the case unless an attentive regard be paid to the conduct in the first part of the drama, to see that every thing may be properly carried on; for a want of irregularity entails misery on old age, renders it a burden to itself, and to others an object of pity and disgust. How happy and blissful must be the last days of him whose youth has been spent with propriety. The review of that part of life which will obtain a smile of applause from the conscience, has been spent, which will brighten the prospect of those fields which are yet to be passed in the journey, and make them both pleasing and inviting.

X—

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday the 11th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Wharfe's tavern,

THE plantation known by the name of SAND-GATE, belonging to the estate of Mr. GEORGE MANN, deceased, situated on the public roads, about one mile from this city, containing about 280 acres. This will be sold on a credit of five years, with interest to be paid annually. There are three hands on the plantation, hired for the present crop, we shall therefore offer the land under this incumbrance, with the grain, stock, utensils, and all that belongs to the place. The grain, stock, &c. to be valued, as will be proposed at the sale, and paid for within one month thereafter. Bonds with good security will be required of the purchaser. Possession of the whole immediately given, and the real estate, when paid for, conveyed.

JOHN CALLAHAN, Executor.

MARY MANN, Executrix.

Annapolis, April 28, 1795.

In CHANCERY, April 23, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of THOMAS TONGUE and JOSEPH COWMAN, trustees for the sale of the real estate of RICHARD COWMAN, deceased, be approved, and that the sale by them made, as stated in said report, on the 15th day of January last, of a tract of land called STRATLEY, 90 acres, and part of a tract of land called SPARROW'S REST, in Anne-Arundel county, for £.605, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette during the present month.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, called LEONARD'S NECK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, as also to mark and bound that part of said tract of land which belongs to him.

RICHARD GARDINER

April 28, 1795

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 11th of May, at the house of JOSEPH STANSBURY, on the Mouth of Curtis's creek, for CASH,

ALL the personal property of ELIZABETH STANSBURY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household furniture, bacon, corn, and rye. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock in the morning.

JOSEPH STANSBURY, Administrator of
ELIZABETH STANSBURY.

April 21, 1795.

The sale of the greater part of the NEGROES belonging to the estate of SAMUEL CHEW, Esq. deceased, advertised to be sold for CASH, at the house of Mr. JOHN CRAIG, at South river ferry, on the 22d day of April, 1795, having been postponed from unavoidable circumstances,

NOTICE is hereby given, that forty-eight of the said NEGROES, among which are a number of very fine healthy boys of twelve years old and under, one man a carpenter, one a shoemaker, and several others bred to the farming business, also some valuable women and girls, will be sold, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 10th day of May next. Such gentlemen as are desirous of becoming bidders at this sale, are now informed, that nothing will prevent the sale's taking place at the appointed day, upon the first mentioned terms, when attendance will be given, by

BEN. CHAMBERS, Attorney for
THO. M. FORMAN, administrator
of col. Sam. Chew, deceased.

April 22, 1795.

LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days in each week, Mondays and Tuesdays, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL'S, near the Head of South river, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

LA FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white in the face and legs, six years old this spring, fifteen and an half hands high, he is handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, sinew and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse VENETIAN, his dam was got by LITTLE FIGURE, out of a fine imported mare, whose pedigree is unknown.

La Fayette will cover mares at one guinea a single mare, if two mares, or more from the same person, four dollars per mare, and three shillings and ninepence to the groom, provided the money is paid by first of July; if the money is not paid by the first of July next six dollars per mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares at Mr. Bicknell's.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 14, 1795.

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

Will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE on Friday the fifteenth of May, at JOHN TYDINGS' house, near South river church,

A HEALTHY likely negro WENCH, about twenty-seven years of age, with three female children, one of which is a good size to wait in a house. The above wench is a good spinner on either the linen or woollen wheel, and likewise a good hand on a plantation at the hoe, axe, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by the subscriber.

JOHN TYDINGS.

FOR SALE,

A TWO story framed HOUSE and LOT, in Green-street, the property of Mr. WILLIAM BIGGS, of Chester-town, now in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, wheel-wright; the house is 21 feet front and 31 feet deep, the lot is 25 feet front and 70 feet deep, it is subject to a ground rent of £.8 2 6 per annum. The terms of sale may be known, by applying to

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, April 22, 1795.

HAVING obtained testamentary letters on the estate of the late Mr. GEORGE MANN, we request that all persons who have claims will exhibit them, properly authenticated, as early as possible, those indebted, it is hoped, will make speedy payments.

Mr. JONATHAN PINNEY, of Robert, is authorized to act for us, his settlements and receipts will therefore be fully respected, by

JOHN CALLAHAN, Executor;
MARY MANN, Executrix.

Annapolis, April 21, 1795.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that she has opened a private house of entertainment, next door to the chancellor's, where she intends to accommodate gentlemen with boarding, either by the day, week, or year, at the lowest terms, and hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to honour her with their custom.

MARGARET PRYSE.

April 22, 1795.

FOR SALE,

THE lot in Queen-Anne, the property of the subscriber, conveniently situated for a tavern; the improvements are, a two story house, with one room below and two above. One other convenient house with three rooms below, and two above, a kitchen, stable, paved garden, and the lot posted and railed. Immediate possession will be given, and the terms of sale made easy to the purchaser. If not sold I will lease, or rent them.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

April 16, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Chaptico, if not taken up by the first day of June they will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. THOMAS JOHNSON, Chaptico.

Mr. Reuben Craig, near Chaptico, 3 letters.
Capt. James Somerville, Patuxent, Maryland.
Mr. Leonard Highitt, St. Mary's county, near Chaptico, Maryland.

JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, P. M.

April 13, 1795.

In CHANCERY, April 16, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report this day made by MARY WEEMS and ALEXANDER McPHERSON, trustees for the sale of certain lands, under the last will of JOHN WEEMS, deceased, be approved, and that their sale, as stated in the said report, of four several tracts called LOCK EDEN, PADGET, OYSTER-HALL, and ADDITION to PADGET, containing 3597 acres, to RICHARD CONNER, on the 2d instant, at £.6 3 0 per acre, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at any time during the present month.

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

WHEREAS the partnership of WILLIAM GRANT, and Co. will dissolve on the first day of May next, all persons having claims against the concern will please to present them for settlement, and those who are indebted for work, are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM GRANT, & Co.

N. B. The BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS will be carried on at the shop as usual, by WILLIAM GRANT.
Annapolis, April 20, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, and his friends in general; that he has lately obtained the management of the lower Patuxent ferry, formerly belonging to PETER WILKINSON, deceased; he has provided himself with good and sufficient boats, together with able and experienced ferrymen. Those persons who may wish to cross said ferry, may rest assured of being conveyed with great dispatch, and every exertion will be made by the subscriber, in order to give general satisfaction.

WILLIAM STEPLE.

April 22, 1795.

RAN away from the subscribers, living near the Queen Tree, St. Mary's county, on the fifth day of the present month, being Easter Sunday, the following three negro men, viz.

GEORGE, the property of JOHN EDELEY, aged twenty-three years, of a dark complexion, about six feet high, fleshy, and well looking; had on when he went away, a blue great coat, a good ruffled shirt, a pair of country linen trousers, his other cloaths are uncertain.

DAVID, the property of NATHANIEL EWING, aged about twenty-one years, five feet seven inches high, of a dark complexion, well made, has a burn on one of his arms near the shoulder, a sharp note; had on when he went away, a drab coloured cloth coat, whitish breeches, Irish linen shirt, old boots, a new hat with a black ribbon around the crown, other cloaths uncertain.

CHARLES, the property of CORNELIUS WILDMAN, aged about twenty-six years, five feet seven inches high, dark complexion, down looking fellow, thick lips; had on when he went away, a cotton and woollen country coat, a striped silk jacket, a pair of white breeches and stockings, a new wool hat with a ribbon around it. It is probable that these fellows will attempt to get to Pennsylvania, as David has once been there with his master; it is also apprehended that they may have supplied themselves with passes either from some ill designing white person, or that George has contrived to execute some kind of passes himself, as he can read writing, and also write some little. We are likewise of opinion they may endeavour to pass by the name of Butler, as George had some time in his possession before he went off a pass granted to CLEM BUTLER, who was a free negro, from which it is likely he might take copies. Whoever takes up and secures said negro slaves in any gaol, so that their masters may get them again, shall receive TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS, including what the law allows, for the three negroes, or the sum of EIGHT DOLLARS, also including what the law allows, for either of them.

JOHN EDELEY,
NATHANIEL EWING,
CORNELIUS WILDMAN.

April 11, 1795.

REPUBLICAN,

Is in high order, and will stand this season at Mr. Thomas Cowman's feat, near West river.

REPUBLICAN is a fine blood bay, handsomely marked, fifteen hands high, and elegantly formed, seven years old this season, he was out of Doct. Hamilton's noted mare Harmony, and got by Mr. Carroll's Badger, and is full blooded; he will cover mares at four dollars the single mare, or if two mares or more from the same person, twenty five shillings, provided the money is paid by the first of August next, but if the money is not then paid, six dollars per mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares.

LLOYD TAYLOR.

April 20, 1795.

LOFTY,

AN imported full bred hunter, will stand this season, to cover mares, at the subscriber's on Greenbury-point.

LOFTY is rising four years old, was imported from England this last winter, is full sixteen hands high, a beautiful sorrel, with a star and snip, and one hind foot white, free from blemish, with strength, bone, sinew, and action, superior to any horse of his age ever imported, (generally allowed) and from his powers, great size, symmetry, and elegance, promises fair to improve our much degenerate breed of horses. Lofty will cover mares to the last of July at two guineas the mare, and half a dollar to the groom, the money to be sent with the mares, or paid by the last of July, if longer credit, three guineas each mare, and half a dollar to the groom. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, and the greatest care taken, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

JOHN MITCHELL.

P. S. The horse's pedigree to be seen at his stand. Greenbury-point, April 20, 1795.

The Prince of Orange,

STANDS this season at the subscriber's plantation, near the governor's bridge, and will cover mares at the moderate rate of 25s. per mare, if paid by the first day of August, or two barrels of Indian corn, delivered at my house by the first day of December next; he is a dark hardy sorrel, now five years old, and rising sixteen hands high, with much strength, bone, and activity, he was got by Old Careless, out of an imported mare, which was imported by colonel Baylor, and known by the name of Kitty Fisher, and was sold to Chatham Fitzhugh for one hundred and fifty guineas. Good pasturage at 3s. per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

April 18, 1795.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have claims against the estate of THOMAS HYDE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those who are in any manner indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to

SARAH WALLS, (now CLEMENTS),
Executrix of THOMAS HYDE, or to
FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, April 15, 1795.

HIGH FLYER.

The property of JOHN CRAGGS; stands to cover this season, at South river ferry, 4 miles from Annapolis.

HIGH FLYER is near sixteen hands high, a blood bay with one white foot and star, and for strength, bone, sinew and action, is superior to any full blooded horse ever imported; he was bred by Mr. Tatterfall, got by his High Flyer, which covered mares in 1793 at thirty guineas each mare, and one guinea to the groom, at Ely in Cambridgeshire. High Flyer was got by Herod, his dam, which was the dam of Mark Anthony, by Blank, his grand-dam by Regulus, his great-grand-dam by Sore Heels, which mare was the dam of Matchless, South and Danby Cade, great-grand-dam by Makeless, which was Sir Ralph Millbank's famous black mare, which was the dam of Hartly's blind horse Thistle; the dam of John Cragg's High Flyer was got by Syphon out of Young Cade's filly; Syphon was got by Squirt, which got Mark and many other good horses; Young Cade's filly was got by old Cade, his dam by Partner, grand-dam of Mr. Vain's Little Partner, and great-grand-dam of Bandy by Makeless, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodsworth, Layton barb mare; this bay horse called High Flyer, got by my High Flyer out of Thistle, was bred by me.

RICHARD TATTERFALL.

I gave £. 2500 for High Flyer, and £. 2500 for Escape, which was got by High Flyer.

RICHARD TATTERFALL.

London, September 12, 1792.

P. S. High Flyer will cover mares from the second week in April, and will cover mares to the last week in July, and no longer; three guineas, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken if sent with the mares or paid by the end of June, if longer credit is expected, five guineas each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Pasturage will be provided for mares, but will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Any gentleman being dissident of this horse's pedigree, may see the original, signed by Mr. Tatterfall, by making application to me.

J. C.

March 21, 1795.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1794.

To be RENTED,

THAT agreeable residence in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, known by the name of STRAWBERRY HILL, the situation and advantages, are too well known to require any particular description. For terms apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West-river, or HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 3, 1795.

WAS lost, mislaid, or burnt, on March the fourth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, a CERTIFICATE, number 82,816, granted to lieutenant FRANCIS WARE, of the Maryland line, on a final settlement with the United States, for two hundred and fifty-one dollars and ten ninetieths of a dollar, dated the thirteenth of August, seventeen hundred and eighty-four, bearing interest from the sixteenth November, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and signed by JOHN WHITE and JOHN PEARCE, commissioners. If any person or persons can show any just cause why the aforesaid certificate should not be renewed, they are requested to come forward and make known his or their objections to same.

SAMUEL CHANDLER.

March 30, 1795.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near SAMUEL RAWLINGS's tavern, a negro man named JACK, dark complexioned, twenty-five years old, about five feet eight inches high, inclinable to fat, with large eyes and pleasant countenance; had on when he went away, a dark searthing jacket, with country cloth breeches mixed with yellow and black, white yarn stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his mistress gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

RACHEL HARWOOD.

West river, near Samuel Rawling's tavern March 15, 1795.

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and faithfully built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well seasoned white oak for the frame.—The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very handsome model.—If the craft or boat be well appraised it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 25th day of March last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself HARRY HOLMES, and says he belongs to col. JOHN DONALD, of Baltimore county, and that he was sold to col. DONALD by Mr. JOHN HOLMES, of Baltimore-town; he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, is a very intelligible fellow, and very talkative, has a violin with him which he is remarkable fond of playing on; he is pretty much marked by the small-pox. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, to

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff
of Charles county.

April 3, 1795.

DON PEDRO,

A large JACK Ass,

(Got by the PRESIDENT'S SPANISH JACK ASS, ROYAL GIFT).

STANDS this season at the subscriber's plantation, near West river; and will cover mares at thirty-five shillings each, the money to be paid by the first day of September next. Good pasturage for mares that come a distance gratis, and great care will be taken of them, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

JACOB FRANKLIN.

April 1, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the Head of South river, a negro man named FRANK, about 38 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rawboned, of a yellowish complexion, cross-eyed, and has a large wart on the corner of his right eye, he is very talkative, and a great snuffer; had on when he went away, a searthing coat, white kersey jacket, old gray halfstitch breeches, much worn, a felt hat almost new, white yarn stockings, and old shoes with nails in them; he took with him a coarse white blanket and an old green rug, two ofnabrig shirts, much worn; he some time ago contended for his freedom by the name of Jackson, but did not obtain it; it is likely he may get a pass and endeavour to pass as a free man, and may change his clothing. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive if taken ten miles from home TWENTY SHILLINGS, if twenty miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the state the above reward, paid by

ELIZABETH GARY, or
WILLIAM HAYES, on the
North side of Severn.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off at their peril.

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

JARVIS AVIS, Calvert county.

James Buchanan, Basil Brown, care of Simon Wilmer, Annapolis; James Belt, Queen-Anne. John Callahan (4), Nicholas Carroll, James Carroll, Thomas Clarke, Thomas U. P. Charlton (2), care of Dr. Shaaf, Archibald Chisholm (2), Abraham Claude, Annapolis; Judson M. Claggett, Primrose, near Annapolis.

Gabriel Duvall (3), Robert Duvall, Annapolis; capt. J. Disney, near Annapolis; John Deal, West river.

John Edmondson, Dr. Thomas Edgar, Annapolis; Samuel Egan, Thomas C. Egan, Calvert county.

Benjamin Fairbairn (2), Annapolis.

John Gwinn (2), John Galloway, Citizen Grand (2), Frederick Green, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), Annapolis.

Alexander C. Hanson (3), Samuel H. Howard (2), John S. Harrison, Betsy Hoggood, at Simon Reallick's, Alexander Harrison, Samuel Hutton, Annapolis; Maria S. Heermance, Queen-Anne; Benjamin Harrison, capt. Benjamin Harrison, West river; Richard Harrison, Herring Bay; James Hutchings, Kent Island.

William Johnson, care of James Mackubin, John Johnson, shipcarpenter, John Johnson (2), Annapolis; Henry A. Johnson, near Annapolis.

George Mann (5), Luther Martin (2), Ignatius Matthews, Richard Mackubin, Abbey Miller, Annapolis; Harry Mackerson.

Mr. O'Duhigg, Annapolis.

William Pinkney (8), Samuel Peaco (2), Frederick Price, Robert Patterson, Smith Price, Annapolis.

Rebecca Rogers, care of N. Carroll, Henry Ridgely, John Ridout, Absalom Ridgely (2), George W. Rodger, Annapolis; Edward Reynolds, Calvert county.

Will. P. Stewart, care of John Randall, Annapolis; Jonathan Selman, William Staples, Thomas Spragg, Anne-Arundel county; Samuel Smith, Pig-Point.

James Thomas, John Taylor, Benjamin Thompson, Alexander Thomson, Annapolis; Thomas Tuckey, care of Richard Sprigg, near Annapolis.

William W. Williams, John Watenney, care of George Mann, captain West, Jonathan Wilkins, Annapolis; Richard Weems, Anne-Arundel county; Charles Williamson, Calvert county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

April 1, 1795.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

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Hessian general Oynbauf
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prohibiting the wearing
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our town this afternoon;
crowd of citizens. Sev
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Jan. 24. Two other
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any other strong liquors,

AMSTER

A number of French
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composed of the Dutch
France in the year 1788

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and of commerce and

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