

(LIIND YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2603.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 1, 1796.

VENICE, September 15.

THE illustrious general Buonaparte arrived at Trente, he wrote to the government, desiring it might order the commissaries of the Venetian part of Trion to prepare provisions and forage for the French army. It is supposed from this measure that he intends to proceed to Treviso, where the French will find considerable magazines. In confirmation of this conjecture, a body of French troops has already arrived at Peltre. The successes of the French army have inspired the Venetian aristocracy with the greatest terror. As the Austrians fly in all directions into the territories of the republic, and many even take refuge at Melano and Belluno, the conquerors, it is feared, will pursue them as far as Lagunes, and threaten Venice itself. Considerable reinforcements are sent to all the ports that guard the delter.

FRANCFORT, September 20.

The prince of Nassau Siegen, who arrived at Pottsdam from Vienna, is on his return to Vienna. It is thought, that his embassy was to the same purport with that of Mr. Hammond. A general peace is considered as the object, and the mediation of his Prussian majesty has been obtained for that purpose. All the letters from Vienna and Prague, give intelligence of the continual march of troops, and of new battles in the hereditary states. Ten battalions from Galicia have passed through Prague. Seventy-two companies of Hungary have offered to raise each 1000 men. In Upper and Lower Austria, recruits are enrolled with the greatest success.

COBLENTZ, September 17.

The pretended retreat of the Austrians towards Rastatt, was unquestionably a mere feint; for this morning the republican army abandoned its positions, and retreated partly towards the Sieg. The forests of Ehrenbreitstein is relieved: at nine this morning, the enemy's advanced guard made its appearance near Pfaffendorf: the garrison of Ehrenbreitstein is already employed in demolishing the works constructed by the French who are retreating precipitately. Our advices from Treves dated the 15th, state, that the construction of the trenches is followed up with more energy than ever.

MENTZ, September 16.

At day break this morning, the republicans attacked the whole line of our advanced posts, and drove our pickets to within a short distance of Marienborn: however, by the excellent dispositions of lieutenant-colonel de Corvois, and the bravery of the troops, the enemy, although four times more numerous than our forces, were turned before Hochheim, and driven into their first lines, with the loss of several men killed, and four made prisoners. On our side, one man and two horses were wounded.

MANHEIM, September 19.

The archduke Charles attempts to be beforehand with the French under Moreau, in making himself master of the most important posts in Suabia, which will make the retreat of that army to the Rhine extremely difficult. The corps under general Petrasch, which, after having advanced as far as Stuttgart, divided itself into two columns, has gained several advantages over general Scherer, and made considerable booty.

BRUSSELS, October 7.

While the Austrians were attacking the late depot of Neuwid, the archduke Charles at the head of 15,000 men, endeavoured, by forced marches, to gain the rear of Moreau's army, in order to concert with the generals Latour, Nauendorf and Petrasch, new plans of attack against the army at the Rhine and Mentz. He sent a corps of 10,000 men, united with the garrison of Mentz, towards the Hupzruck. The remainder of his army, consisting of 20,000 men, is encamped at Ukerath, and several squadrons of cavalry, supported by infantry, hover about in the vicinity of the Sieg, where all is quiet at present. When the archduke set off, he gave the command of the army of the Lower Rhine to general Werneck.

Order and discipline begin to revive in the army of the Sambre and Meuse. Confidence is restored among the troops; and we believe that the army of the Sambre and Meuse, reinforced by the 7th division of the army of the North, consisting of 16,000 men, will soon act offensively and with success.

However, despondency has not entirely ceased yet, and many of the fugitives who endeavour to reach the interior of the republic, continue to pass by Luxembourg and the Ardennes. General Bournoville has issued several orders to arrest and conduct them to their respective regiments.

Precise orders have been given in this city, to stop and visit all the coaches and equipages coming from the army of the Sambre and Meuse. It is known that some honourable commissaries endeavour to send home the fruits of their robberies and pillage. Considerable sums in specie, flowing from that source, have already been seized.

COLOGNE, October 3.

The following are the conditions of neutrality concluded at Neuwid, on the 30th ult. between the French and Austrian generals.

1. The city of Neuwid, the castle and its appertinances, cannot be occupied by any troops, either French or Austrian.

2. The advanced posts of the respective corps shall be removed from each other one hundred and fifty paces, viz. the French to count from the last house on the right side of the city, and the Austrians from the last house to the left of the city, and from the fence of the court garden.

3. In virtue of the present treaty, the French troops shall not attack the city, nor the Austrian generals construct offensive or defensive works, which may damage the bridge on the Rhine.

4. There shall be a French and an Austrian officer established in the city, charged to answer for the infringement of this article.

5. The line of centres in the plain will be ruled according to military law, and in a manner compatible with the position of the two corps of troops.

6. All the fortification works constructed in the city, shall be razed, under the inspection of the magistrate.

7. To avoid all species of misunderstanding, it is mutually agreed, that no soldier, either French or Austrian, shall enter into the city, without an express permission from his chief. The established officers at Neuwid will take care to have this article executed. A duplicate of the present treaty has been delivered to the magistrate of Neuwid.

PARIS, October 10.

The Dunkirk floating battery has perished in the harbour by the explosion of the powder on board. A single man, out of fifty-nine who composed its crew, has alone been saved.

OS. 12. Peace is made with the king of Naples. The treaty was signed the day before yesterday. It resembles not that concluded with the king of Sardinia. The king of Naples is not to make any cession of territory. He agrees only to allow certain commercial advantages, he excludes the English from his ports until a peace, and promises reparation for the outrages committed in 1792, against our ambassador at Naples.

To this treaty was joined a message, by which the directory ask for new funds in support of the war. They announce some hopes of peace; that negotiations with England will be opened; that the cabinet of St. James mean to send an agent; but that he is not yet arrived. They mention the necessity of shewing a resolution to carry on the war with vigour, if the obstinacy of our enemies render it necessary, in order to insure the acceptance of just and reasonable conditions of peace.

OS. 14. Can it be true that the Executive Directory should have resolved to address the following question to the envoy of Great-Britain—"Will England easily and immediately treat for a separate peace with us?" and that, if the question is answered in the negative, it will be notified to the envoy, that the negotiation is at an end.

Report says, that the resolution exists. We think it our duty to conjure our readers, not to place any confidence in such reports. Indeed, would such a resolution not amount to the same thing as a second declaration of war.

Army of the Sambre and Meuse.

Extract of an official letter from Andreoss, 25. Prairidor, 4th year.

"I have seen general Ernouf, and informed him of the unfavourable reports that were spread. The following is the answer which he made:

"When Moreau passed the Lech we were ten leagues from Ratibon. The archduke fell back, and reinforced with 25,000 men the corps of general War-tensleben, already equal in number to ours.—The night was penetrated by a numerous body of cavalry, which gained a position in our rear, and, in order to save the army of the Sambre and Meuse, we were compelled to have recourse to a retreat, when all the roads were cut up.

This retreat was effected, although the enemy ten times more numerous than we were, were close upon our rear. Jourdan contrived to gain a retreat by maintaining a close front with the Austrians in flank, opposing his progress. He manoeuvred with so much ability, the infantry, four squadrons of the first regi-

ment of dragoons, and six of chassurs, seconded his intentions with so much gallantry, that the attacks of the Imperial cuirassiers cost them 600 men. We retreated slowly. The soldiers behaved with intrepidity. The French nation has still gained honour. We have lost 2000 men and some baggage.

"We are now upon the Lahn. Our position is impregnable.

"Ehrenbreitstein is most vigorously besieged. I reckon upon its speedy surrender.

"We are very soon to engage the enemy, and we shall soon gain the victory, our warriors burn with ardour. They have fought two to one at least, and they had to face the enemy on every side.

"In fine, Ernouf has sworn to me that our reputation should not be sullied, and that some disastrous accidents had taken place. They shall be short-lived successes for the Imperialists.

An exact copy.

(Signed) BOUTEVILLE, Commissi-oner of the government."

Jourdan, general in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, Wetzlar, 24. Prairidor.

Citizen Directors,

I have the honour to inform you, that yesterday, in the evening, the army reached the Lahn, behind Wetzlar. This morning detached general Bernadotte, with the division under his command, towards Lim-burg, where he is to form a junction with a corps which general Marceau was to march to that quarter, in retreating towards the left bank of the Rhine.

Since the affair of the 17th, the army has continued its retreat, and though followed by the enemy's army, we have only been disturbed in our march by parties of hussars, and by peasants, who frequently attempted to carry off our park of artillery.

(Signed)

JOURDAN.

General Bournoville's address to the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

Brave Comrades!

General Jourdan, who has so often conducted you to victory, is compelled to retire, and to submit to a separation from you; his health, impaired by a series of labour and fatigue, does not permit him to continue to exercise his accustomed care of you, and the executive directory charges me to replace him. I do not dissimble, brave comrades, the difficulty of the task assigned me, and I must depend upon your good will to second my endeavours upon accepting a command which is so much the more arduous that the two banks of the Rhine are supplied with but weak resources.—The first virtue which I shall ask of you is patience; as for valour, you are Frenchmen, and the brave army of the Sambre and Meuse has proved itself to be worthy of the character.

Citizen Alexandre, the commissary of government, who will replace citizen Jourdan, is employed in providing means of subsistence, and other necessities that you may require; he is active in every thing, he is busy day and night, his anxiety is as great as my own, and you must be convinced that we shall spare no pains to procure for you at least what is necessary, as much as circumstances will permit.

You must be sensible, my dear companions, that plunder leads to want, that want of food leads to want of subordination, and want of subordination to defeat. Will the brave army of the Sambre and Meuse suffer the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, and of Italy, to be covered with glory, while want of discipline renders it incapable of conquering an enemy, who has nothing to oppose to it but unavailing effrontery.

Brave comrades, respect the inhabitants of the country beyond the Rhine, and their properties; obey your officers and your generals; we have a desert to pass through till we reach the Meuse; let us cut through it and fly to victory, and in a little time we shall be in want of nothing. But leave to your generals the care of providing for your subsistence; and far be from you the horrors committed by those who have forsaken your standards and abandoned you.

Your brethren of the army of the North are arrived; they burn with zeal to fight with you on all sides, and to share your warlike toils: let the most intimate union reign between you; let there be no other rivalry than that of glory; no other emulation than that of honour; let your redoubled blows beat down your enemies; they are enemies whom you have often beat, continue still to vanquish them, and a glorious peace will soon be your succed, and assure you of its reward. I have seen the brave army of the Sambre and Meuse, I have seen it with that bold and martial countenance which characterizes the love of one's country, and the ambition of conquest; I am convinced that there is not left one plunderer under arms, and that the army is purified: let us prepare for new successes, and depend upon it you will find in me the same care, the same solicitude, and the same tenderness, that you experienced in general Jourdan, with whom I would have

Annapolis, November 2, 1706.

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By His Excellency
JOHN HOSKINS STONE,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland, by an act passed at November session, seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled, "An act to alter the mode of electing electors to chuse the President and Vice-President of the United States," did direct, that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns, papers, and instruments containing the number of votes for electors for the purposes specified in the said act, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person so as aforesaid poled and voted for as an elector respectively, and should thereupon declare, by proclamation, signed by the governor, and without delay dispersed through the State, the name of the person duly elected as elector in each respective district, in pursuance of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that John Rootsy Plater is elected an elector for the first district, Francis Deakins for the second district, George Murdoch for the third district, John Lynn for the fourth district, Gabriel Duvall for the fifth district, John Archer for the sixth district, John Gilpin for the seventh district, John Roberts for the eighth district, John Beckett for the ninth district, and John Done for the tenth district.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

J. H. STONE.

By the Governor and Council,
NIMAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the Council

THE subscriber hereby respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has again commenced business in the house where he formerly kept store, below the State-house, in the city of Annapolis, where he has on hand a small but general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching season, among which he has a very handsome assortment of fashionable superfine Spanish broad cloth, casimers, printed casimer and swan down jacket trousers, coatings, superfine ladies coating for cloaks, coarse cloths of various kinds and prices, chintz, calicoes, shawls, cloaks and fine lincens, table cloths, modes and satins, padding for cloaks and bonnets, fancy cords and thickets, flannels, blankets of different kinds and prices, bed bounts and ticking of the first quality, &c. He has also on hand, in the grocery line, looking, pepper, allspice, brown sugar, spicet and Cognac brandy of the first quality, &c. all which he will sell at the most reasonable advance for cash or country produce. It is with pleasure that he embraces the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and former customers for their former favours, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their custom. He also embraces the present opportunity of assuring the public, that he has met with sundry heavy and grievous losses through insolvencies and other misfortunes, and therefore solicitedly hopes for their generous patronage, and the more so, as they may have the pleasing satisfaction of contributing to the aid of misfortune without the least diminution of their purse, excepting purchasing such articles as they need, and must necessarily purchase some where, for the subscriber is satisfied he can furnish them with such articles as he has on as good terms as they can purchase them elsewhere, and he intends adding to his assortment in proportion to the encouragement given him by his friends and a generous public. In the mean-time he begs leave to subscribe himself their

Obliged humble servant,

ROBERT DUVAL.

Mrs. DUVAL also respectfully informs her friends and the public, that in future she intends making gowns, habits, bonnets, cloaks, &c. and will be thankful to those who shall please to favour her with their custom.

Patowmack Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the PATOWMACK COMPANY will please to take notice, that the shares of delinquent subscribers will be sold on the first Monday in January next, at the Union tavern in Georgetown. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, unless in the mean-time these payments are fully made.

The stockholders in the additional capital, are required to pay ten per cent, on the amount of each share to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, treasurer, on or before the first day of January next.

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

Georgetown, November 5, 1796

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on 17th instant, a negro girl, who says her name is CHLOE CURTIS, her clothing is a striped petticoat, white cotton bed gown, and white linen shirt, and says she belongs to RICHARD BRANT, of Charles county. Her master is hereby requested to take her away in two months from this date, or she will be sold for her prison fees, and other expenses.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

November 25, 1796.

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber having a number of small tracts, lying in different counties in this state, will sell the following; the following description and notice is given, in order that the persons to whom they adjoin may be accommodated with the preference, viz.

A TRACT called Five-pond Ridge, containing 67½ acres, lying on a branch which empties into Wicomico river.—A tract called Macom's Ridge, containing 77½ acres, lying on Dividing Creek.—A tract called Retirement, containing 167 acres, lying on Jumping Branch, and on the road leading from Snow Hill to Salisbury.—A tract called Hardship, containing 78 acres, lying and adjoining the Delaware state line, at the five mile stone, and near the meeting-house. The above all lay in Worcester county.

The following tracts in Caroline county, viz.

A tract called Fowler's Plain Dealing Secured, containing 50½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river.—A tract called Barren Hill Secured, containing 36½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river, and contiguous to the last mentioned.—A tract called Recovery Secured, containing 113½ acres, adjoining a tract called Boon's Park.

In Dorchester county, viz.

A tract called Godman's Advantage, containing 41½ acres, adjoining a tract called the Savanna.—A tract called Beard's Addition, containing 24 acres, adjoining and binding on Jack's Creek.

In Talbot county, viz.

A tract called the Neglect, containing 17½ acres, lying on the road from Balton to Centreville and on Noble's Northern Branch.

In Harford county, viz.

A tract called Bond's Neglect, containing 19 acres, adjoining Gibbon's Ridge and Gillingham.—A tract called Taylor's Mistake, containing 17 acres, adjoining Fool's Refuse and Norris's Venture.—A tract called Silver Hills Secured, containing 56 acres, adjoining a tract called Profit.—A tract called Oblong, containing 12 acres, adjoining a tract called Frenchman's Repole.—A tract called Leonard's Disappointment, containing 19 acres, lying and bounding on Bow Creek.—A tract called St. George's Neighbour, containing 38 acres, adjoining Farmer's Delight and Howard's Forest.—A tract called Timber Grove, containing 42 acres, lying on a branch of Lodwick's Creek.—A tract called Orchard and Spring Revested, containing 15½ acres, near Belle-Air, and adjoining a tract called Gravelly Bottom.—A tract called Webster's Neglect, containing 47 acres, adjoining Matthew's Neighbour Refurveyed and Howard's Forest.

In Washington county, viz.

Several small tracts in the neighbourhood of Hagerstown, containing 136½ acres.

In Allegany county, viz.

Sundry tracts containing in the whole 51,695 acres.

In Anne-Arundel county, viz.

A tract called the Patapsco Mill Seat, containing 116 acres, adjoining general Ridgely's mill, on Patapsco. Should the last mentioned tract not be sold at private sale, on or before the 10th day of January next, it will then be offered at public sale, at Messrs. Yates and Campbell's vendue store.

Also—Sundry tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, which will be more particularly described before that day. For any part, or the whole of the above-mentioned property, 6 per cent. 3 per cent. or deferred stock of the United States, stock in either of the banks in Maryland, Morris and Nicholson's paper, or bonds with approved security, with interest at one, two, and three years, will be received. Any person desirous of treating for those lands, will make application to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, where a more full description can be given, and good titles made, on payment being made, or satisfactorily secured to be paid.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

Annapolis, November 22, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday the 20th November, a negro woman named NAN, about five feet two or three inches high, about thirty years of age, her wool very long before, round faced, large full eyes, very black; she carried with her a flamp'd cotton gown, a brown petticoat of Joan's spinning, a pair of high heeled shoes, and an old wool hat; she had with her also another suit which I do not recollect; she was purchased from the Eastern Shore, and probably may make that way. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any goal in this state, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

HUGH DRUMMOND.

All persons are hereby forbidden from taking off said negro woman at their peril.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Castors, Candlesticks and Sills, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

The highest price given for old silver.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, ZERO. B. HUGHES, Clk.

November 10, 1796.

A. P. R. I. N. T.

OF LIBERTY, Giving support to the BALD EAGLE.

AN AMERICAN PRODUCTION,

Is in great forwardness.

SPECIMENS to be seen at Mr. JOHN SHAW's, Cabinet-Maker, Annapolis, and Mr. COWAN's, printer, at Balton, where subscriptions are received. All orders for ornamental looking glass frames, or gilt picture frames, will be received in Annapolis by Mr. Shaw, on account of the subscribers.

James Smith, & Co.

Baltimore, November 24, 1796.

WANTED,

AS an assistant in the clerk's office of Prince-George's county, a young man acquainted with the business would be preferred and well encouraged, but an application from any person of business, writing a good hand, will be attended to. A good recommendation will be required of any applicant.

November 17, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is obliged, from repeated trespasses, to forbid all persons hunting with dog or gun, or riding through any of his enclosures on West river, or Sparrow's Point near Baltimore-town, without particular leave obtained from

RICHARD SPRIGG.

November 21, 1796.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

J. W. KING, Clk.

November 10, 1796.

For SALE,

A VALUABLE MILL, on South river, lately thoroughly repaired for the merchant business, and now in good order. Said mill is furnished with one pair of best new burr stones, and one pair of Bologne, and will be sold together with 150 or 200 acres of land, 25 of which are in timothy and highly improved, and 25 acres more could at a small expence be converted into most excellent meadow. The remaining part is well timbered, and will yield slaves to answer the use of the mill for many years; besides the many advantages that could be mentioned of the situation of said mill, it can command, by little expence a water navigation within the distance of two hundred yards. The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money in hand, the residue at such periods as may be agreed on. Whoever may be inclined to purchase will apply to JOHN BATES, jun. living in Baltimore-town, near the marsh market, in Market-street, or to the subscriber on the spot.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN,

South river, Anne Arundel county.

November 6, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Hockley Works, near Elk-Ridge Landing, on the 14th instant, a negro man named BEN, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout made, middling black, his dress cannot be described, as he took away several cloaths with him, amongst which were a short dark drab jacket and trousers, gray searought ditto; the said negro was purchased from Mr. DAVID STEUART, West river, and it is supposed that he is gone to that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable expences will be paid, by

JOHN WRIGHT.

November 15, 1796.

GOT away from the subscriber, on Monday the 7th instant, on the road leading from Patapsco lower ferry to Annapolis, a black HORSE, with saddle and bridle on him, the horse is near fourteen hands high, with one white hind foot, and a long star in forehead, and is branded on the near side of his neck with a pot hook. I will give THREE DOLLARS REWARD to any person who will give me information, so that I get him again, if found in the neighbourhood of the subscriber, and SIX DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, to any person who will deliver him to me, living about 20 miles from Patapsco lower ferry, Anne-Arundel county side, if out of the neighbourhood, or fifteen miles distant.

PATRIC KELLY.

Patapsco, November 11, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, for a road leading from the lower end of Cornwall's Neck, Charles county, to the head of Matterman creek.

November 5, 1796.

Charles county, August 11, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sundry inhabitants of said county intend to petition the next general assembly to grant them a public road, leading from a place commonly called Beane town to Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in said county.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the dwelling plantation of Ignatius Wheeler, late of said county, deceased, on Thursday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, for **READY MONEY**.

FROM twenty to thirty valuable healthy country born **SLAVES**, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls: these negroes are of good characters, remarked for honesty and morality. At the same time will be sold the household, kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils, also the crop of corn, fodder, &c. &c. the property of the deceased. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

All persons having just and legal claims against Ignatius Wheeler, deceased, are requested to make them known, and those indebted are desired to make payment to his executor.

Also will be sold, at public sale, agreeable to the last will and testament of Ignatius Wheeler, deceased, on Monday the 10th day of December next, on the premises, the dwelling plantation of the said Wheeler, containing by deed 375 acres; this tract of land is good for farming, lies in an agreeable neighbourhood, and beautifully situated in view of the rivers Patowmack and Wicomico. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those desirous of purchasing, it is expected, will view the premises before the day of sale. The terms will be made known on that day by

EDMUND PLOWDEN, Executor of Ignatius Wheeler.

November 1, 1796.

The subscriber being appointed trustee by the honourable the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, for the purpose of selling and conveying the real estate of **SAMUEL HANSON**, Esq; late of Charles county, deceased, agreeable to the will of the said deceased, will **OFFER** for **SALE**, in pursuance of said decree, on Monday the fifth day of December next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of said deceased,

ALL the **REAL ESTATE** as aforesaid, consisting of about two thousand acres of land; the whole of this property lies in Charles county, and the greater part thereof near the road leading from Port Tobacco to Piscataway, about eight miles from each place—the land in general is well adapted to planting and farming, abounds with good water, and is valuably improved, with buildings, orchards, &c. This land will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, and the purchaser required to give bond on interest with sufficient security for the discharge of the purchase money, with the interest arising thereon, at three equal annual payments. The said estate will be sold in tracts or parcels as may best suit the purchasers, and answer the object of the sale.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee.

P. S. On the day, and at the place above mentioned, will be offered for sale, on a twelve month's credit, a variety of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, also a few plantation utensils.

H. H. C.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or **STOLEN** from the subscriber, living in South river Neck, about the 20th of September last, a small sorrel **HORSE**, with a blaze face, about twelve hands high, and nine years old, paces and gallops. Whoever will bring him to me, shall receive the above reward.

YARROW WATERS.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of **LAND**, in Anne Arundel county, near Pig Point, containing upwards of three hundred acres, either for **CASH**, or on **CREDIT**. The terms may be more particularly known by application to captain **JOHN LUTY**, at Baltimore, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

WILLIAM KILTY.

October 25, 1796.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, will please to observe, that their next instalment becomes due on the first day of December next, and it is expected that the payments will be made at the Treasury of the Western Shore on or before that day, otherwise process will certainly issue against every delinquent on the day following; it hath been a practice heretofore to delay issuing against the delinquents until after the 20th day of February following, as no such indulgence will be given for the ensuing instalment, I hope the debtors will be punctual in making their payments. In all cases where property is taken in execution for the use of the State, I shall fix a place and day of sale, where I shall attend in person to enforce the sale, unless payment be made.

The several county clerks will please to take notice, that agreeably to law their returns and payments should be made on the first day of November in each year, and as several of them have heretofore neglected to comply, I will certainly put the law in force against those who fail in making their returns and payments on the first day of November next.

The sheriffs are requested to pay up their respective balances on or before the first day of November next, otherwise I shall take immediate steps therefor for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM MAREBURY, Agent for the State of Maryland.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of building a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz—	Prize of	dollars
1 Prize	20,000	20,000
1 ditto	10,000	10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each	5,000	35,000
5 ditto	1,000	5,000
10 ditto	400	4,000
20 ditto	100	2,000
55 ditto	50	2,750
5750 ditto	12	69,000
To be raised for the canal,		26,250

5847 Prizes, 175,000
1693 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed)

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DESLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the **WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I.** to be had at the Counting-House of **WALLACE & MOIR.** Price, ten Dollars.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the **BANK** of **BALTIMORE** give notice to the **STOCKHOLDERS**, that the remaining two-thirds of the first instalment, being one hundred dollars on each share, will be required in specie at their banking house on Monday the 26th December next, or on either of the two following days.

NOTICE is also given, that the books of the bank will be opened on the 12th day of December next, for the purpose of making transfer of stock; powers of attorney duly executed before a magistrate, accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the county where the magistrate resides, or the oath of the attesting witness, will be received from those who cannot attend in person. All powers of attorney already executed agreeably to the above, or that may be executed before the foregoing date for the transfer of such stock, will be received by the president, to remain with him until the books are opened, when the same shall be admitted like other powers of attorney.

JAMES COX, Cashier.

Baltimore, 22d October, 1796.

JOHN HYDE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his customers, that he carries on the **TANNING** and **CURRYING BUSINESS** as usual, at the tannery formerly occupied by Mr. **BAYL**, where he has for sale a quantity of upper and sole leather of the first quality, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He continues to purchase hides and bark, for which he will give a generous price, and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next season. He returns his sincere thanks to the public and others for their past favours, and solicits their continuance for the future.

Annapolis, 1796.

N. B. An apprentice wanted at the above business.

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

R A G S,

At the Printing-Office.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced **TAVERN KEEPING** in the city of Annapolis, at the sign of the **FOUNTAIN-JAR**, near the Church, at the house lately occupied by **RICHARD RINGELT**, Esq; and where Mrs. **FRANCES BAYES** formerly kept boarding-house, between Church and South-east streets, in the said city; being well provided with good beds and stabling, and all kinds of the best of liquors, will thankfully be obliged for the custom of his friends, and the patronage of a generous public; anxious to please he is determined to have good hostlers and waiters, and to those who will honour him with their custom, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction.

HENRY CRIST.

Annapolis, September 26, 1796.

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES;

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the **Funded Debt**, or **Stock**, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.

1st. That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, entitled, an Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt," the said Debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: "First, by dividends to be made on the 1st days of March, June and September, for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the 1st day of December for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, inclusive, at the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the 1st day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of Interest and Principal being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz:

KNOW all men by these presents, that

I, _____ of _____ in _____ do make, constitute and appoint _____ my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) standing in my name in the books of (here describing the books of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) from (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) until power shall be given or otherwise made him, for that purpose to make and subscribe, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or his assigns, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the _____ day of _____ in the year _____

Sealed and Delivered

in presence of

BE H. KNOW, that on the _____ day of _____ before me personally came _____, within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed _____ Seal, the day and year last aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand, at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July, 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

THIS is to request that all persons indebted to the estate of **RICHARD BEARD**, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, will make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next courts, and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled and paid, on or about the first day of December next, at which time we expect to be prepared for that purpose.

MARY BEARD, Administratrix,
M. BEARD, Administratrix.

P. S. And on the first day of December aforesaid, will be offered for sale, on a credit till the first day of March next, on bond with approved security, a large crop of Indian corn, and corn fodder, also some hay, a quantity of excellent cider, and a parcel of stock, household and kitchen furniture, &c. which remained unsold at the last sale.

Beard's Habitation, October 23, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself **MINTA**, and says she belongs to captain **WALTER SMITH**, of Calvert county, she appears to be about 18 or 19 years of age, and pretty tall. Her master is desired to take her away, or she will be sold agreeably to law to discharge her prison fees, and other charges.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

Sept. 15, 1796.

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

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FRANKRICK** and **SAMUEL GREEN.**

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 8, 1796.

Some challenges were fought along with a party of hunters in a wood from which they dispatched their shot. Afterward to reconnoitre the ground next to this wood, a Tyrolean chasseur, concealed behind a tree, recognized him by the distinctive badges of his rank, levelled a carbine at him, and pierced him through the body. He was carried to Altenkirchen.

They refused to transport him along the left bank of the Rhine, but he himself requested to remain at Altkirchen, at the house of the Prussian commander, with some officers.

The next day the advanced guard of the enemy occupied Altkirchen. When the Austrian general Haddick was informed of this circumstance, he sent a safeguard to Marceau. General Kray visited him in person.

Tears flowed down the cheeks of this aged warrior. He himself had fought against Marceau for two years. These two generous souls were united by sentiments of friendship, even in the midst of battles. They waited only for the moment of peace to display them.

Some hopes of saving Marceau were still entertained. The principal surgeon of prince Charles exerted his utmost skill, but upon the 5th complementary day the symptoms became more alarming, his head grew heavy, and he expired at six o'clock.

The Austrian regiments of Barco and Blankenfeld, which had admired his valour at the head of our squadrons, contended for the honour of paying him the last duties; but the officers who had remained with him had gone to the archduke Charles, and requested that his body should be given to his brothers in arms.

The prince consented, with a request to the French general to apprise the Austrians of the moment when he was to be interred, in order that they might assist in the military and funeral honours which were to be paid to him.

The body of Marceau was buried in the intrenched camp at Coblenz, during a discharge of artillery from both armies.

LONDON, September 24.

Disruption of the Amphion frigate.

A dreadful event happened on Thursday evening, to the Amphion, of 32 guns, captain J. Pellew, in Plymouth harbour. By some accident, not yet known, the ship blew up, and the greater part of the crew perished.

Saturday morning, thirty of the unfortunate sufferers on board the Amphion frigate, were buried in the royal hospital burial ground, at Plymouth, in one large grave from east to west: It was a piteous and melancholy sight! The bodies that were owned were buried by their friends.

The Amphion arrived at Plymouth from the North Sea, on Monday fortnight, and the day following went up Hamoaze to refit. Wednesday she went along side the sheer hulk, and got out a defensive bowsprit, and on Thursday morning a new one was fixed in its stead; in this, together with overhauling the rigging, &c. the officers and crew had been employed great part of the day; and such were the exertions used to get the ship ready for sea, that it does not appear that more than 18 of the sailors were ashore, on liberty. The captain, his first lieutenant, and captain Swaffield, of the Oversey, of 64 guns, now in this harbour, had dined together on board the Amphion; and while at table, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the captain was alarmed by a sudden shock, which his apprehensions led him to fear was occasioned by gunpowder, and that moment communicating his fears to those at the table, requested them with much earnestness instantly to follow him, and he forced himself through the Amphion's quarter gallery to get into the water, or reach the hulk, the lieutenant following close at his heels; but before they were clear of the ship, the fore magazine blew up, and they presently found themselves on the deck of the hulk, but how they got there seems yet to be accounted for. Captain Swaffield, and the others, were not so fortunate; they have never been heard of since! It is generally supposed that they were drowned, and are now in the cabin, as it is expected that the after part of the ship may be entire, from the fire not having reached the after magazine, before the ship sunk. The explosion was dreadful indeed; and the melancholy effects that succeeded, are such as to beggar all description. Every part of the ship forward, together with masts, yards, sails, &c. &c. were blown to atoms, and hurled to a great height in one instant; as also every person that was on the fore-part of the deck. All the persons that were taken up on the water, and parts of the wreck, alive, were blown from the after part of the ship, and were upon deck at the time of the explosion; there may amount to between 20 and 30, men and women. But all that were below the deck, went down in the ship, besides the crew, a great number of people belonging to Dock, such as wives of the sailors, women of the town, bumbast people and visitors, were on board; among the latter description, was a very respectable tradesman, a Mr. Sperry, an upholsterer, and his son, who had been dining with his brother the carpenter of the ship, and were all below when the gun fired.

The exact number of lives lost on this melancholy occasion, cannot yet be ascertained, but it is supposed to be from 200 to 250 people. The bodies of those that were picked up dead, presented a spectacle too shocking for description; they were immediately thrown up in hammocks, and conveyed to a burying ground. Many were found on board the sheer hulk in a very mangled state; and so great was the force of the explosion, that four of the 12 pounder guns were blown from the Amphion, and fell on the hulk's deck. The captain and lieutenant are slightly wounded. It never can be known by what means the accident happened, as the person who was the cause of it, together with all those that were near him, were in one instant blown to atoms. The remains of the ship are entirely under water, the only thing visible is the stump of her main-mast. The sheer hulk is heaped up from her, and the necessary preparations are making to weigh the wreck, as it lies quite in the channel way, abreast of the dock-yard. It is a sin-

gularity remarkable, that the sheer hulk, to which the Amphion was lashed, has not received the smallest injury, nor any person that was on board her, notwithstanding the guns, shot, splinters, &c. so thick as rain, and on board her.

A number of French troops are said to have left Leghorn on a secret expedition. General Buonaparte's lady is on her return to Paris by way of Milan.

The Dutch fleet went to sea September 26. An English fleet sailed after them from Yarmouth on the 28th. The Dutch had a good start. It is said to consist of 15 or 16 ships of the line, frigates, &c. The English of 12 sail of the line.

On 12. Lord Malmesbury, it is at length settled, is the person who is to be sent to Paris as ambassador extraordinary from this country to the republic of France. He kissed the king's hand to-day, we understand, on his appointment, and took leave of his majesty. His departure is fixed for to-morrow evening or Friday morning, and he will probably reach Paris on Sunday night or early on Monday.

Perhaps there never was intrusted to any human being, a negotiation more difficult and delicate in its nature, and requiring more abilities and caution in the conduct of it than that about to be entered into with the French republic. In former negotiations little else was to be adjusted beyond the claims of the contending powers to territorial possessions; the parties at war were not actuated by very violent prejudices or agitated by very deep resentments.

Materially different, however, is the present case: In this war it is not two nations that are engaged in a contest about some petty fishery, some navigation of an unproductive river, or the exclusive possession of some blasted heath. Of this war the complexion and character have been more deadly and fatal—old prepossessions have been set against new systems—prejudices have been opposed to principles—the privileged have been contending with the unprivileged—the mind of man has been goaded, and irritated, and inflamed, beyond all former example, and all the passions of the human heart have been let loose to render the contest more remorseless; and to rage without constraint or control. To heal such wounds requires the nicest hands, and the most consummate skill. A short time will probably decide the fate of the negotiation. That the negotiators, deeply impressed with the necessity of a peace, and seeing this quarter of the globe faint with the loss of so much blood and treasure, may enter upon the negotiation with a determination to put a speedy period to the calamities of war, and to restore general tranquillity to Europe, is our warmest wish, and our most ardent prayer.

Sunday last arrived at Margate the *Jemima*, of London, from Lisbon, which port she left on the 18th ult. Mr. Anderson, the master of the *Jemima*, reports, that the people of Lisbon were very apprehensive of an invasion from the Spaniards, and that the Spanish ships which had been carried in there by vice-admiral Vandoeper had been all released. When the *Jemima* came away there was no packet at Lisbon, the *Harvest* having sailed from thence on the 13th ultimo.

On 13. A council was held in the closet after the levee, at which all the cabinet ministers were present: when lord Malmesbury was introduced, and received his appointment as minister plenipotentiary to the Executive Directory of France; into which he was sworn with the usual forms, and had the honour to kiss the king's hand; and afterwards took leave of his majesty on going to Paris.

The cabinet dinner yesterday evening was at Mr. Pitt's, and a council was afterwards held, at which the Lord President, lord Chancellor, duke of Portland, marquess Cornwallis, earls Spencer and Liverpool, lord Grenville and Melville, Pitt, Windham and Dundas—assisted. The object of their deliberation was to settle the final departure and instructions of lord Malmesbury, who is expected to set off on Saturday for Paris, to commence his negotiation with the French directory. The council broke up at half past nine.

A letter from capt. Weltham, of the *Adriatic*, arrived in the Downs from Quebec, dated off Deal October 12, says, "The principal part of the fleet is taken off the island of Belle-Isle."

An order has been sent to all the out ports, directing that no Genoese ships shall sail, till farther instructions be given on this subject.

On 14. Yesterday a commission passed the great seal, at the lord chancellor's house in Bedford-square, appointing lord Malmesbury ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from this court to the directory of France. His lordship, attended by Messrs. Silvester, Wilkes, Dressens, and Brooks, four of his majesty's messengers, will to-morrow set off from his apartments at Grenier's hotel, in Jermy-street, for Paris.

George Ellis, Esquire, is appointed secretary to the embassy to Paris, and accompanies the noble earl in his voyage. We have not learnt who is to be his private secretary, nor of what number of persons the establishment is to consist. There is no doubt but from the appointment of a person of lord Malmesbury's consideration, it is intended to give it splendour and file. Whether this may recommend us to the studied plainness of the French directory, we know not. We understand that the marquess del Campo soon found it politic to abate from the magnificence of his appearance. Laced liveries and superb equipages were too strong a contrast to the grey frocks and snarls of Paris.

The Spanish consul took his departure from England on Tuesday last. The ambassador still remains for instructions from his court.

A vessel which arrived from Malaga, yesterday, brings intelligence that an order had come down re-

quiring an account to be rendered on oath, of all British property in the hands of the merchants there, and forbidding the delivering up of any part of it.

S A L E M, November 22.

Sailing of a Spanish fleet.

Captain Mugford arrived here on Sunday last from Cadiz. He sailed the 26th September in company with a Spanish fleet of 22 sail of the line, and 18 frigates and sloops of war, reported to be bound to Carthagen. It was also said, that at Carthagen they were to be joined by seven sail of the line, and to sail for Toulon. The admiral's ship carried 112 guns.

While captain M. lay at Cadiz, 10 Portuguese armed ships of about 500 tons each, from the Brazils, were sent in there as prizes. They were very valuable, and were captured by a French privateer schooner of 35 guns, said to be in part owned by captain Bickley.

BOSTON, November 21.

Important intelligence.

Yesterday arrived, brig *Industry*, capt. Myrick, 32 days from Lisbon. The day before capt. M. let Lisbon, the American consul told him, that information had just arrived, and was believed—that the Spanish fleet had gone into the Mediterranean; and had left its whole English fleet of transports, and 2 or 3 sail of men of war, from Corfica, supposed to be bound for Gibraltar, and had taken the whole of them, and carried them into Alesandria, in the Straits.

A sloop was to sail, the next day after capt. M. for this port, which he supposes will bring the news, paper containing this account. *Boston Chronicle.*

NEW-YORK, November 28.

Corroboration.

The ship *Lydia*, capt. Goodrich, arrived at this port on Friday last in 37 days from Lisbon.

Mr. George Pollock, the owner of the *Lydia*, informs, (after being questioned) that admiral Jarry's squadron, &c. had been captured in the Mediterranean, by the joint French and Spanish fleets.

The captain, with a smile, a person whom we respected, probably unwilling to offend his employers, refused to give any information on the subject, but being told of capt. Myrick's account he could not help confessing, that there was such a report, which was believed at Lisbon.

A similar account appears in every paper printed at Bolton on Monday—they, however, differ in some respects. The *Post Star* says, that the account was carried to Lisbon by a British packet from Gibraltar, which packet sailed immediately for England; that the capture was made by a combined French and Spanish fleet.

It would seem, that the citizens of New-York would yet have remained totally ignorant of this interesting event (which is stamped with authenticity by the American consul at Lisbon) had it not been received at another port. This requires no comment.

The Boston paper also states, by Capt. Myrick, that it was daily expected Portugal would be invaded by the Spanish and French armies, which greatly terrified the citizens. That war was actually declared by Spain against England. That British influence was rapidly declining at Lisbon—in consequence of which the concealed patriots talked boldly, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 26.

His Britannic majesty's consul general, for the middle and southern States of America, gives this public notice to the merchants and traders, that he has received advices from his majesty's governor and commander in chief of the island of Martinique, that all foreign vessels, belonging to the subjects of any power or state, in amity with his majesty, laden with provisions of every kind, (excepting only salted beef, salted pork and butter) shall and may be admitted into the ports of Port-Royal, St. Pierre, Trinity and Martin, until the first day of February next; the importers thereof, paying the colonial duties, and no other; and shall be allowed to take rum and molasses, for their respective cargoes.

P. BOND.

From the BOSTON MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

A useful hint to seafaring people.

From several experiments, it appears, that middling sized men, of those between five feet six inches, and five feet nine inches high, weighing about 150 pounds, and are in bulk equal to about 2½ solid feet; and the small sized men, or those between five feet three inches, and five feet six inches in height, weigh about 135 pounds, and are in bulk equal to about 2½ solid feet: and from those experiments it also appears, that most men are specifically lighter than common water, and much more so than sea water. Consequently, could persons who fall into the water, have presence of mind enough to avoid the frightful use of such occasions, many might be preserved from drowning; and a very small piece of wood, such as an oar, would buoy a man above water, while he had spirits to keep his hold.

A gentleman who had been on board a Maltese ship of war, observed hanging to the tail-sail, a block of wood almost like a buoy, and so balanced that one end swam upright carrying a little flag staff with a small vane: the person who was on duty on the poop had orders to cut the rope by which the buoy hung, upon any cry of a person falling overboard: and as the block would be in a ship's wake by the time the person floated therein, he was sure of having something at hand to sustain him, till the boat should come to his aid.

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December 26.

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Edwards, and should take a long time to do, as
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him visible, yet the boat would have a mark to row
towards him shown them by the sails.

ALEXANDRIA, November 26.
A gentleman arrived in town this evening from Te-
nece, informs, that a murder was committed on the
10th instant, within ten miles of Staunton, on Ma-
ryland. The murderer, who was on his way to
Baltimore. He had with him a large sum of money,
which the murderer took from him. The perpetrator
of this crime is from Kentucky—saw a gray horse—
and with him a short shot gun, a pair of pocket pistols,
a blue pistol. His dress was a dark green coat, a
blue shirt, and brown overalls. He was
wearing a pair of boots, and a pair of shoes. He was
travelling either to this part of Virginia, or probably
Maryland—and has been seen in Albemarle county,
and is hoped to be taken in to bring him to
condign punishment.

BALTIMORE, December 5.
About four o'clock yesterday evening, a dreadful fire
broke out in the building of John Park, in Light-
street, which communicated to Dr. Goodwin's drug
shop, and from thence to the Baltimore Academy, and
the Methodist meeting-house, on one side, and Mr. Mead's
and Mr. Richard Curson's dwelling houses on the
other; the whole of which were destroyed of every
thing, except the bare walls. Nothing prevented the
communication to Baltimore street, except the unroof-
ing the parsonage house belonging to the Methodist
meeting-house, at which place it stopped. At one
end the shed adjoining the Fountain Inn, belonging
to Mr. Hayden, on the opposite side of the street, was
on fire, as likewise Mr. Smith's house in Calvert street,
and the warehouse of Messrs. Buchanan and Young—
all of which, as well as the Fountain Inn, were by
the unremitting exertions of our fellow citizens, pre-
vented from being destroyed.

The loss experienced by many worthy citizens on
this alarming occasion, in removing their properties
cannot be ascertained, it must, however, be very con-
siderable. Too much praise cannot be given to a num-
ber of our fellow-citizens both in town and Point, for
their manly exertions, and we can only attribute the
evident want of fire buckets to the goodness of Provi-
dence, who has in his mercy been graciously pleased
to withhold his correcting hand from this prosperous
town in regard to fire, for a considerable time past, and
probably lulled many to sleep whose hearts were wil-
ling, and hands always ready with their buckets, to
aid in such like cases of distress.

**TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurs-
day the 15th inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, at
the dwelling plantation of the late JAMES HUTCH-
INGS, deceased.**
**SUNDAY negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs,
farming utensils, household furniture, &c.** being
part of the property of said James Hutchings. All
bids will be given, and the terms made known
on the day of sale.

JOHN CALVERT.
December 5, 1796.

Mr. O'DUIG,
HAS the honour of informing the public, and his
friends, that he will open his **SCHOOL** on
Friday next, the 6th of December, at the BALL
ROOM, for this season only, for young ladies on Fri-
days and Saturdays, from ten o'clock in the morning
until one, and from three to five in the afternoon, and
for young gentlemen in the evening, of both days from
five till eight o'clock, and a grand ball every Sa-
turday afternoon.

CAVEAT IN THE LAND OFFICE.
By the **CHANCELLOR, December 11, 1796.**
William Moran having long since entered the caveat
against **Michael Moran**, who is said to be the same,
removed out of the state without prosecuting the same,
it is, at the instance of the defendant, ordered, that
unless he, the said caveat, appear here on the first
day of July next, to support the said caveat, agreeably
to the terms of a subpoena this day issued, the said
caveat shall be dismissed, provided the said subpoena
be regularly returned by the Sheriff of Charles county,
where the caveat is filed to have law resided in the
state, and provided a copy of this order be inserted in
the Maryland Gazette three times before the first day
of January next.

JOHN GALLAHAN,
Reg. Id. Off. W. S.

HERBY forewarn all persons whatever from
hunting on my land, lying at the mouth of Ram-
sey's creek, with either dog or gun, likewise from
fishing at my fishing landing, or polluting in the
mouth of the creek, known by the name of Ramsey's
Gut, as I am determined to prosecute all such of-
fenders as the law directs.

JOSHUA LINTHICOMB.
December 5, 1796.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living
near Elk Ridge Landing, in Anne Arundel
county, a dark bay HORSE, six years old, has a star
in his forehead, his left eye out, a pair of old shoes
on his feet, and a brand. The owner may have him
again on proving property and paying charges.

In CHANCERY, December 6, 1796.
The object of the bill
filed in this cause is
to obtain a decree for the
recording of a deed made
by the said Charles Rea-
ley and George Frizer Haw-
kins, deceased, to Nicholas
Greenbury Ridgely, de-
ceased, dated the 15th day
of March, 1771, for lots
No. 42 and 218, in the addition to George-town,
called Hawkins and Rea-ley's Addition to George-
town; the bill states, that Jane, wife of John
Tisckeld, the complainant, are the devisees of the
said Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, and George Frizer
Hawkins in the said and devise of George Frizer
Hawkins, and that the said George Frizer Hawkins
lives out of the state of Maryland; It is thereupon, on
motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged,
that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be
inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Mary-
land Gazette before the 15th day of December next,
to the intent that the said George Frizer Hawkins
may have notice of the complainant application to this
court, and may be wanted to appear here, on or be-
fore the first Tuesday in March next, to show cause,
if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed
by the bill.

A. C. HANSON, Clerk.

TAKEN up as strays by the subscriber, living
near Elk Ridge Landing, in Anne Arundel
county, two MARES, one a sorrel, with a blaze in
her face, about thirteen hands high, branded with
some letter on her near buttock; the other a bay,
about thirteen hands and an half high, no perceivable
brand; they both appear to be old, and each was shod
before; the sorrel has a very long back. The owner
of owners may have them again on proving property
and paying charges.

WILLIAM CLARK.
December 2, 1796.

**TO BE SOLD, on Friday the sixteenth of December
next, at the late dwelling plantation of V. CORN-
DORSEY, son of John, near the Poplar Spring, in
Anne Arundel county, for READY MONEY.**
A STOCK of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, with
a sundry other articles. The sale will commence
at 10 o'clock, and continue till all are sold.

ANNE DORSEY, now A. GRIFFITH,
Administratrix,
LUKE POOLE, Administrator of
**V. CORN-
DORSEY, son of John.**
November 28, 1796.

WHEN R. K. HEATH lived in Annapolis
(at Mr. STARRS'), he left a brass Gunner's
SCALE, with JACOBUS HSEAR, cut on the edge
thereof. Whoever will deliver it to Mr. Green, shall
have **TWO DOLLARS REWARD.**
November 26, 1796.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of St.
Mary's county, will be **SOLD, to the HIGHEST
BIDDER, at the dwelling plantation of IGNATIUS
WHEELER, late of said county, deceased, on Thurs-
day the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not
on the first fair day, for READY MONEY.**
FROM twenty to thirty valuable healthy country
born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys,
and girls, these negroes are of good characters, re-
marked for honesty and morality. At the same time
will be sold the household, kitchen furniture, and
plantation utensils, also the crop of corn, fodder, &c.
&c. &c. the property of the deceased. The sale will
commence at 10 o'clock.

All persons having just and legal claims against
Ignatius Wheeler, deceased, are requested to make
them known, and those indebted are desired to make
payment to his executor, at public sale, agreeably to
the last will and testament of Ignatius Wheeler, deceased,
on Monday the 19th day of December next, on the
premises, the dwelling plantation of the said Wheeler,
containing by deed 175 acres, this tract of land is
good for farming, lies in an agreeable neighbourhood,
and beautifully situated in view of the rivers Patow-
mack and Wicomico. A further description is
thought unnecessary, as those desirous of purchasing,
it is expected, will view the premises before the day
of sale. The terms will be made known on that day
by

EDMUND PLOWDEN, Executor of
IGNATIUS WHEELER.
November 1, 1796.

By the **COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS of
JUSTICE.**
**THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS
of JUSTICE** will sit every day, during the pre-
sent session, from nine o'clock in the morning until
three in the afternoon.

By order, J. W. KING, CL.
November 20, 1796.

WANTED,
As an assistant in the clerk's office of Prince-
George's county, a young man acquainted with
the business would be preferred and well encouraged,
but an application from any person of business, residing
in a good hand, will be attended to. A good recom-
mendation will be required of any applicant.

By his Excellency
JOHN HOSKINS STONE,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland,
by an act passed at November session, seven-
teen hundred and ninety-five, entitled, "An act to
alter the mode of electing electors to elect the Pres-
ident and Vice-President of the United States," did
direct, that the Governor and Council, after having
received the returns, papers, and instruments contain-
ing the number of votes for each and every candidate
expressed in the said act, should intimate and deter-
mine the number of votes for each and every candidate
and person so in aforesaid act and voted for as an
elector respectively, and should thereupon declare, by
proclamation, signed by the Governor, and without de-
lay, dispersed through the State, the name of the per-
son duly elected elector in each respective district;
and, in pursuance of the said act, do, by this our pro-
clamation, declare, that by the returns made to us in
pursuance of the said act, that John Rousby Plater is elected for the first district, Francis Deane for the second dis-
trict, George Mendenhall for the third district, John
Lyas for the fourth district, Gabriel Duval for the fifth
district, John Archer for the sixth district, John
Kilpin for the seventh district, John Roberts for the
eighth district, John Eccleston for the ninth district,
and John Dore for the tenth district.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis,
under the seal of the State of Maryland,
this twenty-sixth day of November, in the
year of our Lord one thousand seven hun-
dred and ninety-six.

J. H. STONE.
By the Governor and Council,
Nathan Finney, Clerk
of the Council.

THE subscriber hereby respectfully informs his
friends, and the public in general, that he has
again commenced business in the house where he for-
merly kept horses below the Stadt-haus, in the city of
Annapolis, where he has on hand a small but general
assortment of **GOODS**, suitable to the present and
approaching season, among which he has a very hand-
some assortment of fashionable superfine Spanish broad
cloths, calimays, printed casimer and swansdown jacket
patterns, coatings, superfine ladies' clothing, for cloths,
coarse cloths of various kinds and prices, cravats, cal-
licoes, shawls, coarse and fine linens, table cloths,
moder and satins, pelong for cloaks and banners, fancy
cords and thickets, blankets, blankets of different kinds
and prices, bed bunks, and ticking of the best quality,
&c. He has also on hand, in the grocery line, longong,
padu soulong, and hyson teas of the first quality, mul-
lard, pepper, allspice, brown sugar, spirit and Cognac
brandy of the first quality, &c. all which he will sell at
the most reasonable advance for cash or country produce.
It is with pleasure that he embraces the present oppor-
tunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and
former customers for their former favour, and respect-
fully follows a continuance of their patronage. He also
embraces the present opportunity of assuring the pub-
lic, that he has met with many heavy and precious
losses through insolvency and other misfortunes, and
therefore sollicitously hopes for their generous patro-
nage, and the more so, as they may have the pleasing
satisfaction of contributing to the rid of misfortune
without the least diminution of their purse, excepting
purchasing such articles as they need, and must ne-
cessarily purchase some where, for the subscriber is
satisfied he can furnish them with such articles as he
has on as good terms as they can purchase them else-
where, and he intends adding to his assortment in pro-
portion to the encouragement given him by his friends
and a generous public. In the mean-time he begs
leave to subscribe himself their

Obliged humble servant,
ROBERT DUVAL.
Mr. DUVAL also respectfully informs her friends
and the public, that in future she intends making
gowns, habits, bonnets, cloaks, &c. and will be thank-
ful to those who shall please to favour her with their
custom.

Patowmack Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the **PATOWMACK COM-
PANY** will please to take notice, that the shares
of delinquent subscribers will be sold on the first Mon-
day in January next, at the Union Tavern in George-
town. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, unless in the
mean-time these payments are fully made.
The stockholders in the additional capital, are re-
quired to pay ten per cent. on the amount of each
share to **WILLIAM HARTSHORN**, Treasurer, on or
before the first day of January next.

TOMAS LEAH, President,
J. TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH, Directors,
JOHN MASON.
George-town, November 4, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on
17th instant, a negro girl, who says her name
is **CHLOE CURTIS**, her clothing is a striped pet-
ticoat, white cotton-bell gowns, and white linen shift,
and says she belongs to **RICHARD BERRY**, of Charles
county. Her master is hereby requested to take her
within two months from this date, or she will be
sold for her prison fees, and other expenses.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of
Anne Arundel county.
November 25, 1796.

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber having a number of small tracts, lying in different counties in this State, will sell the following; the following description and notice is given, in order that the persons to whom they adjoin may be accommodated with the preference, viz.

TRACT called Fire-pond Ridge, containing 67½ acres, lying on a branch which empties into the Potomac river. — A tract called Mason's Ridge, containing 77½ acres, lying on Dividing Creek. — A tract called Retirement, containing 167 acres, lying on Jumping Branch, and on the road leading from Snow Hill to Salisbury. — A tract called Hardship, containing 78 acres, lying and adjoining the Delaware state line, at the five mile stone, and near the meeting-house. The above all lay in Worcester county.

The following tracts in Caroline county, viz. — A tract called Bowler's Plain Dealing Secured, containing 50½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river. — A tract called Barren Hill Secured, containing 36½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river, and contiguous to the last mentioned. — A tract called Recovery Secured, containing 113½ acres, adjoining a tract called Boon's Park.

In Dorchester county, viz. — A tract called Godman's Advantage, containing 41½ acres, adjoining a tract called the Savanna. — A tract called Beard's Addition, containing 24 acres, adjoining and binding on Jack's Creek.

In Talbot county, viz. — A tract called the Neglect, containing 17½ acres, lying on the road from Ralston to Centreville and on Noble's Northern Branch.

In Harford county, viz. — A tract called Bond's Neglect, containing 19 acres, adjoining Gibson's Ridge and Gillingham. — A tract called Taylor's Mistake, containing 17 acres, adjoining Fool's Refuse and Norris's Venture. — A tract called Silver Hills Secured, containing 50 acres, adjoining a tract called Profit. — A tract called Obliging, containing 12 acres, adjoining a tract called Frenchman's Repose. — A tract called Leonard's Disappointment, containing 10 acres, lying and bounding on Bow Creek. — A tract called St. George's Neighbour, containing 38 acres, adjoining Farmer's Delight and Howard's Forest. — A tract called Timber Grove, containing 42 acres, lying on a branch of Lodwick's Creek. — A tract called Orchard and Spring Rejected, containing 15½ acres, near Belle-Air, and adjoining a tract called Gravelly Bottom. — A tract called Webster's Neglect, containing 47 acres, adjoining Matthew's Neighbour Rejected and Howard's Forest.

In Washington county, viz. — Several small tracts in the neighbourhood of Hagerstown, containing 136½ acres.

In Allegany county, viz. — Sundry tracts containing in the whole 51,695 acres.

In Anne Arundel county, viz. — A tract called the Patapco Mill Seat, containing 116 acres, adjoining general Ridgely's mill, on Patapco. Should the last mentioned tract not be sold at private sale, on or before the 10th day of January next, it will then be offered at public sale, at Messrs. Yates and Campbell's vendue store.

Also, sundry tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, which will be more particularly described before that day. For any part, or the whole of the above-mentioned property, 6 per cent, 3 per cent, or deferred stock of the United States, stock in either of the banks in Maryland, Morris and Nicholson's paper, or bonds with approved security, with interest at one, two, and three years, will be received. Any person desirous of treating for those lands, will make application to the subscriber, living at Annapolis, where a more full description can be given, and good titles made, on payment being made, or satisfactorily secured to be paid. **SAMUEL GODMAN.**
Annapolis, November 22, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday the 20th November, a negro woman named NAN, about five feet two or three inches high, about thirty years of age, her wool very long before, round faced, large full eyes, very black, she carried with her a stamped cotton gown, a brown petticoat of John's making, a pair of high heeled shoes, and an old wool hat; she had with her also another suit which I do not recollect; she was purchased from the Eastern Shore, and probably may make that way. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any goal in this State, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home. **HUGH DRUMMOND.**

All persons are hereby warned, from taking off said negro woman at their peril.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Caskets, Candlesticks and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

The highest price given for old silver. **NOVEMBER 12, 1796.**

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, **ZERO B. HUGHES, Clk.**
November 10, 1796.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. 1.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Potomack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. 1.

Viz—	Price of	\$6,000	dollars	20,000
1. ditto	10,000			10,000
2. last drawn tickets, each	5,000			15,000
3. ditto	1,000			5,000
4. ditto	400			5,000
5. ditto	100			1,000
6. ditto	50			2,750
7. ditto	12			69,000
8. ditto	12			26,250

To be raised for the canal, 175,000

5847 Prizes, 11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the act for the pupual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) **NOTLEY YOUNG,**

DANIEL CARROLL, of D.

LEWIS DEBLOIS,

GEORGE WALKER,

WM. M. DUNCANSON,

THOMAS LAW,

JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL

LOTTERY, No. 1. to be had at

the Counting-House of WALLACE & MEIR. Price, ten Dollars.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the BANK of BALTIMORE give notice to the STOCKHOLDERS, that the remaining two thirds of the first instalment, being one hundred dollars on each share, will be required in specie at their banking house on Monday the 26th December next, or on either of the two following days.

NOTICE is also given, that the books of the bank will be opened on the 15th day of December next, for the purpose of making transfers of stock; powers of attorney duly executed before a magistrate, accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the county where the magistrate resides, or the oath of the attending witness, will be received from those who cannot attend in person. All powers of attorney already executed agreeably to the above, or that may be executed before the foregoing date for the transfer of such stock, will be received by the president, to remain with him until the books are opened, when the same shall be admitted like other powers of attorney.

JAMES COX, Cashier.

Baltimore, 22d October, 1796.

MOSES MACCUBBIN,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair-Dresser,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened shop, opposite Mr. WHARF'S TAVEN, where he is determined to carry on the above business in all its various branches.

He has for sale, hair powder and perfume, and sundry other articles in the line of his business, such as pomatums, (hard and soft) shaving soap and boxes, powder-bags, silk powder-puffs, toupes, irons, &c.

Particular attention will be paid to those who please to favour him with their custom.

Annapolis, October 22, 1796.

A PRINT

OF LIBERTY, Giving support to the BALD-

EAGLE.

An AMERICAN PRODUCTION.

Is in great forwardness.

SPECIMENS to be seen at Mr. JOHN SHAW'S,

Cabinet-Maker, Annapolis, and Mr. COWAN'S, printer, at Balton, where subscriptions are received. All orders for ornamental looking glass frames, or gilt picture frames, will be received in Annapolis by Mr. Shaw, on account of the subscribers.

James Smith, & Co.

Baltimore, November 24, 1796.

THE subscriber hath received, by the last arrivals from Europe, his full assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are

seins of 40s, 35s, and 30s, also, fine twine, all of which he offers for sale on the best terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers, and he earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to come and discharge the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given to those who have been long in arrears and neglect this notice.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 18, 1796.

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sum of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.*

That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 26th day of April, 1796, entitled, an Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt," the said Debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: First, by dividends to be made on the last days of March, June and September, for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven

hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of December for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, inclusive, at the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock.

All distinction between payments on account of Interest and Principal being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW all men by these presents, that I, _____ of _____ do make, constitute, and appoint, _____ my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) standing in my name in the books of (here describing the books of the Treasury of the Commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) from (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) with power also, to receive or attorneys under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts, requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney, or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and Seal, the _____ day of _____ in the year _____

Sealed and Delivered in presence of _____

BE IT KNOWN, that on the _____ day of _____ before me personally came _____, within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and Seal, the day and year last aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this _____ day of July, 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treasurer

of the United States.

I HEREBY request that all persons indebted to the estate of **RICHARD BEARD**, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, will make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next courts, and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled and paid, on or about the first day of December next, at which time we expect to be prepared for that purpose.

MARY BEARD, Administratrix,

M. BEARD, Administratrix,

JOHN BEARD, Administrators.

P. S. And on the first day of December aforesaid, will be offered for sale, on a credit till the first day of March next, on bond with approved security, a large crop of Indian corn, and corn fodder, also some hay, a quantity of excellent cider, and a parcel of stock, household and kitchen furniture, &c. which remained un sold at the last sale.

Beard's Habitation, October 23, 1796.

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

R A G S,

At the Printing-Office.

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

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL**

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(LIVE YEAR.) THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1796.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.

HE captain pacha has lost a merchant vessel coming from Egypt, very richly laden, and which belonged to himself. It was attacked by some of the Maltese cruizers, and, on the point of being taken, blew up, and every person on board perished.

VIENNA, September 13.

The states of Bohemia and Tyrol have forwarded to the emperor the most forcible and energetic entreaties to prevail on him to conclude a peace with France as soon as possible. This has had no other effect than to irritate the cabinet of Vienna.

A letter from Sunderland mentions the capture of nine English merchantmen from Archangel, and the detention of the crews to 54 to 56. All paper is suspended one per cent. higher than at the lowest period during the American war.

Sept. 24. The states of Hungary, in their assembly, have undertaken to furnish the sovereign with as great a proportion of men, horses, money, and provisions, as they are capable of procuring. In the course of a few weeks they will hold a formal diet.

The news of the arrival of a Russian army on our frontiers is confirmed, but no use will yet be made of it: it may, for some time to come, be considered as an Imperial corps of reserve.

Another loan of notes, bearing 5 per cent. interest, is ordered to be levied on the hereditary states, for the military services of the year 1797. The Imperial letters patent, issued for that purpose, contain the following introduction:

"Whereas notwithstanding all our care and all our efforts, we still find ourselves under the most disagreeable necessity of opposing very numerous armies to the avowed design of the enemy, whose maintenance and other accidental and vast expenses, cannot be solely defrayed out of the ordinary revenue of the state, &c."

The court of London has sent three millions sterling, which have already been drawn from several banking houses.

It is in agitation, at present, to send general Mack to the army in Italy. Eighteen battalions of troops have already been voluntarily raised by the Hungarians, and sent to the armies. They have offered to raise eighteen battalions more for the same purpose.

Within these few days 9000 croats and 3000 recruits have called our neighbourhood mostly in waggons, to join general Nauendorf and Latour. Similar considerable reinforcements are marching to our army in Tyrol. The Vienna corps of volunteers is also organizing with the greatest speed, and the officers have been for the greater part already appointed. Our tailors have made the uniforms for this corps gratis.

The archduchess Christina and her consort, duke Albert, of Saxe Teichen, have given another voluntary contribution of 80,000 florins towards the expenses of the war.

ROTTERDAM, September 27.

From the 23d to the 25th instant, an embargo has been laid on all vessels in this port, to give an opportunity to several ships of war to go out, when they were to join the French and Dutch fleets at Helvoetsluys—from whence they were to go round to Dunkirk, where it was said they would make their rendezvous. Eleven sail of the line are said to be in the North Sea.

RATISBON, September 27.

Our army pushed forward, Latour's head quarters are at Weissenborn—Nauendorf's near Ulm, the day before yesterday—Moreau in his retreat bends towards the Brigaw. "Thus is the superb plan of uniting the three republican armies, in the centre of Germany, altogether frustrated."

The Austrian official account say, that the French were defeated near Inney, the 20th, and lost 1200 men; and that Latour had taken 1500 prisoners, a military chest and 3000 barrels powder. The peasants very generally join the Austrian corps.

STUTTGARD, September 28.

The rear-guard of general Moreau is said to be at Ulm, (about 15 leagues from this,) a continual firing is heard. The Austrian troops are at Nordlingen—a corps of this army have reached Tubingen, and Willingen, where general Petrasch commands. [These two last places are between Ulm and the Rhine, on the route to Strasburg, and in front of the Black Forest.] Twelve pieces of cannon, and four howitzers, have been taken by the peasants near Zell, with 60 chaf-seurs. They were defeated from the Rhine for Moreau's army. It is said the peasants in the Brigaw are taking the mail. They are well treated by Petrasch, and are to have medals and money.

U L M, September 28.

General Nauendorf began to bombard this place the 15th, but yesterday the French left it, and retired to Leipheim. The Austrian boy is at Ehingen [further up the Danube.]

HAGUE, Oct. 1.

Couriers from general Bournoville forced each other, and demand money, forage and provisions for the army of the Sambre and Meuse. Our government has already sent him 600,000 florins, and the most active measures are taking to find him cattle, flour, &c. Several waggons with necessaries are already on the road. It is said general Bournoville has desired the directory to appoint general Pichegru to the command of the army in his stead.

Oct. 2. The day before yesterday the Portuguese minister chevalier d'Atanjo, set out for Paris to negotiate a peace for Portugal, attended by M. de Brito, secretary of legation, who had brought him his final instructions.

A most alarming defection prevails among those Dutch troops who are on their march to join the army of the Sambre and Meuse. The number of the defectors amounts already to 800 men.

Our trade is losing every day more and more, as the English block up our ports, and foreign merchants fear to rehit goods to this country.

In the course of last week 700 workmen were discharged from the dock-yards at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and other places, have petitioned the convention to revoke the decree which prohibits the importation of English goods. The petitioners state, among other observations, that they, for their own part, could remove their manufactures to other countries, but that in this case a great many families whom they had been able to support, would be thrown into the utmost misery.

PARIS, October 12.

The French, on the 28th ult. approached Mantus; their advance guard is vigorously opposed; but the army resumed its posts, and drives the enemy as far as the Faubourg, St. George's; the next day two armies renew the action with the greatest fury: The Austrians are obliged to throw themselves into Mantus, leaving 3000 prisoners, and all their artillery without. In fine the result of so many victories has been to the republicans, the capture of 12 standards, 20,000 prisoners, 150 pieces of cannon, 500 ammunition waggons, immense magazines; the enemy suffered considerably: the loss of the enemy was to great before Mantus, that on the 28th, our volunteers formed intrenchments with the bodies of the horses and Austrian Kreussier. Buonaparte has performed all these prodigies with an inconsiderable army, having had never more than 30,000 men.

The garrison of Mantus consists of 15,000 men, who will immediately surrender for want of provisions.

Kleber has attacked already the Austrians with the greatest success; he has taken an immense number of prisoners. The Huns attempted a skirmish near Bonn, but were twice repulsed with great loss. Moreau advances towards Ratibon; general Desaix has already advanced towards that place at the head of a large column.

LONDON, August 8.

The arguments used to the princes by the duke of Clarence, were forcible, though concise, and partook of some of the best imagery of the log book: "Come, come, George, d—me, as the storm blows high, quit the old leaky vessel that you have boarded, and immediately take to your own jolly boat."

The new French coinage is to the amount of 21,500,000l. sterling, chiefly in silver. The largest of this coinage is for five francs. The legends and devices on the two sides are two whole length figures, inscribed "Union and Force," with the denominated value, &c.

The minister of Sweden at Constantinople, has announced to the grand vizier the conclusion of a treaty of alliance between the cabinet of Stockholm and that of Petersburg. A treaty between two powers, which are natural enemies, is one of the proofs of the ability with which Charles Lacroix manages the affairs of the North.

Oct. 7. A sad accident happened last week near Dublin—A poor woman of Marybone-lane, coming along the banks of the canal, stopped in a field to smoke her pipe; on returning the pipe into her pocket, she lay down to sleep, but unhappily in a short time was roused by the flames which had been communicated to her cloaths from the ashes or unextinguished tobacco, which she had not taken due care to shake out. She ran all in flames to a neighbouring cabin; but in spite of immediate aid, she was so burnt, that she died in a short time. She was just able to articulate to those who first came to her relief, that she lived in Marybone-lane.

Proclamation of his royal highness the archduke Charles, to the inhabitants of the re-conquered districts of the Germanic empire.

Head Quarters at Windesheim, September 21. Whosoever the enemy, in their present retreat from several countries and districts of Germany have carried with them several persons as hostages on account of contributions by them ordered, and partly left unpaid; and whereas some cities and districts might really feel a disposition to pay the arrears of such contributions in order to liberate their fellow-citizens:

We, as commanding general, field-marshal of the emperor and empire, for ourselves, induced by the advantage which might arise to the enemy from its to remain the people in a general way of the Imperial edicts promulgated to that end in the empire, and the proclamation of the commander-in-chief of the emperor and the empire, founded upon it, and to forewarn earnestly every body, not to send off any succours in ready money, nor in bills of exchange, nor in any other manner, either to redeem the hostages carried off by the enemy, or for their relief, as in case of contravention to these presents, the forms destined for that purpose, shall not only be confiscated agreeably to the laws existing, but as all those who shall make such payment, or shall co-operate to that end in any other manner, shall be inevitably fixed to double the amount, and according to circumstances put under arrest, or brought to some other marked punishment.

Oct. 18. Another mail from Hamburg arrived yesterday, being the last but one of the three which were due. The most important intelligence which it contains is the narrative of the skirmishes which general Moreau has had to sustain in his retreat. We have no accurate account, however, of his losses, nor even of his true position. In one paper it is said he has lost 16,000 men; in others that his loss has been very insignificant; and every other article respecting the march of the armies is equally doubtful. Ulm, in the letter, is said to have been surrendered by capitulation; in another that it was abandoned by the French in the night. From all these contradictory rumours, it appears that nothing precise or authentic was known to the journalists, on the subject of this retreat, and we see only that Moreau is in full march, with such a start of his pursuers, as to ascertain his retreat with the major part of his army; a circumstance which the great zealots in the prosecution of the war thought it impossible that he should effect.

The Vienna Gazette contains a number of details from Italy, in which we are given to understand that Wurms's situation was much less disastrous than the French papers announced it to be. Private letters from Bremen, state various reports of a defeat suffered by Buonaparte; in one he is said to be killed, in another to be a prisoner; but the whole of the story, in all its versions, has so little character of probability, as to be entitled to no credit.

The position of general Bournoville is so strong, and his army is so much reinforced, that the journals say he is beginning hostile operations; but no movement has as yet taken place. The archduke was on the 1st inst. at Graben.

Yesterday morning arrived a courier from Sir William Hamilton, at Naples, and also the second of the three mails that were due from Hamburg, with letters from thence of the 7th instant.

It will be recollected, that the last letters from general Buonaparte were dated the 16th of September, and only gave an account of the operations of his army to the 15th ult. They merely respected the events which had taken place near Mantus, but did not allude to any thing that had passed in the Tyrol, or in the vicinity of Trent. The information contained in the Vienna Court Gazette, only regards general Wurms's operations to the 13th; there is of course no mention made of the battle of St. George, which happened on the 14th, near the gates of Mantus, and the result of which, according to the French general's account, forced general Wurms to take refuge in that fortress which he expected would capitulate in a few days. Buonaparte has not, however, succeeded in his expectations.

According to the advices from Naples, it appears, that field-marshal Wurms made sorties from Mantus on the 21st, 22d, and 23d ult. and attacked and defeated the French on each of those days near Dno Castell and Roverbella, between Mantus and Verona, to which latter place Buonaparte had fallen back on the 26th. These events evidently shew, that the Austrian army in and near Mantus is by no means in that distressed situation in which Buonaparte's official report asserted it to be; and that we may still hope to receive ere long some satisfactory news from that part of the theatre of war.

The progress of general Davidovich in the Tyrol, and his march to Trent, noticed in the Vienna Court Gazette, confirms our former conjectures, that Buonaparte may be hemmed in between that general's army and that of Wurms. This event appears by no means improbable, when we consider, that the Austrian

army in the Tyrol is constantly reinforced by fresh troops from the emperor's hereditary dominions, who are sent forward in waggons in order to expedite their progress. We may hope that this army will soon be in a state to act offensively; and to make the whole country of Tyrol. [The Times.]

BOSTON, November 19.

Extract from a private letter from London.

The admiralty has issued an order, for inquiring into the conduct of captain Pigot, who so wantonly insulted and abused capt. Jellip; and it is said, if the facts are proved as related to them by their own minister, Mr. Lillon, they are determined to make an example of Pigot.

Dispatches were received in London, from admiral Jarvis, Corfica and Gibraltar, and no mention of the reported engagement in the Mediterranean.

November 26.

Highly interesting.

Yesterday the ship *Caroline*, arrived here in 85 days from Havre, France. The accounts by her, are, that the "Lower Rhine," having been strongly reinforced, assumed offensive operations, attacked the archduke's army, defeated it with great slaughter, and made many prisoners. The army of Italy, still continued to gain fresh successes.

NORWICH, November 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Demerara, to his correspondent in this city, dated 4th September.

"You have a just idea of our situation; we continue to enjoy tranquillity, and I sincerely hope, we shall not, during the war, experience another change. There is a black corps raising here (rather in an illegal manner, to which we submit, thinking they may be of service) commanded by whites; they are a fine body of men, and I make no doubt would behave well in action. For my part I have never considered the Africans as an inferior race of men, but that they are by nature endowed with mental faculties, that qualify them for any human employments.

"Neutral vessels are admitted here as heretofore; dry goods are considered as prohibited, there is not any scrutiny. And to take away produce in payment for their cargoes, fish, lumber, provisions, cattle, &c. but not to load here on freight. I am sorry to learn that our countrymen meet with different treatment at the French islands."

NEW-YORK, December 5.

The British packet brought us no papers later than the 11th of October, and we have already had to the 14th by the Alliance from Liverpool. The following extracts, however, are from letters of dates three days later.—They were received by the *Sally*, arrived at Boston, and are from a gentleman of respectability, of this city, now in London, to his correspondents here.

London, 15th Oct.

"This day the minister, Lord Malmesbury, set off for Paris. Much is said about the appearances of peace; but nobody seems to know.—There are certainly many important points for discussion, and must take up some time; and the state of things, one would think, would compel both parties to be moderate; but there is no accounting for national pride and prejudices. I think that the winter will certainly close the war; though many think differently."

From the same, Oct. 17.

"I have no news to advise of further than I had written the 15th. Lord Malmesbury has gone for Paris, and will probably get over the Channel this day. Much conjecture and anxiety prevails; there does not seem to be any well made opinions. It is talked of that Mr. Pitt, instead of borrowing this year, is to lay a tax on all the capital of the nation equal to his wants, and 35 millions are supposed to be necessary."

Captain Barry, from Charleston, S. C. arrived at Liverpool, (England) informs, that in lat. 41, long. 66, he fell in with the British frigate *La Raison*, captain Beresford, who sent a boat on board him, overhauled his papers, and treated him very impolitely; and that while this happened a French ship of 50 guns came up with the Englishman, engaged her smartly for 40 minutes, and as captain Barry believed, captured her. Our readers will recollect the former accounts on this subject.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.

Last Sunday afternoon a fire was discovered in the stack-yard of Mr. David Seckel, on Bleak's Island, about six miles from this city.

The windward stack, of seventeen which the yard contained, having first taken fire, it was within twenty minutes communicated to the whole, so that it was absolutely impossible to save a single stack.

The wind being very high, and but a few persons on the island at that time, a large barn and out houses, containing upwards of one hundred tons of hay, situated only thirteen yards from the stack-yard, would inevitably have fallen a prey to the flames, had it not been for the timely exertions of the inhabitants of Derby and its vicinity, who immediately repaired to the spot.

It is not known whether the fire was kindled by accident or design.—The stack that first took fire, having been put up in June last, renders the supposition rather improbable that it could have taken place by the heat of the hay, which, in many instances, has caused the destruction of large quantities, that have not been sufficiently dried.

The loss Mr. Seckel has sustained, is computed to amount to about two hundred tons.

Annapolis, December 15.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

DECEMBER 15, 1795.

Resolved unanimously, That the President of the United States, with the ever-acting attitude of the people; that his profound wisdom in council, and his exertions in the field, aided by the virtue and valour of his fellow citizens, triumphed over British invasion, and led his country through an arduous war to victory and to happiness; establishing its independence by a revolution sullied with a crime, and distinguished for moderation, virtue and humanity. That his wife and steady administration of the general government, prompt in suppressing domestic insurrection, firmness in defeating improper exertions of foreign influence, and perseverance in the system of neutrality, have continued as those advantages which result from a stable and free government, and have crowned us with the blessings of peace, liberty and prosperity, whilst Europe and the Indies have been convulsed with the horrors of a dreadful and desolating war.

Resolved unanimously, That his late paternal address, the result of much reflection and experience, is eminently calculated by its counsels to secure the continuance of the independence, peace, happiness and prosperity of our country, if steadily pursued by his successors, and firmly adhered to by the people, wisely founding the principles of our political conduct on the immovable basis of morality and justice, aided by the influence of religion, learning and virtue in private life.

Resolved unanimously, That to perpetuate this valuable present in the most striking view to posterity, it be printed and published with the laws of this session, as an evidence of our approbation of its political axioms, and a small testimony of the affection we bear to the precepts of him, to whom, under Divine Providence, we are principally indebted for our greatest political blessings.

Resolved unanimously, That it is the earnest prayer of the legislature of Maryland, that the president, in his contemplated retirement, may find all the blessings of domestic happiness, and live to experience the salutary principles of his administration, operating through his successors to increase the independence, prosperity and welfare of the American people.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, CLK.

S P E E C H

Of the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress, December 7, 1796.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

IN recurring to the internal situation of our country, since I had last the pleasure to address you, I find ample reason for a renewed expression of that gratitude to the Ruler of the Universe, which a continued series of prosperity has so often and so justly called forth.

The acts of the last session, which required special arrangements, have been, as far as circumstances would admit, carried into operation.

Measures calculated to ensure a continuance of the friendship of the Indians, and to preserve peace along the extent of our interior frontier, have been digested, and adopted.—In the framing of these, care has been taken to guard on the one hand, our advanced settlements from the predatory incursions of those unruly individuals, who cannot be restrained by their tribes; and on the other hand, to protect the rights secured to the Indians by treaty—to draw them nearer to the civilized state—and inspire them with correct conceptions of the power, as well as justice of the government.

The meeting of the deputies from the Creek nation at Colerain, in the state of Georgia, which had for a principal object the purchase of a parcel of their land, by that state, broke up without its being accomplished; the nation having, previous to their departure, instructed them against making any sale; the occasion however has been improved, to confirm by a new treaty with the Creeks, their pre-existing engagements with the United States; and to obtain their consent to the establishment of trading houses, and military posts within their boundaries; by means of which their friendship and the general peace may be more effectually secured.

The period during the late session, at which the appropriation was passed, for carrying into effect the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and his Britannic majesty, necessarily procrastinated the reception of the polls stipulated to be delivered, beyond the date assigned for that event.—As soon, however, as the governor general of Canada could be addressed with propriety on the subject, arrangements were cordially and promptly concluded for their evacuation; and the United States took possession of the principal of them, comprehending Oswego, Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, and Fort Miami; where such repairs and additions have been ordered to be made, as appeared indispensable.

The commissioners appointed on the part of the United States and of Great Britain, to determine which is the river St. Croix, mentioned in the treaty of peace of 1783, agreed in the choice of Egbert Benson, Esq. of New York, for the third commissioner.—The whole met at St. Andrews, in Passamaquoddy Bay, in the beginning of October, and directed surveys to be made of the rivers in dispute; but deeming it impracticable to have these surveys completed before the next year, they adjourned to meet at Boston in August 1797, for the final decision of the question.

Other commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, agreeably to the seventh article of the

treaty with Great Britain, relative to captures and condemnations of vessels and other property, met the commissioners of his Britannic majesty in London, in August last, when John Trumbull, Esq. was chosen by lot for the sixth commissioner.—In October following the board were to proceed to business. As yet there has been no communication of commissioners on the part of Great Britain, to unite with those who have been appointed on the part of the United States, for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty.

The treaty with Spain, required that the commissioners for running the boundary line, between the territory of the United States, and his Catholic majesty's provinces of East and West Florida, should meet at the Natchez, before the expiration of six months after the exchange of the ratifications, which was effected at Aranjuez on the 25th day of April, and the troops of his Catholic majesty occupying any posts within the limits of the United States, were within the same period to be withdrawn.—The commissioner of the United States therefore commenced his journey for the Natchez in September, and troops were ordered to occupy the posts, from which the Spanish garrisons should be withdrawn. Information has been recently received, of the appointment of a commissioner on the part of his Catholic majesty for running the boundary line; but none of any appointment for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens, whose vessels were captured by the armed vessels of Spain.

In pursuance of the act of congress, passed in the last session for the protection and relief of American seamen, agents were appointed, one to reside in Great Britain and the other in the West Indies.—The effects of the agency in the West Indies, are not yet fully ascertained; but those which have been communicated afford grounds to believe, the measure will be beneficial.—The agents destined to reside in Great Britain, declining to accept the appointment, the business has, consequently, devolved on the minister of the United States in London; and will command his attention, until a new agent shall be appointed.

After many delays and disappointments, arising out of the European war, the final arrangements for fulfilling the engagements made to the dey and regency of Algiers, will, in all present appearance, be crowned with success; but, under great, though inevitable disadvantages, in the pecuniary transfers occasioned by that war—which will render a further provision necessary.—The actual liberation of all our citizens who were prisoners in Algiers, while it gratifies every feeling heart, is itself an earnest of a satisfactory termination of the whole negotiation.

Measures are in operation for effecting treaties with the regencies of Tunis and Tripoli.

To an active external commerce, the protection of a naval force is indispensable. This is manifest with regard to wars in which a state is itself a party. But besides this, it is in our own experience, that the most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war.—To secure respect to a neutral flag, requires a naval force, organized, and ready to vindicate it, from insult or aggression.—This may even prevent the necessity of going to war, by discouraging belligerent powers from committing the violations of the rights of the neutral party, as may first or last, leave no other option. From the best information I have been able to obtain, it would seem as if our trade to the Mediterranean, without a protecting force, will always be insecure; and our citizens exposed to the calamities, from which numbers of them have but just been relieved.

These considerations invite the United States to look to the means, and to set about the gradual creation of a navy. The increasing progress of their navigation, promises them, at no distant period, the requisite supply of seamen—and their means, in other respects, favour the undertaking. It is an encouragement likewise, that their particular situation, will give weight and influence to a moderate naval force in their hands. Will it not then be advisable, to begin without delay to provide, and lay up the materials for the building and equipping of ships of war—and to proceed in the work by degrees, in proportion as our resources shall render it practicable without inconvenience; so that a future war of Europe may not find our commerce in the same unprotected state in which it was found by the present?

Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to ensure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible. As a general rule, manufactures on public account are inexpedient; but where the state of things in a country leaves little hope that certain branches of manufacture will, for a great length of time obtain; when these are of a nature essential to the furnishing and equipping of the public force in time of war, are not establishments for procuring them on public account, to the extent of its ordinary demand for the public service, recommended by strong considerations of national policy, as an exception to the general rule? Ought our country to remain, in such cases, dependent on foreign supply, precarious, because liable to be interrupted?

If the necessary articles should in this mode cost more in time of peace, will not the security and independence thence arising, form an ample compensation? Establishments of this sort, commensurate only with the calls of the public service in time of peace, will, in time of war, easily be extended in proportion to the exigencies of the government; and may even perhaps be made to yield a surplus for the supply of our citizens at large, so as to mitigate the privations from the interruptions of their trade. If adopted, the plan ought to exclude all those branches which are already, or likely soon to be established in the country; in or

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purposes of individual industry.
It will not be doubted, that with reference either to
individual or national welfare, agriculture is of pri-
mary importance. In proportion as national advance
in population, and other circumstances of maturity,
this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cul-
tivation of the soil more and more an object of public
concern. Institutions for promoting it, grow up sup-
ported by the public purse; and to what object can it
be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means
which have been employed to this end, some have been
attended with greater success, than the establishment of
boards, composed of proper characters, charged with
collecting and diffusing information, and enabled, by
premiums and (small) pecuniary aids, to encourage and
excite a spirit of discovery and improvement.—This
species of establishment contributes doubly to the in-
crease of improvement: by stimulating to enterprise
and experiment; and by drawing to a common centre
the results every where of individual skill and observa-
tion, and spreading them thence over the whole nation.
Experience accordingly has shown, that they are very
cheap instruments of immense national benefits.
I have heretofore proposed to the consideration of
congress, the expediency of establishing a national
University; and also a Military Academy. The de-
sirability of both these institutions, has to constantly
increased with every new view I have taken of the
subject, that I cannot omit the opportunity of once for
all, recalling your attention to them.
The assembly to which I address myself, is too en-
lightened not to be fully sensible how much a flourish-
ing state of the arts and sciences contributes to national
prosperity and reputation. True, it is, that our coun-
try, much to its honour, contains many seminaries of
learning highly respectable and useful; but the funds
upon which they rest, are too narrow to command the
ablest professors in the different departments of liberal
knowledge, for the institution contemplated; though
they would be excellent auxiliaries.
Amongst the motives to such an institution, the as-
similation of the principles, opinions and manners of
our countrymen, by the common education of a por-
tion of our youth from every quarter, well deserves
attention. The more homogeneous our citizens can
be made, in these particulars, the greater will be our
prospects of permanent union; and a primary object of
such a national institution should be, the education of
our youth in the science of government. In a republic,
what species of knowledge can be equally important?
and what duty more peculiarly on its legislature, than to
patronize a plan for communicating it to those who are
to be the future guardians of the liberties of the coun-
try!
The institution of a military academy, is also re-
commended by cogent reasons. However pacific the
general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to
be without an adequate stock of military knowledge
for emergencies. The first would impair the energy
of its character, and both would hazard its safety, or
expose it to greater evils when war could not be avoid-
ed. Besides, that war might often not depend upon
our own choice. In proportion as the observance of
peace maxims might exempt a nation from the neces-
sity of practising the rules of the military art, ought to
be its care in preserving and transmitting by proper
establishments, the knowledge of that art. Whatever
arguments may be drawn from particular examples, su-
perficially viewed, a thorough examination of the sub-
ject will evince, that the art of war is at once com-
plicated and complicated; that it demands much pre-
vious study; and that the possession of it in its most
improved and perfect state, is always of great moment
to the security of a nation. This, therefore, ought to
be a serious care of every government; and for this
purpose, an academy, where a regular course of in-
struction is given, is an obvious expedient, which dif-
ferent nations have successfully employed.
The compensations to the officers of the United
States, in various instances, and in none more than in
respect to the most important stations, appear to call
for legislative revision. The consequences of a defec-
tive provision are of serious import to the government.
If private wealth is to supply the defect of public
retribution, it will greatly contract the sphere within
which the selection of character for office is to be
made; and will proportionably diminish the probabi-
lity of a choice of men, able as well as upright. Be-
sides that it would be repugnant to the vital principles
of our government, virtually to exclude from public
trusts, talents and virtue, unless accompanied by
wealth.
While in our external relations, some serious incon-
veniences and embarrassments have been overborne,
and others lessened, it is with much pain, and deep
regret, I mention, that circumstances of a very un-
welcome nature, have lately occurred. Our trade has
suffered, and is suffering extensive injuries in the West
Indies, from the cruelties and agents of the Fre-
nch; and communications have been received from
its minister here, which indicate the danger of a fur-
ther disturbance of our commerce by its authority; and
which are, in other respects, far from agreeable.
It has been my constant, sincere and earnest wish,
in conformity with that of our nation, to maintain
cordial harmony, and a perfectly friendly understand-
ing with that republic. This wish remains unabated;
and I shall persevere in the endeavour to fulfil it, to
the utmost extent of what shall be consistent with a
just, and indispensable regard to the rights and honour
of our country: nor will I easily cease to cherish the
expectation, that a spirit of justice, candour and friend-
ship, on the part of the republic, will eventually en-
sure success.
In pursuing this course, however, I cannot forget
what is due to the character of our government and

...nation, or to this fall and entire confidence in the good
sense, patriotism, self-reliance and fortitude of my
countrymen.
I reserve for a special message, a more particular
communication on this interesting subject.
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,
I have directed an estimate of the appropriations ne-
cessary for the service of the ensuing year, to be sub-
mitted from the proper department, with a view of
the public receipts and expenditures to the latest per-
iod to which an account can be prepared.
It is with satisfaction, I am able to inform you, that
the revenues of the United States continue in a state
of progressive improvement.
A reinforcement of the existing provisions for dis-
charging our public debt, was mentioned in my ad-
dresses at the opening of the last session. Some prelimi-
nary steps were taken towards it, the maturing of
which will, no doubt, engage your anxious attention
during the present. I will only add, that it will af-
ford me a heart-felt satisfaction to concur in such fur-
ther measures, as will ascertain to our country the
prospects of a speedy extinguishment of the debt. Pos-
sibility may have cause to regret, if from any motive,
Intervals of tranquillity are left unimproved for acce-
lerating this valuable end.
Gentlemen of the Senate, and
of the House of Representatives,
My solicitude to see the militia of the United States
placed on an efficient establishment, has been so often,
and so ardently expressed, that I shall but barely re-
call the subject to your view on the present occasion; at the
same time, that I shall submit to your inquiry, whe-
ther our harbours are yet sufficiently secured.
The situation in which I now stand, for the last
time, in the midst of the representatives of the people
of the United States, naturally recalls the period when
the administration of the present form of government
commenced; and I cannot omit the occasion to con-
gratulate you, and my country, on the success of the
experiment; nor to repeat my supplication to the Su-
preme Ruler of the universe, and Sovereign Arbitrator
of nations, that his providential care may still be ex-
tended to the United States; that the virtue and hap-
piness of the people may be preserved, and that the
government, which they have instituted for the pro-
tection of their liberties, may be perpetual.
Go. WASHINGTON.
United States, 7th December, 1796.
Agreeable to an order of the orphans court will be
SOLD, at the late dwelling of BENJAMIN CARR,
late of Anne-Arundel county, at PUBLIC SALE,
on Friday the 30th of December,
A VARIETY of household furniture, hogs, horses,
sheep, and cattle, with several valuable negroes,
among which is a valuable sawyer. For all sums
above five pounds a credit of twelve months on giving
bond with approved security.
Will be also sold, agreeable to the last will of B.
CARR, one hundred and seventeen acres of valuable
land, on the above credit.
BENJAMIN CARR,
ROBERT CARR, } Administrators.
ROBERT WELCH.
Mr. O'DUHIG,
HAS the honour of informing the public, and his
friends, that he will open his SCHOOL on
Friday next, the 9th of December, at the BALL
Room, for this season only; for young ladies on Fri-
days and Saturdays, from ten o'clock in the morning
until one, and from three to five in the afternoon, and
for young gentlemen in the evening of both days from
five till eight o'clock, and a practising ball every Sa-
turday afternoon.
Annapolis, December 7, 1796.
CAVEAT IN THE LAND-OFFICE.
By the CHANCELLOR, December 1, 1796.
William Moran } WILLIAM MORAN having
against } long since entered the caveat
Several Moran, } aforesaid, and having (as it is said)
removed out of the state without prosecuting the same,
it is, at the instance of the defendant, ordered, that
until he, the said caveator, appear here on the first
day of July next, to support the said caveat, agreeably
to the tenor of a subpoena this day issued, the said
caveat shall be dismissed, provided the said subpoena
be regularly returned by the Sheriff of Charles county,
where the caveator is said to have last resided in the
state, and provided a copy of this order be inserted in
the Maryland Gazette three times before the first day
of January next.
Test.
JOHN CALLAHAN,
Reg. Ld. Off. W. S.
By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF
JUSTICE.
THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS
of Justice will sit every day, during the pre-
sent session, from nine o'clock in the morning until
three in the afternoon.
By order, J. W. KING, Clk.
November 10, 1796.
WANTED,
As an assistant in the clerk's office of Prince-
George's county, a young man acquainted with
the business would be preferred and well encouraged,
but an application from any person of business, writing
a good hand, will be attended to. A good recom-
mendation will be required of any applicant.
November 17, 1796.

...JOHN HOSKINS, STONE, AT
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland,
by an act passed at November session, seven-
teen hundred and ninety-five, entitled, "An act to
alter the mode of electing electors to chuse the Presi-
dent and Vice-President of the United States," did
direct, that the Governor and Council, after having
received the returns, papers, and instruments contain-
ing the number of votes for electors for the purposes
expressed in the said act, should enstate and deter-
tain the number of votes for each and every candidate
and person so as aforesaid voted and voted for as an
elector respectively, and should thereupon declare, by
proclamation, signed by the Governor, and without de-
lay dispersed through the State, the name of the per-
son duly elected as elector in each respective district,
we, in pursuance of the said act, do, by this our pro-
clamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it ap-
pears, that John Rousby Platt is elected an elector for
the first district, Francis Deakin for the second dis-
trict, George Murdoch for the third district, John
Lynn for the fourth district, Gabriel Duvall for the
fifth district, John Archer for the sixth district, John
Gilpin for the seventh district, John Roberts for the
eighth district, John Eccleston for the ninth district,
and John Done for the tenth district.
Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis,
under the seal of the State of Maryland,
this twenty-fifth day of November, in the
year of our Lord one thousand seven hun-
dred and ninety-six.
J. H. STONE.
By the Governor and Council,
NATHAN FISKE, Clerk.
of the Council.
In CHANCERY, December 6, 1796.
William Deakin, junior, } THE object of the bill
and Jane his wife, and } filed in this cause is
John Threlkeld and Eli- } to obtain a decree for the
abeth his wife, } recording of a deed made
by the said Charles Beatty
Charles Beatty and George } and George Frazer Haw-
Frazer Hawkins, } kins, deceased, to Nicholas
and devisees of George } Greenbury Ridgely, de-
Frazer Hawkins, } ceased, dated the 15th day
of March, 1771, for lots
No. 42 and 218, in the addition to George-town,
called Hawkins and Beatty's Addition to George-
town; the bill states, that Jane, wife of William
Deakin, junior, and Elizabeth, the wife of John
Threlkeld, the complainants, are the devisees of the
said Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, and George Frazer
Hawkins is the heir and devisee of George Frazer
Hawkins, and that the said George Frazer Hawkins
lives out of the state of Maryland; it is thereupon, on
motion of the complainants, ordered and adjudged,
that the complainants cause a copy of this order to be
inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Mary-
land Gazette before the 23d day of December next,
to the intent that the said George Frazer Hawkins
may have notice of the complainants application to this
court, and may be warned to appear here, on or be-
fore the first Tuesday in March next, to shew cause,
if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed
by the bill.
A. C. HANSON, Chan.
To be SOLD, on Friday the sixteenth of December
next, at the late dwelling plantation of VACHEL
DORSEY, son of John, near the Poplar Spring, in
Anne-Arundel county, for READY MONEY,
A STOCK of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, with
aundry other articles. The sale will commence
at 10 o'clock, and continue till all are sold.
ANNE DORSEY, now A. GRIFFITH,
Administratrix,
LUKE POOLE, Administrator of
V. DORSEY, son of John.
November 28, 1796.
Patowmack Company.
THE STOCKHOLDERS in the PATOWMACK COM-
PANY will please to take notice, that the shares
of delinquent subscribers will be sold on the first Mon-
day in January next, at the Union tavern in George-
town. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, unless in the
mean-time these payments are fully made.
The stockholders in the additional capital, are re-
quired to pay ten per cent. on the amount of each
share to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, treasurer, on or
before the first day of January next.
TOBIAS LEAR, President,
J. TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH, } Directors.
JOHN MASON, }
George-town, November 5, 1796.
WHEN R. K. HEATH lived in Annapolis
(at Mr. Stevens's) he lost a brass Gunter's
SCALE, with JACOBUS HEATH cut on the edge
thereof. Whoever will deliver it to Mr. Green, shall
have TWO DOLLARS REWARD.
November 26, 1796.
A Housekeeper Wanted,
ONE who understands her business, and can come
well recommended for her industry, economy,
and integrity, to such an one liberal wages will be given.
Inquire of the Printers hereof.
Annapolis, November 2, 1796.

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber having a number of small tracts, lying in different counties in this State, will sell the following: the following description and notice is given, in order that the persons to whom they adjoin may be accommodated with the preference, viz.

A TRACT called Five-pond Ridge, containing 67½ acres, lying on a branch which empties into Wicomico river. A tract called Macom's Ridge, containing 72½ acres, lying on Dividing Creek. A tract called Retirement, containing 167 acres, lying on Jumping Branch, and on the road leading from Snow Hill to Salisbury. A tract called Hardship, containing 78 acres, lying and adjoining the Delaware State line, at the five mile stone, and near the meeting-house. The above all lay in Worcester county.

The following tracts in Caroline county, viz.
A tract called Fowler's Plain Dealing Secured, containing 30½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river. A tract called Barren Hill Secured, containing 36½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river, and contiguous to the last mentioned. A tract called Recovery Secured, containing 113½ acres, adjoining a tract called Boon's Park.

In Dorchester county, viz.
A tract called Goodman's Advantage, containing 41½ acres, adjoining a tract called the Savanna. A tract called Beard's Addition, containing 24 acres, adjoining and binding on Jack's Creek.

In Talbot county, viz.
A tract called the Neglect, containing 17½ acres, lying on the road from Easton to Centerville and on Noble's Northern Branch.

In Harford county, viz.
A tract called Bond's Neglect, containing 19 acres, adjoining Gibson's Ridge and Gillingham. A tract called Taylor's Mistake, containing 17 acres, adjoining Foal's Refuge and Norris's Venture. A tract called Silver Hills Secured, containing 56 acres, adjoining a tract called Profit. A tract called Oblong, containing 12 acres, adjoining a tract called Frenchman's Repose. A tract called Leonard's Disappointment, containing 10 acres, lying and bounding on Bow Creek. A tract called St. George's Neighbour, containing 38 acres, adjoining Farmer's Delight and Howard's Forest. A tract called Timber Grove, containing 42 acres, lying on a branch of Lodwick's Creek. A tract called Orchard and Spring Rejected, containing 15½ acres, near Belle-Air, and adjoining a tract called Gravelly Bottom. A tract called Webster's Neglect, containing 47 acres, adjoining Matthew's Neighbour Refurveyed and Howard's Forest.

In Washington county, viz.
Several small tracts in the neighbourhood of Hagers-town, containing 136½ acres.

In Allegany county, viz.
Sundry tracts containing in the whole 51,695 acres.

In Anne-Arundel county, viz.
A tract called the Patapco Mill Seat, containing 116 acres, adjoining general Ridgely's mill, on Patapco. Should the last mentioned tract not be sold at private sale, on or before the 10th day of January next, it will then be offered at public sale, at Messrs. Yates and Campbell's vendue store.

Also—sundry tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, which will be more particularly described before that day. For any part, or the whole of the above-mentioned property, 6 per cent. 3 per cent, or deferred stock of the United States, stock in either of the banks in Maryland, Morris and Nicholson's paper, or bonds with approved security, with interest at one, two, and three years, will be received. Any person desirous of treating for those lands, will make application to the subscriber, living at Annapolis, where a more full description can be given, and good titles made, on payment being made, or satisfactorily secured to be paid.

ANAPOLIS, November 22, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday the 20th November, a negro woman named NAN, about five feet two or three inches high, about thirty years of age, her wool very long, before, round faced, large full eyes, very black; she carried with her a flung'd cotton gown, a brown petticoat of Joan's spinning, a pair of high heeled shoes, and an old wool hat; she had with her also another suit which I do not recollect; she was purchased from the Eastern Shore, and probably may make that way. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any goal in this State, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

All persons are hereby forewarned from taking off said negro woman at their peril.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and Steel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Caskets, Candlesticks and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

The highest price given for old silver.

ANAPOLIS, October 12, 1796.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, ZEPH. B. HUGHES, CLK.

November 10, 1796.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz—1 Prize of	20,000 dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000	10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each	5,000	35,000
5 ditto	1,000	5,000
10 ditto	400	5,000
20 ditto	100	2,000
55 ditto	50	2,750
5750 ditto	12	69,000
To be raised for the canal,		26,250

5847 Prizes,
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed)
NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the BANK of BALTIMORE give notice to the STOCKHOLDERS, that the remaining two thirds of the first instalment, being one hundred dollars on each share, will be required in specie at their banking house on Monday the 26th December next, or on either of the two following days.

NOTICE is also given, that the books of this bank will be opened on the 12th day of December next, for the purpose of making transfers of stock; powers of attorney duly executed before a magistrate, accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the county where the magistrate resides, or the oath of the attesting witness, will be received from those who cannot attend in person. All powers of attorney already executed agreeably to the above, or that may be executed before the foregoing date for the transfer of such stock, will be received by the president; to remain with him until the books are opened, when the same shall be admitted like other powers of attorney.

JAMES COX, Cashier.

Baltimore, 22d October, 1796.

MOSES MACCUBBIN,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair-Dresser,

BECS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened shop, opposite Mr. WEAVER'S TAVERN, where he is determined to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has for sale, hair powder and perfumes, and sundry other articles in the line of his business, such as pomatums, (hard and soft) shaving soap and boxes, powder-bags, silk powder puffs, toupee irons, &c.

Particular attention will be paid to those who please to favour him with their custom.

ANAPOLIS, October 12, 1796.

A PRINT

OF LIBERTY, Giving support to the BALD-EAGLE,

AN AMERICAN PRODUCTION,
Is in great forwardness;

SPECIMENS to be seen at Mr. JOHN SHAW'S, Cabinet-Maker, Annapolis, and Mr. COWAN'S, printer, at Easton, where subscriptions are received. All orders for ornamental looking glass frames, or gilt picture frames, will be received in Annapolis by Mr. Shaw, on account of the subscribers.

James Smith, & Co.

Baltimore, November 24, 1796.

THE subscriber hath received, by the last arrivals from Europe, his full assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are seals of 40, 45, and 50 fathoms, also sein twine, all of which he offers for sale on the best terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers, and he earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to come and discharge the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given to those who have been long in arrears and neglect this notice.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 18, 1796.

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES:

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sum of the *Public Debt*, or *Stock*, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.

1st. That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, entitled, an Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt," the said Debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: "First, by dividends to be made on the 1st days of March, June and September, for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen inclusive; at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the 1st day of December for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen inclusive, at the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the 1st day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of Interest and Principal being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described; it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW all men by these presents, that

I, _____ of _____ in _____ do make, constitute and appoint _____ of _____ my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) standing in my name in the books of (here describing the books of the Treasury or the commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) from (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) with power also an attorney or attorneys under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or his substitutes, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this _____ day of _____ in the year _____

Sealed and Delivered
In presence of
BE IT KNOWN, that on the _____ day of _____ before me personally came _____, who being named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed _____ Seal, the day and year last aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia; this twentieth day of July, 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

THIS is to request that all persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD BEARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next courts, and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled and paid, on or about the first day of December next, at which time we expect to be prepared for that purpose.

MARY BEARD, Administratrix,
M. BEARD, } Administrators.
JOHN BEARD, }

P. S. And on the first day of December aforesaid, will be offered for sale, on a credit till the first day of March next, on bond with approved security, a large crop of Indian corn, and corn fodder, also some hay; a quantity of excellent cider, and a parcel of stock, household and kitchen furniture, &c. which remained unfold at the last sale.

Beard's Habitation, October 23, 1796.

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

R A G S,

At the Printing-Office.

STOLEN

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

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

AN NAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

posed of intelligent individuals) to patronise this primary pursuit of society, are subjects which will readily engage our most serious attention.

A national university may be converted to the most useful purposes.—The science of legislation, being so essentially dependent on the endowments of the mind, the public interest must receive effectual aid from the general diffusion of knowledge; and the United States will assume a more dignified station, among the nations of the earth, by the successful cultivation of the higher branches of literature.

A military academy may be likewise rendered equally important. To aid and direct the physical force of the nation, by cherishing a military spirit, enforcing a proper sense of discipline, and inculcating a scientific system of tactics, is consonant to the soundest maxims of public policy: connected with, and supported by, such an establishment, a well regulated militia, constituting the national defence of the country, would prove the most effectual, as well as economical, preservative of peace.

We cannot but consider, with serious apprehensions, the inadequate compensation of the public officers, especially of those in the more important stations. It is not only a violation of the spirit of a public contract, but is an evil so extensive in its operation, and so destructive in its consequences, that we trust it will receive the most pointed legislative attention.

We sincerely lament, that whilst the conduct of the United States has been uniformly impressed with the character of equity, moderation, and love of peace, in the maintenance of all their foreign relationships, our trade should be so harassed by the cruelties and agents of the republic of France, throughout the extensive departments of the West-Indies.

Whilst we are confident that no cause of complaint exists, that could authorize an interruption of our tranquillity, or disengage that republic from the bonds of amity, cemented by the faith of treaties, we cannot but express our deepest regrets, that official communications have been made to you, indicating a more serious disturbance of our commerce. Although we cherish the expectation, that a sense of justice, and a consideration of our mutual interests will moderate their councils; we are not unmindful of the situation in which events may place us, nor unprepared to adopt that system of conduct, which, compatible with the dignity of a respectable nation, necessity may compel us to pursue.

We cordially acquiesce in the reflection, that the United States, under the operation of the federal government, have experienced a most rapid aggrandisement and prosperity, as well political as commercial.

Whilst contemplating the causes that produce this auspicious result, we much acknowledge the excellence of the constitutional system, and the wisdom of the legislative provisions;—but we should be deficient in gratitude and justice, did we not attribute a great portion of these advantages, to the virtue, firmness and talents of your administration: which have been conspicuously displayed in the most trying times, and on the most critical occasions. It is, therefore, with the sincerest regret, that we now receive an official notification of your intentions to retire from the public employments of your country.

When we review the various scenes of your public life, so long and so successfully devoted to the most arduous services, civil and military,—as well, during the struggles of the American revolution, as the convulsive periods of a recent date, we cannot look forward to your retirement without our warmest affections and most anxious regards accompanying you; and without mingling with our fellow-citizens at large, the sincerest wishes for your personal happiness, that sensibility and attachment can express.

The most effectual consolation that can offer for the loss we are about to sustain, arises from the animating reflection, that the influence of your example will extend to your successors, and the United States thus continue to enjoy an able, upright, and energetic administration.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States and president of the senate.

The following is the REPLY of the PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN,

IT affords me great satisfaction, to find in your address, a concurrence in sentiment with me on the various topics which I presented for your information and deliberation; and that the latter will receive from you, an attention proportioned to their respective importance.

For the notice you take of my public services civil and military, and your kind wishes for my personal happiness, I beg you to accept my cordial thanks.—Those services, and greater, had I possessed ability to render them, were due to the unanimous calls of my country; and in approbation is my abundant reward.

When contemplating the period of my retirement, I saw virtuous and enlightened men, among whom I relied on the discernment and patriotism of my fellow-citizens, to make the proper choice of a successor: Men who would require no influential example to ensure to the United States "an able, upright and energetic administration." To such men I shall cheerfully yield the palm of genius and talents, to serve our common country; but at the same time I hope I may be indulged in expressing the consoling reflection, (which consciousness suggests) and to bear it with me to my grave, that none can serve it with purer intentions than I have done, or with a more disinterested zeal.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

December 14.

Yesterday Elijah Paine and Isaac Tichenor, Esq's, senators in congress from the state of Vermont, pursuant to a resolution of the council and general assembly of Vermont, presented to the president of the United States the following address, passed by the unanimous voice of both branches of the legislature of Vermont, October 25th, 1796.

An address from the legislature of the state of Vermont, to the President of the United States.

SIR,

FROM the unrecognized situation of this state, the legislature had not an opportunity in common with her sister states, to anticipate, by an address, the blessings that were expected from your administration. Permit us now, with sincere satisfaction, to assure you, that the event has justified the most sanguine hopes of the legislature of Vermont, and their constituents.

When we contrast the gloomy aspect, both of our domestic and foreign affairs, a few years since, with the flattering prospect now before us, we at once appreciate the advantages which immediately result from our general government, and the justice, magnanimity and moderation which has marked your administration. Convinced of our true interest, you have successfully opposed faction, and maintained that neutrality, so necessary to our national honour and peace. Accept, Sir, the only acknowledgment in our power to make, or in yours to receive, the gratitude of a free people. Ardently aware with your continuance in public office, yet, when we reflect on the years of anxiety you have spent in your country's service, we must reluctantly acquiesce in your wishes, and consent that you should pass the evening of your days, in reviewing a well spent life, and looking forward to scenes beyond the grave, where our prayers shall ascend, for a complete reward, for all your services in a happy immortality.

We receive your address to your fellow-citizens, as expressive of the highest zeal for their prosperity, and containing the best advice to ensure its continuance. We cannot Sir, close this address (probably the last public communication we may have occasion to make to you) without assuring you of our affection and respect—may the shade of private life be as grateful to you as the splendour of your public life has been useful to your country! We shall recollect you with filial affection—your advice as an estimable legacy; and shall pride ourselves, in teaching our children the importance of that advice, and an humble imitation of your example.

To which the President returned the following answer.

To Elijah Paine and Isaac Tichenor, Esq's, senators in Congress from the state of Vermont.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH particular pleasure I receive the unanimous address of the council and general assembly of the state of Vermont, which has lately admitted into the union, and the importance of your state, its love of liberty, and its energy, were manifested in the earliest periods of the revolution which established our independence. It is affected in name only, but in reality united with the confederated states, these felt and acknowledged the benefits of your co-operation. Their mutual safety and advantage duly appreciated, will never permit this union to be dissolved.

I enjoy great happiness in the testimony you have presented, and in the other proofs exhibited from various parts of our country, that the operations of the general government have justified the hopes of our citizens at its formation, which is recognized as the era of national prosperity. The voluntary acknowledgements of my fellow-citizens, persuade me to believe, that my agency has contributed to produce this effect. This belief will be to me a source of permanent satisfaction, and those acknowledgements, a rich reward.

My sincere thanks are due, and I beg you, gentlemen, to make them acceptable to the council and general assembly of the state of Vermont, for the very obliging and affectionate terms in which they notice me and my public services. To such confidence and support, as I have experienced from councils, legislative assemblies, and the great body of American citizens, I owed the best exertions of every faculty I possessed: happy now in the reflection, that our joint labours have been crowned with success.—When withdrawn to the shade of private life, I shall view with growing pleasure, the increasing prosperity of the United States: in the perfect protection of their government, I trust to enjoy my retirement in tranquillity; and then while indulging a favourite wish of my heart in agricultural pursuits, I may hope to make even my private business and amusement of some use to my country.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, 14th December, 1796.

SAVANNA, November 29.

Having suffered with others in the late calamity, we have made haste to collect the remains of our printing materials, and now present to the public, a few of the circumstances which accompanied this event—being ever their obedient servants.

The Printers of the Columbian Museum.

On Saturday 26th inst. this city exhibited a scene of desolation and distress, probably, more awfully calamitous than any, previously experienced in America.

Between six and seven o'clock in the evening, a small bake-house, belonging to a Mr. Groomer, in Market-square, was discovered to be on fire. The citizens, together with the officers and crews of the vessels in the harbour, were soon convened; but, unfortunately, no immediate and decisive measures

were adopted, by which the fire could be stopped at its beginning. The fortunate escape from this destructive element which the city for many years past experienced, had greatly lulled the vigilance of its inhabitants, and prevented suitable preparations for such a calamity.

The period when such precautions and the united efforts of active exertion could have been useful, was however, of very short duration.

The season for two months previous to this incident, had been dry: The night was cold, and a light breeze from N. N. W. was soon increased by the effects of the fire. The covering of the buildings being of wood, were from the above circumstances, rendered highly combustible. Several of the adjoining houses were soon affected, and then almost instantly in flames; the wind now became strong, and whirled into the air, with agitated violence, large flakes of burning shingles, boards and other light substances, which alighted at a distance, added confusion to the other terrors of the conflagration.

The use of water was now rendered totally vain, its common extinguishing power seemed to be lost. Torrents of flames rolled from house to house, with a destructive rapidity, which bid defiance to all human control, and individual exertions were, from this time, principally pointed towards the securing of private property.

The direction of the fire, being now committed to the wind, its rage was abated when, by its extending to the common, it found no farther object wherewith to feed its fury. On the north side of Market-square, and thence in a south-easterly direction, the inhabitants were enabled, by favour of the wind, to save their houses, and limit the conflagration. On the other hand, by the time it had extended on the Bay, nearly to Abercorn street, the prodigious quantity of heat already produced in the centre of the city, began to draw in a current of air from the east, and enabled some of the most active inhabitants and seamen to save a few houses in that quarter, after having been in imminent danger.

Between 12 and 1, the rage of the fire abated, and few other houses from this time took fire. The exhausted sufferers of both sexes, who now remain exposed to the inclemency of a cold frosty night, and to witness the distressing spectacle of their numerous dwellings, covered with volumes of smoke and flame, tumbling into ruins.

Thus was this little city, soon after emerging from the ravages of our revolutionary war, and which had lately promised a considerable figure among the commercial cities of our sister states, almost destroyed in a single night. The number of houses, (exclusive of other buildings) which are destroyed, is said to be nearly 300; but of this (together with an estimate of property destroyed) a more particular statement than we can now furnish, is expected shortly to be offered to the public. We can now only say, that two-thirds of the city appears in ruins; in a direction from the corner of Market-square, along the Bay, to Abercorn street, thence in a south-east direction, taking the whole centre of the city to the south and east corners—a few houses, quite in the south-east part only excepted. It is said, three or four white men, and two of three negroes, lost their lives, in rendering assistance during the fire; and whether any more, is not yet ascertained.

The morning after the catastrophe, a most interesting and melancholy picture presented itself, in the depressed countenances of its inhabitants—the smoking ruins, the forest of naked chimneys, the various kinds of destruction of goods and furniture, and the crowds of houseless inhabitants. The hospitality of the few, whose houses remain, has been general and unfeigned; their rooms are shared with the others, but they are insufficient. The buildings of the city were before wholly occupied; what remains can not now contain the inhabitants. Every thing which an affecting sympathy, which an active benevolence among their fellow-citizens can perform, will undoubtedly be done.—A timely interference of the state legislature, may also be expected. But we presume to hope, that the prospect of relief will not be limited to these resources alone—the truly humane are not confined in their benevolence to objects that are near them; and many instances have occurred of misfortunes far inferior to this, which have evoked the justice by which the Americans can claim the honour of being humane.

The anxious eyes of immediate distress, must, however, be turned to the plasters of the neighbouring counties, and we should be sorry to do them the injustice to suppose that they will not feel a satisfaction in affording the necessary relief, we persuade ourselves that we shall be sincerely joined by our readers, in fervent wishes, that Providence may avert from others, to severe and afflicting a calamity.

The following statement is just handed, as this paper has been going to press:

During the conflagration on Saturday night last, in four hours, 220 houses, besides out-houses, &c. were burnt, amounting to one million of dollars, exclusive of loose property—375 chimneys are standing bare, and form a dismal appearance—73 houses only, of the central part of the city are standing—upwards of 400 families are destitute of houses.—Charities are solicited.

NORFOLK, December 6.

Extract of a letter from Fort Royal, Martinique, dated October 12.

The mortality that prevails here among the army, navy, and inhabitants, is almost beyond conception. It appears from the returns, that there have died in

the army, from the September, 6500, which consisted of 61 men, and out of their list of men, considerable, for 6 weeks, 225. Lascars, it is said to this place.

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Extract of a letter

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the army, from the first of April last, to the first of September, 1796. A company of artillery men which consisted of 130, lost in the month of August 61 men, and out of 25 officers, there died 17—and their loss of men among the shipping here is not less considerable, for the Majestic lost by death in the space of 6 weeks, 25 of her officers and men—at St. Lucia, it is said to be more sickly, if possible, than at this place.

"I was informed yesterday that there were but about 500 at St. Lucia fit for duty, and that Abercromby's army was considered as knocked up."

BALTIMORE, December 19.
Extract of a letter from Port au Prince, dated Oct. 14.
"I am sorry to inform you that Mr. A. Forbes, a merchant of Kingston, arrived here some days ago from Jamaica, with a memorial from the other merchants of that island, representing to the commander in chief the hardships they undergo from the admission of dry goods in American bottoms, &c. The general has therefore given the most positive orders that no such vessels shall be admitted."

From Port au Prince, we learn that the Spaniards have hoisted the British flag at their settlements in Hispaniola, which were lately ceded by the court of Madrid to the Republic of France.

Our last accounts from Buonaparte were dated Oct. 1, and mention the capture of two of the gates of Mantua, Padua, and Ceres, and the blockade of the citadel—Mantua had but one gate remaining in the hands of the Austrians; that of Feltre. News of its complete capture, will probably be the next we shall hear from thence.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the agent of the state of Maryland, about the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty, did grant unto a certain Smith Bishop, of Worcester county, a certificate for the sum of eighteen hundred and fifty pounds, the then circulating money of the state; and whereas since the death of the said Bishop, to wit, some time in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, the said certificate was lost by the administratrix of the said Bishop; this is therefore to give notice, that the subscriber, as guardian of Elizabeth, Hetty, and Sarah Bishop, the children and representatives of the said Smith Bishop, intends to petition the Governor and Council for the purpose of having the said certificate renewed, agreeable to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, "An act respecting lost certificates," passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

HANNAH BISHOP, Guardian.

December 21, 1796.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the next county court of Calvert county, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of a tract of land called BAYVIEW'S QUADRANT, lying in the county aforesaid.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

December 20, 1796.

A Stray Horse,

TAKEN up by RICHARD HOPKINS, of GERARD, on the head of South river, he is a dark bay, with a blaze face, a short bobtail, about fourteen hands high. The owner is desirous to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near Worthington's mill, on the head of Broad creek, a small red HEIFER, supposed to be two or three years old, marked with a crop on the right ear. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ISAAC NICHOLLS

Agreeable to an order of the orphans court will be **SOLD**, at the late dwelling of BENJAMIN CARR, late of Anne Arundel county, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 30th of December,

A VARIETY of household furniture, hogs, horses, sheep, and cattle, with several valuable negroes, among which is a valuable lawyer. For all sums above five pounds a credit of twelve months on giving bond with approved security.

Will be also sold, agreeable to the last will of B. Carr, one hundred and seventeen acres of valuable land, on the above credit.

BENJAMIN CARR, } Administrators.
ROBERT CARR, }
ROBERT WELCH. }

Mr. O'DUIG,

HAS the honour of informing the public, and his friends, that he will open his **SCHOOL** on Friday next, the 9th of December, at the BALL ROOM, for this season only, for young ladies on Friday and Saturdays, from ten o'clock in the morning until one; and from three to five in the afternoon, and for young gentlemen in the evening of both days from five till eight o'clock, and a practising ball every Saturday afternoon.

Annapolis, December 7, 1796.

WHEN R. K. HEATH lived in Annapolis (at Mr. STYVEN'S) he lost a brass Gunter's SCALE, with JACOBUS HEATH cut on the edge thereof. Whoever will deliver it to Mr. Green, shall have **TWO DOLLARS REWARD.**

November 26, 1796.

CAVEAT IN THE LAND OFFICE.

By the **CHANCELLOR**, December 1, 1796.
William Moran } **WILLIAM MORAN** having long since entered the caveat against *several Morans*, aforesaid, and having (as it is said) removed out of the state without prosecuting the same, it is, at the instance of the defendant, ordered, that unless he, the said caveator, appear here on the first day of July next, to support the said caveat, agreeably to the tenor of a subpoena this day issued, the said caveat shall be dismissed, provided the said subpoena be regularly returned by the sheriff of Charles county, where the caveator is said to have last resided in the state, and provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, three times before the first day of January next.

Tell. **JOHN CALLAHAN,**
Reg. Id. Off. W.S.

By the **COMMITTEE OF GRANTANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.**

THE COMMITTEE OF GRANTANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, **J. W. KING, CLK.**

November 10, 1796.

WANTED.

AS an assistant in the clerk's office of Prince George's county, a young man acquainted with the business would be preferred, and well encouraged, but an application from any person of business, writing a good hand, will be attended to. A good recommendation will be required of any applicant.

November 17, 1796.

In **CHANCERY**, December 6, 1796.

William Deakins, junior, and Jane his wife, and John Threlkeld and Elizabeth his wife, vs. Charles Beatty and George Frazer Hawkins, heirs and devisees of George Frazer Hawkins, deceased.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is, to obtain a decree for the recording of a deed made by the said Charles Beatty and George Frazer Hawkins, deceased, to Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, deceased, dated the 15th day of March, 1771, for lots No. 42 and 218, in the addition to George-town, called Hawkins and Beatty's Addition, to George-town; the bill states, that Jane, wife of William Deakins, junior, and Elizabeth, the wife of John Threlkeld, the complainants, are the devisees of the said Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, and George Frazer Hawkins is the heir and devisee of George Frazer Hawkins, and that the said George Frazer Hawkins lives out of the state of Maryland; and thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered and adjudged, that the complainants cause a copy of the order to be inserted, at least three weeks (excepted) in the Maryland Gazette before the 23d day of December next, to the intent that the said George Frazer Hawkins may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in March next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed by the bill.

A. C. HANSON, Chan.

Patowmack Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the PATOWMACK COMPANY will please to take notice, that the shares of delinquent subscribers will be sold on the first Monday in January next, at the Union tavern in George-town. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, unless in the mean-time these payments are fully made.

The stockholders in the additional capital, are required to pay ten per cent. on the amount of each share to **WILLIAM HARTSHORN**, treasurer, on or before the first day of January next.

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

George-town, November 5, 1796.

TAKEN up as strays by the subscriber, living near Elk Ridge Landing, in Anne Arundel county, two MARES, one a sorrel, with a blaze in her face, about thirteen hands high, branded with some letter on her near buttock; the other a bay, about thirteen hands and an half high, no perceivable brand; they both appear to be old, and each was shod before; the sorrel has a very fore bag. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM CLARK.

December 2, 1796.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons whatever from hunting on my land, lying at the mouth of Ramsey's creek, with either dog or gun, likewise from fishing at my fishing landing, or oystering in the mouth of the creek, known by the name of Ramsey's Gut, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders as the law directs.

JOSHUA LINTHICOMB.

December 5, 1796.

WANTED.

A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers.

THE subscriber hereby respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has again commenced business in the house where he formerly kept house, below the Stadt-haus, in the city of Annapolis, where he has on hand a small but general assortment of **GOODS**, suitable to the present and approaching season, among which he has a very handsome assortment of fashionable superfine Spanish broad cloths, cassimers, printed cassimer and swandown jacket patterns, coatings, superfine ladies coating for cloaks, coarse cloths of various kinds and prices, chintzes, calicoes, shawls, coarse and fine linens, table cloths, modern and fustian, pelong for cloaks and bonnets, fancy cords and thicksets, flannels, blankets of different kinds and prices; bed bounts and ticking of the first quality, &c. He has also on hand, in the grocery line, touloung, pads touloung, and hyson teas of the first quality, mustard, pepper, allspice, brown sugar, spirit and Cognac brandy of the first quality, &c. all which he will sell at the most reasonable advance for cash or country produce. It is with pleasure that he embraces the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and former customers for their former favours, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their custom. He also embraces the present opportunity of assuring the public, that he has met with sundry heavy and grievous losses, through insolvencies and other misfortunes, and therefore solicitedly hopes for their generous patronage, and the more so, as they may have the pleasing satisfaction of contributing to the aid of misfortune without the least diminution of their purse, excepting purchasing such articles as they need, and must necessarily purchase some where, for the subscriber is satisfied he can furnish them with such articles as he has on as good terms as they can purchase them elsewhere, and he intends adding to his assortment in proportion to the encouragement given him by his friends and a generous public. In the mean-time he begs leave to subscribe himself their

Obliged humble servant,

ROBERT DUVALL.

MR. DUVALL also respectfully informs her friends and the public, that in future she intends making gowns, habits, bonnets, cloaks, &c. and will be thankful to those who shall please to favour her with their custom.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on 17th instant, a negro girl, who says her name is **CHLOE CURTIS**, her clothing is a striped petticoat, white cotton bed gown, and white linen shift, and says she belongs to **RICHARD BROWN**, of Charles county. Her matter is hereby requested to take her away in two months from this date, or she will be sold for her prison fees, and other expenses.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

November 25, 1796.

TAKEN up at a stray by the subscriber, living near Elk Ridge Landing, in Anne Arundel county, a dark bay HORSE, 12 years old, has a star in his forehead, his left eye out, a pair of old shoes on before, and no brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM APPLEBY.

November 28, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is obliged, from repeated trespasses, to forbid all persons hunting with dog or gun, or riding through any of his enclosures on West river, or Sparrow's Point, near Baltimore-town, without particular leave obtained from

RICHARD SPRIGG.

November 21, 1796.

For SALE,

A VALUABLE MILL, on South river, lately thoroughly repaired for the merchant business, and now in good order. Said mill is furnished with one pair of best new burr stones, and one pair of Bologne, and will be sold together with 150 or 200 acres of land, 25 of which are in timothy and highly improved, and 25 acres more could at a small expence be converted into most excellent meadow, the remaining part is well timbered, and will yield staves to answer the use of the mill for many years; besides the many advantages that could be mentioned of the situation of said mill, it can command by little expence a water navigation within the distance of two hundred yards. The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money in hand, the residue at such periods as may be agreed on. Whoever may be inclined to purchase will apply to **JAMES BAILEY, jun.** living in Baltimore-town, near the marsh market, in Market-street, or to the subscriber on the spot.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

South river, Anne Arundel county.

November 6, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Hockley Works, near Elk Ridge Landing, on the 14th instant, a negro man named **BEN**, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout made, middling black, his dress cannot be described, as he took away several cloaths with him, amongst which were a short dark drab jacket and trousers, gray fustian frock, &c. the said negro was purchased from **MR. DAVID STUART**, West river, and it is supposed that he is gone to that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable expences will be paid, by

JOHN WRIGHT.

November 15, 1796.

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber having a number of small tracts lying in different counties in this State, will sell the following: the following description and notice is given, in order that the persons to whom they adjoin may be accommodated with the convenience, viz.

A TRACT called Five pond Ridge, containing 673 acres, lying on a branch which empties into Wicomico river. A tract called Macoma's Ridge, containing 774 acres, lying on Dividing Creek. A tract called Reservoir, containing 169 acres, lying on Jumping Branch, and on the road leading from Snow Hill to Salisbury. A tract called Hardup, containing 78 acres, lying and adjoining the Delaware state line, at the five mile stone, and near the meeting house. The above all lay in Worcester county.

The following tracts in Caroline county, viz. A tract called Fowler's Plain Dealing Secured, containing 508 acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river. A tract called Barren Hill Secured, containing 1363 acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river, and contiguous to the last mentioned. A tract called Recovery Secured, containing 1154 acres, adjoining a tract called Boon's Park.

In Dorchester county, viz. A tract called Godman's Advantage, containing 411 acres, adjoining a tract called the Savanna. A tract called Beard's Addition, containing 24 acres, adjoining and binding on Jack's Creek.

In Talbot county, viz. A tract called the Neglect, containing 172 acres, lying on the road from Easton to Centerville and on Noble's Northern Branch.

In Harford county, viz. A tract called Bond's Neglect, containing 19 acres, adjoining Gibson's Ridge and Gillingham. A tract called Taylor's Mistake, containing 17 acres, adjoining Pool's Refuse and Norris's Venture. A tract called Silver Hills Secured, containing 56 acres, adjoining a tract called Profit. A tract called Frenchman's Repose. A tract called Leonard's Disappointment, containing 110 acres, lying and bounding on Bow Creek. A tract called St. George's Neighbour, containing 38 acres, adjoining Farmer's Delight and Howard's Forest. A tract called Timber Grove, containing 42 acres, lying on a branch of Lodiwick's Creek. A tract called Orchard and Spring Related, containing 154 acres, near Belle Air, and adjoining a tract called Gravelly Bottom. A tract called Webster's Neglect, containing 47 acres, adjoining Matthew's Neighbour Refuse and Howard's Forest.

In Washington county, viz. Several small tracts in the neighbourhood of Hagerstown, containing 1365 acres.

In Allegany county, viz. Sundry tracts containing in the whole 51,695 acres.

In Anne Arundel county, viz. A tract called the Patuxent Mill Seat, containing 116 acres, adjoining general Ridgely's mill, on Patuxent. Should the last mentioned tract not be sold at private sale, on or before the 10th day of January next, it will then be offered at public sale, at Mellis Yates and Campbell's vendue store.

Also sundry tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, which will be more particularly described before that day. For any part, or the whole of the above-mentioned property, 5 per cent. 3 per cent. or deferred stock of the United States, stock in either of the banks in Maryland, Morris and Nicholson's paper, or bonds with approved security, will interest at one, two, and three years, will be received. Any person desirous of treating for these lands, will make application to the subscriber, living at Annapolis, where a more full description can be given, and good titles made, on payment being made, or satisfactorily secured to be paid.

ANAPOLIS, November 22, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday the 20th November, a negro woman named NAN, about five feet two or three inches high, about thirty years of age, her wool very long before, round faced, large full eyes, very black; she carried with her a stamp'd cotton gown, a brown petticoat of Joan's spinning, a pair of high heeled shoes, and an old wool hat; she had with her also another suit which I do not recollect; she was purchased from the Eastern Shore, and probably may make that way. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any goal in this State, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

HUGH DRUMMOND.

All persons are hereby forewarned from taking off said negro woman at their peril.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Caskets, Candlesticks and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

The highest price given for old silver.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

By the COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, ZERO B. HUGHES, CLK.

November 10, 1796.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. 1.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized, as the underwritten, to raise twenty-five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Potomack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. 1.

Viz. Prize of 25,000 dollars 25,000
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 2d ditto 5,000 5,000
 3d ditto 1,000 1,000
 4th ditto 500 500
 5th ditto 100 100
 6th ditto 50 50
 7th ditto 25 25
 8th ditto 12 12
 9th ditto 6 6
 10th ditto 3 3
 11th ditto 1 1
 12th ditto 1 1
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1796.

EPILOGUE, September 25.

HE situation of the enemy's army, commanded by general Moreau, is such as to give no further apprehension whatever as to the security of the whole circle of Franconia, and also a great part of that of Suabia; general Nauendorff having, by his different movements, obtained in those parts a decided superiority of position over that of the enemy. General Moreau's army, in the environs of Donawert, Augsburg, and Ulm, is in such confusion and terror, that they have nothing left but to seek how to effect their retreat over the Rhine. The Imperial troops have taken possession of Stuttgart and Constance, and extend themselves all along the Upper Rhine to Stollhofen, and even so far as to Reil. All accounts received from those parts are filled with particulars relative to the capture of different French commissaries, together with their plunder, and by the advanced Austrian troops. In this they are most eagerly supported by the peasants of those countries, who vie only one with another in discovering every thing concealed by the enemy, and also in leading the Imperial troops through all difficult passages by all which means a great number of the French fall daily into the hands of their pursuers.

LONDON, October 18.

The following Aste papers, of which we have received authentic copies by the Hamburg mail, appear to us of interesting a complexion, that although they are not of a very recent date, we trust our readers will be gratified with a perusal of them.

Copy of a dispatch from count Osterman, chancellor to the empress of Russia, to M. D. Bulzow, Russian charge des affaires, at Madrid, dated Petersburg, December 25, 1795.

SIR, THE empress was already informed, through the public prints, of the treaty of peace concluded between Spain and the French, and the unpleasant sensations which this unexpected and disagreeable transaction had produced in her Imperial majesty's mind, were greatly increased when this intelligence was communicated by the minister of his Catholic majesty. The empress, however, has, during the new connexion which so happily subsists between her and his Catholic majesty, met with too many opportunities of learning the true sentiments of that prince, not to be thoroughly convinced that the concurrence of the most important circumstances can alone have determined him to act in direct opposition to his principles. No doubt it has been to him a life infinitely hard, to enter into negotiations with those, who with their own hands had ordered the chief of his illustrious family, and to conclude a peace with those disturbers of the safety and tranquillity of all Europe. No one knows better than her Imperial majesty to value and appreciate all the difficulties and obstacles which his Catholic majesty must have had to surmount, before he could prevail upon himself to adopt a course, which, to all appearance, has been brought about through the most urgent necessity and the most threatening danger.

Her Imperial majesty being at a loss to account for the motives which can have determined his Catholic majesty thus to withdraw his interest from that of the coalition, cannot but persevere in the opinion, that notwithstanding this sudden change, his Catholic majesty will continue sincerely to interest himself in the success of the operations of the Evangelic powers, and so far from throwing any obstacle in the way of the new measures which those powers may find it necessary to pursue, rather support them by every means the system of neutrality he may perhaps think proper to adopt does not preclude.

His Catholic majesty cannot yet have forgotten the high importance of the cause for which the coalition powers are contending; to restore order and tranquillity to the nations, back to a sense of their duty, and to shield all Europe from the most dangerous infection. These are the important motives which have induced the coalition powers to unite their counsels, and exert their joint efforts to render them triumphant.

It is for this purpose that the three courts have all now, by means of a solemn treaty of alliance, strengthened the ties by which they were united. Their reciprocal interest is therefore so intimately connected and interwoven, and their determination so firm, that it would be impossible to obstruct the operations of one of them without forcing the others most warmly to embrace his cause.

Of this disposition is especially the situation of her Imperial majesty, with respect to the king of Great Britain; so that in case of need, her Imperial majesty would be obliged to assist and support him to the utmost extent of her power. But fortunately, such connections subsist between his Catholic majesty and the king of Great Britain, in consequence of several treaties renewed in the year 1793, as can never cease to be

dear to his Catholic majesty, and neither the convenience nor usefulness of which have been lessened by a change of affairs produced by the most imperious circumstances.

This important consideration, in addition to that which proceeds from the favourable disposition of his Catholic majesty towards the common cause, cannot but render her Imperial majesty perfectly easy with respect to the conduct which his Catholic majesty is likely to pursue. Her Imperial majesty is of opinion, that it will be both candid and sincere, and it would be painful for her to suppose, that in any case whatever his Catholic majesty could favour measures tending to obstruct and oppose the avowed purposes of the three allied courts.

You, Sir, will adopt the most proper means, of finally to communicate to the ministry of his Catholic majesty the honour of his dispatch, and to make it the subject of a conference you are to request of the prince of Peace.

(Signed)

COUNT OSTERMAN.

Translation of the answer of his excellency the prince of Peace, to M. de Bulzow, dated Santa Cruz, March 17, 1796.

I HAVE received your letter of the 22d of February, with a copy of the dispatch, which you, Sir, have received from your court by the last courier from London, and will return you, in answer, that the king, my master, has with much pleasure learned the friendly terms in which on the part of her Imperial majesty, he has been acquainted with the close alliance concluded with the courts of Vienna and London, which certainly cannot have been the result of the circumstances, which existed in Poland at the time when the forces of her Imperial majesty might have been employed at a point where were rallied those of all monarchs, who united for the preservation of their existence and the mutual support of their rights. At that period, the king, my master, gave the strongest proofs of his grief at the misfortune of a beloved cousin, and for so long that his dominions were drawing near that universal corruption, which results from madness without bounds. He waged war against tyrants, but was unable to learn who they were, for he did not know, following the capricious dictates of their levity who were the good, Frenchmen that defended the cause of their king. He was only able to discern, that but a few victims of their sense of honour were his true adherents, who followed him to the grave. The desire of the king, my master, was, however, to express, that notwithstanding the ill founded hopes held out by the combined powers, he prosecuted the most vigorous and most expensive war.

There was no sovereign but the king endeavoured to prevail upon him, by the most advantageous proposals, to join his majesty. Notwithstanding this request addressed to the empress at different times, during the last months of 1791, and during the year 1792, by M. de Gálvez, Spanish minister in Russia, and M. de Zinowief, who resided in the same quality at Madrid, but especially in October, 1792, and December, 1793, when M. d'Amas, then Spanish charge d'affaires at Peterburgh, and soon after M. d'Oris, minister of his Catholic majesty, had long conferences on this subject, the former with count Osterman, and the latter with count Beisrodok. Notwithstanding all this, there did not exist the least circumstance which promised an active co-operation on the part of the empress, nor does it appear that the occupation of Poland could have prevented her from co-operating in favour of the common cause. It was under these circumstances, that the king, my master, no doubt from fear and apprehension of disastrous consequences for his kingdom, resolved to make peace, convinced, that if he were left without assistance in the war, that support, which might be promised him for the attainment of peace, would prove still less efficacious. This is the true situation of Spain, and his Catholic majesty obliges himself to fulfil whatever he has promised, for the benefit of the common cause, in which, at the same time, he must, for the future, decline participating in any measure, which has no certain and consistent object. I have the Honour, &c.

THE PRINCE DE PAZ.

NEW YORK, December 16.

We have an account by a vessel from North Carolina, that a serious dispute has taken place at Wilmington, between the people of that place and the French. The occasion is said to be the refusal of some merchants to deliver to the French a quantity of sugar, which had been landed and libbered from a prize vessel, for the purpose of repairing her, before the French had reimbursed the merchants for the monies they had advanced for the repairs. It is said a force was employed; that two sailors belonging to New York were killed, and the inhabitants of the town under arms. We give this as probable, as the report comes from a respectable quarter.

Dec. 21. We yesterday received a Halifax paper of the 14th inst. containing the following late European intelligence.

From the London Gazette, October 18, 1796.

Downing-street, October 18. Dispatches of which the following are copies have been received from captain Anstruther and Robert Crauford, Esq. by the post of Lord Glenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, in dated at Weissenburg, the 12th inst.

Head quarters of his royal highness the archduke Charles, Hain, Sept. 13, 1796.

My Lord, His royal highness the archduke, bearing a considerable corps in reserve at Windecken, marched with the main body on the 12th, to Friedberg, from whence general Kray pushed on with a flying advanced guard towards Weissenburg, on the approach of which the enemy abandoned the town, and took post on the heights behind it. General Holze was detached at the same time towards Weissenburg, but was not able to make himself master of the place.

The royal highness, whose chief operations seemed hitherto to be directed on Weissenburg, now turned to the left, and followed the great road to Limburg, encamped on the 14th instant near Weyer. His object was to form a junction with the corps under general Neu, which was advancing from Schwalbach, and to endavour to penetrate the centre of the enemy's line at the points of Limburg and Dietz, whilst general Kray turned it by the left from Weissenburg, and general Milius kept in check the right, posted near Nollau. On advancing to reconnoitre the enemy, his royal highness found him very advantageously posted, and a considerable force on the heights in front of Limburg, and, as reports received from the advanced corps there was every reason to believe that he meant to dispute the passage of the Lahn, it was judged expedient to defer the attack till the co-operation of general Neu was more certain, and till the reinforcements, which were ordered up from Windecken, should arrive.

Early on the 16th, his royal highness advanced against the front of the enemy's position, whilst general Neu from Kirchberg, turned it. The enemy, who saw himself in danger of being cut off, abandoned the heights with precipitation, and being closely pursued, was obliged to take shelter behind the Lahn, leaving the Austrians masters of Dietz and Limburg. The Tirailleurs defended themselves, however, in the suburbs of the latter, with so much obstinacy, that night came on before it was possible to dislodge them.

From the reluctance made at Limburg, the archduke was in hopes that the enemy meant to take an action in the position of Hadamar, and in consequence the whole army assembled before day break on the 17th, between Dietz and Limburg, from which point it was determined that a general attack should be made. A very thick mist which prevailed in the mornings prevented the troops from advancing so early as was intended; and when it cleared away the enemy was seen in a full retreat, and already at such a distance as to leave no hope of bringing him to action. He abandoned successively in the course of the day, all his posts on the Lahn; those of the left and centre retreating towards the Sieg; and the divisions of the right, and the corps which blockaded Ehrenbreitstein, throwing themselves into the Tete de Pont at Neuwied, and the intrenchments on the left bank of the Rhine.

No time was lost by the different Austrian corps in falling the Lahn in pursuit of the enemy. General Kray was, on the 19th, at Herborn, and pushed on towards Dellensbourg and Siegen. The advanced guard of his royal highness's column is this day at Hochstetbach, in the direction of Ahrkeich, and general Neu is in the neighbourhood of Neuwied. The pains which the enemy has bestowed in fortifying the latter place, present difficulties which it will perhaps require time to overcome, but which, in the meantime, will not in any degree retard the progress of the army.

The feeble resistance which the French have made in a post so important, and so advantageous as that behind the Lahn, and which they certainly had resolved to defend, confirms, in the strongest manner the representation which I have had the honour of making to your lordship of the situation of their army. Disorders of every kind have arisen to such a height amongst them, that I should think it necessary to demand extraordinary and unlimited powers of the directory, without which it would be impossible for him to restore discipline and subordination. This request was not only refused by the directory, but he himself is removed from the command, which is conferred on Bournonville. This circumstance has added much to the discontent of all classes in the army. A number of the officers of the highest rank and reputation have given in their resignations, and the desertion amongst the soldiery is prodigious. Under these circumstances, it is rather to be wished than expected, that the ene-

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I feel infinite satisfaction in being able to state to your lordship, that from the favourable accounts received of the situation of Colonel Crauford, there is every reason to hope that he will be enabled to resume the functions of his mission, much sooner than was at first expected.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT ANSTUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

Head quarters of his royal highness archduke Charles, Hean, September 20, 1796.

My Lord,

A report is just received from lieutenant-general Hotze, in which he states, that in advancing yesterday evening towards Hochlebach, he found means to bring on a serious affair with the rear-guard of the enemy, which terminated entirely in favour of the Austrians.

Marceau, general of a division, and distinguished among the French for his activity and enterprise, is wounded and taken prisoner. His two aid-de-camps have shared the same fate, and his adjutant-general was left dead on the field. A considerable number of inferior officers and privates are likewise brought in.

The enemy continues his retreat with the utmost precipitation. It is generally supposed, however, that he will assemble his whole force in the strong position of Ukerath, and there make another stand.

This has induced the archduke to bring nearer to the main body the corps under general Kray, who, in consequence, encamps to-day at Hakenburg. His royal highness will be this evening at Waldroben; and the advanced guard of general Hotze is pushed on to Altenkirchen, and Weyerbach.

A considerable corps, drawn from the garrison of Mannheim and Philippsburg, and reinforced by the detachment of cavalry under count Meerfeldt, has advanced into the margravate of Baden, and has met with much success. They have surprised and dispersed the corps which the enemy had left in that country, have made a number of prisoners, and taken or destroyed a quantity of baggage and ammunition.

Accounts are received of the operations of general La Tour, down to the 14th inst. by which it appears that general Moreau quitted his position on the left bank of the Iser, on the 10th and 11th instant. General La Tour followed him closely, and was on the 12th at Pfaffenhoven. As general Moreau seemed to direct his march towards Neuburg, where it was supposed he would repass the Danube, general Nauendorff crossed the river below that place, in order to watch his motions; and on the 14th engaged in a serious affair with his rear-guard, in which the Austrians took one piece of cannon, and upwards of 1000 prisoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT ANSTUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

Head quarters of his royal highness the archduke Charles, Weinheim, Sept. 28, 1796.

My Lord,

In my dispatch of the 20th instant, I had the honour of mentioning to your lordship the idea which prevailed, that the enemy intended making a stand in the position of Ukerath. On the 21st, however, positive information was received, that only a rear-guard remained on the Sieg, the main body having taken the direction of Duffeldorf, whilst two divisions of the right wing had actually crossed the Rhine at Bonn.

The archduke now saw himself at liberty to undertake the projected operation towards the Upper Rhine; and he lost not a moment in making the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

Lieutenant-general Wefnech, who commands the army destined for the defence of the Lahn, received orders to advance on the 22d to Ukerath and the Sieg; and at the same time his royal highness began his march towards the Meyn. He crossed that river on the 25th instant, and leaving a considerable reserve cantoned between Mayence and Francfort, proceeds to the Upper Rhine.

The latest reports from lieutenant-general Petrasch, after mentioning a number of successful expeditions, in which the loss of the enemy has been very considerable, state the unfortunate issue of an attempt made on Kell on the 17th inst. The attack took place in two columns, and was at first completely successful. The French were driven from the town and fort with great loss and forced to take refuge on the other side of the Rhine. Unluckily, the commanding officer of one of the Austrian columns was killed, and that of the other taken prisoner during the affair, and the troops deprived of their leaders, fell into the greatest confusion, whilst the French, having received a reinforcement from Strasburg, passed the bridge which the Austrians had neglected to destroy, and falling on them before they could be brought into any degree of order drove them in their turn from the post which they had so gallantly carried.

Lieutenant-general Petrasch, after an unsuccessful effort to dislodge the enemy, retired to his position at Bischoffheim; and, leaving a detachment to observe Kell, and guard the pass of the Knubis, and the valley of the Kinzig, he marched with the rest of his corps towards Stutgard where his van-guard would arrive on the 24th instant.

By reports from general La Tour, it appears that Moreau, who, I had the honour of mentioning to your lordship, had retreated from the Yser, behind the Leck, made a forward movement on the 17th inst. drove in the Austrian outposts and extended himself as far as Landberg, on the Leck.

General Frolich, descending the Iller, occupied on the 17th, Immentshausen and Kempen, and on the 19th advanced to Iluy, where he completely defeated the

enemy, made 500 prisoners, and dispersed the rest of the corps in the woods; and thus the right of Moreau was completely uncovered.

General Nauendorff, in the mean-time, had advanced with a considerable corps to Nordlingen, from whence he took possession, on the 20th, of Donauwert and the Schellenberg. His parties extended to Dillingen, Ulm and Gemond, from whence he had put himself in connexion with the light troops of general Petrasch at Constat.

Under these circumstances, Moreau felt the necessity of a retreat. In the night of the 20th, he repassed the Leck at Augsburg and Rain; on the 22d his head quarters were at Weissenhorn, and he had occupied Ulm, which was commanded by general Nauendorff. General La Tour had crossed the Leck on the 22d ult. and his advanced guard was at Werthingen.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT ANSTUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

Head quarters of the archduke Charles of Austria, Schwetzingen, Sept. 30.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that general Moreau, after abandoning his position on the Leck directed his retreat with very a considerable part of the army towards Ulm.

Six commissaries, and all the people belonging to the bread department, were taken on the 22d inst. upon the roads leading from Ulm towards Constat and Stutgard. They had been sent forward to prepare bread at the two latter places for four divisions of general Moreau's army; from which circumstance, as well as from other intelligence, it was evident that he intended to cross the Danube at Ulm; and retreat by Stutgard and Constat towards Kell. But major-general Nauendorff advancing from the neighbourhood of Nordlingen, arrived before Ulm time enough to frustrate general Moreau's design; so that when, on the 23d, a strong column of the enemy desisted out of the town, they found the heights, commanding the road towards Stutgard, already occupied, and did not attempt to force them. The next day, general Nauendorff made his advanced guard (under major-general O'Reilly) attack this corps, and drove it back to the gates of Ulm.

The enemy finding himself thus prevented from executing his intended march to Constat and Stutgard, abandoned Ulm on the 26th inst. leaving in it a large magazine, and a considerable number of his Pontons, and proceeded along the left bank of the Danube as far as Krbach, where he again crossed the river, and directed his retreat, as is supposed towards the Forest towns.

General Nauendorff marched on the 27th by Blanbergen towards Tubingen, where he would come into communication with major-general Meerfeldt, who was at Hechingen.

Lieutenant-general Petrasch after being informed of the enemy's having been frustrated in his attempt to retreat by Stutgard, directed his march by Horb towards Villingen: a detachment from his corps, under colonel D'Alpre, occupying the Kheleby and the valley of Kinzig, the Rensch and the Murg. A corps that had been detached by general Moreau to reinforce the post of Kell, had attempted to force the Kinzig valley, but was repulsed, and obliged to retreat by Freyburg.

Generals Petrasch, Meerfeldt, and Nauendorff, in immediate and close co-operation with each other, will endeavour to fall upon the left flank of general Moreau's retreat, whilst general La Tour pursues him in front, and general Frolich presses on his right.

General Neu has lately driven back the enemy's post near Mayence, and taken considerable number of prisoners.

General Bournonville is arrived as commander in chief of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse in place of general Jourdan; but he has not yet attempted to advance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFORD.

HALIFAX, November 24.

French fleet.

Yesterday arrived here the schooner William, captain Hargrave, in five days from Breton Harbour, Fortune bay, (Newfoundland.) The last accounts from the French fleet were, that they sailed from St. Pierre's on the night of the 10th of October. They had been three days at that place, and were employed night and day in watering the fleet. Before the departure they burnt all the buildings which remained of the settlement. They were seen by some fishing boats the night they sailed, steering S. E. Afterwards, by a boat from Placentia bay, they were informed that they were seen off the banks of Newfoundland, far to the N. E. The people who have been on board of them, agree in their testimony that these ships are very badly fitted—several of them very leaky, particularly the admiral's ship, which they were continually pumping—badly manned, and the principles of liberty and equality so prevalent in the fleet, as nearly to destroy all order and subordination among them.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.

Improved plaster for building chimneys.

Some years since a Mr. Conrow, of New Jersey, built a chimney to a house for his brother; in the doing of which, he mixed in the stuff with which he plastered the inside of the chimney, a certain quantity of salt. The quantity is unknown, and the person is now dead. It is said the chimney has never

been swept, nor set on fire, nor has it ever been foul, as the soot has always been falling from the chimney on the hearth on every damp or giving day.

As many houses take fire first in the chimneys, and so communicate to other houses or buildings, it must, I think, be an object worthy of attention. I would therefore wish you would cause the information to be published in the papers, to the end, that different persons making experiments as to the proportion of salt, &c. to be used for such plastering, the real quantity or proportion may be found out. I am informed, that if people who have stoves fixed in their houses already built were to wash the inside of the chimneys, from time to time, with strong brine, as high as they could reach, it would have a good effect, and if not clear it of its glazing, occasioned by such soot, would prevent its taking fire with ease.

Annapolis, December 22.

On the 16th instant the House of Representatives waited on the President in a body, and presented the following

A N S W E R

To his address to both Houses.

S I R,

THE house of representatives have attended to your communication respecting the state of our country, with all the sensibility that the contemplation of the subject, and a sense of duty can inspire.

We are gratified by the information, that measures calculated to ensure a continuance of the friendship of the Indians, and to maintain the tranquillity of the western frontier, have been adopted; and we indulge the hope that these, by impressing the Indian tribes with more correct conceptions of the justice, as well as the power of the United States, will be attended with success.

While we notice, with satisfaction, the steps that you have taken in pursuance of the late treaties with several foreign nations, the liberation of our citizens, who were prisoners at Algiers, is a subject of peculiar solicitation. We shall cheerfully co-operate in any further measures that shall appear, on consideration to be requisite.

We have ever concurred with you in the most sincere and uniform disposition to preserve our neutral relations inviolate, and it is, of course, with anxiety and deep regret we hear that any interruption of our harmony with the French republic has occurred; for we feel with you and with our constituents, the cordial and unabated wish to maintain a perfectly friendly understanding with that nation. Your endeavours to fulfil that wish, and by all honourable means to preserve peace and to restore that harmony and affection which have heretofore so happily subsisted between the French republic and the United States, cannot fail therefore to interest our attention. And while we participate in the full reliance you have expressed on the patriotism, self-respect, and fortitude of our countrymen, we cherish the pleasing hope, that a mutual spirit of justice and moderation will ensure the success of your perseverance.

The various subjects of your communication, will, respectively, meet with the attention that is due to their importance.

When we advert to the internal situation of the United States, we deem it equally natural and becoming to compare the present period with that immediately antecedent to the operation of the government, and to contrast it with the calamities in which the state of war still involves several of the European nations, as the reflections deduced from both, tend to justify as well as to excite, a warmer admiration of our free constitution, and to exalt our minds to a more fervent and grateful sense of piety towards Almighty God for the beneficence of his providence, by which its administration has been hitherto so remarkably distinguished.

And while we entertain a grateful conviction that your wise, firm and patriotic administration, has been signally conducive to the success of the present term of government, we cannot forbear to express the deep sensations of regret with which we contemplate your intended retirement from office.

As no other suitable occasion may occur, we cannot suffer the present to pass without attempting to disclose some of the emotions which it cannot fail to awaken.

The gratitude and admiration of your countrymen are still drawn to the recollection of those resplendent virtues and talents which were so eminently instrumental to the achievements of the revolution, and of which that glorious event will ever be the memorial. Your obedience to the voice of duty and your country, when you quitted reluctantly, a second time, the retreat you had chosen, and first accepted the presidency, afforded a new proof of the depth of your zeal in its service, and an earnest of the patriotism and success which have characterized your administration. As the grateful confidence of the citizens in the virtues of their chief magistrate has essentially contributed to that success, we persuade ourselves that the millions whom we represent, participate with us in the anxious solicitude of the present occasion.

Yet we cannot be unmindful that your moderation and magnanimity, twice displayed by retiring from your exalted station, afford examples no less rare and instructive to mankind, than valuable to a republic.

Although we are sensible that this event, of itself, completes the lapse of a character already conspicuously unrivalled by the coincidence of virtue, talents, success, and public estimation; yet we conceive we owe it to you, Sir, and still more emphatically to ourselves and to our nation; (of the language of whole hearts we presume to think ourselves at this moment

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the faithful interpreters) to express the sentiments with which it is contemplated.

The spectacle of a free and enlightened nation offering by its representatives the tribute of unfeigned approbation to its first citizen, however novel and interesting it may be, derives all its lustre, (a lustre which accident or enthusiasm could not bestow, and which adulation would tarnish) from the transcendent merit of which it is the voluntary testimony.

May you long enjoy that liberty which is so dear to you, and to which your name will ever be so dear: May your own virtues and a nation's prayers, obtain the happiest sunshine for the decline of your days and the choicest of future blessings. For our country's sake, for the sake of republican liberty, it is our earnest wish that your example may be the guide of your successors; and thus, after being the ornament and safeguard of the present age, become the patrimony of our descendants.

To which the President returned the following answer:

GENTLEMEN,

TO a citizen whose views were unambitious, who preferred the shade and tranquillity of private life, to the splendour and solicitude of elevated stations; and whom the voice of duty, and his country could alone have drawn from his chosen retreat; no reward for his public services can be so grateful as public approbation, accompanied by a consciousness that to render those services useful to that country, has been his single aim; and when this approbation is expressed by the representatives of a free and enlightened nation, the reward will admit of no addition. Receive, gentlemen, my sincere and affectionate thanks for this signal testimony that my services have been acceptable and useful to my country. The strong confidence of my fellow-citizens, while it animated all my actions, ensured their zealous co-operation which rendered those services successful. The virtue and wisdom of my successors, joined with the patriotism and intelligence of the citizens who compose the other branches of government, I firmly trust will lead them to the adoption of measures, which, by the beneficence of Providence, will give stability to our system of government; add to its success and secure to ourselves and to posterity that liberty which is to all of us so dear.

While I acknowledge with pleasure the sincere and uniform disposition of the house of representatives to preserve our neutral relations inviolate; and with them deeply regret any degree of interruption of our good understanding with the French republic, I beg you, gentlemen, to rest assured, that my endeavours will be unceasing and unflinching, by all honourable means to preserve peace, and to restore that harmony and affection which have heretofore so happily subsisted between our two nations; and with you, I cherish the pleasing hope that a mutual spirit of justice and moderation, will crown those endeavours with success.

I shall cheerfully concur in the beneficial measures which your deliberations shall mature on the various subjects demanding your attention. And while directing your labours to advance the real interests of our country, you receive its blessings; with perfect sincerity my individual wishes will be offered for your present and future felicity.

G. WASHINGTON.

This Gazette, No. 2607, completes the Year with all our Customers.

ALL persons having any just claims against the estate of THOMAS JENINGS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to administer on said deceased's estate, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

TAKEN up as a stray, a bright bay HORSE, about 13 hands high, he appears to be 9 or 10 years old, has no perceivable brand, his left hind foot white, a star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose, blind in his right eye, and has a small saddle spot on his right side. The owner may have the above horse, by proving property and paying charges. RICHARD SIMMONS, sen.

October 12, 1796.

Agreeable to an order of the orphan court will be SOLD, at the late dwelling of BENJAMIN CARR, late of Anne Arundel county, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 30th of December,

A VARIETY of household furniture, hogs, horses, sheep, and cattle, with several valuable negroes, among which is a valuable lawyer. For all sums above five pounds a credit of twelve months on giving bond with approved security.

Will be also sold, agreeable to the last will of B. Carr, one hundred and seventeen acres of valuable land, on the above credit.

BENJAMIN CARR, ROBERT CARR, ROBERT WELCH, Administrators.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the next county court of Calvert county, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of a tract of land called BAY CHESNUT, lying in the county aforesaid.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

December 20, 1796.

CAVEAT IN THE LAND OFFICE.

By the CHANCELLOR, December 1, 1796.

WILLIAM MORAN having long since entered the caveat against the said land, and having (as it is said) removed out of the state without prosecuting the same, it is, at the instance of the defendant, ordered, that unless he, the said caveat, appear here, on the first day of July next, to support the said caveat, agreeably to the tenor of a subpoena this day issued, the said caveat shall be dismissed, provided the said subpoena be regularly returned by the sheriff of Charles county, where the caveat is said to have last resided in the state, and provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the first day of January next.

JOHN CALLAHAN, Reg. Ld. Off. W.S.

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, J.W. KING, Clk.

November 20, 1796.

WANTED.

AS an assistant in the clerk's office of Prince George's county, a young man acquainted with the business would be preferred and well encouraged, but an application from any person of business, writing a good hand, will be attended to. A good recommendation will be required of any applicant.

November 30, 1796.

In CHANCERY, December 6, 1796.

William Deakin, junior, and Jane his wife, and John Threlkeld and Elizabeth his wife, Charles Beatty and George Fraser Hawkins, his devisees of George Fraser Hawkins, late of George Fraser Hawkins, deceased, do hereby certify, that the said William Deakin, junior, and Elizabeth his wife, are the heirs and devisees of George Fraser Hawkins, late of George Fraser Hawkins, deceased, and that the said George Fraser Hawkins lived out of the state of Maryland; it is therefore, on motion of the complainants, ordered and adjudged, that the complainants cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the 23d day of December next, to the intent that the said George Fraser Hawkins may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in March next, to show cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed by the bill.

Not 42 and 218, in the addition to George-town, called Hawkins and Beatty's Addition to George-town, the bill states, that Jane, wife of William Deakin, junior, and Elizabeth, the wife of John Threlkeld, the complainants, are the devisees of the said Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, and George Fraser Hawkins, and that the said George Fraser Hawkins lives out of the state of Maryland; it is therefore, on motion of the complainants, ordered and adjudged, that the complainants cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the 23d day of December next, to the intent that the said George Fraser Hawkins may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in March next, to show cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed by the bill.

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