

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1793.

PARIS, April 20.

GENERAL Miranda has published a justificatory memorial, in exculpation of himself, and in which he throws all the blame on Dumourier, whom he accuses of treason.

Marat is in the Abbaye prison, and Egalite is sent to Marseilles. But where the party composing the executive council of France is to be put, time will shew. At the conclusion of the sitting on the 15th of this month, Brissot, Vergniaud, Pethion, Genonne, Gorfas, and seventeen others of that gang, were all impeached by the 48 sections, and by the commons of Paris. This is some of Danton the atheist's work, and it is not impossible that we may soon see all his adversaries dispatched, and himself sovereign dictator.

April 22. Three persons condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, have been executed here within these few days. One of them, Anne Hycacinthe Vaujour, was a colonel in the 3d regiment of dragoons, in the army of Dumourier. Their crime was, having dropped some expressions in favour of royalty.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Permanent Sitting—April 16.

THE following letters were read, and sent to the convention by the commissaries in the army.

### LETTER

From the citizens Lequinio, Coehon and Bellegarde, to the field marshal prince de Cobourg.

"Gentlemen,

"Dumourier has betrayed the French nation to which he owed his elevation: you cannot esteem a traitor. Good faith prohibits you from giving him an asylum, and you ought not to have received the members of the convention whom he delivered up to you. The French would have abhorred any one of your nation who had committed such a baseness, and would have restored to you those hostages, which the law of nations precluded them from receiving in such cases.

"We now transmit you a few copies of the decrees passed by the convention on this occasion; and we also enclose the proclamation which we have addressed to the army.

"A brave general who loves honour, ought to follow the conduct which justice commands; and we now frankly assure you, that the whole French nation will either perish or remain free.

[Signed]

LEQUINIO,  
COEHON,  
BELLEGARDE."

### LETTER

From Prince COBOURG, Commander in Chief of the Imperial armies.

"Head-Quarters, Boussu, April 9.

"Gentlemen,

"I DID not look upon general Dumourier as a traitor! He talked of nothing when he was with us, but of the happiness of his country: He rested his undertaking upon this respectable basis; it was upon this ground I entered into conversation with him, and upon this ground you ought to judge him. You differ in opinion with him, this is his only crime.

"His principles recalled him to that constitution which was once your idol; he saw in it the happiness of France, and the peace of Europe; for these principles he does not deserve to be delivered up to ignominy, and to the death of a traitor. He had never any private intelligence with us, and we fought in such a manner as to prove that we were no friends. In your proclamation you accuse him of having intended to deliver up his country; he never deviated from his first solemn declaration, and that of the other generals, at our approach towards France, that they should never suffer any foreign power to interfere in the interior organization of your government, or that any parts of France should be alienated.

"As to the four commissioners from the convention, their fate is in your hands: I appeal for all these objects, and for the violent, tyrannical, and furious resolutions of some of the members of your assembly, to those members who have really the love of their country at heart. May they find means to make the convention cease, which tears France to pieces, and shake its foundation the rest of Europe; this is my wish as well as yours.

[Signed]

PRINCE COBOURG."

### LETTER

From citizens Dubois, Dubois and Briez, representatives of the French people at Valenciennes, April 10, 1793, to general prince de Saxe Cobourg, commander in chief of the Imperial army.

"General, The citizens Dupont, to whom you addressed your yesterday's letter, are no longer at Valenciennes; we supply these places, and we profess the same principles with them. We have the same duties to fulfil, the same oath to keep, and we are possessed of the

same powers, delegated from the national representation of the republic.

General, we agree with you, that to differ in opinion is no crime; for a crime, according to the law, is attached only to actions; and it is only for actions which are criminal and traitorous in the eyes of all nations, and even in yours, that Dumourier has rendered himself infamous and a traitor; whilst he might have covered himself with glory in usefully serving his country, and flying in its defence, if necessary.

"It was certainly a great crime to pretend to oppose his own will to that of the nation, and to propose to them any government whatever. The will of a general of an army, in opposition to legal authorities, even if good, can be nothing but a violation of all principles, and a great crime against national sovereignty. But what did general Dumourier wish for? The same that our most inveterate enemies now wish for, viz. To seduce our troops, to direct them against their country, to give us a new tyrant, and to league themselves with our enemies in order to accomplish these designs. What more could Dumourier have done? Has guilty La Fayette, whom he himself condemned to infamy, done any thing else? Has not he himself sworn fidelity to the republic, and for this oath obtained the confidence of the French? You, general, reap the advantages of his perfidy, but you do not pardon him for the same. The constitution, which, you say, was once our idol, fell into ruins by the endeavours of those who wish for it now, and did not wish for it at that time. The nation had made a trial, and in the experiment they were disgusted with it for ever. The nation, and they had a right so to do, insisted upon a republican government, and swore to support it, or bury themselves in its ruins.

"We know of no division amongst the members of the convention. That assembly is one and indivisible. We know of no other members amongst them but what are guided by the love of their country. If there are sometimes disputes, if their fittings are sometimes tempestuous, no person has a right to interfere. We always agree in the main object of general interest, and we are all determined to live and to die republicans.

"Our four colleagues are under the safe-guard of the sovereign justice and loyalty of our enemies. Their fate gives us no uneasiness. Besides, we had already prepared an answer to your address to the French of the 9th inst.—we send it to you, and beg you to read it with attention; you will find in it true principles, upon which nations ought to conduct themselves towards one another."

Thursday, April 13.

A letter from the commissioners at Valenciennes, was read. It stated, that Conde was still blockaded; that the enemy had summoned the town of Maubeuge, the garrison of which has resolved to defend it; and that an action had taken place the evening before, in which the enemy were repulsed. The commissioners added, that they expected an important action the day following.

The commissioners at Nantes informed the convention by a letter, dated the 15th, that the patriots were continuing to repress the insurgents, and that their efforts were attended with great success.

Letter from general Dampierre to the minister at war.

Valenciennes, April 15, 1793.

"Citizen Minister,

"I inform you that the advanced guard of the French army has behaved with the same bravery as yesterday. They were attacked even with more briskness than yesterday, and the Austrians have been beat. I cannot bestow too high praises on the brave Laroche, who commanded a part of the vanguard. The firing continued from four in the morning till eight in the evening, and at some moments with as much violence as at the battle of Nerwind.

The intrepidity of the troops has been very great, and carried even farther than the proposed and required. The success of this day is owing in part to the ingenious manner in which gen. Laroche threw up his entrenchments, and to a sixteen pounder placed in such a manner, as to do the greatest possible injury to the enemy.

"The Austrians have been driven as far as St. Amand."

[Signed]

DAMPIERRE."

One of the general's aids-du-camp added, that the French army had exceeded the hopes of their commanders. That on the 14th they yielded to numbers, but that on the 15th they were victorious. He said also, that Cobourg and his officers, by their speeches, letters and actions, seemed desirous of peace; and that they wished to converse with the French troops; but that gen. Dampierre had forbidden the French to hold any communication with them. He informed the convention likewise, that a misunderstanding prevailed among the combined powers.

Citizen, replied Laroche, what you say is not astonishing, every coalition, founded on crimes, cannot be lasting.

Saturday, April 20.

Letter from the commissioners sent to the army of gen. Custine.

"Head-Quarters General, at Weissenburg,

April 15.

"Citizens, our Colleagues,

"Custine's army is encamped near this town, in a very advantageous position. Yesterday we visited the camp. The whole troops were under arms, and each regiment and each battalion renewed before us the oath, that they would conquer or die for liberty; and they unanimously shouted out, 'Long live the republic! Long live the convention! Hatred to tyrants!' The troops are in sight of the enemy, and burn with a desire of engaging them. We shall visit, this evening, the advanced guard, commanded by the brave Houchard. The communication with Landau is still free—that city is in the most formidable state of defence, and provided with provisions of every sort for a long time.

"We have received a letter from our colleagues at Metz; they have caused all the cattle of the neighbouring villages to be driven into that place. They were unwilling to retire from it, in order that they may have a share in its defence, and they have sworn they will perish rather than surrender.

"General Hohenlohe has denied, by a letter addressed to us, the massacre of the 4th battalion des Volges. They are prisoners; but the rights of war have not been violated in regard to them.

Signed, &c.

Several denunciations were here made to the convention.

These denunciations gave rise to several motions, some demanding, that a discussion should be opened on the petition of Paris; and others, that the act of accusation against Marat should be presented.

After a violent commotion, Genonne said, "I am accused of ambition, I who caused a decree to be passed, that deputies cannot hold any office until six years after their being members of the legislature; I in my turn accuse my accusers of having filed every office with their relations, friends or consultants; I move that commissioners be appointed to verify this fact."—Decreed.

Genonne resumed his speech, but was interrupted by some members, who demanded, that his correspondence with Dumourier should be printed.

I will produce it, said Genonne; and in a little time I will do more than confound my calumniators. I will attack them in front. I previously declare, that I am the accuser of Robertspierre. One of us two deserves to lose his head. Genonne then returned to the petition, and after some observations on its political consequences, concluded by moving with Lalource, that the primary assemblies should be convoked.

After a long debate, the convention declared the petition signed by 35 sections, and adopted by the council-general of the commune of Paris, to be calumnious, and ordered copies of this decree to be transmitted to the departments.

The decree of accusation drawn up by the committee of legislation against Marat, was adopted.

Letter from general Custine to the President of the convention.

"I learn from the public papers, that Marat denounced me in the tribune of the convention, on account of a letter which he pretended to be written by me to the ci-devant duc de Liancourt. At this moment all accusations against a public functionary may have a fatal effect on the public opinion, and on the minds of the army, which the executive council have intrusted to my command. I think it my duty to declare that the letter is a forgery, and that I have no knowledge of any duc de Liancourt. The denouncer must be an impostor who wishes to deprive me of confidence. My head answers for my past actions, and my life will answer for my future conduct."

[Signed]

CUSTINE."

Custine sent another letter and a shoe, to the convention. He by that proved to the convention how the nation was imposed upon by the contractors and other agents. He asked for saddles and bridles; he said that he could not resist the enemies without these articles. He complained that he could not have the officers he required, and that he did not know the abilities of those that were set him.

Thursday, April 18.

The commissioners in the department of la Vendee, and des Deux Sevres, informed the convention by a letter dated the 13th, that Cholet, Chenille and St. Floren, were in the hands of the patriots, and that the rebels in the battle of the 11th, lost 800 men.

Deputies from la Gironde appeared at the bar, and stated, that the committee of safety of Bordeaux had arrested a courier with large packets of papers, addressed to some popular societies, and containing exhortations to them to proceed to Paris, and massacre the greater part of the convention.

These papers were read by Fonfrede, and appeared to be some of Marat's productions, containing the de-

functions of Collet against Roland, an address to the Jacobins of Paris, and a variety of other papers, in which he excited the people to massacre, and exhorted them to drive certain members from the convention. Some letters of Marat were also read, in which it was said, after mentioning the Girondins, that the Mar-felloise were in full march to Paris, to make the royalists lose the taste of bread. [At these words loud applause proceeded from the galleries.]

The greater part of the convention, however, exclaimed against the galleries, and on motion by Douclet, it was decreed, that mention should be made in the minutes of the applause given by the galleries to the proposal for murdering the members of the convention.

Saturday, April 30.

Breard announced, that an extraordinary courier from Custine's army had brought intelligence yesterday of the entrance of the French troops into the duchy of Deux-Ponts and Homburg, for preserving communication between the armies.

The commissioners sent to la Vendee, announced a new defeat of the rebels, who have lost above a thousand men killed, among whom were a la Rochefoucault and his son.

A letter of general Lamorriere was received from the commissioners at Lisse, mentioning the return and good disposition of the troops from Breda and Gertruydenburg. The commissioners reported, from the information of a Prussian soldier, that Dumourier was guarded in flight, with irons on his legs and hands.

The commune of Paris, said Duperet, has just declared itself in a state of insurrection against the convention.

BRUGES, April 19.

The guards, who were expected to have made some stay in this city, received orders last night to march this day for Courtray, a town about eight leagues from this place, near the French frontiers. The 37th regiment marched yesterday to Ostend. The 14th and 53d are still here. The reason assigned for this precipitate march of the guards, is to assist the Prussians in surrounding a considerable body of French troops, who are now near Courtray, on their march through the Imperial territories from Breda and Gertruydenburg, and to oblige them to lay down their arms. These troops, it may be recollected, were allowed to march from those garrisons, with their arms, cannon, military stores, baggage, and all the honours of war; which capitulation the prince de Saxe Cobourg has declared will be longer adhered to, in consequence of the French garrison of Conde having most inhumanly massacred one of his officers, who was sent with a trumpeter to the garrison. Before introducing him into the town, they bound his eyes and then tore him to pieces. In consequence of this atrocious violation of their faith, the Austrian generals have given orders to stop all the baggage and military stores which were following them.

BRUSSELS, April 22.

On the 17th, general Clairfayt resolved to attack the wood of Ralmer, where the French had posted themselves, for which purpose he sent a battalion of Hungarian infantry, one of the regiment of Ligne, and another of free corps of Michaelowitz, with some light horse and chassieurs. The contest was long and obstinate, and lasted seven hours, but at last the French, upon the point of being surrounded, after a long and bloody resistance, retreated in tolerable order to Lisse. By all accounts the loss of the enemy must have been very considerable. We had but 300 killed and wounded.

The garrison of Lisse made a vigorous sally to dislodge our advanced posts, which were within a short distance of that city, after our troops had taken post at Lannoy, Roubaix and Turenin. On this occasion an action took place, in which some were killed on both sides.

April 26. This day the cavalry of the beautiful legion of Normandy, which the emperor has taken into his pay, passed through our city.

April 27. Recruiting is carried on throughout all the country with the greatest success, and our Walloon regiments are to be made up to their full complement.

G H E N T, April 19.

It is this morning reported, that the marquis de la Fayette died on the 15th instant, in the Old Prison in Berlin; the manner of his death is variously related. One report is, that the victory of the Austrians over the French at Louvain being extravagantly exaggerated to him, was the cause of his fatal illness. The other is, that the gaoler, on discovering pen, ink and paper, in his apartment, took the liberty of confining him in the dungeon, wherein the unfortunate general left his mortal part. This account is not confirmed.

FRANCFORT, April 16.

The head-quarters of the Austrians having been ever since the 14th in the vineyards of Laubenheim, as far as Marianborn, the French in the evening of the same day took possession of Weissenau, where they began to raise batteries, and throw up entrenchments; but general Kalkreuth ordering a division of the hussars of Wurmsier to attack them, they forced their way into the village, dislodged the French and cut several of them in pieces.

On the 15th, the French returned, and were again attacked from within and without the village, by the advanced posts during the whole day, by a most violent cannonade; but the Austrians could not make themselves masters of the place, on account of the strong batteries which the French had erected in the church-yard, and were forced to retreat.

On the 16th the attack was renewed, in a still more serious manner, and the Austrians had several times the good fortune to penetrate into the village, but were as often obliged to retreat, on account of the brisk cannonade from the French batteries. Several German Jacobin inhabitants fired upon their fellow-citizens, and made a desperate resistance. General Kalkreuth then gave orders to throw howitzers with combustible, into the place, which soon set fire to several houses, which were hurled into ruins, but the danger did not become general. In the afternoon, the cannonade of the Austrians became more violent, and towards four o'clock in the afternoon, the whole upper part of the village was in a blaze; and, owing to a strong southerly wind, the conflagration spread with such rapidity, that in a few hours one half of Weissenau, besides the church, the most beautiful in the whole district, was reduced to ashes. The whole night, and even this morning the fire was observed, but it did not spread farther, till late at night the French fired from the ruins upon the Imperial picket on the causeways.

The French still remained masters of the place.

On the 17th in the morning, several hundred Prussian rangers forced their way into the village, and shot a great number of the French dead on the spot, and killed a vast number more with the butt end of the musket and bayonet. But when they had passed beyond the village, the French were reinforced by a fresh division, with one piece of heavy ordnance. Lieutenant Weissenstein, of the regiment of Wegner, pushed forward, and on the point of seizing the cannon, was wounded with a grape-shot, and fell to the ground. Notwithstanding his shocking and dangerous situation, he called out to his men. "Now's the time, push on my brave boys!" Thus speaking, another grape-shot and chain-shot killed several of his men, who were forced to abandon the village.

The French returned to it, while another detachment of rangers marched to Breizenheim, where the enemy had likewise made their appearance. On their arrival the French retreated to the foot of the Glacis of Mentz, where they were reinforced. An engagement ensued with them and our rangers and advanced posts. Prince Louis of Prussia then found it necessary to let a company of Wegner advance, under whose fire the rangers effected their retreat.

About twelve o'clock the Saxon battalion of prince Anthony advanced to the banks of the Rhine, whence they saluted the French with a heavy cannonade of artillery, which is still kept up.

The king of Prussia has given positive orders to the besiegers, to keep the most vigilant eye over the besieged, that none of them, or any inhabitants escape from Mentz; his majesty being firmly resolved to punish the rebels according to their deserts.

The army of general Custine has retreated behind Weissenburg and Lauterburg. The Austrians are at Germersheim, and the Prussians have taken possession of Neustadt and Keyserlautern, and driven the French several times from their territories of Deux Ponts.

On the 14th instant, the French returned into Deux-Ponts, in such numbers that the Prussian and Hessian commandants found it necessary to demand a reinforcement.

Three Palatine battalions of six hundred men each, besides three hundred light horse, and an hundred dragoons are to quit the garrison of Mannheim on the first of the ensuing month, to join the army of general Wurmsier before Landau.

The Saxons have made themselves masters of a small island on the Rhine, which enables them to annoy the bridge of Mentz and the Mills.

TOURNAY, May 3.

On the 1st instant, the French attacked the advanced posts of the left wing of the combined army, but were repulsed in all their attempts. On the same morning the French also attacked the advanced posts on the center, but were there likewise repulsed: they suffered in these several engagements a considerable loss both of men and cannon.

We have this day received letters from Brussels, dated the 3d instant, in the afternoon, one of them enclosing the following letter that moment came to hand, dated

Mons, May 1.

"We have taken by assault the mountain of Aulin, one league distant from Valenciennes, which was strongly fortified with cannon, and intercepted the communication of the four roads. We have taken several prisoners, and we are assured forty or fifty pieces of cannon. However this may be, it is certain that we have possession of the mountain, so that we can keep a check on the camp of Famars, and get possession of Valenciennes with more facility."

Extract of a letter from Deuse, May 5.

"The captain of the packet from Ostend, just arrived, reports, that a messenger arrived at Ostend from the armies yesterday afternoon, who brought an account of an action, in which the French had sustained a considerable loss. The duke of York was engaged in it; but particulars are not stated."

There being no treaty existing between this country and Spain, the crown lawyers are said to have given it as their opinion that the Spanish Register is in toto a legal prize to admiral Gell's squadron.

The whole capture of the Spanish galleon was on Saturday last adjudged to the captors, and the Spanish ambassador has assented to it, after a minute investigation on the subject. Lord Hood will be entitled to a share, as commander in chief of the fleet which made the capture; and it is said that his proportion alone will amount to 60,000 sterling.

Lord Hood, as commander in chief of the Mediterranean fleet, comes in for the sixteenth of this prize, whatever it may turn out to be, and all other

captures made by the ships under his orders, which must net his lordship a very capital fortune.

In consequence of the cargo of the rich recaptured Spanish ship being allowed by the government as an entire prize, a troop of light-horse was dispatched from London on Monday last to Portsmouth, to escort this immense wealth directly to town.

The French convention have voted to their minister at war, the enormous sum of 52,800,000 livres, or about 2,300,000l. to provide subsistence for the armies.

BRUSSELS GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

May 2d, 1793.

"The French came to attack us yesterday in force. They were at first repulsed from Saint-Sauve. There is reason to believe that their intention was to turn the left wing of our army."

"It was determined to make the second line march by Sebourg, Conchies, and Pressen. Conchies has been burnt. The enemy were beaten and pursued as far as Famars."

"Four divisions of Barco drove them from Sebourg, and took from them six cannon, with their horses."

"About one P. M. the firing ceased, but it began again in the right wing of the army about three and was still continued at seven."

"The corps under general Clairfayt, are still in pursuit of the enemy. Our loss is estimated at almost 200 men. Our chassieurs suffered greatly, and would have been dispersed, had it not been for the support of the cavalry."

"The French have lost a number of men. Besides thirteen ammunition waggon, we have taken from them eight pieces of cannon, of which four are four pounders, two eight pounders, and one a twelve pounder, together with a fourteen pound howitzer."

"We wait for more circumstantial details of this affair."

A very important action took place on the 1st instant, between a part of the combined armies and the French. On the morning of the 1st, the French advanced a considerable body of troops against the corps of Prussians under general Knobelsdorf, occupying the post of Maulde, and likewise against the body of Austrians occupying the important post before Conde. The relief of that place was evidently the object of the French. They meant by advancing against the Prussian general and the advanced corps of the prince of Saxe Cobourg's army, to keep them in check, while they made their chief attack upon the Austrians, under cover of a large wood of which the French were in possession. They commenced their attack at five in the morning, and between that and evening made four different attacks, the last of which, the most vigorous, commenced at three, and was not over till between six and seven in the evening. The Austrians stood all the different attacks with the utmost bravery and firmness. The greatest part of them were engaged with musketry in the wood. General Knobelsdorf detached several corps from his post to their assistance, which he could do with greater safety, as he was supported by two battalions of British from Tournay. The French were at length completely repulsed, and several pieces of cannon were taken.

The loss was considerable on both sides. The French were greatly superior in numbers. They retreated in confusion to Famars. It was supposed that the consequence of this victory on the part of the allies must be attended with the fall of Conde.

The Paris letters received yesterday are dated the 30th ult. They state that the city was perfectly tranquil, and that nothing new had occurred. The triumph of the Jacobins on the acquittal of Marat was unbounded. In Brissot's journal this acquittal is mentioned as the ruin of France.

The French have sent out all the ships of war they can muster, to protect the coast of Brittany, so fearful are they of succour being sent from this country to the royalists in that quarter.

The French are said from very good authority, to have ten sail of the line now at sea, tolerably well manned and in decent condition for service.

L O N D O N, May 7.

A train of artillery is expected by the Austrians forces in the Low Countries, so numerous and weighty, that 16,000 horses will be employed in drawing it.

It is reported that Le Brun, president of the executive council of France, has proposed, as the first necessary step to settle a permanent government in France, that an attempt should be made to detach Great Britain from the general combination of powers, and that he has actually sent over two persons to this country to convey his letters to lord Grenville preliminary to a negotiation, who have been actually received.

FRENCH AFFAIRS!

Accounts from Weissenburg, of April 9, say, "This afternoon, about half after two o'clock, general Custine dictated to his aid-du-camp, a letter of the national convention, in which he was laying a great deal about the traitor Dumourier. At these words the aid-du-camp said, 'I know another traitor, and you are the man, yourself the armies of this republic.'"

The general highly provoked at such a compliment, opened the door of his closet and called out to the officers in the front room, 'Officers, my aid-du-camp here, Coquebert, says I am a traitor! I believe so, I surrender myself to your officers.' The aid-du-camp followed Coquebert and told him that he had misunderstood what he had said. The general would not hear him, and went into another room. On his return some time after, Coquebert presented two pistols to him, and said, 'Here is one for you and one for me, one of us must die.' Custine immediately

lybared his bosom, and said, 'I fire! but then, here

am I." Coquebert was into his own mouth, and his head, and fell down. The position of the pilot-boat after momentary pause, is not dead." At these head, and with a faint not dead!" He was where he repeated, "I p at what I have already At these last words, w suffer him to articulate, The position of the which is still 36,000 fr as follows.—General I was posted in the w delie; 10,000 men on the Rhine, near Lauter heights of Weissenburg. General Dumourier and was present at a which he was invited immediately on his arrival

B O S T

Extract of a letter

"On the 15th instant, Blanchande, formerly beheaded at Paris. I ners, an inexhaustible soul, the most scrupulous religious virtue, a fol experience of an old merit for his advancement in the most difficult this man, and they v crown. In his last m nels could not be fu barity of his execution."

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am I." Coquebert was struck dumb, put his pistol  
into his own mouth, discharged the contents through  
his head, and fell down apparently dead. The ex-  
plosion of the pistol brought the officers together, and  
after momentary pause, one of them exclaimed, "He  
is not dead." At these words, Coquebert raised his  
head, and with a faint voice said, "No, no, I am  
not dead!" He was immediately seated on a chair,  
where he repeated, "No, I am not dead; but I re-  
peat what I have already said, Culline is a traitor."  
At these last words, which his agonies would scarce  
suffer him to articulate, he expired.

The position of the army under general Culline,  
which is still 35,000 strong, was on the 11th of April  
as follows.—General Houchard, with 10,000 men,  
was posted in the wood and neighbourhood of Can-  
delle; 10,000 men were encamped on the borders of  
the Rhine, near Lauterburg; and the rest were on the  
heights of Weissenburg.

General Dumourier arrived at Francfort April 20,  
and was present at a grand diplomatic dinner, to  
which he was invited by the Prussian commandant  
immediately on his arrival.

#### BOSTON, June 15.

Extract of a letter from London, April 21.

"On the 15th instant, the unfortunate general  
Blanchande, formerly governor of Hispaniola, was  
beheaded at Paris. The greatest simplicity of man-  
ners, an inexhaustible fund of goodness, the purest  
foul, the most scrupulous exercise of every moral and  
religious virtue, a soldier's intrepidity, united to the  
experience of an old officer, indebted solely to his  
merit for his advancement, and an unflinching behaviour  
in the most difficult stations—were characteristics of  
this man, and they well entitled him to the martyr's  
crown. In his last moments his moderation and firm-  
ness could not be surpassed but by the ferocious bar-  
barity of his executioners.

"General Blanchande sailed from Cape-Francois  
when general D'Esparbes arrived to take the govern-  
ment of Hispaniola. The mandates of the fan-  
guinary convention of France, (the commissioners) in  
leaving to his order the frigate in which he embarked,  
caused him to appear before the convention, in order  
to be tried. The convention referred his trial to the  
tribunal of Paris, who also had the charges against  
colonel Cambesort and his officers under cognizance.  
The tribunal acquitted Cambesort and his officers,  
much to the dissatisfaction of the convention, who  
looking upon the decision as too great a mark of in-  
dulgence, ordered a new revolutionary tribunal to  
take cognizance of the prosecution against general  
Blanchande—and in forty-eight hours he was tried,  
condemned, executed, and his property confiscated—  
notwithstanding the constitutional law against the last  
part of the sentence."

#### ANNAPOLIS, July 4.

The business of a parliamentary reform is, again  
agitating with spirit in England. Petitions from a  
great number of towns and parishes have been pre-  
sented to the house of commons. These, after some  
small objections as to form, have been committed.  
This is the only effectual remedy for the evils of the  
British government; and perhaps in a country where  
prejudices and even abuses have acquired an unjust  
veneration from their antiquity, is the only safe mode  
of seeking a radical cure for political diseases.

#### PARTICULAR INTELLIGENCE

Forwarded by a mercantile house of respectability at  
Havre-de-Grace, by the ship Swanwick, to a  
French gentleman in Philadelphia.

HAVRE, 2d April, 1793.

Our court of commerce is at this moment occupied  
in a cause very strange, and of very great magnitude  
concerning the ship Lawrence, of and from Charle-  
ton, bound to London. She was taken by the cruiser  
Sant-Carottes, of Honneur, (a small fishing port next  
to Havre-de-Grace) and sent into this port. She was  
laden with upwards of 300 casks of indigo and rice,  
and the cargo tempted the cruisers, who seized her,  
under the pretence that the cargo was British property,  
without paying any attention to the treaty of com-  
merce between France and the United States—which  
says that the vessel shall cover the cargo.

We are all busy about this affair, and hope the ship  
Swanwick, which has been expected to sail for a long  
time past, may leave here only in good time to carry  
you intelligence of the fate of the Lawrence.

April 10. On the 6th instant, the tribunal of com-  
merce, (of which I am one of the judges) have pro-  
nounced on the fate of the Lawrence, captain Wick,  
of and from Charleston, bound to London. In virtue  
of the treaty existing between France and the United  
States, which we thought violated, by the Lawrence  
being brought in here—the cruiser was condemned—the  
seizure of said ship made null and void, as well as that  
of the cargo, being under the protection of our friends co-  
lonies; the owner and the captain of the cruiser con-  
demned to put the ship Lawrence in necessary repair for  
proceeding on her voyage. Said owner and captain also  
condemned, separately and altogether, to pay to the ship  
Lawrence, all sorts of damages or costs whatsoever arising  
from capturing, detaining, or violating the charter parties  
of said vessel, as well as interest upon the purchase  
prices of her cargo; also ordered to return to the ship  
Lawrence, all men made prisoners from her, within  
twenty-four hours, under the penalty of 3000 livres  
(500 French crowns) and condemned to pay all the  
expenses of the lawsuit.

At the same moment that this judgment was read  
in the assembly of the court, we received a letter from  
the minister of the marine, in which he mentioned,  
that at the most pressing request of the American mi-  
nister plenipotentiary, he insisted upon our determin-  
ing shortly, the fate of the ship Lawrence.

You see, my dear friend, and we with the inhabi-  
tants of the United States believe, that there is still  
some among us, who dare to be firm and honest, and  
that we wanted no exertions to do justice, and respect  
American bottoms.

Extract of a letter from a captain of a vessel at Fal-  
mouth, dated 28th April, 1793.

"There is a very hot press here, but not a man  
taken from any of the American ships."

In St. John's College, July 1, 1793.

At a meeting of the visitors and governors, this day  
held agreeably to notice.

#### RESOLVED,

THAT this board be adjourned to Monday the  
15th inst. 10 o'clock, and that public notice be given  
by advertisement in the Maryland Gazette, and in the  
Maryland Journal, that on that day the board will  
take into consideration a proposal for instituting a  
school for grammar English and oratory, and deter-  
mine whether or not an assistant to the professor of  
languages shall be appointed.

By order,

JOHN THOMAS, Prof. pro tempore.

## MULES.

THE subscriber has engaged a number of MULES  
to gentlemen in Charles county by the 1st of  
September next, and proposes extending his orders,  
provided further application is made.—Likely two  
year olds will come from 60 to 65, and one year olds  
from 40 to 45 dollars.—Little need be said to re-  
commend those valuable animals, their hardiness and  
longevity must give them a decided preference to  
horses for the cultivation of light sandy soils.—Let-  
ters of application, left with Mr. Simpson, residing  
with Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Esq; by the 25th  
of July, with directions to whom the mules be de-  
livered, in Annapolis, will be attended to.—One  
or two elegant full blooded young stud horses will be  
received in payment.

ASHBEL WELLES.

Douglas Manor, Elk-Ridge, 28th June, 1793.

George town, 22d June, 1793.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the CITY of WASH-  
INGTON will meet on Monday the 29th of  
July next. Mr. BLOOMER will attend on those who  
may apply to make divisions in CARROLLSBURG and  
HAMBURG, subject to the confirmation of the com-  
missioners. If he should be absent Mr. GANTT will  
transact this business, which the commissioners are  
anxious to have completed. Those who cannot con-  
veniently attend will empower, in writing, some  
friend to transact the business on their part.

#### THE COMMISSIONERS.

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

MISS Anderson, Annapolis.

John Eullen (3), Annapolis; capt. Henry  
Baldwin, Head of Severn; Mrs. Bonner, Lower  
Marlborough.

Robert Couden, J. T. Chafe (2), John Callahan,  
Francis Charlton, care of Wallace and Muir, J. Chal-  
mers, James Clark, Hugh Champion, Annapolis;  
Thomas Coates (2), Greenbury's Point; John Crow,  
care of John Snowden, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Davis (7), John Davidson, George Du-  
vall, Elizabeth Dorley, Dr. Henry Davidge, Annapo-  
lis; Howard Duvall, Prince-George's county; Ri-  
chard Darnall, Portland Manor; Richard Dent, Pa-  
townmack.

Fanny Edwards, Annapolis.

Philip Richd. Fendall, William Foxcroft, John  
Farquhar (2), Annapolis; Peregrine Fitzhugh (2),  
Kent Island; William Fitzhugh, jun. Patuxent.

John Gwinn, Sally Golder, John Gibson, jun. care  
of Mr. Ridout, Frederick Green, George Genest,  
Thomas Graham, Annapolis; Dr. James Gray, Cal-  
vert county; James Galloway, Maryland.

Samuel H. Howard (2), Nicholas Harwood, Wil-  
liam Hanlon, John Howard, Annapolis; John F.  
Hardy, Magraders; James Hutchings (2), Kent  
Island.

Daniel Jeonflet, Anthony Jones, Annapolis.

Major Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne; Samuel  
Lane, Sarah A. Lyles, Calvert county.

Bond Martin, Anne Mainard, John F. Mercer,  
Thomas D. Merrick (2), Annapolis; capt. Samuel  
Maynard (4), near Annapolis.

Willfred Neale (3), Annapolis.

William Perry, jun. William Pinkney, Ninian  
Pinkney, Annapolis; Dr. Pottenger, Queen-Anne.

Allen Quynn (2), Annapolis.

John Randall (2), John Ridout, Randall and De-  
lozier, John Rhodes, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county (2), James Shaw  
(4), Aria Smith, James Steele, George Sirlott, Mary  
Sims, Annapolis; William Stewart, Mount Stewart;  
capt. James S. mervell, Prince-George's county.

Henry Troup, Robert Thomas, Annapolis; Tho-  
mas Toff, Head of South river; Mrs. Topping (2),  
Wye river.

Gabriel Vaul, Charles G. worth, Annapolis.

Eliz. Whitewood, William Whetcroft (2), James  
Whetcroft, Burton Whetcroft, William Wilkins, John  
Wells, Mr. Wilkinson, William Wells, Charles Wells,  
Annapolis.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

All persons sending to the Post Office for let-  
ters are requested to send the MONEY, or they will  
not be delivered.

July 1, 1793.

The subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the  
public, for the encouragement heretofore given him  
in his Cabinet and Chair Manufactory, and takes the  
liberty to inform them, that in future it will be  
carried on at the same place, extensively, under the  
firm of HOPKINS and HARRIS.

GERRARD HOPKINS.

## HOPKINS & HARRIS, CABINET-MAKERS.

At their MANUFACTORY, in Gay-street, near  
the Upper-Bridge,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they  
have and intend to keep a constant supply of  
good materials and workmen, to make all kinds of  
cabinet and chair furniture, in the neatest and newest  
taste, on reasonable terms; they hope by their fidelity  
and expedition to merit the confidence of the public.

They have for Sale, a quantity of

MAHOGANY either in the logs or planks.

Baltimore, June, 1793.

## Stop a Rascal.

RAN away, on the 23d of June, from the sub-  
scriber, near the mouth of Seneca, Montgomery  
county, negro DICK, a very black slim fellow with  
a thin visage, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; took  
with him a white kersey twilled over-jacket, 1 pair  
kersey overalls dyed yellow, 1 pair new crocus over-  
alls, 2 of nabrig shirts, and a coarse hat; this fellow  
was raised by Mr. Selby, near the head of the Eastern  
Branch, and sold to Mr. Hugh Baker, in Frederick  
county, and is supposed to have made to one of these  
places.

Also ran away at the same time negro RACHEL,  
Dick's wife, about 5 feet high, a light black negro,  
has had several children, supposed to be now with  
child; took with her a kersey jacket and petticoat  
dyed yellow, 1 striped calico gown, 1 white linen  
jacket bound with calico, 1 silk gauze apron, 2 silk  
handkerchiefs, 1 new dark ground red striped calico  
petticoat, black shoes, yarn stockings, 1 coarse hat with  
a black ribbon round the crown, with sundry other  
cloaths. Whoever secures the above negroes in any  
gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive EIGHT  
DOLLARS for the fellow, and FOUR DOLLARS  
for the woman, and reasonable charges, if brought  
home, paid by

AQUILA JOHNS.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 22d of  
June, 1793, a negro man who calls himself  
MARK, and says he belongs to BURFORD Cot-  
trall, of Charles county; he is five feet three inches  
high, well made, and appears to be about forty years  
of age; had on when committed, a green cotton over  
jacket, a white cotton ditto, one under ditto, an of-  
nabrig shirt, a pair green cotton trousers, an old felt  
hat. His master is desired to take him away and pay  
his fees and other charges in twenty days, or he will  
be sold in ten days thereafter, by

WM. D. BEALL, Sheriff of  
Prince-George's county.

THE drawing of Mrs. B. HARRISON's LOT-  
TERY, is postponed until the 10th July next,  
when it will certainly begin in Annapolis.

THE MANAGERS.

June 20, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a black  
MARE COLT, about thirteen hands high,  
neither docked nor branded. The owner is requested  
to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her  
away.

BASIL BROWN.

Anne-Arundel county, June 20th, 1793.

## LOST,

From the Boat EAGLE,

[One of the passage-boats belonging to Broad Creek,]

A TOW-BOAT, about nine feet long, of cedar  
timbers. She parted her tow-line on Thursday  
the 13th instant, on her passage to Annapolis, the  
wind blowing then very hard at South. She was seen  
to be taken up by a schooner coming down from Bal-  
timore, between the mouth of Magothy river and the  
isle of Kent, off the wind-mill of Aquila Brown,  
Esquire, who saw the schooner put out her boat and  
take the drifting boat up, and carry her on board.  
The schooner, from the violence of the wind, and a  
heavy sea, was obliged to put into Magothy river for  
a harbour. From the appearance of a number of peo-  
ple on-deck, (supposed to be passengers) the schooner  
was conceived to be a packet-boat, either from Miles  
or Choptank rivers. A suitable reward will be given  
for the return of said boat, perfectly to the satisfaction  
of the taker up, upon her being delivered here, or to  
Mr. GEORGE MANN, in Annapolis, and the favour  
thankfully acknowledged, by

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

Kent Island, June 19, 1793.

TAKEN up adrift, near Hacker's point, a row-  
BOAT, about fifteen feet keel, painted on the  
stem, "JOHN, of New-Province." The owner  
may have her again by proving property, and paying  
charges, on application to JOHN GRAY, on Magothy  
river.

TAKEN up adrift, at the Bodkin creek, a row-  
BOAT, about eight feet keel, has two rings  
bolts, and has a piece split off her stern. The owner  
may have her again by proving property, and paying  
charges, on application to

BASIL HENSHAW.

Bodkin creek, June 18, 1793.

To be SOLD, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'clock, if fair; if not, the first fair day, on the premises.

**TRACT of LAND**, called **MILLS BRO.**, lying on the head of Parker's creek, in Calvert county, containing 400 acres more or less, with some improvements, the land is rich and very heavily timbered; sixty acres of it, a very rich swamp, that may with a small expence be made a valuable meadow. Two years credit will be given the purchaser, on his executing a bond for the purchase money, with approved security, on the day of sale. Possession delivered at Christmas.

**JOHN ROUSEY PLATER.**  
St. Mary's county, June 16th, 1793.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of **MARGARET JARBOE**, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, will be sold, at public sale, on the third Monday in August next.

**VERY valuable TRACT of LAND**, lying in Half-Pond Neck, in said county, containing about ninety acres. The aforesaid land is little or none inferior to any land in St. Mary's county, lying on a creek known by the name of Cuckold's creek, adjoining the land of Philip Read; late of said county, deceased, on the one side, and the land of George Plater, Esq; on the other side. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. Possession will be given the purchaser at Christmas next, but he will have liberty of feeding the same this fall, if he thinks proper.

**JOHN R. JARBOE, } Executors.  
JOSEPH JARBOE, }**

June 6, 1793.

### Twelve Dollars Reward.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, on the twentieth November last, a negro woman named **VICK**, aged about seventeen years or thereabouts, and took with her her child called **LIZ**, about twelve months old; She is about five feet eight or thereabouts high, has a full mouth, and her under lip hangs rather low, on her stomach she has a lump raised about as big as an ounce ball. It is probable she may call herself a **BUTLER**, and pass as a free woman. Whoever brings the aforesaid negroes to me, or secures them in gaol, so that I get them, shall receive the above reward.

**EDWARD STONESTREET.**

June 12th, 1793.

**Robert Johnson,**

**HAS FOR SALE**, at his Store,  
On the Dock,  
Excellent West-India and New-England

**R U M,**

In Casks of Five, Ten, Fifteen, and Twenty Gallons each, very convenient and suitable for **HARVEST**, which he will sell uncommonly low, by the cask or at retail.

**N. B. Seasoned PLANK and SCANTLING** may always be had at his **LUMBER-YARD**.  
May 25, 1793.

**John Randall,**

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton,

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of

**Seasonable GOODS,**

Which he will sell cheap.

For Cash, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Customers.

May 15, 1793.

**COMMITTED** to my custody, on the 20 day of this instant, as a runaway, a negro lad by the name of **JESS**, who says he is the property of **Eliza Ratliff**, of Virginia; he is about seventeen years old, five feet six or seven inches high, his clothing an old cotton jacket and breeches. His master is desired to pay the fees and take him out of gaol, otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law.

**F. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.**

**CITY of WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.**  
**NUMBER of LOTS** in this city, will be offered for **SALE** at auction, by the Commissioners, on the seventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

**JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the commissioners.**

Extract of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, "concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington."

"Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said territory, which lies within this state, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this state; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

## S C H E M E OF WILLIAM ALLEIN'S LAND, &c. LOTTERY.

- No. 1, 1 Prize of 520 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city, 793 10 00
- 2, 1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower-Marlborough, 320 0 0
- 3, 1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood, 200 0 0
- 4, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 0 0
- 5, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 0 0
- 6, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 0 0
- 7, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 0 0
- 1 ditto of 100 dollars cash, 37 10 0
- 21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto, 63 0 0
- 145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound in bottles, 435 0 0
- First drawn blank, 1 0 0
- 173 Prizes. £. 2250 0 0
- 577 Blanks.
- 750 Tickets, at £. 3 each, £. 2250 0 0

### M A N A G E R S,

*John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Bell, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowit, Nottingham; Trueman Compton, Magruder; John Forbes, Benedict; James Semmes, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Williams, William Graham, Peter Emerson, Charles Williams, John Chesley, Thomas Parran; Henry Hunt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.*

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount: 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the cartage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warranties, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792.

**THOSE** persons who have claims against the estate of **Mr. WILLIAM ATKINSON**, late of West river, in Anne-Arundel county, are earnestly requested to exhibit their accounts, legally attested, to

**F. GREEN, } Executors.  
J. CLAPHAM, }**

May 1, 1793.

**JOHN MUNROE,**

**Boot & Shoe-Maker,**

**Corn-Hill-Street,  
ANNAPOLIS.**

**R**ETURNS his hearty thanks to his customers for their patronage, and begs leave to inform them, and the public in general, that he has again received from **LONDON**, a supply of fresh Spanish and Morocco leather, together with sundry other articles. Having supplied himself with a general assortment of materials, he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish those who please to favour him with their commands, with any article belonging to any of the various branches of his business.

### HE HAS FOR SALE

Spanish and Morocco leather, New-England black and white buff shoes, gentlemen's shoe, knee and boot buckles, spurs, children's claps, shoe-makers tools, shoe heels, black balls, and sundry other articles, all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

**N. B.** Store-keepers in the country may be supplied with ladies slippers by the dozen, or larger quantity. A generous profit will be allowed on his selling price.

**THE** Commissioners of the federal buildings want to employ **FOUR ARTS of SAWYERS**, immediately in the city of Washington; one set to be well acquainted with sawing mahogany. Application to be made to **Mr. JAMES HOBBS**, in the city. As the employment will be steady, it may therefore be an object.

George-town, December 5, 1792.

## For SALE,

**A LARGE quantity of SHIP TIMBER**, which I will dispose of by the tree or frame. I have employed a number of hands to cut plank and get knees. Any person wanting the above articles may be supplied, by giving reasonable notice. The subscriber will oblige himself, for a moderate price, to hute the timber to the landing, which is a good one for vessels to take it off. The best judges allow this timber to be equal to any in the state. There are two places within a mile and an half or two miles from this that are well calculated for the purpose of ship building, and where several ships have been built.

**RICHARD CHEW.**  
Anne-Arundel county, Herring Bay, May 29, 1793.

## S C H E M E

## OF A

## LOTTERY

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of **COLUMBIA**, consisting of three tracts or lots of **LAND** about one mile north of the city of **WASHINGTON**; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of **GEORGE-TOWN**, as follows:

**LOT No. 1**, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Patuxent and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of woodland, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

**LOT No. 2**, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

**LOT No. 3**, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in **George-Town** are at the end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 55s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £. 7000

- No. 1, 1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre 2140 0 0
- 2, 1 do. of 84 do. do. 1080 0 0
- 3, 1 do. of 39 do. do. 780 0 0
- 14, 14 lots in George-town, at 50s. each, 700 0 0
- 1 prize in cash, 100 0 0
- 1 ditto, 50 0 0
- 1 ditto, 40 0 0
- 647 ditto, of 40s. each, 1294 0 0
- 667 Prizes.
- 2333 Blanks.

### M A N A G E R S,

*Robert Peter, Colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Brall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Wale, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.*

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America; hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in City of Washington, on the 9th September next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is referred to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

**TICKETS** may be had of Messrs. Wallcut and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

**JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.**

**THE** subscriber has two women slaves, with their children, one with four children, a girl and three boys, the other a boy about one year old, and a man in the city of Annapolis, that he will sell. He wishes to have on hire, a middle aged woman, of good character, that understands the business of the kitchen, and an orderly sober man.

**THO. HARWOOD.**

Annapolis, June 4, 1793.

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

(XLVIII) Y

**MA**

**O S T E**  
HE day  
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## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 11, 1793.

## O S T E N D, April 24.

HE day before yesterday six English transports with about 7000 troops and baggage, arrived here under the convoy of a frigate and a cutter, from England. As soon as the great English convoy with 2,400 horses and 5000 men, which is expected every day, shall have arrived, it is thought that Dunkirk will be attacked. Several British armed vessels are cruising off that harbour, to blockade it; and we learn that the French at Dunkirk are much alarmed, and that their own privateers are not permitted to leave the harbour for fear of being captured.

The extent of territory which his majesty the king of Prussia has acquired in Poland, is estimated at a thousand square leagues; with a population of twelve or thirteen hundred thousand souls. The Polish noblemen at Vienna, are set out to pay homage to the emperor and the king of Prussia.

## DUNKIRK, April 26.

The combined armies have taken a position favourable to an attack on this town; but the soldiers and the inhabitants are determined to defend it to the last extremity. Yesterday they were all drawn forth into the streets, and there they solemnly swore they would be buried in the ruins rather than surrender it. Many spies have been apprehended here, as well as at Ostend, on suspicion of carrying on a correspondence with the Austrian armies, amongst which are several English, and a few Dutch and French.

## SHREWSBURY, April 26.

Powell, the celebrated pedestrian, has paid the last debt of nature. He died on the 15th instant, at his apartments at New-Inn, London. His extraordinary feats of walking, by which he might with proper management have benefited so much, never produced him enough to keep him above the reach of indigence. Poverty, which he ought always to have kept a day's march behind him, was his constant companion in his travels through life even to the hour of his death.

Two tradesmen of Wolverhampton, died last week, in consequence of being put into bed with damp sheets, at the late Stafford assizes—many lives have been lost by this fatal kind of neglect.

## LONDON, May 3.

One of the French privateers arrived in the river is a complete naval curiosity, having been sent out in such a state as was, perhaps, never before intimated. The caulking of the seams is bare, neither upon them, nor upon any other part of the vessel, is there an ounce of tar, pitch or paint, and all her materials are what is called single found, that is, she has only one anchor, one cable, and compass, and so on. Such is the nimble haste, with which she was whiffled down the wind, to prey on fortune.

Notwithstanding the communication from France is much interrupted, we have received the following letter from Boulogne, which contains news of great importance, should the event justify the contents of it.

## BOULOGNE, April 25.

Twelve days ago two Englishmen embarked at this place for England. This circumstance took place at noon, and with uncommon attention towards them on the part of the municipality of the town. An agent from the executive council who accompanied them from Paris, did not fail to excite our attention. The inhabitants in general expected their business was relating to the opening of the passage between England and France, which had been so lately shut.

These two persons arrived here about six days before, accompanied by the agent above mentioned, whose passport said he was charged with a mission. He brought also letters from the executive council to the mayor and municipal officers, to send these foreigners to their own country, with all proper attention. This was on the point of being fulfilled, when a commissioner of the convention from Arras arrived in the town, to whom the mayor communicated the affair. The commissioner, not knowing their errand, and as the defection of Dumourier had just taken place, he suspected the persons, and accordingly ordered them to be arrested, and dispatched a courier to Paris, to identify the passport, and a boat was kept ready, in case the letters of the president of the council were confirmed. In this situation they remained six days, when orders were returned to send them to England, and these were confirmed by the new committee of public safety, consisting of nine of the leading members of both parties in the convention. The mayor and municipality accompanied them to the Quay, where they embarked for England. The object of their mission no one could learn.

This circumstance has of course caused much speculation, and the general opinion is—they were charged with making overtures for a peace. The government of France having clearly seen the deceptions

that had been passed on it on a former occasion, and seeing that the only prospect of quieting affairs at home was by peace, has unanimously determined upon the measure. In consequence of which, letters to this purpose, we understand, have been written; but owing to the alien bill, and not knowing what reception a Frenchman would meet with in England, these letters were thus forwarded to an agent of the executive council resident in London, to deliver to lord Grenville.

May 7. Yesterday a very curious and effective experiment was made on the river Thames.—A vessel of nearly an hundred tons burthen, on board of which is fitted up the steam apparatus contrived by the late ingenious Mr. Rumsey, after having gone up to Westminster bridge with the tide, was veered about, and navigated against the stream, which then ran with great velocity, through one of the arches of Blackfriars bridge, to the great satisfaction of all on board, as well as to the amazement of a great number of persons in boats on the river, and many who were witnesses to the experiment from the balconies of the bridge.

The quarrel of the royal brothers-in-law (duke of York and hereditary prince of Orange) was recent, but there is said to have been an old grudge between them. Something that had its origin in the court of Berlin, and which the two marriages did not totally dissipate. We rejoice that it ended without serious injury to either of the princes, and lament that their diffidence is not likely to break up the league of the crowns of Europe.

## NEW-YORK, June 26.

Yesterday the British packet Portland, capt. James, arrived in this port in 49 days from Falmouth, and 19 from Halifax. She does not bring accounts so late as the Pallas by six days.

We learn, that the packet came all the way from Halifax coast-wise, to avoid the Ambuscade, of whom capt. James had heard.

The English sloop Providence has been carried into Wilmington, (N. C.) prize to the French privateer Vainqueur de la Bastille, where the privateer has also arrived. This vessel was formerly the Hector, of Philadelphia, and was purchased, at Charleston, by the captain, (Hervieux, an officer in the French navy) and commissioned by the French consul there. Guideon Olmstead, who acted as an officer on board, is held to answer it to the district federal court, by the magistrates, agreeably (as they supposed) to the spirit of the president's proclamation. The captain of the prize sloop has sued the captain of the privateer in an action of trespass, under pretence of an illegal capture.

## EUROPEAN COMPENDIUM.

By the last accounts, the situation of the French armies, it will be remembered, was not thoroughly understood, either upon the Rhine, of which the cities of Mentz and Landau are the principal fortifications; or in Flanders, of which Lille, Valenciennes and Conde, are the garrisons. It was not even certain, whether the defection of their late general, Dumourier, had not extended its baneful influence to these places, so as to facilitate their surrendering to the Austrians, of which the British papers had announced the probability. Nothing of this nature, however, appears to have taken effect by the present intelligence. On the other hand, the numbers of the troops in either of them, was supposed, by the national commissioners, sufficient to hold a long and obstinate siege, if not wholly to frustrate the intentions of the German army. The battalions of France were recruiting fast on the frontiers, and the soldiers discovered in their daily skirmishing, and in some actions of magnitude, the most heroic courage. Heroic we call it—because the official accounts of the prince of Saxe Cobourg acknowledged it to have been obstinate—an expression of the utmost force in the mouth of an enemy. The French, indeed, like the Americans, have washed away the stain of imputed cowardice, with the blood of their enemies.

It appears by these papers, that the Germans are negotiating by proclamations, which changes the ground in favour of the French, as the difficulties, in the way of entire subjugation, augment. What, for example, is more opposite, than the declarations of the duke of Brunswick and prince Cobourg—One was to burn and destroy Paris, if even one of the royal family was injured. The latter wishes for peace upon the terms and stipulations of the first constitution which the people had adopted, and which abolishes all the privileged orders. It was just so in America—in the first place unconditional submission was offered—then conditional, and afterwards unconditional independence. Pray Heaven, the event may be the same with the French, as the happiness of the world, perhaps the existence of civil liberty, even here, depends upon their maintaining their freedom.

In one of the English papers it is said, that the Germans have lost, by action, sickness, death and deser-

tion, at least a third of their army, since the campaign opened in February last.

It is certain, at any rate, that some of the battles were severe and bloody; and every body knows the dangers the health of soldiers is exposed to by their being early in the field.

The accounts of the commissioners, three of whom have tarried in the garrison of Mentz, are very favourable, and their presence will, no doubt, inspire the soldiers with courage.

The vigorous proceedings of the convention in the punishment of the aristocrats, and the suppression of the rebels in Brittany, promises much to the future security of the republic.

It has been the policy of such characters, consisting of the old nobility, or their friends and dependents, to plead the constitutional authorities, to confound and disorganise every thing. But most of these persons have been seized, their intrigues discovered, and their conspiracies suppressed.

The combination of powers is more in name than reality. One of the aides-du-camp of gen. Dampierre, has declared at the bar of the assembly, that the enemies of France disagree. It is certain, that every league of despots to conquer their enemies, has hitherto proved to be abortive, from the effect of various and discordant interests, which do not fail to appear upon any material disappointment.

The prospect of famine in France, with which the British appear to have felicitated themselves, is not now spoken of, by which we may conclude, that all their hopes of such a dreadful calamity are near at an end. The policy of the British cabinet, indeed, seems to lie in trying to starve the women and children of France, in order to conquer the men. But while they are thus meditating all manner of evils by fire and sword, death and pestilence, to ruin the cause of liberty in France, they are arrested by distresses of a touching and peculiar nature in their own country.

It seems, by the immense floods of paper, and the former extension of credit, that they have raised the quantity of their bills out of all proportion to the money which represents them. This circumstance, and the alarm it has occasioned among the bankers, together with the stoppage of exports to France, have checked their manufactures, and have inundated the merchants with goods for which they have no vent. In consequence of this, all trust and confidence between man and man is so totally at an end, that credit (the main-spring of the British commerce) is almost wholly at a stand. Failures, in number and amount, beyond imagination, have taken place in consequence; and all persons are ruminating with astonishment, upon the novelty and distress of their situation, and upon the means of relieving it. Hitherto the only expedient proposed in parliament is worse than the evil it is intended to correct, for it obliges the borrower to deposit goods to twice the amount of the sum he receives, and thus reduces him to the necessity of giving the most exorbitant premium for the money he may take, as the most of these commodities to be deposited are articles of trade, which he has acquired upon credit, at the customary interest of five per centum a year. The government, after all this, gives nothing but paper, which is still adding to the mass by which credit has been oppressed, and the present evils created.

It is said in one of the English papers, that Dumourier had deposited two hundred thousand pounds in the British funds. It was never known what Duche, the chaplain of congress, received for his treachery, but Arnold, it was supposed, got about twenty thousand pounds for his attempt to betray the garrison at West-Point.

The French have six millions of livres stotted for secret service money, the ensuing campaign; no doubt to countermince the British project of corruption. This circumstance may turn the tables, and contribute to defeat their enemies with their own weapons.

The French seem to invigorate in their efforts, and strengthen in their resolutions. Blanchelande, the late governor of St. Domingo, has been convicted of treason against the republic, after a trial of 48 hours, before a jury, by the unanimous suffrages of the court; and yet the aristocrats of France, scattered over England and America, and who have no other employment, are racking their inventions to give a false colour to this, and every transaction of moment, to excite the prejudice of the honest and unreflecting against the French; just as the American refugees in this state and in England, in the late war, were fabricating every calumny to defame their own countrymen, of which every American is fully sensible.

The most alarming consequences were apprehended at Manchester, among the manufacturers, who were out of employment on account of the war. In Scotland, it was said no less than 160,000 persons were deprived of the means of support from the same cause.

On the whole, the Russians stand aloof—the Dutch are inactive as usual—the Spaniards counting their

heads, and trembling for the fate of their galleons—the Prussians remote, cautious, and occupied with their late acquisitions in Poland—the Austrians alone fighting this campaign, as the Prussians fought the last—and the British employed, as we have stated, bombarding the French by paragraphs, and destroying them with their paper artillery.

By these last accounts, Dumourier was making his way to Vienna, in the interior of Germany, and a great distance from France—so that this illustrious traitor has suspended his visionary project of counter-revolution, at least for the present.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England, to his correspondent in America.*

"I am extremely sorry to inform you, that, notwithstanding your neutrality, your commerce will not receive that advantage from the rupture between the belligerent powers which some have held out to you, since our ships and cruisers are determined to starve out the republicans of France.

"I would advise such as carry provisions, to arm themselves, since nothing but a spirited conduct will preserve your flag from insult, and your commerce from depredation. The people here are much divided—The ministry furious—The nation groaning, and commercial houses failing. May your happy country live in security! But do not trust the corrupt ministerial men on this side of the water—They would wreak worlds to gratify their views."

*Extract of a letter from Belfast, dated April 28, 1793. (per the ship Washington) to a gentleman in Baltimore.*

"You can have no idea of the state of things in this country; the linen manufactories, and every species of business entirely knocked up; nor can I see any prospect of matters mending while this war continues. The protestants and catholics joined. When government understood this, they of themselves relieved the latter of the grievances complained of, and the latter are now satisfied, and daily returning thanks. Our volunteers dare not meet, or appear in arms now; their cannon are taken from them, and the army poured down upon us; no less than a regiment of foot here, and the neighbouring towns all full. Our patriots deserted us, and changed sides in the house of lords and commons; and in consequence of the unfortunate turn affairs have taken here, I believe if there were a dozen American ships in our harbour, they would all, in less than a month, be filled with passengers, many of them of the first respectability and property.

"Yesterday our banks quit discounting; not a guinea to be got in Dublin; and you may guess our situation—every post bringing more dismal news—banks and merchants stopping every where."

The frigate *L'Ambruscade*, in a squall of wind on Friday, lost her fore and main top and top-gallant masts, and her main-top gallant mast, supposed to have happened about 25 miles southward of the Hook.

The pilot boat *Start*, of this port, fell in with her wreck of masts, sails, &c. on Sunday last, and secured the greater part thereof, which she brought up.

Captain Bool, of the schooner *Courier*, saw *L'Ambruscade* on Saturday afternoon, about midway between the Hook and Barnegate, with her top-masts an end again, standing off and on.

#### PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

*Extract of a letter from Carlisle, dated June 22d.*

"I have to relate to you a most melancholy event which will both surprise and distress. On Thursday last an election was held at the court-house, in this borough for field-officers. Several persons discovered the same active zeal to carry their respective tickets, which have been often witnessed in this place; accordingly some smart altercations took place respecting the legal qualifications of the voters; amongst others, major JAMES LAMBERTON and Mr. JOHN DUNCAN exchanged some words which had like to come to blows on the spot, but, by the interference of the spectators, the affair was hushed, and there was no more of it at that time, nor all the next day (Friday). The latter however conceiving his honour hurt had retained it in his mind, and Friday evening sent his brother-in-law JOSEPH POSTELTHWAIT, with a challenge to the former, the purport of which was to meet him next morning with pistols, in the commons by the works, to give him satisfaction for (what he considered) the insult offered him at the election. Major Lamberton not being at home when Mr. Postelthwait called at his house with the challenge, he hunted him from place to place until he at last found him in a friend's house spending an hour after the business of the day in sociable converse, he called him out and delivered him the fatal message verbally, which major Lamberton neither accepted nor declined, but went home to his house; the other followed and delivered it again in writing, allowing five minutes to return an answer, or be deemed a coward in the public estimation: He accordingly accepted the challenge. This morning at the appointed hour, they met on the ground. Major Lamberton with Mr. Robert Huston as his second, Mr. Duncan with Mr. James Blair as his second, Mr. Joseph Postelthwait also accompanied Mr. Duncan. Colonel Wray being observed at some distance walking in the commons, Mr. Postelthwait, at Mr. Duncan's request, went to him and solicited him to attend. While the seconds were measuring out the ground, major Lamberton asked Mr. Duncan when was the matter to end; if both should miss the first time would he then be satisfied?—He replied that he would never leave the ground until one of them was killed, except concessions were made. Major Lamberton answered, he was to expect no concessions from him as he conceived he had given him no cause of affront, make your rules by which we shall fight and I shall abide by them. It was agreed that the seconds should measure off eight paces; a score be

made in the center from which the parties should start back to back, face about at the word to be given by one of the seconds, march up to each other and reserve their fire as long as they chose; but neither to cross the center mark. This was accordingly observed by both parties with the most scrupulous nicety. At the desire of major Lamberton they shook hands, wished each other future happiness should they fall, went off, wheeled at the word, stepped up to each other with the most seeming undaunted firmness, each reserving his fire until they came to the mark in the center; when the bullet from major Lamberton's pistol unhappily entered Mr. Duncan's head just above the right eye and went through his brains. He fell in a moment with his pistol in his hand and never moved again or discovered the smallest symptoms of life. Thus ended this unhappy catastrophe which has thrown two families in the most pitiable scene of distress."

*Extract of a letter from Manchester, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, May 4.*

"I am truly rejoiced, at the news of your safe arrival in the land of liberty. Whatever difficulties you may meet with in gaining a knowledge of local business, and establishing yourself in it, you may reckon those difficulties as pleasures, and happiness, to what you must inevitably have experienced, had you staid in this country. This is undoubtedly, the most wretched country in the universe, and from its situation when you left it, though but four months ago, you can form no idea of its present distresses. The war has caused so great a scarcity of money, as was never before known, and has so completely destroyed that confidence, which is the life and soul of trade, that there are but a very few merchantile houses in the kingdom, capable to support their credit. The immense number of bankruptcies and failures is truly shocking, and I believe, that in this country and Scotland, there are several hundred thousands of the labouring parts of the community out of employment. Cash is not to be had at any premium, and some of the manufacturers at Bolton, have adopted the expedient of paying their weavers with potatoes, meal, &c.—Others cannot even pay in that manner, and the poor weavers are obliged to work on credit. You will easily conceive what a shock the neighbourhood has felt, from Jones and Co. bankers, being embarrassed in their affairs. They have not yet indeed made a failure, but they can do very little business, for want of the regular discounts from the bank of England, who have refused their assistance, notwithstanding the tradesmen here have subscribed their names, to give security with Jones and Co. to the amount of one hundred and sixty thousand pounds. Several of the most respectable houses in Manchester have called their creditors together, and business is almost entirely at a stand. You will be much concerned to hear, that Joseph Baker and Co. have stopped. How their affairs will turn out, I have not been able to learn, but at the first meeting of their creditors, there appeared a surplus in their favour. The times however are such, that if they are obliged to sell their goods, &c. very little will be produced from them; some of their creditors, I have heard, would be willing to sell for five shillings in the pound. I am sorry to tire you with such a list of unlucky news, and will only mention one circumstance more to you respecting it. Our government, bad as it is, has taken the situation of the country into consideration. The house of commons have nearly come to a resolution, to vote five millions of money, for the support of public credit. This business however is to be managed by a committee chosen by the treasury, and it is much to be feared, that ministerial influence will direct the proceedings of the committee.

"The *Star* of this morning, contains a declaration of the courts of Russia and Prussia, concerning a new partition of Poland. Thus is a whole nation of generous people, to be ruined and enslaved, and our heaven-born minister, and super-human court, are not only to look silently on this affair, but to go hand in hand, with the same powers, and on the same business against another country. The French however fight nobly, and if their enemies ever get far into the country, it must be cutting up the people, as they go on."

*Extract of another letter from a gentleman in Manchester, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated 3d May, 1793.*

"However disagreeable and distressing the parting from your friends might be, yet I am still confident, that it will in the end, prove one of the pleasing circumstances of your life. In regard to this country, we may say, how are the mighty fallen! credit ruined, no trade, in short every thing distressing to the feelings of a generous mind, is every moment staring us in the face, and I am afraid, that this is but the beginning of distress. Since you left this town the following eight houses have called their creditors together, viz. Grant and Wakefield, Smith and Howarth, Watson, Fielding and Co. Roe and Hirschaw, Birch, Rees, Duxbury and Co. Greenwood and Cooper, Jones and Co. bankers; with several houses, whose names I don't at present recollect; but to cut short a lamentable story, the whole country is in a state of bankruptcy. You will not be surprised, if the circumstances above related be true, that we like the family beautifully described in Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, should wish ourselves just on the brink of quitting our native country, to seek one happier scene in the western main. We wish ourselves with you, enjoying that liberty which only is to be found in a free country."

#### NORFOLK, June 26.

On Saturday last arrived here from Trinidad the *Princess de Asturias*, captain Patterson, who informs us he was taken by a British privateer schooner, and

carried to St. Kitts where his papers were searched, but finding no French property on board, they dismissed him. Captain Patterson says that Martinique was surrounded by English frigates, and no vessel permitted to enter in or come out; that Fort Bourbon was the only place where the national flag was flying, the white flag being hoisted in the other parts; that the frigate *La Felicité* was drawn high out of the water, her guns ashore, her masts struck, and yards squared; it was designed to make her a kind of battery; that troops were collected from all the English islands at Barbadoes, where, after being reviewed, they were to proceed to the attack of Martinique, under the command of general Cuyler; that the last body of troops which they expected at Barbadoes had sailed from Grenada on the 25th of May, on board two frigates and some transports; and it was expected the reduction of Fort Bourbon would not be attained without a deal of bloodshed.

By captain Patterson we also learn that what French property the English have taken from on board American vessels, the English have paid the freight for.

On Wednesday last the *Maryland Cutter*, captain Porter, spoke a French ship of eight guns from the West-Indies, bound to Baltimore, who had an engagement with an English privateer sloop of ten guns, belonging to Bermuda, which lasted two hours and a half, when the sloop sheered off much disabled, and appeared to have received a shot between wind and water. The ship received no other damage than a few shot in her rigging and sails. Had the privateer continued the engagement a little longer the ship must have struck, having no more than six cartridges left when she sheered off. The action took place about twenty leagues off the Cape.

#### BALTIMORE, July 10.

Yesterday, at three o'clock, arrived at Fell's Point, six ships, (one a Guineaman, with negroes) four brigs, and four schooners, being part of the fleet which sailed from Cape-François on the 23d ultimo. The passengers and crews amount to 619 persons. There were, at the same time several other vessels in sight. We hear that 110 sail of the above fleet are destined to this port.

Yesterday forenoon a committee of merchants were appointed by the citizens of Baltimore, assembled on 'Change, to visit the French vessels arrived here, for the purpose of inquiring into the different rates and conditions of each passenger on board.—This is done with a view of affording relief to those citizens who had to flee from the dreadful carnage, and shocking massacre of the whites by a savage enemy, at Cape-François, on the 23d ultimo.

The committee appointed, are—Messrs. Beaulieu, Vochez, Casenave, S. Smith, Sterrett and Plunket.

The above gentlemen are to make a report of their proceedings with all possible despatch.

#### ANNAPOLIS, July 11.

*DISTRESSING ACCOUNTS FROM CAPE-FRANÇOIS.*

On Friday arrived in Baltimore, the schooner *Barbara*, captain Joseph White, in eleven days from Cape-François, who informs, that three days before he sailed the Cape was set on fire, which had destroyed the principal part of the town, and he thinks could not be stopped until the whole was consumed. The cause of this disaster was, the new commissary of the Cape breaking general Galbo, for misconduct, and ordering him for France, and then issuing orders, that all officers and seamen should be on board of their vessels by six o'clock in the evening. The seamen, exasperated at these orders, rose, with general Galbo at their head, and went up to the government-house, where the commissary quartered, in order to know the cause of these orders. When they appeared saw it they were fired on by the negroes and mulattoes, on which an engagement commenced and continued from the 20th to the 23d ult. during which the negroes spared neither men, women nor children. Women and others, who had locked themselves up in their dwelling-houses, in order for protection, on the first reaching them were seen leaping from the second story, and on their being taken up, as nothing seemed too inhuman for these desperadoes, were immediately thrown into the flames.

On the 23d, the seamen, after a bloody conflict, were forced to abandon the island—when all the inhabitants fled, some without saving an individual article, except what they had on their backs.—But two merchants were able to save their books.—Captain Barney, of Baltimore, who was at the Cape when the conflict began, went on shore with some of his men, and saved a considerable sum of money, belonging to Mr. Dutill.—Captain White supposes he sailed with the fleet, which consisted of upwards of 250 sail.

Captain White parted with 150 sail of the above vessels off Magoana, bound to different ports, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, &c. These vessels are entirely destitute of their papers, as is also our informant, having all sailed unexpectedly.

Captain White spoke the sloop *White*, captain Hall, on Thursday last, bound to Baltimore, who informed him, that the English had made an attack on Martinique, in which the French gained considerable advantage.

*A French gentleman, who came passenger with captain White, gave the following statement.*

The marines in the harbour of the Cape, being provoked with the insults which the free mulattoes cast to them, entered the city the 20th of June, at forty minutes after three o'clock in the evening; the marines were 2,500 in number. The mulattoes, fearful of being overcome, retired to the prison of the city, named *Joelle*, and released more than 1,200 negro and mulatto prisoners, chiefly taken among the insurgents, and a great part of whom had been in irons more than

six months; the same day the negro slaves of instant fired upon all the fire-arms-blazed all the number of the brigades by a principal post (11 mulattoes were in possession of the city, to the same evening, to the called Confeil: the fat hooses; beat up the w and conducted them to them prisoners: the b and carried their plun Fofette. The 23d, a stinate, and more con same evening all the the barracks, where t unmercifully murdered brigands; neither w several parts of the c day a number of white to escape the ferocity. The whites were eq and the fires were ge day-break, and contin

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Port-Tobacco,

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Annapolis, J

...were furnished  
board, they dis-  
that Martinique  
and no vessel  
that Fort Mifflin  
flag was flying,  
other parts; the  
high out of the  
struck, and yel-  
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all the English  
being reviewed,  
of Martinique,  
yler; that the lat-  
at Barbadoes had  
of May, on board  
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...that what French  
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the freight for  
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who had an en-  
floor of ten guns,  
two hours and a  
much disabled, and  
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her damage than a  
Had the privateer  
longer the ship must  
six cartridges left  
on took place about

July 10.  
...arrived at Fell's Point,  
with negroes) four  
ing part of the fleet  
is on the 23d ultimo.  
unt to 619 persons.  
Several other vessels in  
of the above fleet are  
...of merchants were  
timore, assembled on  
fields arrived here, for  
the different states and  
board.—This is done  
to those citizens who  
carnage, and shocking  
age enemy, at Cape-

July 11.  
...in Cape-Francois.  
ore, the schooner Bar-  
in eleven days from  
that three days before  
re, which had destroy-  
in, and he thinks could  
e was consumed. The  
new commissary of the  
for misconduct, and  
then issuing orders, that  
be on board of their  
evening. The women,  
se, with general Gabo  
the government-house,  
d, in order to know the  
they appeared see it  
groes and mulattoes, in-  
ced and continued from  
ring which the negroes  
nor children. Women  
themselves up in their  
protection, on the last  
aping from the second  
up, as nothing feared  
adoes, were immediately

after a bloody conflict,  
island—when all the la-  
saying an individual ar-  
on their backs—But two  
their books—Captain  
was at the Cape when the  
re with some of his men,  
of money, belonging to  
supplies he filled with  
upwards of 250 sail.  
th 100 sail of the above  
to different parts, Phila-  
dec. These vessels are  
pers, as is also our in-  
expediently.

...some passenger with copies  
following statement.  
...hour of the Cape, being  
which the free mulattoes and  
the 20th of June, at four  
in the evening; the marines  
The mulattoes, fearful of  
the prison of the city,  
more than 1,200 negro and  
aken among the insurgents,  
ad been in irons more than

six months; the same free mulattoes arrived immediately the negro slaves of the city, who all at the same instant fired upon all the white people they met: the fire-arms blazed all the night. The 21st, a great number of the brigands of the Plain entered the city by a principal post (la Poffette) of which the free mulattoes were in possession. The negroes set fire the same evening, to the house of la Feore, in the street called Confeil: the same brigands forced into different houses, beat up the whites who were there concealed, and conducted them to the barracks, where they kept them prisoners: the brigands pillaged the same houses, and carried their plunder out of the city, through the Poffette. The 23d, the engagements were more obstinate, and more considerable. They say, that this same evening all the whites who had been sheltered in the barracks, where they had been conducted, were unmercifully murdered by order of the chiefs of the brigands; neither women nor children were spared; several parts of the city were laid in ashes: the same day a number of whites, who ran towards the harbour to escape the ferocity of the insurgents, were killed. The whites were equally weakened by the brigands, and the fires were general: the conflagration began a day-break, and continued all the night.

On Tuesday last near forty feet of French square-rigged vessels, from Cape-Francois, passed this harbour on their way to Baltimore.—They were convoyed to the Cape by three ships of the line and several frigates, and, we are informed, have on board a number of the unfortunate inhabitants of Cape-Francois.

On the approach of the seventeenth anniversary of the declaration of American independence, the citizens of Annapolis met, to make arrangements for the commemoration of that glorious event, when the heat of the weather determined them to hold the festival in Mills's garden, a pleasant situation within view of the town. Accordingly, on Thursday last, a very numerous company of gentlemen partook of an handsome entertainment prepared by Mr. Mills, and the following toasts were drank with a degree of enthusiasm that clearly evinced the strong republican principles, the ardent love of liberty, and the warm and grateful attachment to our first friends and allies, that prevail among the inhabitants of this place.

- 1st. The day—the glorious anniversary of our independence, and all who honour it.
- 2d. The People of the United States.
- 3d. The Government of the United States.
- 4th. The President of the United States.
- 5th. The Legislature of the Union.
- 6th. The Republic of France.
- 7th. The National Convention of France.
- 8th. The Patriotic Generals and Armies of France.
- 9th. Success to the efforts of the French Patriots by sea and land, and confusion to the armies of the despots combined against them.
- 10th. The Author of the Rights of Man, and all who, like him, devote their lives to the instruction of mankind.
- 11th. The late American Army, and the Memory of those who bled for American Independence.
- 12th. The Army now defending the western frontiers.
- 13th. The Friends of the French Revolution—of Liberty and Equality, throughout the world.
- 14th. May America continue to enjoy the blessings of peace without forfeiting her gratitude or dignity.
- 15th. The People and Government of Maryland.

## FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For title and terms apply to

F. GREEN.

Annapolis.

## JUST PUBLISHED

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE. That celebrated little book, entitled, **SURE and CERTAIN METHODS** of attaining a long and healthy life;

Written by Lewis Cornaro, an Italian nobleman, when he was near an hundred years of age, with a recommendation by the hon. Joseph Addison (author of the Spectator) in the following words: "Cornaro was of an infirm constitution till about forty, when he steadily persisting in the course of life recommended in this book, he recovered a perfect state of health, inasmuch that at four score he published this work. He lived to give a third or fourth edition of it, and after having passed his hundredth year died without pain or agony, like one who falls asleep. The treatise I mention has been taken notice of by several eminent authors, and is written with such a spirit of cheerfulness, religion, and good sense, as are the natural concomitants of temperance and sobriety." The mixture of the old man in it is rather a recommendation to it than a discredit.

N.B. The London edition of this very entertaining and valuable book has sold for 6/5. The American edition, on a fair paper and large type, neatly bound and lettered, 3/3 each.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, a negro woman named VICK and her child named LIZ, and say they belong to Edward Stonestreet, near Port Tobacco, in Charles county. Their master is hereby requested to pay their goal fees and other expenses and take them away, or they will be sold agreeable to law, &c.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, June 23, 1793.

## LOTTERY.

P. FITZHUGH presents his compliments to those friends to whom was committed the disposal of his lottery tickets, and will be much obliged by their notifying to him as early as possible their respective successes in the sale of them; he has already had returns sufficient to warrant him in saying that the lottery will certainly be drawn in the course of the ensuing fall, and he will thank those gentlemen who may not be able to dispose of all the tickets in their possession by the first day of September, for returning immediately after such as may be then unsold.

July 6, 1793.

Baltimore, July 1, 1793.

THE subscribers propose opening in this town, should sufficient encouragement offer for that purpose, a CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The advantages arising from such an institution, to the public, are too obvious and well understood to make much recommendation on the subject in this way necessary, to induce a discerning, enlightened public, to patronise it: Let it suffice to say, that of all methods generally used for communicating knowledge, this is the easiest, most advantageous, and least expensive to the generality of readers. This library is principally collected already, and will consist of 2500 volumes, judiciously chosen, in the different branches of religious, entertaining, and polite literature, and shall be augmented from time to time, by such new publications, and other works, as may be found agreeable to the taste, and will add to the entertainment of the patrons thereof.

E. VALLETTE and Co.

N.B. Subscriptions for the above LIBRARY, taken in at the printing-office, Annapolis.

ALL persons having balances due them on tobacco, shipped to the address of Messieurs WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my procurement, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary their bills on said company should be endorsed by me, or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transactions through my agency, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate such as may find it more convenient to discharge their balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the present inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice, that I have furnished Mr. EDWARD GWINN with a list of balances, and copies of each person's account, who is authorised to settle with such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require a strict observance to this notice, and he flatters himself it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wish and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against all delinquents, without the least discrimination, after the first day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent and attorney in fact for WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co.

To be SOLD, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called MILLS END, lying on the head of Parker's creek, in Calvert county, containing 400 acres more or less, with some improvements, the land is rich and very heavily timbered; sixty acres of it, a very rich swamp, that may with a small expence be made a valuable meadow. Two years credit will be given the purchaser, on his executing a bond for the purchase money, with approved security, on the day of sale. Possession delivered at Christmas.

JOHN ROUSBY PLATER.

St. Mary's county, June 16th, 1793.

## LOST,

From the Boat EAGLE,

[One of the passage-boats belonging to Broad Creek.]

A TOW-BOAT, about nine feet long, of cedar timbers. She parted her tow-line on Thursday the 13th instant, on her passage to Annapolis, the wind blowing then very hard at south. She was seen to be taken up by a schooner coming down from Baltimore, between the mouth of Magothy river and the Isle of Kent, off the wind-mill of Aquila Brown, Esquire, who saw the schooner put out her boat and take the drifting boat up, and carry her on board. The schooner, from the violence of the wind, and a heavy sea, was obliged to put into Magothy river for a harbour. From the appearance of a number of people on deck, (supposed to be passengers) the schooner was conceived to be a packet-boat, either from Miles or Choptank rivers. A suitable reward will be given for the return of said boat, perfectly to the satisfaction of the taker up, upon her being delivered here, or to Mr. GEORGE MANN, in Annapolis, and the favour thankfully acknowledged, by

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

Kent Island, June 19, 1793.

May 15, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 2d day of this instant, as a runaway, a negro lad by the name of JESS, who says he is the property of Elias Ratliff, of Virginia; he is about seventeen years old, five feet six or seven inches high, his clothing an old cotton jacket and breeches. His master is desired to pay the fees and take him out of goal, otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law.

F. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

In St. John's College, July 1, 1793.  
At a meeting of the visitors and governors, this day held agreeably to notice.

## RESOLVED,

THAT this board be adjourned to Monday the 15th inst. 10 o'clock, and that public notice be given by advertisement in the Maryland Gazette, and in the Maryland Journal, that on that day the board will take into consideration a proposal for instituting a school for grammar English and oratory, and determine whether or not an assistant to the professor of languages shall be appointed.

By order,

JOHN THOMAS, Prof. pro tempore.

## MULES.

THE subscriber has engaged a number of MULES to gentlemen in Charles county by the 1st of September next, and proposes extending his orders, provided further application is made.—Likely two year olds will come from 60 to 65, and one year olds from 40 to 45 dollars.—Little need be said to recommend those valuable animals, their hardiness and longevity must give them a decided preference to horses for the cultivation of light sandy soils.—Letters of application, left with Mr. Simpson, residing with Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Esq; by the 25th of July, with directions to whom the mules be delivered, in Annapolis, will be attended to.—One or two elegant full blooded young stud horses will be received in payment.

ASHBEL WELLES.

Dougheragen Manor, Elk-Ridge, 28th June, 1793.

George-town, 22d June, 1793.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the CITY of WASHINGTON will meet on Monday the 29th of July next. Mr. BUDGET will attend on those who may apply to make divisions in CARROLLSBURG and HAMBURG, subject to the confirmation of the commissioners. If he should be absent Mr. GARTT will transact this business, which the commissioners are anxious to have completed. Those who cannot conveniently attend will empower, in writing, some friend to transact the business on their part.

The COMMISSIONERS.

The subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement heretofore given him in his Cabinet and Chair Manufactory, and takes the liberty to inform them, that in future it will be carried on at the same place, extensively, under the firm of HOPKINS and HARRIS.

GERRARD HOPKINS.

## HOPKINS & HARRIS, CABINET-MAKERS,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Gay-street, near the Upper-Bridge.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have and intend to keep a constant supply of good materials and workmen, to make all kinds of cabinet and chair furniture, in the neatest and newest taste, on reasonable terms; they hope by their fidelity and expedition to merit the confidence of the public.

They have for Sale, a quantity of MAHOGANY either in the logs or planks.  
Baltimore, June, 1793. H. & H.

## Stop a Rascal.

RAN away, on the 23d of June, from the subscriber, near the mouth of Seneca, Montgomery county, negro DICK, a very black slim fellow with a thin visage, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; took with him a white kersey twilled over jacket, 1 pair kersey overalls dyed yellow, 1 pair new crocus overalls, 2 of nabrig shirts, and a coarse hat; this fellow was raised by Mr. Selby, near the head of the Eastern Branch, and sold to Mr. Hugh Baker, in Frederick county, and is supposed to have made to one of those places.

Also ran away at the same time negro RACHEL, Dick's wife, about 5 feet high, a light black negro, has had several children, supposed to be now with child; took with her a kersey jacket and petticoat dyed yellow, 1 striped calico gown, 1 white linen jacket bound with calico, 1 silk gauze apron, a silk handkerchiefs, 1 new dark ground red striped calico petticoat, black shoes, yarn stockings, 1 coarse hat with a black ribbon round the crown, with sundry other cloaths. Whoever secures the above negroes in any goal, so that I get them again, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS for the fellow, and FOUR DOLLARS for the woman, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

AQUILA JOHNS.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 22d of June, 1793, a negro man who calls himself MARK, and says he belongs to BARNARD COTTRILL, of Charles county; he is five feet three inches high, well made, and appears to be about forty years of age; had on when committed, a green cotton over jacket, a white cotton ditto, one under ditto, an of-nabrig shirt, a pair green cotton trousers, an old felt hat. His master is desired to take him away and pay his fees and other charges in twenty days, or he will be sold in ten days thereafter, by

Wm. D. BEALL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

TAKEN up adrift, near Hacker's point, a row BOAT, about fifteen feet keel, painted on the stern, "JOHN, of New-Providance." The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges, on application to JOHN GRAY, on Magothy river.

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

**M**ISS Anderson, Annapolis.  
John Bollen (3), Annapolis; capt. Henry Baldwin, Head of Severn; Mrs. Bonner, Lower Marlborough.

Robert Couden, J. T. Chase (2), John Callahan, Francis Charlton, care of Wallace and Muir, J. Chalmers, James Clark, Hugh Champion, Annapolis; Thomas Coates (2), Greenbury's Point; John Crow, care of John Snowden, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Duvall (7), John Davidson, George Duvall, Elizabeth Dorsey, Dr. Henry Davidge, Annapolis; Howard Duvall, Prince-George's county; Richard Darnall, Portland Manor; Richard Dent, Patuxent.

Fanny Edwards, Annapolis.  
Philip Richd. Fendall, William Foxcroft, John Farquhar (2), Annapolis; Peregrine Fitzhugh (2), Kent Island; William Fitzhugh, jun. Patuxent.

John Gwinn, Sally Golder, John Gibson, jun. care of Mr. Ridout, Frederick Green, George Genest, Thomas Graham, Annapolis; Dr. James Gray, Calvert county; James Galloway, Maryland.

Samuel H. Howard (2), Nicholas Harwood, William Hanfson, John Howard, Annapolis; John F. Hardy, Magraders; James Hutchings (2), Kent Island.

Daniel Jennifet, Anthony Jones, Annapolis.  
Major Thomas Landale, Queen-Anne; Samuel Lane, Sarah A. Lyles, Calvert county.

Bond Martin, Anne Mainard, John F. Mercer, Thomas D. Merrick (2), Annapolis; capt. Samuel Maynard (4), near Annapolis.

Wilfred Neale (3), Annapolis.  
William Perry, jun. William Pinkney, Ninian Pinkney, Annapolis; Dr. Postenger, Queen-Anne.

Allen Quinn (2), Annapolis.  
John Randall (2), John Ridout, Randall and Delozier, John Rhodes, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county (2), James Shaw (4), Aria Smith, James Steele, George Sirlott, Mary Simson, Annapolis; William Stewart, Mount Stewart; capt. James Somervell, Prince-George's county.

Henry Troup, Robert Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Toft, Head of South river; Mrs. Topping (2), Wye river.

Gabriel Vaul, Charles Unsworth, Annapolis.  
Eliz. Whitewood, William Whetcroft (2), James Whetcroft, Burton Whetcroft, William Wilkins, John Welsh, Mr. Wilkinfon, William Wells, Charles Wolis, Annapolis.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.  
\* \* All persons sending to the Post Office for letters are requested to send the MONEY, or they will not be delivered.

July 1, 1793.  
**BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.**

**S C H E M E OF THE LOTTERY, No. II.**  
For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.  
Dollars. Dollars. Dollars.

1 A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000, & cash 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000, & cash 25,000, are	40,000
1 ditto	10,000, & cash 15,000, are	30,000
1 ditto	5,000, & cash 10,000, are	20,000
1 ditto	5,000, & cash 5,000, are	10,000
1 Cash prize of	5,000 each, are	10,000
10 ditto	1,000, are	10,000
20 ditto	500, are	10,000
100 ditto	100, are	10,000
200 ditto	50, are	10,000
400 ditto	25, are	10,000
1,000 ditto	10, are	10,000
15,000 ditto	10, are	150,000

16,739 Prizes.  
33,201 Blanks.  
50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are 400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.

May 20, 1793.  
**C**AME to the plantation of the subscriber, a black MARE COLT, about thirteen hands high, neither docked nor branded. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.  
BASIL BROWN.  
Anne-Arundel county, June 20th, 1793.

## S C H E M E OF WILLIAM ALLEIN'S LAND, &c. LOTTERY.

- No. 1, 1 Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city, 793 10 0
- 2, 1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower-Marlborough, 320 0 0
- 3, 1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood, 200 0 0
- 4, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 0 0
- No. 3, ditto, ditto 100 0 0
- 5, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 0 0
- No. 4, ditto, ditto 100 0 0
- 6, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 0 0
- No. 5, ditto, ditto 100 0 0
- 7, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 0 0
- No. 6, ditto, ditto 100 0 0
- 1 ditto of 100 dollars cash, 37 10 0
- 21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto, 63 0 0
- 145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound in bottles, 435 0 0
- First drawn blank, 1 0 0
- 173 Prizes. £. 2250 0 0
- 577 Blanks.
- 750 Tickets, at £. 3 each, £. 2250 0 0

**M A N A G E R S,**  
John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Belt, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magraders; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinfon, William Grabame, Peter Emmerson, Charles Williamfon, John Chebley, Thomas Parran, Henry Hunt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the cartage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warranties, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

**W. ALLEIN.**  
Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792.

June 9, 1793.  
**C**OMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman named SALL, who says she belongs to John M'Attee, of Prince-George's county, near Broad creek. Her master is hereby required to take her way, and pay her fees and other expenses.  
Wm. GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

**JOHN MUNROE,**  
Boot & Shoe-Maker,  
Corn-Hill-Street,  
ANNAPOLIS.

**R**ETURNS his sincere thanks to his customers for their patronage, and begs leave to inform them, and the public in general, that he has again received from London, a supply of fresh Spanish and Morocco leather, together with sundry other articles. Having supplied himself with a general assortment of materials, he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish those who please to favour him with their commands, with any article belonging to any of the various branches of his business.

**H E H A S F O R S A L E,**  
Spanish and Morocco leather, New-England black and white fluff shoes, gentlemen's shoe, knee and boot buckles, spurs, children's claps, shoe-makers tools, shoe heels, black balls, and sundry other articles, all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

N. B. Spore keepers in the country may be supplied with ladies slippers by the dozen, or larger quantity. A generous profit will be allowed on his selling price.

**T**HE COMMISSIONERS of the federal buildings want to employ FOUR SETS of SAWYERS, immediately in the city of Washington; one set to be well acquainted with sawing mahogany. Application to be made to Mr. JAMES HOBBS, in the city. As the employment will be steady, it may therefore be an object.  
George-town, December 5, 1792.

## For SALE,

**A** LARGE quantity of SHIP TIMBER, which I will dispose of by the tree or frame. I have employed a number of hands to cut plank and get knees. Any person wanting the above articles may be supplied, by giving reasonable notice. The subscriber will oblige himself, for a moderate price, to hale the timber to the landing, which is a good one for vessels to take it off. The best judges allow this timber to be equal to any in the state. There are two places within a mile and an half or two miles from this that are well calculated for the purpose of ship building, and where several ships have been built.

6w 6X RICHARD CHEW.  
Anne-Arundel county, Herring Bay, May 29, 1793.

## S C H E M E OF A LOTTERY

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

**L**OT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Patuxent and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

**L**OT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

**L**OT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £. 9000

No. 1, 1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre	2140 0 0
2, 1 do. of 84 do. do.	1680 0 0
3, 1 do. of 39 do. do.	780 0 0
1 to 14, 14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,	910 0 0
1 prize in cash,	100 0 0
1 ditto,	50 0 0
1 ditto,	40 0 0
647 ditto, of 20s. each,	1294 0 0
667 Prizes.	
3333 Blanks.	

**M A N A G E R S.**  
Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Waller, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America.—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in City of Washington, on the 9th September next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

**T**ICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

46 JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

**T**HE subscriber has two women slaves, with their children, one with four children, a girl and three boys, the other a boy about one year old, and a man in the city of Annapolis; that he will sell. He wishes to have on hire, a middle aged woman, of good character, that understands the business of the kitchen, and an orderly sober man.

THO. HARWOOD.  
Annapolis, June 4, 1793.

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

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1793.

FRANKFORT, April 28.

HE French, with an eye to a diversion, having re-entered Deux-Ponts, and spread their forces from Saar-Louis to Bitche, the duke of Brunswick has pushed forward to reconnoitre the ground they occupy, and was followed yesterday by the king of Prussia in person. His majesty, attended by the duke of Deux-Ponts, proceeded to Carlsberg, the French having in the mean time retreated back to the heights that border on the duchy.

Cultine has published a proclamation, in which he endeavours to prove, that he is not the greatest public robber existing.

The clubbists at Mentz, endeavour more than the French themselves, by every possible expedient, to prevent a capitulation; and the national deputies, to keep up the force of delusion, have declared in a proclamation, that they expect a succour of sixty thousand men. The French have plundered the peasants at Hombach, and committed every possible enormity.

Prince Maximilian, of Deux-Ponts, made the campaign with the Prussian army.

We have possession of a battery very near Mentz, formed on the ruins of an ancient entrenchment, from which we play on the fort, and the bastion named Philippe. We have contrived, by means of the relics of an old Roman aqueduct, to inundate the enemy's mines.

General Dumourier is still at Stutgard.

FRANCE.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

April 23.

The deputies returned from Valenciennes stated, that they had taken every precaution to counteract the ill effects of the extreme dearth of provisions experienced in that city, through the treachery of Dumourier, who had conveyed stores to the enemy. The frontier towns, they added, were in a respectable state of defence. They had narrowly escaped being shot, by a set of counter-revolutionists, whilst haranguing the troops.

Referred to the committee of public safety.

Barbaroux impeached Monge, the marine minister, whom he thought guilty of unpardonable negligence, in allowing seventeen merchant ships, belonging to the port of Marseilles, and returning thither from the colonies, to be captured by the English and Spanish fleets, notwithstanding sixteen sail of French ships of the line were cruising in the Mediterranean.

Wednesday, April 24.

Charles, a national deputy from the department of Maine and Loire, represented the parade and luxurious manners of general Berruyer, which he thought incompatible with the command of Sans Culottes. The soldiers of the general's army were in a state bordering on insurrection, and demanded the appointment of their own officers.

The acquittal of Marat, by the revolutionary tribunal, was announced to the convention.

A body of citizens, petitioners, appeared before the assembly—they announced that Marat had been acquitted by the tribunal extraordinary, and they begged permission to defile through the assembly, to shew to the representatives of the people their joy to find Marat innocent.

Permission being granted, they entered without arms, in great numbers, of both sexes, and as many as could, took possession of the unoccupied seats, the tribunes and citizens crying loudly, "Long live the Republic—Long live the Nation—Long live Marat."

At the head of the citizens were the gens d'armes and the municipal officers.

At length Marat arrived, and proceeded to take his seat; he had on his head a crown which he himself took off; he was embraced by all the citizens, women and deputies; after which he mounted the tribune and made the following speech:

"Citizens,

"You see a representative of the people whose rights have been violated, but justice has been done him. I swear anew to espouse the cause of equality, liberty, and of the people."

He was loudly applauded.

The cote droit, or minority of the assembly, had entirely left the hall.

SITTING of the JACOBINS.

Robertspierre, the younger, denounced Le Brun, the minister, who was guilty, he said, of the crime of leze-nation, when he presented to the convention the proclamation of the prince of Saxe Cobourg.

PARIS, April 9.

At four in the afternoon of yesterday the following Bulletin was delivered in the convention:

"Yesterday morning Philip Egalite was conveyed to the prison la Conciergerie, where he occupies the apartment which was once destined for the too celebrated cardinal de Rohan. It is said, that on entering this apartment, Egalite fancied he perceived some partiality, some particular attention towards himself which might hurt the feelings of his fellow prisoners; and that he in consequence demanded for citizen Egalite, the apartment a la Pistole; it will no doubt be granted him to-morrow."

"By the apartment a la Pistole is meant a particular room for which ten livres are paid at entrance. The furniture of this room consists of a table placed before a window, secured by iron bars, a chair of walnut wood, and a bed furnished with a bundle of straw, and over that a mattress of the thickness of a pan-cake that has not swelled in frying! At one of the sides of the apartment a la Pistole are two beams, the superior surface of which is usually strewed with morsels of black mouldy bread, left there by malefactors condemned to the galleys, the gallows or the wheel. The apartment a la Pistole looks into a superb square, in the midst of which rises a magnificent post that has appended to it a collar of superlative beauty. [By the description this would appear to be a kind of pillory.] This collar is not like that of the cardinal de Rohan, enriched with the spoils of Golconda and Visapour; but in the eyes of Egalite possesses a pre-eminent merit; that of being fitted to all, of being alike calculated to adorn the neck of the descendant of St. Louis, and the son of a coachman."

April 25.

Six thousand Marceillois, at the instigation of the Jacobins, are marching to this capital. You will see in the details of the convention I enclose you, that Marat was acquitted. He lost no time in refusing his seat in the convention, whether he was followed by a formidable mob, who had previously placed on his head a civic crown.

This farce will most probably be followed by a tragedy, on the arrival of the Marceillois, who will see Marat in the light of a much injured patriot.

TOURNAY, May 3.

On the 1st, the French under Dampierre, attacked general Clairfayt's posts, at Rains and Vicogne, with considerable force. Their intention probably was to relieve Conde, which they would have succeeded in, had they taken these posts. They made four several attacks from five in the morning until the evening, but were repulsed with the assistance of a detachment from the Prussians under Knobledorf, sent from their camp at Maulde, notwithstanding a French corps which was posted in front of the camp to keep them in check. The two battalions of Prussians had left the camp near Tournay to reinforce those posted at Maulde. The affair was severe, and the loss great on both sides; but the French were completely repulsed.

The same day, the French also left their camp at Famars, and attacked prince Cobourg's posts at St. Sauve and Urmaing, probably with a view to prevent his giving any assistance to Clairfayt.

The infantry advanced with an intention of turning the left of the Austrians, and at the same time kept up a violent and heavy cannonade and sent attack from the right, but were so well received from the right by the Austrians, that they fell back into two villages in great disorder, to the amount of 15,000, and were some time exposed to a heavy cannonade, by which they lost five or 600 men, without daring to move out until their cavalry advanced and covered their retreat, which they made in great confusion, and were pursued by the Austrians beyond the last height before their camp at Famars, which the latter would have forced, had they been stronger. The French have lost twelve pieces of cannon, among which were two 16 and three 12 pounders, the rest were eight and six pounders. These attacks, which were evidently meant to relieve or raise the siege of Conde, by turning out exactly contrary to their expectation, will probably hasten its surrender.

We had yesterday a small affair with the French at Rames. The French chose to attack us, and were fools enough to bring a cannon, which they had time to fire but once, the Austrian cavalry falling in sword in hand before they could load again, and took the cannon and ammunition waggon with eight horses. The French had 15 or 16 killed, and 14 taken, among whom was an artillery-officer. The French made a confused stand on the road and fields, but on the arrival of two Hanoverian cannon, and firing a couple of rounds at them, they took to their heels, and retired to a village, into which we fired a couple of shots more, which frightened them to such a degree, that they ran and did not stop till they got to Orchies. The guards and Hanoverian horse were not there, being at too great a distance to arrive in time. We had only a battalion of Hanoverian foot, and some Austrian cavalry. We had only one Austrian killed, and one horse.

Every preparation is making to commence immediately the attack of Conde. The train of artillery is completely busied in filling bomb-shells, and the ditch and earth works are almost finished.

On the 1st inst. the French attacked the advanced posts of the left wing of the combined army, but were repulsed in all their attempts. On the same morning the French also attacked the advanced posts on the centre, but were there likewise repulsed. They suffered in these several engagements a considerable loss both of men and cannon.

BERLIN, March 5.

A few days since, several French deserters presented themselves to the duke Frederick of Brunswick, who received them kindly, gave them a few crowns, and ordered them to a particular station to try them. They had hardly begun to do their duty but they tried to excite the Prussian soldiers to desert. They were immediately conducted to the fortress of Wesel. It was observed that these soldiers still preserved the fin of liberty, for they addressed the duke of Brunswick with "my general"—which astonished German ears accustomed to the titles of highness and my lord.

L I S L E, April 5.

Yesterday, six cowardly deserters had the honour of being shaved close to the shoulders, in the new machine, by order of general Fernand.

DOVER, May 6.

There has been a very brisk engagement near Conde, last Tuesday. The French attacked the Austrian lines, and made great havoc in the prince de Ligne's regiment, but at last were defeated by general Clairfayt, who has taken fourteen pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition and baggage. The Prussians were also attacked, and defeated the French.

His royal highness the duke of York, with his Hanoverians, attacked a post of two pieces of cannon, and took one of them.

The further particulars of the above engagement have not yet transpired, but it seems to have been bloody, and lasted from four A. M. to eight P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

It is said that the British prisoners at the Cape, amongst whom were the officers and marines and seamen belonging to the privateer Hyxena, (captured only a few days before this melancholy event took place) put themselves under the command of a British officer, and fought bravely by the side of the French soldiery and sailors under general Galbaud, against the commissioners, mulattoes, and negroes. But Galbaud, had he stood out five minutes longer, it is thought must have gained a victory; he, however, withdrew the troops and went on board the French ships of war, after fighting three days, and with him took the British officers, &c. who had so courageously assisted him.

This is a striking instance of the uncertainty of human events, and the fate of war.—How remarkable to see the French and British soldiers and sailors, who, but a few days before were employed in the trade of slaughtering one another, so soon join hand and fight like brethren against the mulattoes and negroes!

At the same time that Galbaud quitted the scene of action, it is said the commissioners, Santhomax and Polverel, also fled with the soldiery under their command into the country, and thus the town of Cape-François being evacuated by both armies, was immediately exposed to the depredations of the negroes, mulattoes, and brigands, who finding nothing to oppose them, rushed in with demoniac fury and let fire to it in every quarter.—Had either party, Galbaud's or the commissioners succeeded, this most unfortunate event would probably not have happened.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, June 10.

"On the 4th instant, at Savanna-la-Mar, was burnt in effigy, Thomas Paine, with the cap of liberty on his head, set off with a variety of labels and inscriptions. You will not be in the least surprised at this transaction, when you consider that a herd of Jamaica negro-drivers can have no distinct idea of the rights of man."

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated April 3.

"You will judge, my dear friend, to what height public spirit has risen, in this city. About 2000 young people of fourteen or fifteen years of age, but who have not completed their sixteenth year, and therefore not liable to enter into the national guard, came out of what is called the battalion of children, and have been at the national convention to present on their knees a petition to go to the frontiers at the expense of their families, swearing at the same time they would not rise until they should do justice to their demand. The members of the convention could not refrain from tears, at the interesting sight of youth so courageously offering itself. They rushed

forward to embrace these generous children, who, without changing attitude, entreated the legislature immediately to pronounce their concurrence, but seeing the assembly undetermined, the leader and orator of this affecting deputation, turning himself towards his brethren, addressed them in the words following, which were frequently interrupted by his tears.

"My companions let us go, and return dishonoured to our families, for the fathers of our country judge us incapable of dying for the republic." A majestic calm succeeded all at once to this public scene, and the convention, after a short debate, decreed in the greatest silence that the legion, called the children of the republic, should hold itself in readiness to depart in eight days for the frontiers. Instantly shouts of *long live the republic*, were heard from every corner of the hall, and more than 20,000 voices replied from without. I was there, my dear friend, and I cannot recall the ravishing sight, without shedding tears of joy. The mothers of these inconceivable children attended them at the passage, and, weeping, congratulated them on having deserved the confidence of the republic. The executive council hath given orders that this legion be conducted by short marches to the frontiers, and that the national volunteers of Paris should go in two months to relieve from their posts these young pupils of the country, little accustomed to the fatigues of a camp. What an example for every town through which they will pass, and what enthusiasm they must spread on their return."

On the 24 instant, a vessel arrived at Boston in fifteen days from Ostend, which place she left the 15th of May. The French were then in high spirits and determined to defend their country to the last extremity. Every necessary of provisions, &c. were in plenty, and no appearance of want throughout the republic. Accounts were current in Ostend of an engagement between one of the French armies and the British and Austrians combined, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of twelve hundred men. A body of 1000 British forces marched from Ostend on the 10th May to join the combined armies; others had arrived, and more were expected. General Custine, at the head of 20,000 men was ready to attack the electorate of Treves, and his advanced posts were actually on the electoral frontiers.

July 11. The American schooner *Cleopatra*, captain Williams, arrived here last Monday from Spain and left from Corunna. Left that port the 17th May. Same day were brought to by a ship under the French national flag, who examined the *Cleopatra's* papers, and proved to be an English ship called the *Mary* of Liverpool, the captain of which abused the Americans very much and threatened to fire into the schooner without the least provocation. Lat. 43. 34. N. long. 66. 55. E. from Columbia. May 20th a ship in chase brought us to at three P. M. and examined our papers then put sailors on board and ordered the captain and supercargo of the *Cleopatra* to come on board, and on the supercargo's remonstrating against his thus treating a neutral flag, he used very abusive language to the supercargo and ordered his people to "tumble that rascal into the boat and tie him neck and heels." He followed him into the cabin and collared him, whereupon the supercargo took up a pistol that lay on his bed and said he would defend himself. The captain of the ship then ordered a sentinel to be planted on him and some of his men with directions to cut off his arms if he resisted. These men began to use the supercargo with great brutality, dragging him on deck, and at length carried him on board the ship, taking with him a small trunk with his books and accounts, &c. in the mean while their men plundered the schooner. They allowed captain Williams to go on board of her, but would not permit the supercargo although he was part owner, until some time after, and having treated him very ill. When he got back to the schooner, he missed his pistols, all the live stock, wines, fishing-tackle, &c. &c. The captain who was guilty of this would not tell either his own name or that of his privateer, and he had painted canvas placed over the stern to prevent the name being read. He carried sixteen six pounders, yellow painted sides, and the figure of a woman at the head set in the old fashion, and was copper bottomed, newly mended on the larboard bow, the captain a short set man marked with the small pox, he called his ship the *Diana*—We left him steering westerly. Twenty-third May, were chased again by another vessel, a topsail schooner, eight days from Bristol, lat. 42. 10. long. 52. 24. east of Columbia, bound to Anguilla.

June 5, lat. 42. 13. N. at two o'clock A. M. discovered a very large field and two islands of ice bearing N. N. E. to E. S. E. distant about four leagues, at meridian discovered another to westward.

29 June, spoke a barque bound to New-York from Newfoundland.

June 30, in lat. 39. 27. N. and long. mer. Philadelphia seven deg. E. met the ship *Berubuth*, Valance, from the Isles de Hos, seventy-five days out, bound to Virginia, but being very leaky, and most of the seamen down with fatigue, the ship making two inches water in a minute, he determined for the first port the wind would let him, his condition being very bad, no provision or water, an English brigantine from Newfoundland, the day before, had met him, supplied him with what he could possibly spare, and determined not to leave him, notwithstanding he had news of several French cruisers on the coast, on our meeting with this ship, the brigantine left him—afterwards we staid by her five days, and then agreed to leave him by supplying him with every nourishment we could spare, and put two seamen on board for his assistance, which it is possible they may reach New-York—one of the seamen was dying when we left her.

Accounts were received, at Corunna, prior to the *Cleopatra's* sailing, that an engagement had taken place between the French and Spanish forces, at St. John de Luz and Bayonne, in which the Spanish forces had met with a severe repulse, and were driven back to St. John de Luz, which is on the frontiers; and in their retreat they were obstructed by a river, and not having a sufficient number of boats, they were forced to swim, in which great numbers were drowned. The head-quarters of the French army being at Bayonne, after the engagement the French troops retired to that place—their number in that garrison consists of a formidable army.

There were also accounts by private letters at Corunna, that the French had decoyed the Spaniards into their country, by the diversion of retreating until the reinforcements from Bayonne came up—and then the patriots faced about and beat the Spaniards all the way back, and a great deal further; than they had advanced, with great slaughter.

#### STAUNTON, June 22.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Fort St. Clair, to his friend near this town, dated April 29.

"Every preparation for a campaign shortly, is making here at present—We keep our scouts continually round the fort; yesterday a sergeant and four men were ordered out to see whether they could discover any signs of Indians; about half a mile from the fort they came up with an Indian who was concealed; they routed and pursued him some distance, but could not overtake him. Upon their return to the garrison, captain Gibson went out with a strong party, took the road the Indian ran, and came across a large party of Indians, who unfortunately discovered the white people before they came to them, and cleared off to fast that our party could not overtake them. They are almost continually skulking about this fort and Fort Jefferson. At the last mentioned place, they wounded a man on the 26th instant, he had three of his fingers shot off, and fifteen bullets shot through his cloaths. There is here a person who was prisoner some time at their towns, and fortunately made his escape to this place a few days ago; he says they are making every preparation for battle; they say they can raise 5000 warriors in two days notice, and are determined for war, or have peace on their own terms; our informer adds, that they are amply supplied with arms, ammunition, and every necessary for war. From the above, and other circumstances, the writer says it is generally predicted, the ensuing season will be a bloody one."

#### WINCHESTER, July 8.

From the *Knoxville Gazette*, of June 16.

On the 16th of May, Moises Brown, in his cornfield, four and a half miles from Nashville, and M'Mullin, at the cotton manufactory, near Nashville, were killed by Indians, and many horses stolen between the 16th and 20th.

Several parties of Indians were lately discovered in the neighbourhood of Nashville. The planters are obliged to keep sentinels out whilst others are at work in the fields.

On the — day of May, a boat, laden with 350 bushels of salt, belonging to Meills, Domelson and Jackson, was taken on her passage from Kentucky to Cumberland, on the Ohio, by a strong party of Indians.

A party of cavalry, of Mero district, commanded by captains Rains and Johnson, being out on duty, discovered the trace of about 10 or 12 Indians, making into the Cumberland settlements. On this trace they pursued, and soon came to a place where it appeared the Indians had held a war-dance. On the 21st ult. the white men overtook the Indians, but it was in ground so very cancy, they killed but one Indian, that they got, who appeared to be a Creek from the fashion of his hair. The others ran off almost naked, leaving all their baggage behind.

On Saturday evening, the first of June, a party of ten Indians attacked Holmark's station, on Bull Run, 18 miles from this place, near where Thomas Gillum and son were killed, as mentioned in our last—they kept up a distant fire on the station for several hours, until relieved by a party of mounted infantry, the company on duty, under the command of capt. John Baird. Fortunately, this company were just emboldened to pursue the Indians who killed Gillum and son.

On the same night, about fifteen miles lower down Clinch, and nearer this place, another party of Indians at Low's station stole 14 sides of leather, and killed and scalped three hogs. What is meant by the scalping of hogs, our readers can determine as well as we can; but we understand that the Indians either intended to intimate to the whites their wish to serve them so, or to keep their hands in practice in that art. Superior dexterity in scalping, gives pre-eminence to Indian warriors.

On the 3d instant, major Baird returned to this place from the relief of Cumberland (Mero district) from the invasion of the Creeks—His route to and from Nashville to this place, was by the heads of the southern waters of the Cumberland to the southward of the settlements, through the midst of the main Creek camps, from which they have so repeatedly annoyed the frontiers. But unfortunately, though he found many abandoned camps of numerous parties of warriors, he fell in with only three small parties, of which he killed two and wounded several; a man of his own party, Mr. Alexander, received a slight flesh wound; in the attack on Smith's river. The Indians, finding their main campaign ground thus traced with bodies of armed men, will either desist altogether, or approach Cumberland with more care than they have hitherto done.

We are lately informed from good authority, that eight men, who went from Powell's Valley, out on a

scout after Indians, beyond Cumberland Mountain, discovered a large camp of the enemy, round which they lay all night. The Indians had discovered the approach of the white men, without the whites knowing of it, and in the morning an action ensued. The white men were too weak, and had to retreat, having left two men killed, and a third wounded. They know not the damage the Indians received.

On the 6th instant, a party of Indians came to the plantation of James Woods, and stole six head of horses. Captain Cox raised a party of men and pursued them.

On the 13th, three horses were stolen by Indians from Gamble's station, on Little river, 15 miles from this place; the trace, when followed, appeared to lead towards Chilhowee, the night following, the Indians stole two more horses from the same place, and left a very neat bow and arrow, about a quarter of a mile from the station.

We hear that the Indians who stole the horses from Gamble's station, on the 13th inst. were followed to wards Chilhowee, but could not be overtaken, as the town lies on the Tennessee, but a short distance from the station. Some of the white men, we are informed, pursued till they could see the town from the point of the mountain, on the north side of the Tennessee, which they would not cross, as it was contrary to the orders of government, but they lay and viewed it; they saw many of the Indians go into a particular house, and remain in it about four hours; then nine came out with bundles fastened on their backs, gave the halloo, accounted the signal for war, and marched off up the Tennessee. They also say, that they saw a number of the females employed in carrying off their goods.

By a gentleman from the Creek nation, we are informed, that the cause of the aggressions of that nation on the Cumberland settlers, is by certain traders telling the Indians, that country was thrown away by congress, and they could do them mischief with impunity. What motive could these traders have for infusing such sentiments into savages? None, we can conceive, but of buying horses very cheap, which the Indians steal from that place.

On the morning of the 12th instant, about the break of day, captain John Baird, who had the command of a company of mounted infantry, consisting of fifty-six, made an attack on the Hanging Maw's family, and other Indians, who were invited there by order of government.

Major King, and Daniel Carmichael, were at the Hanging Maw's at the time, and report, that Baird's party had killed Scantee Fool Charley, one of the chiefs of Kiltower, Betty, the daughter of Kiltawka, and several others, among them a white man named William Roseberry. The Hanging Maw and his wife both wounded, and Betty, the daughter of Nancy Ward. Major King and Daniel Carmichael say, that it was with great risk of their lives, they escaped through the fire of these enraged whites, and also at their particular entreaty they spared the rest of the Hanging Maw's family, and did not burn his house.

We hear that captain Baird was positively restricted by governor Blount's orders, from crossing the Tennessee, and to confine his pursuit to that party of Indians who had lately killed the two Gillums, or a horse-stealing party in the same neighbourhood.

#### ANNAPOLIS, July 18.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

LIBERTAS, quæ sera, tamen reposita incensum;  
Candidior postquam tondeat barba cadentem;  
Respexit tamen, et longo post tempore venit,  
Postquam nos Amarillis habet, Galatea reliquit.  
Namque, fatebor enim, dum me Galatea tenebat,  
Nec spes libertatis erat, nec cura peculi:  
Quamvis multa meis exiret victima sepi,  
Pinguis et ingratis premeretur caesus urbi,  
Nec unquam gravis ære domum mihi dextra redibat.  
VIRGIL, Ecl. 11.

#### THE CONFESSION OF FRANCE.

HOPELESS and weak, unworthy freedom's prize,  
She yet beheld me with her anxious eyes:  
E'en on me her longing looks were cast;  
Her steps were tardy, but she came at last.  
She came, and kindly took me to her arms,  
Old as I was, and senseless of her charms.  
For old I was in ev'ry sensual art,  
Debauch'd, corrupted both in head and heart.  
Corrupt, and so debauch'd, that fetter'd round,  
I kiss'd, and hugg'd the chains, that held me bound.  
I scorn'd the patriots for the courtiers name,  
And lost to honour, gloried in my shame:  
All sense and spirit, all true passion gone,  
My mind and body crouch'd beneath the throne.  
She came; to save me from myself she strove,  
And make me worthy of her proffer'd love.  
To give me all herself, that I might know  
The heartfelt transports, which from freedom flow:  
For this, she sav'd me from Antonette's snare,  
Antonette's smiles, Antonette's tears,  
And all the strange vagaries of the sex:  
Sense to confound, and reason to perplex.  
For oh! with shame and sorrow I must own,  
In loving her, all liberty was gone;  
Control'd and govern'd by her boundless sway,  
My fame and fortune sunk, neglected lay:  
Rape and wildest waste went hand in hand,  
Consuming e'en the vitals of the land.  
Rich as I was by art and nature too,  
Nature and art for me no more could do:  
They work'd for pandars, parasites and knaves;  
They work'd for lordly priests and tit'd slaves.  
For vain did art her various treasures pour:  
In vain had nature op'd her fruitful store.

All, all was lost; all lav  
By female arts, and vice  
Plunder'd, dishonour'd  
came.  
THE RIGHTS OF MAN  
ITTE'S NAME.

P R O  
For PUBLISHING

The MONTHLY M

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Subscriptions are  
EDWARDS, JAMES  
Baltimore.

The printer  
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Baltimore, June

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Annapolis,

All, all was lost, all lavished on the great;  
By female arts, and vices of the state.  
Plunder'd, dishonour'd thus; at length fair FREEDOM  
came.  
The RIGHTS OF MAN maintain'd, assuming FAY-  
ETTE'S name.

A CANTAB.

### PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING A PERIODICAL WORK, to be entitled,

#### The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND MUSEUM.

IT shall contain a pleasing variety of interesting  
and entertaining subjects, calculated to improve  
as well as amuse the mind. The most approved re-  
citations from different authors, both ancient and mo-  
dern, either of Europe or America, will form a part  
of this work; likewise, the newest improvements and  
discoveries that have or may be made, within the pre-  
sent century, in each art and science.

II. Extracts from various writers on Religion, Philo-  
sophy, Law, Physic, and Divinity, shall also compose a  
part of this work. A space will be assigned for the  
debates of congress—the debates of the British house  
of commons—a complete register of foreign and do-  
mestic news—essays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c.  
&c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, shall be grati-  
fied with a particular description of such methods and  
machinery as are now in use among the most experi-  
enced in the above branches of business, in this  
country and in Europe.

IV. It shall comprise forty-eight octavo pages,  
neatly printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price to  
subscribers Twenty Shillings per annum; others who  
purchase will have to pay Twenty-two Shillings and  
Six-pence, or a Quarter of a Dollar each number.

V. As soon as 400 subscribers are procured, this  
work shall be put to press, and a number delivered  
regularly in the first week of every month. Eight  
pages will be assigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which  
may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing  
and trading part of the community in every state in  
the union; as it is expected to meet with a general  
circulation throughout the continent, and serve as a  
vehicle of useful information and instruction to every  
citizen in the United States.

IT is needless to say much in favour of a publica-  
tion of this nature.—The utility and convenience of  
a work of this kind must appear obvious to every per-  
son the least acquainted with polite literature, and a  
general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute  
towards the stock of necessary information, respecting  
mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and  
commerce; and is meant to convey pleasure as well as  
profit to those who shall patronise this work.—  
Readers, of every denomination, shall occasionally be  
furnished with sketches of real life, and the utmost  
exertions shall be made to render it as useful a publi-  
cation as any ever attempted in this country.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publisher PHILIP  
EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROS CLARK, in  
Baltimore.

The printers throughout the United States are  
earnestly requested to give these proposals a place in  
their news-papers, which will very much oblige their  
most obedient humble servant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

N. B. Those subscribers who live at a distance from  
Baltimore, shall have their books forwarded by the  
earliest and cheapest conveyance, but at their own  
risk and expence.

Half the subscription money to be paid on the  
delivery of the first number.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of  
Mr. ADDISON MURDOCK, late of Prince-  
George's county, deceased, are requested to bring  
them in properly proved, as speedily as possible, to  
Mr. GARLAND CALLIS, who is authorised to settle  
and discharge them, and those who are indebted on  
bond or otherwise to said estate are requested to make  
immediate payment to said Callis, whose discharge  
shall be good against

CLEMENT BROOKE,

and

ANTHONY ADDISON,

N. B. Those who may have any books or other  
property in their possession belonging to the estate are  
requested to return them without delay.

July 10, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 5th day of  
this instant, as a runaway, a negro man by the  
name of NICHOLAS MATTHEWS, and says he  
was manumitted by Mr. JOSEPH COWMAN, of Anne-  
Arundel county, has since lived with a Mr. JOHN  
NORMAN, in the Swamp; he is about 43 years of  
age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, his clothing an of-  
f-nabrig shirt and trousers, a bear-skin coat, and calico  
jacket. His master, if any, is desired to take him  
away and pay charges.

HENRY HUNTT, Sheriff of

Calvert county.

July 12, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, a ne-  
gro woman named VICK and her child named  
LIZ, and say they belong to Edward Stonestreet, near  
Port-Tobacco, in Charles county. Their master is  
hereby requested to pay their gaol fees and other ex-  
pences and take them away, or they will be sold agree-  
able to law, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff

of Anne-Arundel county.

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

1st. MR. JOHN NEALE, St. Clement's Bay.

2d. Mrs. Elizabeth Long, St. Mary's  
county, Chaptico Forest.

3d. Mr. Anthony Alvery, St. Mary's county,  
Chaptico Forest.

4th. Mr. William Knott, near Chaptico, Mary-  
land.

5th. Mr. Charles Llewellyn, St. Mary's county.

6th. Mr. John M. Williams, St. Mary's county,  
Clement's Bay.

7th. D<sup>ct</sup>r. James Jordan, Chaptico, St. Mary's  
county, Maryland.

8th. Francis Hamersley, Esq; Chaptico.

JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, Post-master.

THE debtors to Mess. TRECOTHICK, THWAITES  
and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, and Mess.  
CRACROFT and HODGKIN, of Maryland, are once  
more requested to make payment in the course of this  
summer, as suits will be commenced against all de-  
linquents immediately thereafter.

JESSE DEWRES.

Annapolis, July 12, 1793.

### Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the 14th  
instant, a bright bay HORSE, full fifteen hands  
high, marked with a star in his forehead, and white  
on one or both hind feet, trots and gallops, his carriage  
uncommonly noble, and has been accustomed to run  
in a carriage. Whoever will return the said horse,  
shall receive the above sum, from

LUCY CRABB.

Anne-Arundel county. T. Wootton

### NOTICE.

ALL persons that have any claims against the  
estate of JOHN DEW, late of Calvert county,  
deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their accounts,  
lawfully authenticated, by the last day of September  
next at farthest, that they may be settled and paid.  
All those who do not attend to this notice may depend  
that their claims thereafter will be excluded, and no  
notice taken of them, by

ELIZABETH DEW, Administratrix

Calvert county, July 10, 1793.

### LOTTERY.

P. FITZHUGH presents his compliments to those  
friends to whom was committed the disposal of  
his lottery tickets, and will be much obliged by their  
notifying to him as early as possible their respective  
successes in the sale of them; he has already had re-  
turns sufficient to warrant him in saying that the lot-  
tery will certainly be drawn in the course of the en-  
suing fall, and he will thank those gentlemen who  
may not be able to dispose of all the tickets in their  
possession by the first day of September, for returning  
immediately after such as may be then unfold.

July 6, 1793.

Baltimore, July 1, 1793.

THE subscribers propose opening in this town,  
should sufficient encouragement offer for that  
purpose, a CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The ad-  
vantages arising from such an institution, to the pub-  
lic, are too obvious and well understood to make  
much recommendation on the subject in this way  
necessary, to induce a discerning, enlightened public,  
to patronise it: Let it suffice to say, that of all  
methods generally used for communicating know-  
ledge, this is the easiest, most advantageous, and least  
expensive to the generality of readers. This library  
is principally collected already, and will consist of  
2500 volumes, judiciously chosen, in the different  
branches of religious, entertaining, and polite litera-  
ture, and shall be augmented from time to time, by  
such new publications, and other works, as may be  
found agreeable to the taste, and will add to the en-  
tertainment of the patrons thereof.

E. VALLETTE and Co.

N. B. Subscriptions for the above LIBRARY, taken  
in at the printing-office, Annapolis.

ALL persons having balances due them on tobac-  
co, shipped to the address of Messieurs WIL-  
LIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my pro-  
curation, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary  
their bills on said company should be endorsed by me,  
or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transac-  
tions through my agency, are earnestly requested to make  
immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate  
such as may find it more convenient to discharge their  
balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the present  
inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice,  
that I have furnished Mr. EDWARD GWINN with a  
list of balances, and copies of each person's account,  
who is authorised to settle with such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require a strict ob-  
servance to this notice, and he flatters himself it will  
be duly attended to and complied with, without  
further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wish  
and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be  
under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits  
against all delinquents, without the least discrimina-  
tion, after the first day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent

and attorney in fact for WIL-  
LIAM ANDERSON and Co.

### JUST PUBLISHED

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,  
That celebrated little book, entitled,

SURE and CERTAIN METHODS of attain-  
ing a long and healthy life;

Written by *Lewis Cornaro*, an Italian nobleman, when  
he was near an hundred years of age, with a re-  
commendation by the hon. *Joseph Addison* (author  
of the *Spectator*) in the following words:

Cornaro was of an infirm constitution, till about  
forty, when he steadily persisting in the course of life  
recommended in this book, he recovered a perfect  
state of health, inasmuch, that at four score he pub-  
lished this work. He lived to give a third or fourth  
edition of it, and after having passed his hundredth  
year died without pain or agony, like one who falls  
asleep. The treatise I mention has been taken notice  
of by several eminent authors, and is written with  
such a spirit of cheerfulness, religion, and good sense,  
as are the natural concomitants of temperance and  
sobriety.—The mixture of the old man in it is ra-  
ther a recommendation to it than a discredit.

N. B. The London edition of this very entertain-  
ing and valuable book has sold for 6/6. The Ame-  
rican edition, on a fair paper and large type, neatly  
bound and lettered, 3/3 each.

George-town, 22d June, 1793.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the CITY of WASH-  
INGTON will meet on Monday the 29th of  
July next. Mr. BLODGET will attend on those who  
may apply to make divisions in CARROLLSBURG and  
HAMBURG, subject to the confirmation of the com-  
missioners. If he should be absent Mr. GANTT will  
transact this business, which the commissioners are  
anxious to have completed. Those who cannot con-  
veniently attend will empower, in writing, some  
friend to transact the business on their part.

The COMMISSIONERS.

### Stop a Rascal.

RAN away, on the 23d of June, from the sub-  
scriber, near the mouth of Seneca, Montgomery  
county, negro DICK, a very black slim fellow with  
a thin visage, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; took  
with him a white kersey twilled over jacket, 1 pair  
kersey overalls dyed yellow, 1 pair new crocus over-  
alls, 2 off-nabrig shirts, and a coarse hat; this fellow  
was raised by Mr. Selby, near the head of the Eastern  
Branch, and sold to Mr. Hugh Baker, in Frederick  
county, and is supposed to have made to one of those  
places.

Also ran away at the same time negro RACHEL,  
Dick's wife, about 5 feet high, a light black negro,  
has had several children, supposed to be now with  
child; took with her, kersey jacket and petticoat  
dyed yellow, 1 striped calico gown, 1 white linen  
jacket bound with calico, 1 silk gauze apron, 2 bit  
handkerchiefs, 1 new dark ground red striped calico  
petticoat, black shoes, yarn stockings, 1 coarse hat with  
a black ribbon round the crown, with sundry other  
cloaths. Whoever secures the above negroes in any  
gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive EIGHT  
DOLLARS for the fellow, and FOUR DOLLARS  
for the woman, and reasonable charges, if brought  
home, paid by

AQUILA JOHNS.

The subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the  
public, for the encouragement heretofore given him  
in his *Cabinet and Chair Manufactory*, and takes the  
liberty to inform them, that in future it will be  
carried on at the same place, extensively, under the  
firm of HOPKINS and HARRIS.

GERRARD HOPKINS.

### HOPKINS & HARRIS; CABINET-MAKERS,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Gay-street, near  
the Upper-Bridge,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they  
have and intend to keep a constant supply of  
good materials and workmen, to make all kinds of  
cabinet and chair furniture, in the neatest and newest  
taste, on reasonable terms; they hope by their fidelity  
and expedition to merit the confidence of the public.

They have for Sale, a quantity of  
MAHOGANY either in the logs or planks.  
Baltimore, June, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 22d of  
June, 1793, a negro man who calls himself  
MARK, and says he belongs to BURFORD COT-  
TRALL, of Charles county; he is five feet three inches  
high, well made, and appears to be about forty years  
of age; had on when committed, a green cotton over  
jacket, a white cotton ditto, one under ditto, an of-  
nabrig shirt, a pair green cotton trousers, an old felt  
hat. His master is desired to take him away and pay  
his fees and other charges in twenty days, or he will  
be sold in ten days thereafter, by

WM. D. BEALL, Sheriff of

Prince-George's county.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 2d day of  
this instant, as a runaway, a negro lad by the  
name of JESS, who says he is the property of Elias  
Ratliff, of Virginia; he is about seventeen years old,  
five feet six or seven inches high, his clothing an old  
cotton jacket and breeches. His master is desired to  
pay the fees and take him out of gaol, otherwise he  
will be sold agreeable to law.

F. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff of

St. Mary's county.

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

MISS Anderson, Annapolis.

John Bullen (3), Annapolis; capt. Henry Baldwin, Head of Severn; Mrs. Bonner, Lower Marlborough.

Robert Couden, J. T. Chase (2), John Callahan, Francis Charlton, care of Wallace and Muir, J. Chalmers, James Clark, Hugh Champion, Annapolis; Thomas Coates (2), Greenbury's Point; John Crow, care of John Snowden, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Duvall (7), John Davidson, George Duvall, Elizabeth Dorley, Dr. Henry Davidge, Annapolis; Howard Duvall, Prince-George's county; Richard Darnall, Portland Manor; Richard Dent, Patowmack.

Fanny Edwards, Annapolis.

Philip Richd. Fendall, William Foxcroft, John Farquhar (2), Annapolis; Peregrine Fitzhugh (2), Kent Island; William Fitzhugh, jun. Patuxent.

John Gwinn, Sally Golder, John Gibson, jun. care of Mr. Ridout, Frederick Green, George Genest, Thomas Graham, Annapolis; Dr. James Gray, Calvert county; James Galloway, Maryland.

Samuel H. Howard (2), Nicholas Harwood, William Hanlon, John Howard, Annapolis; John F. Hardy, Magraders; James Hutchings (2), Kent Island.

Daniel Jennifet, Anthony Jones, Annapolis.

Major Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne; Samuel Lane, Sarah A. Lyles, Calvert county.

Bond Martin, Anne Mainard, John F. Mercer, Thomas D. Merrick (2), Annapolis; capt. Samuel Maynard (4), near Annapolis.

Wiltred Neale (3), Annapolis.

William Perry, jun. William Pinkney, Ninian Pinkney, Annapolis; Dr. Pottenger, Queen-Anne.

Allen Quinn (2), Annapolis.

John Randall (2), John Ridout, Randall and DeLozier, John Rhodes, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county (2), James Shaw (4), Aria Smith, James Steele, George Sirlott, Mary Simfon, Annapolis; William Stewart, Mount Stewart; capt. James Somervell, Prince-George's county.

Henry Troup, Robert Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Toft, Head of South river; Mrs. Topping (2), Wye river.

Gabriel Vaul, Charles Unsworth, Annapolis.

Eliz. Whitewood, William Whetcroft (2), James Whetcroft, Burton Whetcroft, William Wilkins, John Welch, Mr. Wilkinfon, William Wells, Charles Wolis, Annapolis.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

All persons sending to the Post Office for letters are requested to send the MONEY, or they will not be delivered.

July 1, 1793.

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

S C H E M E OF THE LOTTERY, No. II.

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

Dollars. Dollars. Dollars.

1 A magnificent dwelling-house, 20,000, & cash 30,000, are 50,000

1 ditto - 15,000, & cash 25,000, are 40,000

1 ditto - 10,000, & cash 15,000, are 30,000

1 ditto - 5,000, & cash 5,000, are 10,000

1 ditto - 5,000, & cash 5,000, are 10,000

1 Cash prize of - - - - - 10,000

2 ditto - 5,000 each, are - 10,000

20 ditto - 500, are - 10,000

100 ditto - 100, are - 10,000

200 ditto - 50, are - 10,000

400 ditto - 25, are - 10,000

1,000 ditto - 20, are - 20,000

15,000 ditto - 10, are - 150,000

16,739 Prizes.

33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are - 400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington. Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.

May 20, 1793.

June 9, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman named SALL, who says she belongs to John M'Atce, of Prince-George's county, near Broad creek. Her master is hereby required to take her way, and pay her fees and other expenses.

Wm. GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

## S C H E M E OF WILLIAM ALLEIN'S LAND, &c. LOTTERY.

No. 1, Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city, 793 10 0

2, 1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower-Marlborough, 320 0 0

3, 1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood, 200 0 0

4, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 0 0

No. 3, ditto, ditto 100 0 0

5, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 0 0

No. 4, ditto, ditto 100 0 0

6, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 0 0

No. 5, ditto, ditto 100 0 0

7, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 0 0

No. 6, ditto, ditto 100 0 0

1 ditto of 100 dollars cash, 37 10 0

21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto, 63 0 0

145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound in bottles, 435 0 0

First drawn blank, 1 0 0

173 Prizes. £. 2250 0 0

577 Blanks.

750 Tickets, at £. 3 each, £. 2250 0 0

M A N A G E R S.

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Bell, Queen-Anne; John Brooks, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magraders; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinfon, William Grabame, Peter Emmerfon, Charles Wilkinfon, John Chesley, Thomas Parran, Henry Hunt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord; the cartage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warranties, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792.

John Randall,

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton,

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of

Seasonable GOODS,

Which he will sell cheap

For Cash, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Customers. 10

CITY of WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.

A NUMBER of LOTS in this city will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMISSIONERS, on the seventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the commissioners.

Extract of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, "concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington."

"Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this state; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

THE COMMISSIONERS of the federal buildings want to employ FOUR SETS of SAWYERS, immediately in the city of Washington; one set to be well acquainted with sawing mahogany. Application to be made to Mr. JAMES HOBBS, in the city. As the employment will be steady, it may therefore be an object.

George-town, December 5, 1792.

To be SOLD, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called MILES END, lying on the head of Parker's creek, in Calvert county, containing 400 acres more or less, with some improvements, the land is rich and very heavily timbered; sixty acres of it, a very rich swamp, that may with a small expence be made a valuable meadow. Two years credit will be given the purchaser, on his executing a bond for the purchase money, with approved security, on the day of sale. Possession delivered at Christmas.

JOHN ROUSBY PLATER, St. Mary's county, June 16th, 1793.

S C H E M E OF A LOTTERY

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Patowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 55s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £. 7000

No. 1, 1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre 2140 0 0

2, 1 do. of 84 do. do. 1680 0 0

3, 1 do. of 39 do. do. 780 0 0

1 to 14, 14 lots in George-town, at 55l. each, 910 0 0

1 prize in cash, 100 0 0

1 ditto, 50 0 0

1 ditto, 46 0 0

647 ditto, of 40s. each, 1294 0 0

667 Prizes.

3333 Blanks.

M A N A G E R S.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Waller, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

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TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

THE subscriber has two women slaves, with their children, one with four children, a girl and three boys, the other a boy about one year old, and a man in the city of Annapolis, that he will sell.

He wishes to have on hire, a middle aged woman, of good character, that understands the business of the kitchen, and an orderly sober man.

THO. HARWOOD.

Annapolis, June 4, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLVIII)

MA

TRACT of LAND, called MILES END, lying on the head of Parker's creek, in Calvert county, containing 400 acres more or less, with some improvements, the land is rich and very heavily timbered; sixty acres of it, a very rich swamp, that may with a small expence be made a valuable meadow. Two years credit will be given the purchaser, on his executing a bond for the purchase money, with approved security, on the day of sale. Possession delivered at Christmas.

JOHN ROUSBY PLATER, St. Mary's county, June 16th, 1793.

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 25, 1793.

## ITALY.

LEGHORN, April 23.

A ship arrived here from Bastia, in the island of Corsica, we learn, that general Paoli has refused to obey the decree brought to him by the commissioners, with orders to conduct him to the bar of the national convention; and different municipalities have offered to assist him, in case it be required, with an army of 15,000 men; yet several islands have receded from their zeal in protecting their general, having delivered up different forts into the hands of the French.

## FRANCFORT, May 1.

At one o'clock in the morning of the 28th ult. the French landed near Gussensburg, slipped unperceived between the advanced posts, then advanced and mounted on the parapet of a battery, at which a detachment of Prussian cannoners had been working all night, and where they were at that very moment repelling their wearied limbs.

The attack was so unexpected, that those who were not at first killed, or made prisoners, endeavoured to save themselves in the neighbouring batteries; but the French pursued them so closely, that the Saxon troops, charged with the guard of the other batteries and entrenchments, also yielded to the impetuosity of the assailants, in spite of all the endeavours of their officers to prevent them. The enemy then spiked up the large artillery, cohoras, &c. and took away their carriages, and also three small cannon. M. de Luben, a brave Prussian officer of artillery, was killed upon this occasion, as were also a great number of matrosses; M. de Rabe, lieutenant of artillery, and many of the privates belonging to his corps, were taken prisoners.

Such was the confusion that ensued in consequence of this nocturnal expedition, that the German peasants in the neighbourhood, drove away their cattle, &c. and the Saxons sent their baggage across the river.

The French did not lose one man; the allies being so panic-struck as to be unable to fire a single cannon upon them.

## O-STE-ND, May 1.

A courier, with dispatches over land from India, is just arrived here from Constantinople, through Vienna, which latter place he left on the 19th ult. from whom we learn the following particulars—

That on Thursday last he met Messrs. Demourier and de Chartres (young Egalite) at Wexembourg, about eight posts on the other side of Francfort, on their way to Vienna; they travelled as much incognito as possible, as they had with difficulty escaped assassination from the French emigrants on the road.

On Saturday last, the 30th, he passed close to Mayence—the French were encamped in considerable force under the walls, and the Prussians, Austrians, Saxons and Hessians, were about two miles distant, occasionally cannonading them, but without any apparent effect—and altogether conducting the attack in such a manner, as to renew very much, in the minds of sanguine people, the suspicion which took place with regard to the termination of the celebrated campaign, in Champagne, of last year.

Such exertions have been made for sending troops to the frontier, that, he says, the towns through which he passed in Germany, were left totally without garrisons.

It is reported, that 1200 Austrians have been drowned before Condo.

We learn, that Custine has collected a large army, and marched to the relief of Mentz.

The transports with the British cavalry, are all in the outer harbour, but the men and horses are not yet all disembarked, as only three or four vessels can get close to the quay in the basin, at each tide, on which they must necessarily be landed.

They march them up the country as far as possible, as this town has not one spare bed left.

## FRANCE.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

May 13. A letter from Talien, commissioner in the department of Indre et Loire, and Loire et Cher, dated 10th, May, 1793, that falls, and alarming news was daily intruding by the enemies of the republic, respecting the successes of the insurgents; and that Queneau, an agent of Dumourier, had, after the capture of his person, betrayed the interests of his country, by revealing to the Austrians, though he had 3000 men under his command, in the forces of the republic.

It was even said he had induced his soldiers to betray them, and that he had induced his soldiers to betray them, and that he had induced his soldiers to betray them.

small army could be collected, until the new battalions, so long promised, could arrive.

LETTER from citizen Denanliverd, to citizen Talien, dated Chinou, May 8.

"We have heard the noise of cannon all this morning, which makes us presume that Ligonier is engaged. I hope that he will be more courageous and less a traitor than Queneau, the ci-devant adjutant of Dumourier, who, instead of fighting as he promised before me, surrendered, with 3000 men all armed, which he had in the town of Thours. The brave Marceillouise alone merit praise. They tore down the white flag which had been hoisted, combated like true Republicans, and though reduced at length to the number of six, still fought till every man of them was cut to pieces. They formed themselves into a square, and when their cartridges failed, they fell furiously on the insurgents with their fixed bayonets. Had the rest of the troops at Thours followed their example, it would have been still free."

The convention, after hearing a report from the committee of public safety, decreed, that of the 21,000 men, making part of the levy of 300,000 decreed on the 24th of February, and now assembled at Grenoble, eight battalions should be immediately organized to march against the insurgents.

A letter from the council-general of the department of l'Aude, dated Carcassonne, April 20, stated, that the invasion of the Spaniards into the French territories, was to be ascribed to the executive council, who had left that part of the frontier destitute of arms, artillery and provisions. It added, that three departments had raised 16,000 men more than their quota, who wished to combat, and wanted only arms.

To this letter was subjoined a requisition made by general Servail, for a supply of arms. Referred to the committee of public safety.

LETTER from citizen Gaspard, commissioner with the northern army, dated Orchies, May 9.

"I herewith transmit you a report of the affair of yesterday, which has been just now sent to me by gen. Lamorriere. I can warrant the truth of it, as I never quitted him a moment since our departure from Lille, and as I have seen every thing he did, and all the private accounts which he received. What he says respecting the firmness of the soldiers of the republic is strictly agreeable to truth."

In an expedition in which all the wants of the troops could not be supplied at the moment, notwithstanding the attention of the general and the administrators, our brave defenders testified no uneasiness, except on account of the enemy not being near enough that they might engage them. In the concise account of the general, I find that he has forgot to mention, that at ten yesterday evening, as we were retiring to head-quarters, we observed the Abbey of Vigogne in flames. It was set on fire by our howitzers, and as the flames rose violently, I am induced to think that the magazines of the enemy must be consumed, and I have no doubt that we shall be masters of them to-day."

P. S. Prisoners taken at Vigogne are continually arriving. There are a great many English amongst them. In the last convoy there were fourteen of English all wounded."

### REPORT OF GEN. LAMORRIERE.

The affair of the 8th has been most glorious for the arms of the republic, and proves in the best manner the dignity of the cause for which we are fighting. At seven in the morning exactly, for such were the orders of general Dampierre, the commander in chief, the different corps of which my small army is composed, attacked the advanced posts of the enemy. The firing was commenced by the division under the command of general Despourches, who was charged to dislodge the enemy from the Abbey of Vigogne, and from the different entrenchments which they had in the wood of St. Amand. The general and our brave brethren in arms presented themselves with unexampled courage and intrepidity. They overcame incredible obstacles; at every step they found entrenchments, from which they drove the enemy, who were every where far superior in number, notwithstanding batteries of seven hundred pounders which they continually employed against us.

Despourches had taken post on the platform of the Abbey of Vigogne, where he entrenched himself, and kept up a brisk fire from a quarter past seven in the morning until nine in the evening, and successfully sent him a supply of provisions and ammunition, which he in vain expected from Valenciennes. This general officer used all his efforts to have his right wing covered by the left flank of general Medonville, who attacked Rhemes at the same time, but he could never succeed, except in regard to the few chasseurs. It appears that the enemy lost a great number of men; we had also some brave soldiers killed. At the present time this division lay on their arms all night in the wood of St. Amand, retaining their position, and will this morning continue their attack, which cannot be

made with advantage unless they can unite on the right wing with divisions ordered to dislodge the enemy from the wood of Rhemes.

At the moment when Despourches attacked with my advanced guard, I marched against the enemy encamped near St. Amand, in two different points.

They made a more feeble defence than they did the preceding evening, and endeavoured to draw me near the town or the causeway; but having determined not to take possession of it till they should be driven from Rhemes and Vigogne, I occupied them in different points, and at different times, to render my diversion more useful.

I directed several attacks on my left, both against Lecelles, and against a mill where the enemy were posted, and from which they were driven with loss. My chasseurs fired even under the camp of Maude, where they were entrenched; and having received intelligence that the Austrians were going to establish themselves at Bouchain, I carried three battalions and six pieces of cannon to my post of Belle Porte.

General Chaumont, who was ordered to keep open my communications from Belle Porte as far as Nache, several times checked the enemy, who endeavoured to turn my left flank, and to cut off my retreat.

General Dampierre has written to me to repair to him myself, or to send to him a confidential person. I charged with this mission adjutant-general Dupont, and I could not have chosen one more distinguished in every respect, or who is more zealous in the service of the republic.

I cannot too much praise the courage of our brave defenders. They displayed republican valour, and observed a discipline which gives the greatest hopes of the success of our arms. They are fatigued, but they never lose that cheerfulness which is inseparable from a good cause.

My small army consists of troops from Douay, the camp near Lille, and the advanced posts of the latter.

P. S. At nine this morning the troops are under arms. They will keep the enemy in check while Despourches is making efforts to drive them from the Abbey of Vigogne. I have no doubt of their success, if they can be joined by Hedonville. I am going to proceed to his post, when I have visited those which are in front, and on my left flank."

A letter was read from Boisset and Moyre Bayle, commissioners of the convention in the department of the Bouches du Rhone. They announce, that all the measures which they had ordered at Marseilles to secure the public welfare, had been carried into execution with much tranquillity, when in an instant the scene had changed, that the sections of Marseilles which had constantly kept themselves within the first bounds of their duty, had exercised, and were now exercising power without limits; that they had created a popular tribunal, and had authorized it to pursue all offences; that the constituted authorities were by this means embarrassed in their proceedings. One of the sections deliberated upon sending a deputation to the commissioners; they came to them in the night, made them get out of bed, and forced them to break open a bureau, of which their secretary had the key. They did this to examine their correspondence. They ordered them to depart in twenty-four hours, under pain of being arrested. On their arrival at Avignon, they had nearly been massacred.

The commissioners made a decree, of which the following is the substance—Considering that the sections of Marseilles, composed for some time past of suspected persons, have manifested an evident tendency to federalism, they decreed as follows:

- 1st. The popular tribunal established at Marseilles is annulled.
- 2d. The central committee established to receive secret denunciations is annulled.
- 3d. The presidents of the sections are personally responsible for the criminal decrees which may be made.
- 4th. The commissioners sent from Marseilles, Aix, and Toulon, shall be denounced and prosecuted according to law.

After a very long discussion, the convention suspended the execution of this arrest until after the report of the committee of public sale.

It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the impression which the disastrous accounts from the departments have made upon Paris. A proclamation was issued, commanding all persons either to serve personally, or to contribute according to their fortune. Nothing can equal the spirit which it has raised; 600 li-  
vres were offered to volunteers, 200 paid down, and 400 on their return at the end of three months; and if they shall fall in defence of their country, an annuity to be settled on their wives and children. To find the means of doing this, an assessment is made on all the inhabitants according to their circumstances. Already the number to be supplied by Paris are ready to march.

The prince is unwell in the temple, but not dangerously. A physician is ordered to attend him, on the request of his mother.

#### ST. AMAND, May 10.

Early in the morning of the 10th, the French marched out of their entrenchments and along roads in the woods of St. Amand, and attacked the Prussians with much vigour and intrepidity, that they beat them on all sides, and made dreadful slaughter amongst them. We were poised in readiness to sustain them, and waited some time after we heard the firing, but upon being informed that the Prussians had given way, his royal highness ordered us to march with all possible expedition. The Muskilling led the way, followed by the light infantry, the third regiment and the grenadiers. The Muskilling marched up to the first battery, relieving their fire with that courage which will ever deserve the admiration and thanks of their country. The French evaded their artillery, but showed much reluctance to fire, although we were within point blank shot of them. We were then ordered to march on rapidly. When we had arrived within reach of their infantry, and expecting every moment that they would fly, they poured upon us a shower of grape and musket shot, that brought to the ground some of our bravest men. We halted and retreated, and they instantly ceased to fire upon us. The third regiment, the grenadiers and light infantry, marched to support us, when the French began to fire again from the wood, but they desisted the moment we retreated, and made no attempt to pursue or harass us. It is evident to a demonstration, that they would not have attacked us, if we had not persisted in our attempt to carry their batteries. We have had thirty-five killed, and forty wounded. Among the latter are Mr. Howard and our sergeant major. The sergeant was first shot in the shoulder, but he persisted in marching on, when he received a wound in the thigh by which he was disabled and taken prisoner.

The duke of York sent a drum on the following day to the enemy, with a request that he might be attended by an English surgeon. He was found surrounded by several French officers and two surgeons, who showed the utmost anxiety for his recovery, and treated him with every degree of humanity. One of the officers exclaimed, "Sacre Dieu! why are those tree and gallant Britons come hither to destroy us, or to be destroyed? We have no quarrel with them; we are only contending for that liberty which they enjoy, and which they purchased at the expense of the best blood of their ancestors." The different parts of the army were engaged till it became dark. We fell back in the evening to the post we had quitted in the morning. Our troops have received their deserved praise in the general orders of this morning. The Prussians are now engaged, as we constantly hear the sound of artillery; but there is little doubt of our beating the French back to their fortified towns.

It is this morning reported, that the Austrians, joined by the Prussians, renewed the attack early this morning where we were successful yesterday, and have forced the French from all the woods, where at least ten thousand men in the last and this campaign have fallen. We also hear that general Dampierre was killed by a cannon ball, which had been almost spent. The French have lost in killed and wounded, 4000. The loss of the Austrians and Prussians does not amount to much more than half of that number. There have been very few prisoners, and we have not heard of any cannon being taken on either side.

The Prussians do not seem to enter heartily into this business; nor do they fight like the troops of the great Frederick. They have no heavy artillery, but what has been supplied by the Austrians. They complain of the want of provisions, and unless the campaign is brought to a speedy conclusion, the complaint will become universal.

#### LONDON, May 4.

The people of Plymouth are constantly alarmed—every vessel that heaves in sight they take for a Frenchman, and fire at them without reserve, to make them show their colours.

Accounts were yesterday received in town, that an insurrection of a most serious nature had broken out in Sicily. A large body of troops were sent to quell the insurgents, but they only rendered the danger more formidable, by adding themselves to their number.

The practice of impressing is now carried on, in all the parts of the kingdom, with unexampled activity and strictness. Even Dutch commanders and seamen press the hands of Dutch fishermen in the river, off Graveland, a circumstance never known before.

Last night a carpenter, who was thus dragged from his family, a wife and four children, found means to strangle himself on board the tender.

About 25,000 infantry, and 5,500 cavalry, are to be encamped this summer. Government are about to form contracts for this purpose.

The officers appointed to serve with the British cavalry, under orders for foreign service, are—Lieutenant-general Sir William Erskine, baronet—and major-general, the honourable William Harcourt, John Mansel and Ralph Dundas.

It is certainly not the emperor's fault if he has not been blessed with a numerous progeny. However, to make amends, he has lately adopted three millions of children.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board his majesty's ship Scourge.

"Stone house-pool, Plymouth, March 16.

"With pleasure I write you these few lines to acquaint you with our success.—On Thursday, March 7, we sailed from Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, with a convoy of nine sail of vessels for Newfoundland; and on Monday the 11th, we parted company

eighty leagues to the westward of Bally, and in the afternoon we fell in with a French privateer of fourteen guns, nine pounders, and eighteen men, which we engaged for three hours and a half, as close as your house is to the bottom of the garden, and took her. We have only eight guns and seventy people on board, on the Frenchman fifteen men and eight wounded; on board our vessel, one man wounded and all well. On Wednesday, March 14, we fell in with a French merchant-ship, from Maritimes bound to Havre-de-Grace, richly laden, which we have also taken and brought into Plymouth; her cargo consists of wine, cotton, cattle soap, and various other articles. We are obliged to perform quarantine, on account of the vessel coming from the straits. Our privateer is full of goods, and we shall send them round to London as soon as possible. We are full of Frenchmen on board we are always on watch with a brace of pistols in our pockets."

Mr. Secretary Dundas's son, who is now of age, is the political pupil of Lord Auckland. He does not come into parliament till the noble lord has pronounced his education finished.

The celebrated inventor of the terrible fire, known under the title of Calles, which did such surprising execution at the late siege of Belgrade, under marshal Laudohn, has been sent for express from Vienna, to assist at the siege of Mentz.

#### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Ostend, April 27.

Since my last nothing very decisive has happened in Flanders; nor has the general plan of the campaign yet developed itself. In the mean time reinforcements are every day thronging to the combined armies—the day before yesterday about 2500 Dutch troops (though papers of this country had twined them to 8000) arrived at Bruges, and this morning they marched for Courtray.—Tomorrow some Hanoverians are expected at the same place in their way to the same destination, to be succeeded in a few days by more Hanoverians; so that the towns which are in the road to the scene of action, resemble the wall which is illuminated by the lantern, on which shade follows shade, in regular and orderly succession, to the same destination and without any return.

There appears to have been for some time past in the neighbourhood of Coude, a series of petty actions, in which much blood has been spilled, and no general effect produced. I expect, however, from this, one action, not between two armies, but between two very considerable bodies of troops, not less than 10,000 at least of a side, which I mentioned before that the details whereof are still industriously concealed by the Austrian government, and probably the fact itself will be denied, though ever so much acknowledged to be true in private conversation.

I suspect that Coude has been relied, and that it will be necessary to proceed to a regular siege of that very important fortress; there are known to be about 4500 men in the garrison of that place, though a small one, and it is susceptible of a most vigorous defence, if provisions have actually been thrown in. We have every day reports of its being taken, which I do not mention, because whenever it is taken, the capture will be officially confirmed with the celerity of the report itself.

In the mean time, the combined armies certainly laboured under very great disadvantages, in this mode of prosecuting the war; the desultory attacks of the French may be repelled, but armies become disciplined by constant motion, and the contempt of death is acquired by having frequently hazarded our lives: besides which even a victory over the French would be limited in its consequences, while there remains a safe retreat under the walls of their fortified towns to the beaten army; nor can the pursuit be long, though the battle should be decisive. On the other hand, I reason only hypothetically, without saying, that the case is probable. A battle gained over the Austrians, would indeed be the death of thousands—but it would also be the conquest of provinces from their want of power: it seems therefore necessary, in order that the risk of war should be diminished as much as possible, that the combined powers should make themselves masters of some part of the French frontiers as a security of their magazines, and a relief from accidents.

#### BELFAST, May 21.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 14.

Extract of a letter from colonel Sir James Murray, bart. adjutant-general to the forces under the command of his royal highness the duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Tournay, May 10, 1793.

"In consequence of the movements of the enemy, which gave reason to expect an attack upon the Austrian and Prussian posts, his royal highness determined to march in the morning of the 8th to their support. He arrived about six o'clock at the camp of Maulde with the brigade of guards, and a battalion of the 10th regiment of Hanoverian infantry. The Prussian general was by this means enabled to reinforce himself, at St. Amand and the adjoining wood, with the troops which had occupied that important position.

The attack commenced about seven o'clock. It was directed against the posts occupied by general Clairfayt, which extend from the Scheldt to the Abbey de Vigogne, and the Prussian corps which defends the wood in the front of the high road, leading from that place to St. Amand.

To these points were directed the whole efforts of the French army, which had been previously reinforced by all they could bring together from every quarter. General Knobelsdorf having been under the necessity of sending a considerable part of the troops to support the Austrians at the Abbey de Vi-

gogne, his royal highness, about five o'clock, left two battalions in the camp at Maulde, and marched with the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 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CLEMENT BROOKE, } Executors.  
and  
ANTHONY ADDISON, }  
N. B. Those who may have any books or other  
property in their possession belonging to the estate are  
requested to return them without delay.  
July 16, 1795.

July 12, 1793.

S. BLODGET, Agent for the  
Office of the City

May 20, 1793. S. BLODGET, Agent for the  
affairs of the city.

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

**MR JOHN NEALEY**, St. Clement's Bay.  
1st. Mr. Elizabeth Jones, St. Mary's county, Chaptico.  
2d. Mr. Anthony Adams, St. Mary's county, Chaptico.  
3d. Mr. William Knott, near Chaptico, Maryland.  
4th. Mr. Charles Llewellyn, St. Mary's county, Chaptico.  
5th. Mr. John M. Williams, St. Mary's county, Chaptico.  
6th. Dr. James Jordan, Chaptico, St. Mary's county, Maryland.  
7th. Francis Hamersley, Esq, Chaptico.  
8th. **JOSIAH B. GRINDALL**, Post-master.

**THE** debtors to Messrs TROTCHEK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, and Messrs CRACROFT and HODGKIN, of Maryland, are once more requested to make payment in the course of this summer, as suits will be commenced against all delinquents immediately thereafter.

Annapolis, July 12, 1793.

### Eight Dollars Reward.

**STOLEN** out of the subscriber's stable, on the 14th instant, a bright bay HORSE, full fifteen hands high, marked with a star in his forehead, and white on one or both hind feet, trots and gallops, his carriage uncommonly noble, and has been accustomed to run in a carriage. Whoever will return the said horse, shall receive the above sum, from

Anne-Arundel county.

### NOTICE.

**ALL** persons that have any claims against the estate of **JOHN DEW**, late of Calvert county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their accounts, lawfully authenticated, by the last day of September next at farthest, that they may be settled and paid. All those who do not attend to this notice may depend that their claims thereafter will be excluded, and no notice taken of them, by

**ELIZABETH DEW**, Administratrix.  
Calvert county, July 10, 1793.

### LOTTERY.

**PITZHUUGH** presents his compliments to those friends to whom was committed the disposal of his lottery tickets, and will be much obliged by their notifying to him as early as possible their respective successes in the sale of them: he has already had returns sufficient to warrant him in saying that the lottery will certainly be drawn in the course of the ensuing fall, and he will thank those gentlemen who may not be able to dispose of all the tickets in their possession by the first day of September, for returning immediately after such as may be then unsold.

July 6, 1793.

**THE** subscriber is opening in this town, should sufficient encouragement offer for that purpose, a **CIRCULATING LIBRARY**. The advantages arising from such an institution, to the public, are too obvious and well understood to make much recommendation on the subject in this way necessary, to induce a discerning, enlightened public, to patronize it. Let it suffice to say, that of all methods generally used for communicating knowledge, this is the easiest, most advantageous, and least expensive to the generality of readers. This library is principally collected already, and will consist of 3000 volumes, judiciously chosen, in the different branches of religious, entertaining, and polite literature, and shall be augmented from time to time, by such new publications, and other works, as may be found agreeable to the taste, and will add to the entertainment of the patrons thereof.

**E. VALLETTE and Co.**  
N. B. Subscriptions for the above LIBRARY, taken in at the printing office, Annapolis.

**ALL** persons having balances due them on tobacco, shipped to the address of Messrs WILKINSON and Co. of London, per my procuration, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary their bills on said company should be endorsed by me, or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transactions through my agency, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate such as may find it more convenient to discharge their balances at E. VALLETTE and Co., during the present inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice, that I have furnished Mr. Brown and Gurney with a list of balances, and copies of each person's account, who is authorized to settle with such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require strict observance to this notice, and he desires himself it will be duly attended to, and complied with, without further trouble or delay, but, contrary to his wish and expectations, in should be neglected, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against all delinquents, without the least distinction, after the first day of September next.

**THOROWGOOD SMITH**, Agent and attorney in law for WILKINSON and Co.

### SCHHEME OF WILLIAM ALLEIN'S LAND LOTTERY.

No. 1, 1 Prize of 100 acres of woodland lying on Benner's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city, 100 0 0  
2, 1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the water, about three miles from Lower-Marlborough, 320 0 0  
3, 1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood, 200 0 0  
4, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 0 0  
5, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 0 0  
6, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 0 0  
7, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100 0 0  
No. 6, ditto, 37 10 0  
1 ditto of 100 dollars cash, 63 0 0  
1 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto, 435 0 0  
1 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound in bottles, 435 0 0  
First drawn blank, 2250 0 0  
173 Prizes, 2250 0 0  
577 Blanks, 2250 0 0  
750 Tickets, at £. 3 each, 2250 0 0

### MANAGERS.

John Mair, Annapolis; Benjamin Stodder, Georgetown; James Bell, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Illard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Truman Campbell, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Storer, Upper-Marlborough; Joseph Wilkinson, William Grabam, Peter Adair, Charles Williamson, John Chesley, Thomas Farran, Henry Hunter, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Benner's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 to 7, contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the cartage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warranties, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the said warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next; if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792.

### John Randall

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton.

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of

Seasonable GOODS,

Which he will sell cheap.

For Cash, Country Produce, or on Credit to his

Friends and Customers.

At the City of Washington, January 7, 1793.

A NUMBER of LOTS in this city, will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commission-ers, on the seventeenth day of September next.

One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down; the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

**JOHN M. GANTT**, Clerk.

Extract of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, concerning the territory of Columbia and

at the city of Washington.

"Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, in like manner as if he was a citizen of this state; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to, and be inherited by, his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

**MR** Cowan, one of the federal buildings, is now to employ four or five of SAWYERS, immediately in the city of Washington; one lot to be well acquainted with raising hogans. Application to be made to Mr. James Florio, in the city.

As the employment will be steady, it may therefore be

abandoned.

George-town, December 3, 1792.

To be SOLD, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day, on the premises.

**A** TRACT of LAND, called MARY'S EASE, lying on the head of Parker's creek, in Calvert county, containing 400 acres more or less, with some improvements, the land is rich and very heavily timbered; sixty acres of it, a very rich swamp, that may with a small expence be made a valuable meadow. Two years credit will be given the purchaser, on his executing a bond for the purchase money, with approved security, on the day of sale. Possession to be delivered at Christmas.

**JOHN ROUSBY PLATER**,  
St. Mary's county, June 16th, 1793.

### SCHHEME OF A LOTTERY.

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE TOWN, as follows:

**LOT** No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Potomack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

**LOT** No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Potomac. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

**LOT** No. 3, contains 30 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 5s. each, dollars at 71. 6d. in 1000

No. 1, 1 prize of 107 acres of land at 71. 6d. per acre 2145 0 0

2, 1 do. of 84 do. do. 7680 0 0

3, 1 do. of 30 do. do. 780 0 0

14, 14 lots in George town, 910 0 0

at 5s. each, 100 0 0

1 prize in cash, 100 0 0

1 ditto, 50 0 0

1 ditto, 40 0 0

647 ditto, of 40s. each, 1294 0 0

667 Prizes, 1294 0 0

3333 Blanks, 1294 0 0

**MANAGERS.**

Robert Peter, Colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Dandridge, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, Esq, Daniel Dandridge, Esq, George Town, George Wall, Esq, City of Washington, Wallace and Mair, Esq, John Davidson, Esq, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whole its advantage will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America. Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in the City of Washington, on the 25th September next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land; and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is referred to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

**TICKETS** may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Mair, John Davidson, Esq, and Mr. George Mann.

**JOHN THOMAS ROUCHER.**

**COMMITTED** to my custody as runaways, a

pro woman named VICK and her child named LIZ, and say they belong to Edward Stonefreet, of Port Tobacco, in Charles county. Their names are hereby requested to pay their good fees and other charges and take them away, or they will be sold to the highest bidder.

**WILLIAM GOLDSMITH**, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, June 23, 1793.

**ANNAPOLIS.**

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLVIII)

**MA**

I shall expose to sale

August next, (if fair)

of September next,

at Mr. Webster's,

thirteen miles from

property, to wit:

**TWO THOUS**

and **SIXTEEN**

lots No. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9,

formerly the property

PART, purchased by,

and from which parcel

Six hundred and

formerly the property

Elap Bailey, and from

Two hundred and

LAND, contained in

the property of the

by Mr. Mark Alexan-

been released.

One hundred and

LAND, contained in

John M. Lutz, form-

from which he hath

N. B. The whole

short distance from B-

One hundred and

ing part of the reserve

the property of H. B.

by William Sinclair

released.

And on Tuesday

(if fair, if not on the

premises, I shall

party, the wharf

formerly the property

originally purchased

Aquila Johns, and

and lately sold to

who has neglected

sale by not bonding

quired.

And on Thursday

(if fair, if not on the

the city of Annapolis

sale the following

Three hundred and

of LAND, lying

eighteen miles from

at Annapolis, but com-

Homony Park, late

Esq, and two hun-

contained in lots 1,

Anne-Arundel county,

distance from Anne-

Patuxent river.

It is thought nee-

cessary for the abo-

of purchasing will

The whole of the

credit of four year-

last, one-fourth part

next, and so on a

six. Two thirds of

citation or other liq-

under the act of c-

street of six per ce-

specific, or in stock

an interest of six

directed, and interest

the first day of I

approved security.

**RANDOLPH**

for

Annapolis, 26th

**CHAR**

**Watch**

**RESPECTU**

public, the

occupied by Mr.

Printing Office, v-

cars and posthu-

He returns hi-

liberal encourag-

ment to be

mitting attention

of their favour.

N. B. All kin-

dear and most

honorable terms.

silver.

Annapolis, 30