

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, August 17, 1797.

## VENICE, May 20.

On the 16th instant the counts Augustus, Verita, and Maglia, and one Maleda, were apprehended as instigators and leaders of the late insurrection. The bishop of Verona, and three canons, it is expected, will meet with the same fate.

The Montenegrins were coming with ships and troops to the aid of the Venetians, but the French had already entered the city. Several of the publications there have the motto, Liberty, Equality, Virtue. The Venetian cockade is red, green and white, and the plain title of citizen has taken place of that of your excellency.

General Buonaparte is now fully employed in the establishment and new regulation of the new Lombard or Transalpine republic, which will have, like the French, a directory and a legislative body, consisting of two councils. The directory will sit in the palace of the archduke Ferdinand, or, as it is now called, the national palace at Milan.

## COLOGNE, May 28.

This morning the first troop from the Sambre and Meuse army entered this city, on their retreat from the father bank of the Rhine. They will go to Holland. The whole column consists of from 20 to 24,000 men.

The contributions of 1,800,000 livres imposed by the French on the territory of Berg, has been reduced to one million.

General Titan will take the command of the French Sambre and Meuse army, during the absence of general Hoche, who is gone to Paris. The latter general, according to some, will come back in a fortnight, though others say he will not return any more to this army.

## TRENT, May 24.

Liberty and equality are now established in all the towns of the Venetian Terra Firma, the greater part of which have driven out their podestats, and other magistrates, and chosen in their stead, municipalities, justices of the peace, &c. The populace have taken their revenge of many of the nobles in office, whose administration they disliked. The podestats at Belluno, Treviso, &c. who were unable to make their escape, were murdered. The French were frequently obliged to interfere to restore order.

## VIENNA, May 27.

Letters from Trieste of the 19th instant, bring advice that the French have now entirely evacuated that city, which they only kept possession of to facilitate their operations by sea against Venice, should that city have attempted any resistance. The French commandant Libille, who has lain for some time in the road of Trieste, with nine French frigates and some other vessels, sailed on the 17th for Venice, where he will take possession of the arsenal. A courier has also arrived here with an official account of the evacuation of Trieste by the French.

The French at Venice have not only taken possession of the arsenal, but of the mint and the bank, which they will retain till general Buonaparte shall receive further instructions from the Directory. Ships are now fitting out at Venice in the service of the French.

## Another letter, same date.

A courier has arrived from Trieste with official advice that the French having succeeded in their expedition against Venice, had evacuated the town of Trieste, and that colonel Caffini, who was encamped without the town, had gone in with his troops.

## HAMBURG, June 9.

Mr. Elliot, the British minister to Dresden, is at Berlin, where a conference has been held with lord Elgin and the Prussian minister; the result of which has been transmitted to England by a courier.

A passenger from Dover reports the dismissal of Mr. Pitt from office, on the 2d instant, and that a fresh negotiator was sent to Paris. [For the confirmation of these reports, the editors add, they should wait the arrival of the next mail: we know they were unfounded at that time, as our London accounts are later by several days.]

The report of the death of the pope is unfounded: on the contrary, he is out of danger. In Naples the revolutionary spirit continues to be much dreaded, and the government are taking measures against it.

## MILAN, May 27.

On the 22d instant a revolution broke out in Genoa, and the patriots got possession of most of the principal posts of the city, the arsenal and havens; but the next day the advocates of the old government retook all the posts, and arrested several of the revolutionary ring-

leaders. About 20 persons were killed on the spot, and 40 wounded. Nothing is now seen but the Genoese cockade. The French troops at this place are sent to Genoa.

The municipality of Venice have taken off the taxes from butcher's meat, wine and other provisions, and commanded that the tri-coloured Venetian cockade be worn, which consists of green, white and red.

## PARIS, June 1.

The Executive Directory received yesterday by an extraordinary courier dispatches from citizen Faypoult, minister of the republic of Genoa, which state, that at the moment of the courier's leaving that place, the city was the theatre of a sanguinary revolution. On the 21st of May, a considerable assemblage of persons, preceded by three chariots, filled with tri-coloured cockades, passed through the different streets, singing patriotic airs, and crying, "Down with the nobles—Down with the privileged orders—Liberty for ever!" Then they proceeded to the Salle de Spectacle. All the carriages which were in the avenues were broken in pieces, and the liveries torn. Several persons have been the victims of this terrible commotion, as the courier declares that he saw sixteen heads carried in triumph at the ends of pikes. After much deliberation the Directory sent a courier to general Buonaparte.

Genoa was in the greatest confusion at the departure of a courier on the 22d of May. Armed men, followed by a furious multitude, had delivered themselves up to the most horrible excesses. Four senators had been massacred, and their houses pillaged. The dogs had fled. The refusal of the little council to establish a chamber of commerce, was the motive, or rather the vain pretext of the insurrection, directed, according to every appearance, against the very form of the present government. The French minister, Faypoult, had issued a proclamation, forbidding the French to take any part in the disturbances.

## [Perlet]

A letter from Genoa, of a later date, adds the following particulars:—

## Genoa, May 24.

The insurrection of which I informed you, has not produced such unhappy consequences as we dreaded; and our affairs have assumed a new aspect within the last 24 hours. The revolt was provoked by some propagandists, who assembled at the house of the apothecary Morando, Philip Doris at their head; our government was at the last extremity, and the rebels were about to carry every thing. The members of the little council founded the people of the port and the other workmen, who soon took arms in their favour, and joining the soldiers, who adhered to their duty, attacked the insurgents, who were entrenched in several parts, from which they had made some discharges of grape shot. A bloody battle ensued upon the point Royal. Doris, the chief of the rebels, having been killed, they fled, leaving upon the field of battle a great number of killed and wounded, among whom several Frenchmen were recognized.—After this success, it was supposed that the government was about to regain its authority; but although the conquerors were for the government, they still remain armed, and act for themselves, being busy only against the conquered party. The consequences of this uncertainty are dreaded, especially if our neighbours should come and interfere in our affairs.

Such is the condition of the affairs of Genoa. Over the scenes of carnage and desolation with which such revolutions are too frequently attended, humanity cannot but weep; but as for the systems themselves, every being who possesses the common feelings of man, must be ready to deprecate the name of such plundering, sanguinary and inquisitorial governments as Genoa, Venice, and indeed the generality of the old corrupted republics (as they are called) of Italy. If they could have been got rid of without bloodshed a century or two ago, it had been well for the human race.

The report also, of the death of the Pope, though not absolutely confirmed, is rendered highly probable. The news, it seems, was brought by a courier from Rome to Genoa; and it is certain that his holiness had been given over by his physicians.

The French Journalists conjecture, that if he dies a revolution will almost be inevitable at Rome. It seems to be the design of the French to revolutionize all Italy. The war hitherto directed against thrones, is now against aristocratic government, says Perlet.

From Vienna, May 13th, we learn, that the object of capt. Morwick's mission here who is one of Buonaparte's adjutants, is no longer a secret. He has brought the intelligence that the republic of Venice had made a formal renunciation of its provinces in Terra Firma in favour of the house of Austria, and Buonaparte has in consequence of that act requested his Imperial majesty to take immediate possession of them, by sending troops to that quarter.

## SALISBURY, (O.E.) May 29.

The circumstance mentioned by captain Martin, of the Irresistible man of war, in his account of the capture of the Elena and Nina Spanish frigates, on the 26th of April in Conill Bay, and of the subsequent loss of the former, viz. "that the cut her table at the she had struck; and ran on shore," is accounted for in a letter from a young gentleman, an officer on board the Theseus, of 74 guns, to his relation near this city; which states, that the Elena had 6,000,000 of dollars on board, together with a golden statue of the king of Spain, worth 250,000l. sterling! treasures which the Spaniards by this manoeuvre found opportunity to send on shore, before the ship was got off again by the English, previous to her sinking.

## ROCHESTER, June 7.

When the seamen yesterday understood the nature of the king's proclamation, and the acts of parliament declaring them in a state of rebellion, cutting off all communication with the shore, and threatening them with the utmost avenging punishment if they did not return to their duty, a great many of them were desirous of submitting, and throwing themselves on the mercy of government. The crews of the frigates were the most desirous of returning to obedience. I do not find that any line of battle ship was at all disposed that way, for the larger the body of men that are together, the more are they corrupted. About dusk last night, that being thought a favourable time, four or five frigates unmoored, and made for Sheerness fort with a view of returning to obedience. All the line of battle ships within reach, instantly poured out broadsides at them.

Preparations were made at the garrison for resisting the mutineers, as it was apprehended they would follow the frigates within reach of the fort, and if they had they would have been fired upon with red-hot balls. But they knew better than to come within reach of the place. They, however, compelled two of the frigates, one of which was I believe the Grampus, to return among them. But the Scorpion frigate of 44 guns, and the Discovery, got out of their reach, though very much shattered. They ran close in shore, a circumstance that gave rise to the report of their having run on shore. They were much damaged in their masts and rigging.

A general salute was fired at about five o'clock this morning, in compliment to the four ships from admiral Duncan's fleet which have joined those at the Nore. The appearance of the shipping at the Nore is grand, and under the present circumstances, it must be awful. The mutineers have stopped all vessels going up or down the river, excepting those belonging to neutral nations, some Margate Hoys, and a few small craft. The ships they have stopped they still detain at the Nore. The line of battle ships are drawn up in a line, each being about half a mile or more distant from the other, and moored with their broadsides fronting each other. In the spaces between the line of battle ships, the merchantmen, colliers, &c. detained, are moored, and kept in awe by the gigantic batteries on each side. Some vessels have been allowed to pass up the river, particularly colliers. These have had passes granted them, signed by Parker the chief of the delegates. They have moored the merchantmen all along side of them, and use them as store ships, taking out of them provisions, &c. as they want them.

Eight artillery waggons have just passed through on their way to Sheerness, followed by a detachment of artillery. Every preparation against attack is made at Sheerness. The furnaces for red-hot balls are kept ready, and the military are all upon the alert. Indeed, the whole country seems to be under military government. Some stages that would not stop have been fired at by the soldiers, but as no mischief was done, I suppose their pieces were not loaded with ball. Rochester bridge is guarded, and every stranger passing or repassing is strictly examined. Lord Keith's flag flies on board the Clyde.

## GRAVESEND, June 7.

This place has changed its features surprisingly within a week. From being full of seamen, watermen, and men of business, it has become an advanced military post, where the duty is done with the most rigid exactness; where no man can pass without giving an account of himself to their satisfaction, if required so to do; and in short, submit to military law in its strictest sense.

As to trade, it is entirely suspended for the present, although by the embargo we have some vessels at the Hope, yet no man can come on shore from them, but the masters, nor even the latter without being brought to by the different gun-boats moored off here.

A gentleman in a post chaise was brought to this town yesterday on suspicion, but after a detention of two hours was liberated.



# LONDON, June 7.

The mutiny at the Nore had not subsided. A full board of admiralty, June 6, signed a declaration that the ships were in a state of rebellion. The acts of parliament for preventing mutiny had received the assent of the king, and been sent to Sheerness. On the 6th of June, Sir E. Gower hoisted his flag on board the Neptune—she is to be joined by some ships expected to be round in the Downs. By order of government, the buoys of the several sands and channels are all cut away between the Nore and the Downs, and 1000l. offered for the apprehension of Parker, president of the mutineers.

## June 8.

Admiral Curtis called the Godwin Sands with five ships of the line, on his way to join admiral Duncan, who is cruising off the Texel. The Dutch fleet is not out. Captain Wills, of the Lancaster, arrived at the admiralty, with overtures from his crew for pardon. Captain Knight, of the Montague, who had been to London on his parole, returned with the new acts of parliament, the act declaring the ships in a state of rebellion, and the determination of government to coerce obedience. On which, the crews of the frigates manifested a disposition to return to their duty. The Serapis store-ship of 44 guns, and a sloop of war, returning to duty, attempting to escape, were fired on by the mutineers and much shattered.

Yesterday a flag of truce reached Dover from Calais, with a foreign messenger, charged with a passport from the Executive Directory of France, for an English ambassador to repair to Paris, to negotiate a peace.

(Sun.)

The courier likewise states that an answer has been brought from the Executive Directory containing a passport, with permission for an ambassador immediately to repair to Paris with full powers to negotiate a peace.

Just as this paper was going to press, a very strong rumour was in circulation in the city, that "the arch rebel, the insubordinate admiral and president Parker had been put in irons by the crew on board the Sandwich at the Nore." This information, however, we can only give as a report; but, from the insolence and tyranny with which Parker has conducted himself towards all who had been under his subjection, there is every probability that human forbearance may have been exhausted, and that a measure so honourable to the seamen, and so happy for the country, may have been adopted.

A letter from an officer in lord Bridport's fleet, dated off Ushant, June 1, says, "We are blocking up the enemy's fleet. All symptoms of mutiny and discontent in our fleet are entirely at an end, and perfect order, respect, and the usual methods of duty are again happily restored."

A meeting of the merchants of London was held yesterday on the royal exchange, when several resolutions were passed, expressing their indignation at the present rebellious proceedings of the seamen; and their determination not to employ in future any but those who produced certificates of good behaviour from their commanders, or of his majesty's pardon.

## June 9 & 10.

No prospect of submission among the ships. The propositions made by the delegates to the admiralty were not granted by the ministry, and no alternative remained but force. Two ships, the Leopard, of 56 guns, and Repulse, of 64 guns, returning to obedience, cut their cables and drifted off, to escape from the mutineers. They were fired on by the Monmouth and the Monarch for an hour. They received some damage, but got off.

The Ardent made her escape. The red flag was taken down on board the mutineers, and the vessels which had been detained by the mutineers were permitted to sail—and they proceeded to London. Afterwards the red flag was again hoisted.—The Neptune, admiral Gower, of 98 guns, and the Agincourt, of 64, dropped down the river.—The delegates, finding some of their companions had deserted them, intimated a wish to submit, on condition of pardon—struck the red flag and hoisted the union flag; but finding government determined to punish the ringleaders, again hoisted the flag of defiance. It was flying on board 15 sail.

This is the latest account in the paper of the 12th. Some broadsides were exchanged between the Monmouth and Ardent, as the latter attempted to escape, by which the former had 10 men killed—the first lieutenant of the Repulse also lost a leg.

Other advices are that the king of Prussia has nearly recovered his health, and is making some military arrangements.

Bartholomew has accepted his appointment to the Directory; he arrived at Paris June 5, and was received with as much parade and respect as a Roman conqueror.

Preparations are making at Alicante, Carthage and Malaga, for 30,000 French troops, destined for the siege of Gibraltar.

The French troops to the number of 7000 entered Venice on the 16th of May, and took possession of the city and fleet of 60 or 70 sail, great and small.

Notices from government have been left with all householders, to hold themselves in readiness to arm in defence of their country.

The merchants and ship-owners have had a meeting on the exchange, and entered into most spirited resolutions to support government.

The messenger sent to Paris had returned and brought for answer to the application of the British ministry, that the Directory are ready to enter upon a negotiation with Great Britain, and will receive an ambassador for that purpose. A passport was accordingly granted.

A new treaty of amity and commerce has been made and ratified between Great Britain and Russia.

The British fleet had not sailed.—Lord Bridport was off Plymouth in good condition.

A captain of a neutral vessel had brought intelligence from the Texel, that a serious mutiny prevailed in the Dutch fleet; and that the seamen complained of want of provisions and had sent ashore the troops destined for the intended expedition.

Such is the outline of the state of matter which we shall give in detail with all possible dispatch.

## June 12.

We understand that all propositions of accommodation from the seamen are rejected by the government; and that captain Knight, with lieutenant Buller, set off last night with an answer to that effect from the admiralty. If therefore, the sailors should remain firm and steadfast to their purpose, our minds cannot but be filled with the most terrible forebodings of what may be the issue of this very unfortunate and melancholy affair.

Wholly to remove all the reasonable complaints of the seamen, to deprive them hereafter of any pretence for violent measures, and by a due mixture of justice and leniency, to secure the insubordination on the side of their government and country, will require a magnanimity, a liberality, a manliness of thought and a knowledge of human nature, which if any one expects to find in the miserable contrivers and conductors of this war, we can only say, he must be ignorant of its whole history.

The flag of truce which sailed for Calais on Friday last, returned to Dover last night; by which we received Paris papers to the 9th inst. inclusive.

The Redacteur is entirely filled with an account of the presentation to the Directory of the Danish, Neapolitan, and Ottoman ministers, with their speeches on the occasion, and the answers of the Directory to them. The former are replete with sentiments of the highest respect and esteem for the French nation, and expressions of the strongest desire, on the part of those powers, to live in perfect amity and good understanding with the French republic.

The Hamburg mail arrived yesterday in due course, but brings no intelligence of importance.

The revolution in Venice is complete, which may be considered a circumstance of much importance to France, as it gives a decisive superiority to the French naval power in the Mediterranean, who may now be said to be complete masters of that sea.

The senate of Genoa, abusing the victory which they obtained over the insurgents, have adopted already the most effectual means for organizing civil war, and are abandoning themselves to all excesses of despotism over their vanquished subjects.

The latest accounts from Vienna show that the politics of the imperial cabinet still remain enveloped in the impenetrable veil of mystery. The old intrigues are not only completing, but new ones are raising. The emperor, it should seem, is not without apprehension respecting France, but distrusts also the politics of the cabinets of St. James, Berlin, and Petersburg. Sir Morton Eden is prepared to quit Vienna at the shortest notice, and the public wait with much anxiety for the return of the marquis de Gallo.

## ALBANY, August 4.

We are informed, by a gentleman of this city, who left the county of Onondago on Saturday last, that on the preceding evening a gentleman arrived there from Niagara, who gave information that the British troops in that quarter, with a general muster of Indians, headed by col. Brandt, had marched towards the Mississippi, in hopes of meeting a large force of Spaniards and French in their progress towards Canada—and that a company of American artillery had also marched on the same route for the purpose of protecting the neutrality of the United States.

## NEW-YORK, August 7.

Last evening arrived here the ship Margaret, captain Beebe, from Havre-de-Grace, which he left on the 15th of June. Captain Beebe says he saw a letter the day he sailed, dated Paris, June 13, in the evening, which mentioned the arrival, that day, of lord St. Helen, as ambassador from the court of London, to treat on a peace. Our London papers do not mention the setting off of an ambassador, though there has been time enough since the reception of the passport to render this event possible. The above letter was received by Mr. Echer, the merchant who transacted captain Beebe's business.—A London paper of June 13 has this important article:

We have received Paris Journals up to the 10th inst. Their contents are not very interesting, if we except the following paragraph, which, we believe, has some claims to truth in the statement it gives:

"It is said that the Directory has replied to the dispatches sent from the cabinet of St. James, that they would consent to resume negotiations; but that in order to prevent difficulties similar to those which had led to the miscarriage of lord Malmesbury's mission, some preliminaries must be agreed on before the passports could be sent to the new plenipotentiary; if this measure should be agreed to by the court of London, they would concur in accelerating a peace on just and honourable conditions for both nations."

It is said that Parker, the ringleader of the mutineers, has secured the Pythias sloop of war, and manned her with his own creatures, in order to ensure his escape. He attempted to remove the crew of the Hoand with this view, but they refused to quit their ship.

Captain Beebe, on the 11th instant, boarded the ship Active, bound to Philadelphia, from Belfast, which he left on the 12th of June, when the affairs of Ireland were still in an unsettled state.

We are told that a Bristol paper of the 15th of June, is in town, but by what means is not ascertained;

that this paper states, that a negotiation with the Directory for peace, was agreed to by commissioners this is from Paris, June 10, and seems not authentic. Also, that on that day the prospect was, that the mutineers in the fleet would soon be subdued, as the delegates were making their escape daily. That lord Bridport's fleet were at Torbay, &c. The state of our foreign politics are vast—big with fate—another 24 hours of southerly and easterly weather will probably wait us some great and important decisions.

## August 8.

### IMPORTANT.

A gentleman in town has received letters by one of the latest arrivals, which mention, that in consequence of intelligence from Paris, great hopes are entertained that all differences subsisting between the United States and France will soon be amicably adjusted, as matters were in train and considerable forwardness for effecting so desirable an event—no names are mentioned—but it was thought a communication had been commenced between the minister of foreign relations and general Pinckney.

Another letter of a date posterior to the above mentions the same; and adds, that orders were actually given in France, to cease privateering against American vessels; that those which had already been brought in should be released; and restitution made for such as had been condemned and sold.

And another letter from Bristol by the Patty, says that reports are in circulation, and generally credited, that a speedy settlement of the differences between us and France will take place; and that within a very short time, it was believed that American commerce would be freed from all interruption.

These things are truly desirable, and we trust will be realized.

## PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

Captain Keene, arrived at Alexandria, from Guadaloupe, says, that on the 4th of July the town of Gustavia, in St. Bartholomew's, was nearly destroyed by fire; and that on the same day, a ship arrived there, 25 days from London, with an account of commissioners having left England for Paris, to negotiate for PEACE.

It is intimated in a Boston paper, that Mr. Letombe is appointed Charge d'Affaires from the French republic to the United States.

An ingenious mechanic in Boston has invented a machine for the making of cards, which cuts and bends the wire, makes the holes in the leather, and slices the wire therein—all at one operation. The cards are greatly superior to any heretofore made.

## August 10.

The following singular circumstance happened on Sunday last:—A bullock being hard drove through several streets of the city became enraged and meeting a negro, who attempted to stop him, near the Pennsylvania Hospital, knocked him down, and after beating him several times, kept across his body, and rolled over him several times in the same manner as a horse rolls over on the grass, to the great surprise of many spectators, some of whom in vain attempted to drive him off.

At length a negro man struck him on the head with a bludgeon, which broke in two in his hand; thus running the creature, he cut his throat with a knife, and the beast bled to death as he lay on the man's body, who was taken from under him apparently dead, and was considered so by several persons who left him as they thought in that condition; but one of the spectators more thoughtful than the rest, ran to the Hospital for help, where doctor Woodhouse happened to be in company with doctor Horsfield, one of the resident physicians of the house, who went together to the spot, and opened a vein in both arms, whereupon the man revived, and though very much hurt, was living yesterday morning, with some hopes of his recovery.

The creature had no horns, and looked about the head, like one of the buffalo breed. A gentleman in Bohemia has lately discovered, the mineral coal, ground or broken small, is an excellent manure, equal if not superior to plaster of Paris, in promoting the vegetation of grasses, and especially of clover.

This discovery is of the greatest importance to the inland parts of this country, where coal is abundant. It must be used in somewhat larger quantities than plaster of Paris.

## From the Boston Independent Chronicle.

Authentic extracts, of letters from a respectable citizen of this town, now in France, to his friend here, dated Paris, May 9—14.

"Report says, Buonaparte may be expected in Paris in fifteen days—that he has offered his services to command an army of two hundred thousand men to make a descent on England, and that general Hoche and Moreau are ready to serve under him, and there is not a doubt it will take place, if peace, is not concluded in two months.

"The second son of Mr. Adams, (president) arrived here about fifteen days since, and yesterday received an order to quit the republic. There are also several other Americans, who landed from England at Bologna, and not being able to obtain passports for Paris, came without; they have orders also to leave the republic forthwith.

## BALTIMORE, August 14.

Captain Smith, lately arrived at Boston from St. Petersburg, informs, that while lying at Elfsborg, captain Smith dined with an English captain directly from London, who informed him, that coming out of

the Thames, he was fired at all his provisions into Harwich for a long time, and was about to be shot—this was about

A gentleman arrived from Alexandria, and brought post-office here, dispatches from the ship Alexandria by the ship days from Rotterdam, gentlemen, that they he dined with general that the Executive Directory to Paris and relieving waiting for fresh instructions, with their indicated an amicable differences between the also mentions that the capture of America owing to a pack of that orders were even that they had now American character.

It was generally dam, that the mutiny and that they had fa

After our paper was closed the following dria.

Several vessels have which is the Sa terdam.

Captain Towers have conferred with intelligence, contain that our difference ace, would be si that had lately been rated. This inform any himself, who Captain T. has of state, from Mr.

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## To be SOLD

not the fir of a writ e nurable court.

## TWO

WILL SALON RIB commence a tavern. Te

## August



10



## Ridgely and Evans,

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

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

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

## JAMES DAVENPORT,

Respectfully informs the citizens of the United States,

THAT HE WILL MAKE

## MACHINES

For spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, Cotton, Wool, MANUFACTURING TWINES and WEAVING, BY WATER,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

A MANUFACTORY on this principle, J. D. flatters himself, will meet with very general patronage, as the machines will be made and delivered, completely finished, per spindle or piece; not will any charge be made for his patent rights, but liberty will be given to the purchaser to use them; the great inconvenience of employing workmen in their erection will be avoided, and the person wishing to erect them, will be able exactly to calculate the expense. He engages to set them to work, also to instruct, or cause to be instructed, any person or persons, in any part of the Union, who may purchase these machines, in their principles and method of erection, such purchaser paying travelling expenses.

For terms, applications may be made at No. 74, Market-street, Philadelphia. Letters must be post-paid.

## Fifty Dollars Reward,

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

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

Annapolis, In Council, July 18, 1797.

WHEREAS several applications have been made to the governor and council for the delivery of final settlement certificates due to soldiers who served in the late war, under power of attorney appearing to have been executed by such soldiers, and by virtue of letters of administration granted on the estates of soldiers alleged to be dead; and whereas it appears necessary for the purposes of justice, and in conformity to the resolutions of the legislature respecting certificates, that proof should be adduced that the person applying in person or by attorney is in reality the person entitled to the certificates, or (in the case of an administrator) that he is next of kin, or a real, not a pretended creditor of the deceased person:

It is therefore ordered, that no certificate shall be delivered to persons applying under either of the above descriptions, unless satisfactory evidence is produced as to the requisites above stated.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council of the State of Maryland.

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

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

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

Extract from the said article.

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

By order of the board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

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

## FERRY BOATS.

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

THOMAS TUCKER, WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

## Twelve Dollars Reward.

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

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

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

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

## The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

## Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a freighting tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overall of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. WILL writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

## George-town Bridge Company.

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

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

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

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

George-town, May 1, 1797.

## FOR SALE,

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

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

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

HENRY RIDGELY.

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

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(THIS YEAR)

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CHARLES has thought it proper to multiply and grievously addressed to him, and has been exhibited to the press which has made the most serious Hoche, which he transacted Spörcke. He has these oppressions and as hard as if they were most cruel and degrading of a determination to an enemy's country. and exactions, in a suspension of all acts in their rights, and of public faith, and of a nation who with the personal honor by his name these oppressions with impatience the

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After the fight apart, on quiting his victorious army an immense plain then walking from hero addressed "My brave country and co If it is, however, under arms. A enemies—I in order that you ons. When you of your country



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1797.

## FRANCFORT, May 31.

In the midst of the complaints and cries of grief, which arise from all parts of the countries on both sides of the Rhine, on account of the enormous contributions which general Hoche has imposed upon them, the archduke Charles has thought it his duty to interpose as commander in chief. Upon the reclamations and the multiplied and grievous complaints which have been addressed to him, and touched with the picture which has been exhibited to him of the rigours of financial oppression which those countries experience, he has made the most serious representations to general Hoche, which he transmitted to him yesterday by general Sporck. He shews, "that these contributions, these oppressions and exactions, are as enormous and as hard as if they were in the midst of hostilities the most cruel and devastating; that it has the appearance of a determination totally to exhaust and ruin for ever an enemy's country." He adds, "that these violences and exactions, in an amicable state of armistice and suspension of all acts of hostility, wound the people in their rights, and cannot but be regarded as violations of public faith, and incompatible with the honour of a nation which has a police and laws, and with the personal honour of the general who authorises by his name these oppressive proceedings." We wait with impatience the result of these representations.

## COLOGNE, June 5.

General Hoche has just published an arret, which suppresses the contributions and requisitions imposed before the 21st of March, and fixes at 8 millions the sum to be paid by the conquered countries, viz. 1,750,000 in specie, and 5,250,000 in provisions.

## RATISBON, June 3.

We now see in print the letter which the supreme head of the empire addressed, under date of September 7, 1796, to the electors, relative to the unconstitutional encroachments, and taking possession, in Franconia, by the king of Prussia. After the exposition of the measures of the cabinet of Berlin, and a refutation of the motives alleged, his Imperial majesty asks of the electors not only to give him with patriotic frankness their advice what means he ought to take, in his quality of head of the empire, in this affair, but also to interpose their constitutional influence to induce his Prussian majesty to re-establish the integrity of the Imperial possessions in Franconia, &c.

## MADRID, May 16.

Preparations are making at Carthage, Alicante and Malaga, for the accommodation of 30,000 French troops, which are to sail from Italy, and disembark at those places, to besiege Gibraltar; on our side troops are continually marching, who take the route of St. Roch. Admiral Maffredo is soon to sail with his whole fleet.

## BOURDEAUX, June 25.

Paris accounts say, that letters from the Cape of Good Hope, of the month of March, mention, that there exists there a very great discontent against the English. The English having exhausted all the paper money of the Dutch company, are going to issue some which will have a forced currency. This makes the inhabitants murmur. The colony has suffered much since the arrival of the English. A great scarcity began to be felt there; and three vessels had sailed for Bengal, to bring grain and rice. The inhabitants repent now of having surrendered to the English, and there are often very violent contentions between those of the inhabitants who detest their new masters, and those who co-operate in the surrender of the colony.

## PARIS, June 6.

Intelligence of the greatest importance has reached us, which we have every reason to believe authentic. It is, that yesterday, Charles Delacroix received a courier from lord Grenville, with new propositions of peace. We may, therefore, consider it as certain, that England will be a party at the next congress.

## June 10.

After the signing the preliminaries of peace, Buonaparte, on quitting the Austrian provinces, collected his victorious army on the frontiers of Italy: There in an immense plain he arranged his brethren in arms; then walking from battalion to battalion, the young hero addressed them as follows:

"My brave friends, you have restored peace to your country and covered yourselves with immortal glory. It is, however, necessary to remain still a longer time under arms. We must yet root out the last of our enemies.—I shall give you all your leaves of absence, in order that you may visit your parents and connections. When you shall have embraced them, still think of your country. I shall proceed and wait for you at Calais; and am persuaded that none of you will be wanting at the rendezvous."

Calais; and am persuaded that none of you will be wanting at the rendezvous."

The modesty of Barthelemi induced him to avoid the honours prepared for him: Informed of the preparations made for his reception, he determined to change his carriage; and when the cavalry, who were sent to meet him, arrived at the door of his first carriage, they found it contained only the secretaries of the new director. On his arrival in Paris, he proceeded in a hackney coach to the Directory. The sentinel having refused to admit him, he requested to speak to Carnot. "From whom," said the sentinel? "From Barthelemi," he replied. On hearing his name the sentinel apologized for the necessity of following his orders for the countersign. Carnot was instantly informed, who came to the door to receive him. He was introduced to the Directory, who received him in the most affectionate manner, when he was solemnly installed, and addressed the Directory in a handsome speech. The ministers of the republic where then severally introduced to him.

On the arrival of Mr. Barthelemi, the music executed the following air, "Ah! how was I inspired when I received you to my heart." Upon the arrival of Merlin, they executed the "hymn of departure," the public thought the music excellent.

A decree of the Executive Directory authorises general Buonaparte to make new intercessions with the emperor, in favour of La Fayette and the other prisoners at Olmutz.

## June 13.

### OF PEACE.

An English cartel has arrived at Calais with dispatches containing two packets, one for the municipality, in which was found enclosed a letter signed Grenville, by which the English minister, on informing them that Mr. Pitt was no longer in place, requested them to forward instantly to the Directory to bring about prompt and definitive pacification.—The high esteem in which citizen Barthelemi is held in England, and the happy influence of his nomination will not a little contribute to accelerate this moment.—General peace will therefore probably be one of the first benefits for which France will be indebted to its new Director. He could not arrive under more happy auspices.

## June 19.

Notwithstanding the language of the English papers we are assured that the deposition of Mr. Pitt, has been officially announced to the French government.

The proposition brought by the packet boat from Calais, says the "Journal of Freeman," were only propositions "A la Malmesbury." They were intended to procure a passport for an English minister who would not treat except in a congress. The Directory has supported the character which it developed relative to the policy of Pitt, and will not treat except with England alone.

## June 23.

The negotiations with the English ministers will not take place at Paris, but at Lille, as we have already announced.—The following is the answer said to have been made by the Directory to the new envoy of Great Britain, who has arrived in Paris. "That the renewal of negotiations experience no difficulty on the part of the French government, who equally desire to put an end to the misfortunes of the war; but that previously, the Directory exacts, that general principles should be established, to serve as a basis to ulterior negotiations. That England being now acquainted with the price at which she may obtain peace, it is natural that we should offer a view of the treaty upon which all the negotiations are to turn. That finally the Directory would willingly listen to the propositions of the British government; but the agents chosen by the two powers must at first meet at Lille for the purpose of entering upon negotiations, and that they would be continued at Paris, except in case the two parties should agree upon the principles which are to serve as a basis to the treaty of peace.—We have already made known the three negotiators whom the Directory had nominated, charged to proceed to Lille to treat upon a peace with the English plenipotentiaries. This choice does not appear to be pleasing to every body, and the following is the opinion entertained of the members of this commission.

Letourneur, entirely a stranger in making negotiations; Pleville Pelle, an old marine captain, and an excellent officer, but who has never employed his attention in diplomatic affairs; and finally, Maret, who was plunged into the dungeons of Austria, when he was proceeding upon the embassy to Naples.—This latter choice is a very good one and will be generally applauded. Maret possesses intelligence, talents and address; and has already discharged with honour, two missions near the cabinet of London, where he made himself esteemed. Colchen, secretary general of the commission, was commissary of foreign affairs after the 9th Thermidor. He unites to a great capacity, a prudent, upright and conciliatory disposition; a firm character, an integrity often proved, and a long habit of affairs and political subjects.

The Redacteur, (half official journal) informs us that a passport has been dispatched to the English government, for the negotiator who is to proceed to Lille, agreeable to the request made by lord Grenville. This negotiator is not yet known, adds the same journal. The English papers, however, assure us, that there will be three negotiators, and point out Messrs. Eden, Auckland and Landdowne; the two first are known in the diplomatic world, the third is one of the celebrated members of the opposition, and signed the last peace with France. Some journals mention lord St. Helen's instead of Mr. Eden. Lille was chosen on account of its telegraphic, and as being nearly intermediate between London and Paris.

## LIVERPOOL, June 12.

From our correspondent in town, June 10, Saturday evening, 7 o'clock.

"An account at this moment arrived in town with the welcome information, that the mutiny at the Nore was at an end; the mutineers have surrendered, and president Parker, has made his escape."

## LONDON, June 10.

A dispatch is arrived from the Executive Directory of France to our government, with the answer to a requisition of a passport for the purpose of our sending an ambassador to Paris to treat for peace. We do not affect to state the answer literally; but the substance we understand to be, "That the French are ready to enter upon the negotiation; and that they will receive with gladness any person we may send to treat on behalf of this country."

On Thursday night a messenger was dispatched from lord Grenville's office to Paris, with the name of the person to be sent as an ambassador to treat for peace, that the necessary passports may be made out.—That person we understand to be lord Auckland.

### BREAKING UP OF THE MUTINY.

Our letters from Sheerness, dated last night, mention that captain Knight, of the Montague, who on Thursday morning carried on board the two bills and proclamations, had been received by the fleet at the Nore, with the greatest respect, and the most sanguine hopes were entertained of the best consequences arising from those acts of energy and spirit on the part of the legislature and the executive government of the country.

This morning the most agreeable and important intelligence was received at the admiralty from Sheerness.

Last night at the turn of the tide, several of the ships that had been declared in a state of rebellion, began to make a movement, and the Ardent of 64 guns, Repulse of 64, and Leopard of 50, run into the mouth of the Medway, behind the batteries of Sheerness.

Several other ships intended to follow them. The Montague would have followed immediately, but the officers and well affected part of the crew found they could not act offensively, as the disaffected had poured oil into the touch holes of the guns.

The ships that came into Sheerness were a good deal damaged from the fire of the more obstinate of the rebels.

Sixteen of the leaders of the mutiny on board the ships that have got in, are in irons.

The crews of the ships that remain at the Nore, were dissatisfied with Parker, because he refused to communicate to them the two bills and the proclamations. It was intended that he should this day be superseded in his command of the fleet.

A lieutenant and a midshipman belonging to the ships that have got in, were unfortunately mortally wounded.

We may now congratulate the country upon the breaking up of one of the most dangerous mutinies that has ever existed since the establishment of the British navy. We entertain no doubt of all the midshipmen returning very speedily to their duty, and of the instigators and ringleaders of the rebellion being delivered up to the just vengeance of offended law.

Letters were received in town yesterday from vice-admiral Sir Allan Gardner, dated on Sunday last off Uthant. These, we understand, represent in the most explicit terms that the fleet never was in a higher state of discipline and good order than it now is.

The East India fleet sailed from St. Helen's on Monday evening. Just as the signal was made to weigh anchor, the sailors on board the Duke of Montrose Indiamen refused to weigh, alleging the ship was leaky. The officers and even the passengers on board said they were satisfied of the safety and goodness of the ship, and actually weighed the anchor themselves. Just as the ship was getting under weigh the sailors let loose another anchor, and the ship is left behind, and has lost her voyage.

It is certain, that in the letter of lord Grenville to M. Delacroix, no demand was made of a cessation of hostilities during the negotiation; though it is perfectly



**Solvent and**



opinion, as a private man, that he did not think there was any danger provided my papers were clear, and I had a role of equipage, and that he was in hopes the difference between America and France would be amicably settled, and soon, as every thing bore a more favourable aspect at present. Many of the vessels that had been captured and taken into France had been cleared, with costs and damages to be paid by the captors, and it was the general opinion of merchants in Holland, that the French nation did not wish to fall out with America, and as a proof of it I had sent out my cargo underwrote for five per centum from Rotterdam to Alexandria.—But for me to say that general Pinckney had informed me, that the Executive Directory had invited him to return to Paris and resume his functions, and that he was only waiting for fresh instructions from his government to comply with their invitation—that part of the publication is erroneous, general Pinckney, I believe, would inform no person of his secret business in public affairs. You will be so good, gentlemen, as to give this a place in your next paper, and I hope every printer, who has made use of my name, from a false report, will do me the same favour. I am, dear gentlemen, Your most obedient, humble servant, JOHN TOWERS, Master of the ship Saratoga. Messrs YUNDT & BROWN.

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

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

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HOSKINS HANSON, Esq; late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 20th day of September next, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment. The subscriber is extremely anxious to close the administration, therefore hopes this notice will be attended to. CATHARINE HANSON, Administratrix. August 14, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ELIJAH ROBOSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, to MARY ROBOSON, ELIZABETH ROBOSON, } Executrices. ANNE ROBOSON.

FOR SALE, THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, containing about 400 acres, or more, in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, about 10 miles from the Federal City, and 15 miles from Alexandria; on this land is the half of a fine mill seat, and a new mill building; also a seat just below, that may have the advantages of two fine streams that seldom fail, and every timber on the spot to build a mill complete. From the great advantages of excellent meadows, and nearly half woodland, I think there is no plantation for the quantity superior; the improvements are very valuable. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land, and know the terms. I also will sell a quantity of valuable Caves, and some stock. CHARLES BURGESS. July 20, 1797.

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

TAKEN up on the shore of Chesapeake Bay about ten miles above the mouth of Patuxent river, an open sailing BOAT, seventeen and an half feet keel and seven feet beam, appears to be inscribed Tom on her stern with chalk. The owner is requested to make application to GIDEON DARE. Calvert county, July 31, 1797.

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

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

Annapolis Races. THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 26th day of September next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock. The members are requested to meet at Mr Wharfe's at 11 o'clock on the first day's race.

William C. Bithray, BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened store in the house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT COUDEN, where he has received and offers for sale a complete assortment of CHINA, GLASS, and COMMON WARE, likewise DRY and WET GOODS of different kinds, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Annapolis, July 4, 1797.

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

On the same day will be offered for sale, A very valuable stock belonging to the above farm. The stock consist of several good plough horses, two pair of oxen, a large herd of cattle, an extensive flock of sheep, and a number of hogs. Also will be sold, a variety of household furniture, and all the farming and planting utensils that were used in cultivating the above place. Cash will be expected for all purchases under ten pounds, and above that sum bonds with good security in all cases will be required, payable in six months from the day of sale. The property will be disposed of by the EXECUTORS under Dr. ROBERTS's will. August 16, 1797.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 25th instant, if fair, if not the first fair after, Sunday excepted, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honourable the Judges of Anne-Arundel county court, TWO NEGRO WOMEN, the property of WILLIAM EDWARDS, to satisfy debts due ASALOM RIDGELY and JOSEPH EVANS. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Gambrell's tavern. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county. August 17, 1797.

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

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 23d of September next, on the premises, A HOUSE and LOT in this city, late the property of JOHN GREEN, deceased; also some Household Furniture, Pump tools, &c. WILLIAM GREEN, Administrator. N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment. Annapolis, August 16, 1797.

In CHANCERY, August 14, 1797. William Scott, and Jane his wife, against John Howard, James Trail, of William, and Hannah his wife, John H. Simmonds, and Eleanor his wife, Robert Sellars, and Anne his wife, Robert Thomas, John, George, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Suckey and Rebecca Thomas.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is, that the complainant Jane may obtain a complete legal title in 102 acres of land, lying in Charles county, called "PARTNER'S PURCHASE," stated to have been purchased by Philip Thomas, the father of Jane, one of the complainants, of Baker Howard, the father of John Howard, Hannah, now wife of James Trail, of William, Eleanor, wife of John H. Simmonds, and the husband of Anne, now married to Robert Sellars; the bill states that Jane the complainant, and Robert, John, George, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Suckey and Rebecca, are the heirs of Philip Thomas, and that Jane, one of the complainants, and William Scott, on her behalf, on a commission issued out of Charles county court, did, with the consent of the other heirs of Philip Thomas, their just proportions of the value which they received in satisfaction of their right to the land aforesaid; it is also stated that the said John, George, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Suckey and Rebecca Thomas, reside out of the state of Maryland; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered and adjudged, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of September next, to the end that the aforesaid absent defendants may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the tenth day of January next, to shew cause (if any) why a decree should not pass as prayed. Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, August 14, 1797. John Meddab, son and heir at law of John Meddab, deceased, against John Gebbert and John Kyser.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain the specific performance of a contract entered into by the defendants to the complainants father, John Meddab, deceased, for the conveyance of part of a lot in George-town, distinguished by the No: 10, and for the conveyance of which they passed their bond, dated the 4th day of April, 1777; the bill states, that the complainant is the son and sole heir at law of John Meddab, deceased, and that the defendants reside out of the state; it is thereupon, on the motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the tenth day of September next, to the end that the defendants may have notice of the present application, and be warned to appear in this court, on or before the third Tuesday in January next, to shew cause (if any) why a decree should not pass as prayed. Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, August 14, 1797. ORDERED, That the sale made by WILLIAM KILTY, of the real estate of GILBERT IRELAND, deceased, as stated in his report this day filed, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the first Tuesday in October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of the present month. The said sale is stated to have been made on the 14th day of July last; and the said estate, consisting of two tracts called "LYON'S CREEK," and "DUNKIRK," in Calvert county, were sold for the sum of £.1954 2 6. Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the county court of Anne-Arundel county, at their ensuing September term, for a commission, pursuant to the act of 1786, to mark and bound a tract of land called BATCHELOR'S HOPS, lying in said county, heretofore included in a survey called the FARM. CHARLES CARROLL, of CARROLLTON. Annapolis, August 7, 1797.



## To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,  
As the time for electing representatives to the next General Assembly is not far distant, I feel it my duty thus to give public notice, that I do not intend to be a candidate on the occasion. Having met with your confidence and support at the four last elections, and having no reason to suppose that I should not again experience the same favour, it is with great reluctance I am obliged to decline so honourable an appointment—but a variety of circumstances, entirely of a private nature, and such as need not be here set forth, compel me to request you on this occasion to substitute some one else in my stead. Doubtless several candidates will offer themselves and be solicitous of the office, and, probably, some of them with qualifications vastly superior to any I can boast of, in which case the county will derive advantage from my resignation. Accept, gentlemen, a tender of my sincere thanks and gratitude for the flattering distinction heretofore conferred on me, and be assured that the prosperity and welfare of the citizens of Anne-Arundel county will ever be a favourite wish of my heart.

I am, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
**HORATIO RIDOUT.**

August 10, 1797.

In CHANCERY, July 28, 1797.

*George Murdoch and Eleanor his wife, John Ross Key and Phebe his wife, John Usher Charlton, Mary, John Thomas, Arthur and Casper Shaff and Sophia Groff,*  
against

*Thomas Hart and Eleanor his wife, John Groff, Catherine Groff, William Cleland and Eleanor his wife, Wambaste and his wife Phebe, Thomas Charlton, John Charlton, and Arthur Charlton.*

THE object of the bill in this cause filed is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Eleanor Charlton, mentioned in the bill, for the payment of the debts of the complainants, and such other creditors of the said Eleanor as shall be entitled; the bill states that the complainants and defendants are the heirs of Eleanor Charlton, except the husbands of the femmes covert therein named, and that all the defendants, except Thomas Charlton, reside out of the state of Maryland; it is, on the application of the complainants, adjudged and ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively before the last day of August next, in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent that the said defendants may have notice of the present application, and of the object thereof, and may be warned to appear here on or before the fourth Tuesday in October next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 9th day of September next, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland.

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

**RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff**  
of Anne-Arundel county.

August 7, 1797.

## NOTICE.

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

**ANNE MACCAULEY,**  
**JOSHUA LACKLAN.**

August 10, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the said county, called CHICHESTER WITH ADDITION RESURVEYED, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

**ANTHONY ADDISON.**

July 26, 1797.

Annapolis, August 1, 1797.

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

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

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

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

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

Extract from the said article.

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

By order of the board.

**GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.**

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

## FERRY BOATS.

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

**THOMAS TUCKER,**  
**WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.**

March 28, 1797.

## Twelve Dollars Reward.

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

**SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.**

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

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

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

## The LAWS

OF

**MARYLAND,**

Passed November Session, 1796.

## Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 3d instant, two slaves, **WILL** and **TOM**; they are brothers. **WILL**, a freight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. **TOM**, a stout well made fellow, a bright molatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other clothing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. **WILL** writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the goal of Baltimore-town, or any other goal, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

**THOMAS HARWOOD.**

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

## George-town Bridge Company.

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

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

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

By order of the Directors,

**WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.**

George-town, May 1, 1797.

## FOR SALE,

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

**P. H. WATTS.**

March 4, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

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

**HENRY RIDGELY.**

## CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

(LIIIId YEAR

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PARIS,

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 31, 1797.

PARIS, 22 Prairial—June 10.

THE communication of the Tyroleans with the French troops has already given rise to demands which are very unpleasant to the constituted authorities. In several cantons of Tyrol, the inhabitants have demanded the right of fishing and hunting, with other pretensions equally novel. This has induced count Lehrbach to publish a proclamation, calling on the priests and magistrates to bring back to their ancient obedience to the laws those who have been led away from their duty.

In the different presidencies of Africa there are French prisoners, who were sent thither on account of a pretended revolt, excited at Barcelona during the war. Citizen Perignon having collected the facts, and being assured that the revolt at Barcelona was merely a falsehood circulated by the emigrants as an excuse for their having massacred 125 disarmed Frenchmen, has circulated a general note, demanding the release of all the French confined in the presidencies, and the discharge of those who have been forced to enter into the service of Spain.

23 Prairial—June 11.

The fate of Italy appears to be by no means decided. The Bolognese republic has just undergone a complete change, by the orders of Buonaparte. Romagna is to be united to Cispadana; and the territories known under the names of Modena, Reggio, and Massa Carrara, are to be united to the Cisalpine republic.

Of the three members appointed by Buonaparte to form the directory of the Lombard republic, two, namely, Melù and Greppi, have refused the appointment.

Our marine has just obtained a useful reinforcement in the Venetian Squadron, which consists of 32 ships of the line, 26 frigates, and some smaller vessels.

The Batavian constitution is at length completed, and is to be presented for the acceptance of the people. It is still more democratic than that of France.

LONDON, June 10.

The emperor of Germany told the prince of Wirtemberg, that he and his kingdom had been sacrificed by his generals, who had fairly sold him to the French; and there is no doubt of the truth of it, if we recollect that some little while ago his majesty was under the necessity of hanging up 25 officers in a firing. The French have driven all Europe with a floor-spear on the continent, and now they are fighting us with the same metal on the main.

We learn by a letter from Constantinople of the 25th of April, that through the mediation of the Ottoman Porte, peace has been restored between the Danish court and the regency of Algiers.

A letter from Dartmouth, dated June 8, says, a great many English seamen were landed here this morning out of a French cartel from Brest; among them were several captains of merchantmen; the intelligence they bring is, that 17 sail of the line and several frigates, were lying in the lower road of Brest harbour ready equipped for sea, but that they were not above half manned. The scarcity of seamen was such, that it was thought they could not put to sea for many months. Two other cartels sailed the same time, having in all on board about 700 men.

Richard Parker, who has rendered himself so conspicuous among the mutineers of the fleet, is said to be descended from a respectable family in Exeter. He obtained a good education, was bred in the navy, and about the conclusion of the American war, was an acting lieutenant in one of his majesty's ships. He soon came into the possession of a considerable sum of money, and shortly after he went to Scotland, and married a farmer's daughter in Aberdeenshire, with whom he received a decent patrimony. At this time, being without employment, he soon finished his fortune, and became involved in debt, on account of which he was cast into Edinburgh gaol, where he was at the time the countries were raising seamen for the navy. He then entered as one of the volunteers for Perthshire, received the bounty, and was released from prison, upon paying the incarcerating creditor a part of his bounty. He was put on board the tender then in Leith roads, commanded by captain Watson, who carried him, with many others, to the Nore. On the passage, captain Watson distinguished Parker, both by his activity and polite address. That he is the same person known in the mutinous fleet by the appellation of *admiral Parker*, is proved by captain Watson himself, who, before he last sailed from the Nore for Leith, was ordered by the crew of the Sandwich to come on board, which he did, and was introduced to, and interrogated by, Parker, whom he knew on first sight. Parker also recollected him, from this circumstance he experienced great favour. Parker ordered every man on board to treat captain Watson well, saying he was the seamen's friend, and had treated him well, and that if any man used him

otherwise, he should instantly be—(Here he pointed to the rope at the yard-arm.) Captain Watson took an opportunity of hinting to Parker the impropriety of his conduct, and the consequences that might follow: It seemed to throw a momentary damp on his spirits; but he expressed a wish to wave the subject, and captain Watson left him, having obtained permission to proceed on his voyage.

June 12—13.

More credit is every day given to the news lately circulated of a plan being in agitation to re-establish the republic of Poland, with the joint consent of the emperors of Germany and Russia; and for restoring the excellent though unfortunate Stanislaus to his throne.

The reigning prince of Steinfurth has taken a singular method of celebrating the signing of the preliminaries of peace—he gave neither ball nor entertainment to his courtiers, but on the contrary, released the common people from the payment of every kind of impost during the term of six months!

Saturday the trial of Thomas Williams, book-seller in Holborn, on the charge of blasphemy, in selling Paine's *Age of Reason*, which was to come on in the court of king's bench, was, on the motion of Mr. Garrow on the part of the crown, put off till next term.

When Parker was landed with the rest, at the Commissioners' Stairs at Sheerness, an immense concourse of people, with a strong guard, were waiting to receive him. They generally expressed their indignation in pretty strong terms. Some of them called out "Hang him! hang him!" On which he turned about and said—"Pray let me have a trial first."

While waiting for the admiral, he observed to the officer who had the guard over him—"That though they talked of hanging him, he would open a scene that would furnish Temple Bar more amply than it had ever been furnished," and he signified to the officers, when under examination—"that he had discoveries to make that would involve persons who were little suspected at present."

Gregory, one of the principal mutineer delegates, is a native of Northfleet near Sheerness, and a waterman by profession, but entered on board some months since as one of the parish or quota men; and sorry, are we to say, that the greater part of the delegates and principal mutineers are men of that description.

He being a tolerable good scholar, generally wrote the passes and orders; and on the day (Saturday last) when the colliers sailed, wrote out the passes, and signed them as president of the day, asking several of the captains if they did not know him and telling who he was, and where he came from.

Extract of a letter from Sheerness, dated Thursday, five P. M.

"All yesterday evening the Swan sloop of war, kept up a firing at short intervals. This was unhappily occasioned by the men having divided themselves into two parts—blues for coming in—and reds, for holding out.

The reds kept possession of the after part of the ship, and had made a barricado, from whence they fired on the blues, who got possession of the fore-castle, and, having also barricaded themselves, turned the bow chafes so as to rake aft. Many shots were fired on both sides, and many lives lost; but the reds, as I suppose got the better, as the bloody flag is still flying, and they have moved their station, so as to be out of the reach of the guns of the other ships.

We have now to announce the secession of several more ships from the Nore fleet. Indeed we are every instant in expectation of an express from Sheerness, with intelligence of the complete dissolution of this once alarming and most serious confederacy, and of the return of the seamen to their duty.

Lieutenant Hollingsworth arrived at the admiralty yesterday afternoon, with information of the following ships—

The Agamemnon,	of 64 guns,
The Standard,	of 64
The Nassau,	of 64
The Iris frigate,	of 32, and
The Vestal,	of 28,

Having slipped their cables, and made their escape up the Thames from the Nore, and that they were now lying at Gravesend, with the Leopard of 64 guns, which effected her escape on Friday last. The Monmouth and Lion of 64 guns each, with two frigates, the Brilliant and Inspector, at the same time took advantage of the tide, and sailed up the Medway to Sheerness.

Captain Fancourt of the Agamemnon, and Lieutenant Rider, of the Nassau, with Mr. Stowe, secretary to admiral Buckner, arrived at a late hour last night, with dispatches in confirmation of the above intelligence.

There are now only three ships, the Montague, the Director, and the Inflexible, that remain in a state of mutiny, on board of which are the greatest part of the delegates, who, it is said, with one lieute-

nant, have taken an oath, not to surrender themselves but with the loss of their lives.

The intelligence contained in our Plymouth letter, received this morning, is not of a very consolatory, but on the contrary, rather of an alarming nature.

We fear that the return of lord Bridport has been occasioned by a disposition to mutiny, which has manifested itself on board the fleet.

A new volcano broke out on the 27th of February, 1797, in one of the islands of the Crimea, the eruption from which lasted 3 days.

June 14.

The count de Gortz, Prussian minister at the diet of Ratibon, has made the following singular declaration: "That the king, his master, having by a secret article in the treaty of Basle, concluded between him and France, stipulated the secularization of the ecclesiastical states of Germany, he now renounces every claim to the execution of that article, as well as his pretensions to the duchy of Berg; and that since the integrity of the Germanic body is the basis of the preliminaries signed between France and Austria, his majesty desires nothing more sincerely, than to offer his mediation for peace on the principle of that basis."

This declaration serves to explain the motives of the mysterious and equivocal conduct of his Prussian majesty, in the course of the war.

June 17.

Anxious to lay before our readers every statement, whether favourable or unfavourable, which relates to peace, we insert the following fact, on the authenticity of which the public may implicitly rely.

The answer from the Directory to the proposal made by our court, though couched in the most respectful terms, and expressing the most ardent desire for peace, invited us merely to send an ambassador with full powers to treat for a separate peace. As it is impossible for this nation consistently with its faith and honour, to leave our allies in the lurch, an explanation must necessarily be required as to the meaning of the word separate, before any negotiation can be entered into. The cabinet sat yesterday for some time; it is imagined upon this important subject, and lord Malmesbury's embassy is delayed for a short time, till this point is settled.

It would appear to the policy of the French, that Portugal should not make a part in the negotiation; and, disunited from us, that power would become an easy conquest to Spain, who would thereby be amply recompensed for her naval losses during this war.

The latest accounts from Vienna express great surprise at the delays of the exchange of the ratification of the preliminaries—to which it is understood the king of Naples has opposed some obstacles, to say nothing of representations from another quarter, it being remarked, that no less than seven English couriers had arrived at Vienna, previous to the 31st ult. within five days!

By letters from on board admiral Duncan's fleet, dated off the Texel, on Monday last, we learn, that they were daily in sight of the Dutch fleet, which appeared to consist of three 70 gun ships, and about 10 or 12 other two decked ships. Admiral Duncan had certain intelligence of the intention of the Dutch fleet to put to sea, and their destination was upon good information, supposed to be Scotland. There are no less than 90,000 French troops now in Holland. The British fleet consists of ten sail of the line, in excellent condition and high spirits, anxiously expecting the Dutch fleet to come out.

It is a certain fact, that at the height of the mutiny, when they found that government would offer them no kind of terms, without previous unconditional submission, the delegates had agreed to take all the vessels away from the Nore. The Standard was to be sent to Cherbourg; the Monmouth, Lion, Nassau, Sandwich, and Director, to the Firth of Cromarty, in Scotland; the Prosperpine, Hound, Inflexible, and Comet, to some new colony which was not named.

The conspiracy which has been discovered on board the Pompee, one of lord Bridport's fleet, is of the most atrocious nature. Eighty-three of the villains who were implicated in it, and who had taken an oath to be secret, and to carry the plot into effect, have been secured, and are confined on board the Monitaur and Medusa. Of this number, sixteen have acted as ringleaders, and it is remarkable the object of the conspiracy, and the secret to which the other 67 subscribed, was never known to any but the ringleaders.—It is, however, generally believed, that the intention was to carry their ship to Brest.

In the letter which our ministers received from M. Delacroix on Tuesday last, he expresses the willingness of the Directory to consent to the overture of a negotiation by ministers to be appointed mutually by the two countries to meet at Lisle as a middle place, and there to treat of a separate peace. The words "separate peace" have given rise to various interpretations, and it certainly is not easy to attach any meaning to the phrase that is favourable to England. Do they mean by a separate peace,



1. That the ministers to be appointed shall treat solely of objects that belong to the two nations exclusively?

2. That they shall both leave out of the negotiation their allies? or,

3. That France and her allies, Spain and Holland united, shall treat with England separately? that is, that England shall not bring into the negotiation anything that belongs to the question of the general balance of Europe, or the particular interests of the single forlorn power that continues to be her ally.

It is our opinion that the last is the interpretation which we ought to put upon this general expression—and the true and plain meaning of the French policy in this demand is, to disjoin us from the poor, feeble, and yet interesting Portugal, over whom we have been exercising the same protecting cares as over Holland, and whose fate is likely to be similar.

#### NEW-YORK, August 22. IMPORTANT.

Last night at a late hour we went along side the brig Commerce, captain Coffin, from Gibraltar, which place she left the 4th July, much the latest from that quarter; at which time admiral Jervis's fleet were off Cadiz, and were not in a mutinous state—But were preparing for an attack on Cadiz. Gun-boats were going from Gibraltar to aid in this attack.

By this vessel, we have received the following information from James Simpson, the American consul at that place, which he handed to the captain the day he sailed.

"Advice has been received of a complete revolution in the government of Venice—most of the senate cut to pieces—and perfect equality established as their form of future government."

August 24.

A letter from Montreal dated the 5th instant, says, "No news yet of our fleet; yesterday's post from Quebec brought us a report of a vessel arriving there from Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, who said it was believed the fleet were put into Newfoundland; if that is true, they are afraid of some enemy, and the convoy will peep into the Gulf before they allow the trade to proceed. Indeed, it is much feared that Quebec will be visited by a French force this summer, however, we must hope it may not be so."

August 25.

Yesterday morning the British packet Jane, captain Tilby, arrived at this port from Falmouth (via Halifax) which she left the 27th of June.—It was said before she sailed lord Malmesbury had departed for France—that the mutiny was entirely at an end—and a general peace expected. A number of American vessels sailed about the same time with the packet, and several were seen on the coast.

The trials had not come on; Parker had two days to prepare his defence. Papers by the packet are said to have been left at Halifax.

Halifax papers, brought by her, contain London articles of June 19 and 24th, of no great importance. Lord Bridport's fleet was at sea, when the packet sailed.

A paragraph from Halifax, mentions, some apprehensions are entertained there of a visit from the French, in consequence of which the governor has embodied 1200 of the militia—The garrison amounts to 2000.

#### PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

In the ship Adriana, captain Lee, arrived here last evening, from Bristol, came passenger that illustrious defender of the Rights of Mankind, the brave, but unfortunate Kosciuszko, the Polish general, accompanied by two Polish gentlemen.—On the arrival of the vessel at the Fort, the commander of the garrison being informed that the veteran general was on board, welcomed him by a federal salute; and when the vessel came to anchor in our harbour, the sailing master of the frigate had its barge manned with eight masters of vessels, and waited upon the general to take him on shore. On his landing, he was received with three cheers, and, as a further mark of popular respect for this great character, the citizens insisted upon drawing him to his lodgings. The general appears to be in good spirits; but has suffered very materially from his wounds and inhuman imprisonment. We trust, however, he will long live to enjoy on these peaceful shores, that liberty and happiness which he assisted in fighting for, but which he fought in vain to obtain for his native country.

We understand the general is personally known to most of the leading characters in our revolution.—He speaks in the handsomest terms of the treatment which he has received from captain Lee, during his voyage.

Mr. Joshua Sutcliffe, of this city, also came passenger in this vessel.

By the Adriana we have received London papers to the 15th, and the Bristol Journal to the 19th of June: The late hour in which we received them prevented any further than the following extracts:

LONDON, June 15.

Every necessary arrangement for commencing the negotiation between this country and France is now completely formed. Lord Malmesbury is the person appointed to treat in behalf of this country, and we understand that M. Barthelemy is the negotiator on the part of the French.

A cabinet council was yesterday held at lord Grenville's office on the subject of lord Malmesbury's credentials, when it was determined that his lordship should be invested with full powers to negotiate and conclude a peace with the French republic. He is expected to set out for Paris on Monday next, accompanied by lord Morpeth, son to the earl of Carlisle, and two other gentlemen as his secretaries.

Lord Bridport's fleet was off Falmouth all day on Sunday last, and on Monday passed to the eastward.

Bank of England.

In the House of Commons.

The chancellor of the exchequer gave notice that he would to-morrow move for leave to bring in a bill to continue the restrictions on the bank of England, with respect to payments in specie, for a further time to be limited.

A council sat yesterday at eleven o'clock; and about half past twelve, lord Malmesbury was sent for and introduced into the cabinet; when his lordship received directions to prepare himself to go to Paris as soon as possible.

Lord Morpeth, or lord Leveson Gower, will attend his lordship as secretary of the embassy; but it is not determined which of these gentlemen should be appointed, as great interest is making by the friends of both parties.

We have the satisfaction to know, that let the negotiation take what turn it may, there are at least very solid hopes, at its commencement, that it will be brought to an amicable conclusion. M. Barthelemy has certainly written a letter to lord Grenville in the most friendly terms, expressing his wish for the return of peace.

August 24.

We have it from good information, that an express is on the road from Mr. Ellicott, informing government, that the Spaniards are in force at the Natchez, and have sent an order to Mr. Ellicott to withdraw the troops of the United States from their post—which he has positively refused unless forced thereto.—The inhabitants of that country are still very anxious to be under the government of the United States. How this business will terminate, time will only discover; but it will probably appear by the dispatches which we suppose will arrive to-morrow, that the intentions of the Spanish commandant are evidently hostile to this government.

August 25.

AUTHENTIC.

The information which has been published in some of the news-papers, that the American troops at the Natchez have been ordered by the Spanish governors to quit that country, is without foundation. The latest intelligence is to this effect:

The long delays of the Spanish governors to execute the treaty between the United States and Spain, and on a succession of such miserable pretenses as could not deceive the least wary and informed of the inhabitants of the Natchez, gave great uneasiness; which was increased by the Spaniards reinforcing and repairing the forts at that place and the Walnut Hills. The inhabitants generally were impatient to come under the government of the United States, of which they considered themselves as citizens. A great variety of incidents on the part of the Spaniards, and an extra proclamation of the baron de Carondelet, of the 31st of May, which the inhabitants viewed as little short of a declaration of war against the United States, had wrought their tempers up to a high pitch. In this state of the public mind, a single act of oppression could not fail to produce an explosion. This happened on the 9th of June. A Baptist preacher, and a citizen of the United States, was taken on some trivial pretence, and confined by his legs in the Spanish fort. This was considered by the people as an attack upon the privileges of the citizens of the United States, within their own acknowledged territory, and evidence of a determination at all events, to enforce with vigour the laws of Spain, both civil and religious. Under this impression, the inhabitants flew to arms, and the governor and principal Spanish officers took refuge in the fort.

In three or four days, governor Gayoso requested an interview with Mr. Ellicott, the object of which was to fall on some plan of accommodation with the inhabitants.—This Mr. Ellicott had uniformly exerted himself to accomplish; and after some days it was effected; and he, and lieutenant Pope, the officer commanding the American troops at the Natchez, engaged to use their endeavours to preserve the peace and order thus restored.

The inhabitants stipulated, that having embodied as citizens of the United States, none of them should be prosecuted or fined for their conduct in this affair; that while they should remain under the Spanish jurisdiction, the laws should be executed with moderation; and that none of the inhabitants should be transported as prisoners out of their district, on any pretence whatever—that none of the inhabitants north of the boundary line (the 31st degree of north latitude) should be embodied as militia, or to aid in any military operation, except in case of an Indian invasion, or to suppress riots, during the state of suspense in regard to the execution of the treaty; but on the contrary, that during that time, they should be considered as in a state of neutrality. To these terms governor Gayoso acceded, and published the same by his proclamation.—The terms were sent down to New Orleans to the governor-general, the baron de Carondelet, for his confirmation, which if given, will continue the tranquillity, which, through the prudent conduct of Mr. Ellicott, with the principal inhabitants, had been happily restored.

#### DISCOVERIES.

On the 16th of February, 1796, the snow Arthur, captain Barber, returned to Madras, after a voyage to New South Wales, the north-west coast of America and China.

On the 26th of April, 1794, he fell in with a very extensive group of islands, counting thereby six in

number. These islands agree with Arrowsmith's general chart, but are laid down too far to the eastward. The longest island lies in the latitude of 17. 30. south, longitude 175. 15. east of Greenwich.

Captain Barber anchored in a large bay, on the west side of this island, in ten fathoms water, and shortly after a canoe came off, but approached with great caution; and, it was some time before the natives, by signs of friendship, could be induced on board.—They had no idea of barrier, but were very willing to receive presents. The next day several canoes put off, but in lieu of provisions, as was expected, they came all armed, and their boats loaded with spears, clubs, bows and arrows.

Captain Barber made all the boats go astern, and endeavoured to convince them that he meant not to hurt them. At length they formed a plan for an attack, when they were thrown some muskets, but they not knowing what they were, took them for clubs. Several attempted to board on the quarters; violence was necessary to keep them off, and some who had obtained footing, were pushed down.

On this a few arrows were fired into the Arthur in different directions, and shortly a general discharge from every canoe took place. Captain Barber immediately cut his cable, but found it necessary to fire upon them from two or three swivels and a few muskets, by which some of them must have been killed, as the canoes were very near the ship. The report of the guns, and the effect they produced, occasioned the greatest consternation among the savages, who in an instant disappeared. Two of the crew were wounded by their arrows. There being a fine breeze at the time, the Arthur soon got clear of them.

Their canoes appeared to be about 30 feet in length, but scarcely three feet broad.—They had a stage erected in the middle of each, apparently for the purpose of standing on to heave their spears; and there were from 8 to 14 men in each canoe.

They are a very stout race of people; not a man amongst those that were seen appeared to be less than six feet high; they are of a copper colour, with woolly heads. They saw no women.

These islands require very great caution in approaching them from the westward; being almost surrounded with reefs, and interspersed with sunken rocks and shoals in every direction. The 18th of May, on his passage to the northward, in the latitude of 3. 45. south, captain Barber discovered a small sandy island to which he gave the name of Drummond's Island, which appeared to have no other inhabitant than birds. This island is very low, and cannot be seen from the deck of a vessel more than five or six miles. It lies in latitude 3. 40. south, and nearly in the longitude of 176. 51. west of Greenwich—variation 9. east.

#### BALTIMORE, August 25.

Extra of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Philadelphia, to another in this city, dated August 22.

"Our city has been for two weeks past alarmed with the appearance in Penn. fleet, of the yellow fever of the West-Indies (not the fever of '93, which was more like the plague). I suppose 6 or 8 persons have, during that time, died of it, and as many more now have it, most of them in a fair way—besides this, 7 or 8 have died of the bilious fever, which is frequent at this season. These, added together, have alarmed the citizens, and cause many of them to fly. The old saying is now evidently true, that is, 'Burnt children dread the fire.' Many are much alarmed, and the faculty are as much frightened as any others.

Reports are gone abroad of many being daily taken down and daily dying; but depend most of them have little foundation. 'Tis very common in the morning to hear of a person being taken very ill, dying or dead—and in the afternoon to meet him in the street as well as ever. 'Tis, however, thought best, for fear of its spreading, to sound the alarm, and by that means for a little time to get many of the inhabitants to go into the country. Yet, I can assure you, there are now fewer deaths than in common at this season of the year. The German Lutheran congregation have buried only four in ten days. The Quakers have in three weeks buried only eleven, viz. ten children and one woman of a consumption. These are two of the largest societies, and by this you may judge of the general health of the city.

About twenty-five persons have been sent to the hospital, of whom about one fourth are dead, not of the contagious disorder, but of weakness, fright, &c. I still flatter myself it will subside in a few days, if not I shall leave town with my family."

#### Annapolis, August 31.

On Thursday night last arrived at New-York, the ship Severn, captain Fairly, from Hull, which place she left on the 8th of July, and brings London dates to the 5th; the principal articles they contain are as follow:

Second mutiny in lord Bridport's fleet.

Three ships of lord Bridport's fleet had returned to Spithead about five days subsequent to the execution of Parker, the delegate, in a state of mutiny, one of which was the Marlborough, of 74 guns, captain Easton; the remainder of the fleet was in fight, and expected all in, in the same state.

Captain Easton, commander of the Marlborough, went up to London with dispatches from the ships in mutiny to earl Spencer, and while waiting for an answer, at the admiralty house, from some unknown cause, stabbed himself and immediately expired.

Arrival of lord Malmesbury at Lisle.

His lordship has been received at Lisle with great pomp; and three commissioners appointed by the Directory of France to treat for a separate peace (which

the British government that republic and lord Malmesbury comment of the republic of Richard Parker, t Friday, June 30, on war, at Black Stakes, son he behaved with The mutiny on board

An ACT authori militia of

Be it enacted by the of the United States, That the president he is hereby authorise the several states, to time as he shall deem equip, according to march at a moment's tions, respectively, liria, officers included neeice, eight hundre Georgia, one thousa from the state of Sou hundred and thirty-fi rolins, seven thousa from the state of K dred and forty-two; thousand one hundr Maryland, five thous from the state of Del and sixty-eight; fr thousand six hundre of New-Jersey, four fir; from the state o hundred and twenty mont, two thousand state of Connecticut sixty; from the sta six hundred and tw chaufets, eleven th six; from the state land five hundred ar Sec. 2. And be it may, if he judges of the several states, of cavalry, artillery ments aforesaid, pr as corps in the servi Sec. 3. And be it liria shall not be co any one tour, than the place of rendez their service, the tiled to the same law to officers of th blishment of the U fomed officers, mu the pay and allowa ad, entitled, "An commissioned offic militia of the Unio service, and for o Sec. 4. And be it continue and be in the passing thereof next session of con

Jon. H. Th. th. Approved, Jun Jon S

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August 30, 1 MANY gr tained, notice, that I of Maryland, which I am at Herring Bay



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ide with great ted by the Di- peace (which

the British government had assented to) between that republic and Great-Britain. The credentials of lord Malmesbury commences with an acknowledgement of the republic on the part of Great-Britain. Richard Parker, the delegate, was executed on Friday, June 30, on board the Sandwich man of war, at Black Stakes, near Sheerness, on which occasion he behaved with manly fortitude. The mutiny on board the fleet at the Nore, is entirely quelled.

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

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

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

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

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

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

Approved, June 24, 1797.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

## FOR SALE,

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

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

August 18, 1797.

By virtue of a *venditioni exponas* to me directed by the honourable the Justices of Anne Arundel county court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, for CASH, on the 15th of September next,

TWO hundred acres of LAND, called GRAMMAR'S PARROT, the property of WILLIAM CRANDELL, to satisfy a debt due JOHN G. HAMILTON, for the use of JOHN R. MAGRUDER.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 30, 1797.

## NOTICE.

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

SAMUEL MAYNARD.

Herring Bay, August 28, 1797.

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

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 30, 1797.

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

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

THOMAS JENINGS, Trustee.

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

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

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 30, 1797.

## Caution,

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

JOHN MADDOX.

Piccowaxen, Charles county, August 29, 1797.

Calvert county, August 15, 1797.

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

WILLIAM CHEW.

Somerset county, August 19, 1797.

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

SAMUEL BETSWORTH.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 9th day of September next, by virtue of a writ of *ieri facias* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland.

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 7, 1797.

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

## For SALE,

On the second day of November next,

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

DEVISEES under Dr. ROBERTS'S will.

On the same day will be offered for sale,

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

EXECUTORS under Dr. ROBERTS'S will.

August 16, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of A HOSKINS HANSON, Esq; late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 20th day of September next, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment. The subscriber is extremely anxious to close the administration, therefore hopes this notice will be attended to.

CATHARINE HANSON, Administratrix.

August 14, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of A ELIJAH ROBOSSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, to MARY ROBOSSON, ELIZABETH ROBOSSON, } Executrices. ANNE ROBOSSON.

## Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 26th day of September next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

The members are requested to meet at Mr Wharfe's at 11 o'clock on the first day's race.

## William C. Bithray,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened store in the house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT COUDEN, where he has received and offers for sale a complete assortment of CHINA, GLASS, and COMMON WARE; likewise DRY and WET GOODS of different kinds, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, July 4, 1797.

Annapolis, August 1, 1797.

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

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

## For SALE,

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



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

WILLIAM GREEN, Administrator.

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

Annapolis, August 16, 1797.

In CHANCERY, August 14, 1797.

William Scott, and Jane his wife, against

John Howard, James Trail, of William, and Hannah his wife, John H. Simmonds, and Eleanor his wife, Robert Sellers, and Anne his wife, Robert Thomas, John, George, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Sucky and Rebecca Thomas.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is, that the complainant Jane may obtain a complete legal title in 102 acres of land, lying in Charles county, called "PARTNER'S PURCHASE," stated to have been purchased by Philip Thomas, the father of Jane, one of the complainants, of Baker Howard, the father of John Howard, Hannah, now wife of James Trail, of William, Eleanor, wife of John H. Simmonds, and the husband of Anne, now married to Robert Sellers; the bill states that Jane the complainant, and Robert, John, George, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Sucky and Rebecca, are the heirs of Philip Thomas, and that Jane, one of the complainants, and William Scott, on her behalf, on a commission issued out of Charles county court, did, with the consent of the other heirs of Philip, elect and take the land aforesaid under the act to direct descents, and that the said William Scott, on behalf of his said wife Jane, did pay to the other heirs of Philip Thomas, their just proportions of the value which they received in satisfaction of their right to the land aforesaid; it is also stated that the said John, George, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Sucky and Rebecca Thomas, reside out of the State of Maryland; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered and adjudged, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of September next, to the end that the aforesaid absent defendants may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the tenth day of January next, to shew cause (if any) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

In CHANCERY, August 14, 1797.

John Meddab, son and heir at law of John Meddab, deceased, against John Gebhart and John Kyser.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain the specific performance of a contract entered into by the defendants to the complainants father, John Meddab, deceased, for the conveyance of part of a lot in George-town, distinguished by the No. 10, and for the conveyance of which they passed their bond, dated the 4th day of April, 1777; the bill states, that the complainant is the son and sole heir at law of John Meddab, deceased, and that the defendants reside out of the State; it is thereupon, on the motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the tenth day of September next, to the end that the defendants may have notice of the present application, and be warned to appear in this court, on or before the third Tuesday in January next, to shew cause (if any) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

In CHANCERY, August 14, 1797.

ORDERED. That the sale made by WILLIAM KILTY, of the real estate of GILBERT IRELAND, deceased, as stated in his report this day filed, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the first Tuesday in October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of the present month.

The said sale is stated to have been made on the 14th day of July last; and the said estate, consisting of two tracts called "LYON'S CREEK," and "DUNKIRK," in Calvert county, were sold for the sum of £1954 2 6.

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

TAKEN up on the shore of Chesapeake Bay about ten miles above the mouth of Patuxent river, an open sailing BOAT, seventeen and an half feet keel, and seven feet beam, appears to be inscribed TOM on her stern with chalk. The owner is requested to make application to

GIDEON DARE.

Calvert county, July 31, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the county court of Anne-Arundel county, at their ensuing September term, for a commission, pursuant to the act of 1786, to mark and bound a tract of land called BACHELOR'S HORN, lying in said county, heretofore included in a survey called the FARM.

CHARLES CARROLL, of CARROLLTON. Annapolis, August 7, 1797.

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

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

Extra from the said article.

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

By order of the board,

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

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

## FERRY BOATS.

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

THOMAS TUCKER, WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

## Twelve Dollars Reward.

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

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

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

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

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

## The LAWS

OF MARYLAND, Passed November Session, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one committed on July 13th, by the name of DAVY, who says that he belongs to JOHN LUKK, of Fairfax county, State of Virginia, about 5 feet 5 inches high; his clothing is an old kersey jacket and breeches, and a snabrig shirt. The other committed on July 13th, by the name of ABRAHAM, who says that he belongs to JAMES MADDOX, of Charles county; his clothing is an old dimity jacket, and a snabrig shirt and trousers, he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and has a young look. Their masters are desired to come and take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expenses, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

July 17, 1797.

## Ridgely and Evans,

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

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

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

## Fifty Dollars Reward,

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

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

Annapolis, In Council, July 18, 1797.

WHEREAS several applications have been made to the governor and council for the delivery of final settlement certificates due to soldiers who served in the late war, under power of attorney appearing to have been executed by such soldiers, and by virtue of letters of administration granted on the estates of soldiers alleged to be dead; and whereas it appears necessary for the purposes of justice, and in conformity to the resolutions of the legislature respecting certificates, that proof should be adduced that the person applying in person or by attorney is in reality the person entitled to the certificates, or (in the case of an administrator) that he is next of kin, or a real, not a pretended creditor of the deceased person:

It is therefore ordered, that no certificate shall be delivered to persons applying under either of the above descriptions, unless satisfactory evidence is produced as to the requisites above stated.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council of the State of Maryland.

## NOTICE.

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

ANNE MACCAULEY, JOSHUA LACKLAN.

August 10, 1797.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIII) YEAR

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According to accou parts of the Venetian Several battalions ders to march through Rhine, have now rec to Italy, to the army augmented to 70,000 that are to be made, in Italy, render a str

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