

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 6, 1796.

Capt. Bennett, who arrived on Wednesday, from Bayonne, in France, had a passage of 44 days. The only paper that he brought out with him, and which was of the 3d of August, he gave to the lieutenant of a French frigate, which boarded him. That paper contained accounts of the capture of Francfort—and mentioned, that after its first capture, the Austrians again got possession of it; but the French succeeded in retaking and holding the city. After the capture of Francfort, the siege of Mentz commenced—A war between Spain and England was expected. An English



By virtue of a *fiat facias* to me directed, will be  
EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,  
on Friday, the seventh day of October next.

ALL that tract of LAND called BURGESS'S  
plantation, containing 170 acres, more or less,  
situate on the upper part of Elk Ridge, being the late  
residence of JAMES BURGESS, ten, seized and sold  
to satisfy a judgment on behalf of RICHARD RINGOLD,  
Jr., executor of GREENSBERRY RINGOLD, for the  
title of WALLACE and MOORE, against AARON GARY,  
and all terre tenants of the premises.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff.  
September 20, 1796.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Tues-  
day the 11th day of October next, if fair, if not the  
first fair day thereafter, on the premises for ready  
cash only.

THAT very valuable PLANTATION, situate  
in Anne Arundel county, on the south side of  
South river, known by the name of BEARD'S POINT,  
about four miles from the city of Annapolis, (twenty-  
five from Baltimore town, by land, and forty by water,  
five from London town ferry, and seven from Queen-  
Anne; this plantation contains about 170 acres, is  
well adapted to Indian corn, tobacco and small grain,  
is well timbered with oak, chestnut, and pine in abun-  
dant, all lying convenient to the water, added to  
which is the convenience of its lying and bounding  
on the water, so that one half of the land stands en-  
closed without the expense of fencing; this planta-  
tion has two tenements thereon, one of which has an  
excellent apple orchard, beside one of the best springs  
of water in the county; also the inspection house for  
tobacco, with all conveniences for the same, with a  
good deep landing for taking off or loading tobacco,  
or other kinds of wares; an excellent strong house,  
well finished, with three rooms above, and one fire  
place with a stove below, and a good deep cellar under  
the whole; there is also a kitchen, stable, and corn  
house adjoining, beside other out houses and a good  
pale garden, with the advantage of fish and fowl of  
all kinds in their respective seasons.

On the same day will be offered for sale, on the  
premises, for cash, that valuable plantation, formerly  
the property of Henry May, late of Anne Arundel  
county, deceased, lying in the county aforesaid, near  
South river church, well known to be one of the first  
stands in the county for a blacksmith's shop, with all  
the improvements thereon, such as a good frame dwell-  
ing house, kitchen, stable, and corn house, with two  
rooms below for meat and cider, or lumber, &c.  
with a smith's shop, ready built to hand, a few fruit  
trees, and one of the most fertile pieces of meadow  
land in the county, which in a common year will  
yield from eight to ten tons of hay, partly timothy.

Also on the same day, if time will permit, will be  
offered for sale, for cash only, a lot of land, of one  
acre, with a frame house thereon, called the School-  
house, lying in the county aforesaid, adjoining the  
land of Mr. Benjamin Welch, major Thomas Har-  
wood's quarter, at Beard's creek, and governor Stone's  
plantation called Stepien, on the road leading from  
Queen Anne to London town ferry.

And, on the day following, will also be exposed  
to public sale, for cash, at Beard's Habitation, the late  
seat of Richard Beard, of the county aforesaid, de-  
ceased, a very valuable stock, consisting of brood  
mares, fillies, colts, saddles and plough horses, harnes-  
ed cattle, consisting in oxen, calves cows and calves, and  
a few fine heifers, of an excellent breed; in value from  
hogs, sheep, blacksmith's tools, foot mason's ditto,  
household and kitchen furniture of all kinds, and  
a variety of farming utensils, &c. &c.

MARY BEARD, Administratrix.

M. BEARD, } Administrators.

JOHN BEARD, }

M. B. The sale will be continued from day to day  
till all is sold, and a good and indisputable title will  
be given to the purchaser or purchasers of all or any  
part of the land. The said land improvements may be  
viewed at any time by application to John or Stephen  
Beard, Junr.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general  
assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to  
relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

SAMUEL T. DYSON.

CHESW. county, Sept. 8, 1796.  
THE subscriber, now in the custody of the sher-  
iff of Prince George's county, intends to peti-  
tion the next general assembly of the State of Mary-  
land for an act to relieve him from all his debts, on  
his delivering his property to be divided among his  
creditors, and the surplus, if any, to be returned to  
him, or his order.

ROBERT KEY.

September 18, 1796.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
WHEREFORE from this city, on Sunday evening  
last, two bay HORSES, remarkably well  
matched, four years old last spring, about fourteen  
hands three inches high, bay and black and white  
hills, which are long; each of them has a small  
star in his forehead, and one of them a small  
white spot on the nose; one is branded S 1  
the other branded 2 on their buttocks; they have been  
newly shod, and are remarkably fat. Whoever will  
deliver to me the said horses shall receive Twenty  
Dollars, and whoever apprehends the thief or thieves,  
who stole them, shall receive Fifty, on their con-  
viction.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, September 20, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS ROX-  
BURY, junior, and BISHAM BORN, of Prince-  
George's county, intend to petition the ensuing gen-  
eral assembly for an act to relieve them from debts  
contracted severally, or jointly, which they are un-  
able to pay.

September 27, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Vestry of  
St. Andrew's Parish intend petitioning the  
next general assembly for an act authorizing them to  
sell the GLEBE of said parish, also to set on foot a  
scheme of a lottery, for the purpose of raising a sum of  
money to repair the Parish church, and to build and  
complete a new chapel they have begun, and are un-  
able to finish.

By order of the Vestry,

JOHN HURTT, Register.

Kent county, Sept. 14, 1796.

Annapolis, August 2, 1796.

ON the first Monday in October next an election  
will be held for four delegates to represent  
Anne Arundel county in the general assembly; and  
one member to represent the second district in the con-  
gress of the United States.

And on the second Wednesday in November, an  
election will be held for one elector, to elect the presi-  
dent and Vice-President of the United States.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff  
of Anne Arundel county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corporation  
and the inhabitants of George-town intend to  
petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to  
vest in said corporation powers to increase their right  
of taxation, and of granting ordinary and retailing  
licenses, and appropriating the money therefrom  
arising, and also of applying the money arising from  
fines and forfeitures within said town to the use there-  
of, and to grant them a power to sue for such land  
as they may claim within the precincts of said town,  
and to vest in them the right of the county wharf in  
said town, and to enable them to improve or dispose  
of the ground and water upon Patowmack river, at  
the termination of the streets and alleys of said  
town.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland for con-  
fiscated property purchased, and others who  
have installed their debts, will please to observe, that  
their next installment 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 Fe-  
bruary following, as no such indulgence will be given  
for the ensuing installment, 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 pay-  
ments 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 thereafter for  
the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM MARRURY, Agent  
for the State of Maryland.

THE commissioners appointed by act of as-  
sembly to receive subscriptions to the BANK  
of BALTIMORE give notice to the stockholders, that  
in consequence of the first installment being actually  
paid, an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS  
will take place on Monday morning the 30th day of  
October next, at the house intended for this bank.

Baltimore, September 2, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Mont-  
gomery county court-house, on the 27th of July  
last, a very likely negro man named PATRICK; he  
is about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine  
or ten inches high, of a bright complexion, and has  
the first joint of one of his middle fingers very much  
contracted, supposed to be occasioned either by a cut  
or a burn; he had on and took with him when he  
went away, a blue broad-cloth coat with a red velvet  
cape, a pair of new brown breeches, with strings at the  
knees, one pair ditto gray calicoes, much worn, and a  
pair of old boots and shoes. Mr. Henry ROXER, near  
Alexandria, seized him, and sold him last fall, and he  
is well acquainted in that neighborhood and Alex-  
andria; he has been seen in the Federal City, and I  
believe passes as a free man, and says he obtained his  
freedom from Mr. H. ROXER. It is very probable he  
has changed his name and dress, and procured a pass  
or certificate of his being free. Whoever will deliver  
the said runaway to his master shall receive the above  
reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him  
in any goal, to which his master gives him again.

JAMES BOWIE BROOKER.

September 8, 1796.

AN APPRENTICE  
Wanted at this Office.

## STOCK for SALE.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, to the  
highest bidder, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the  
plantation of JAMES HALL, late of Anne Arundel  
county, in the Swampy near Mr. Norman's la-  
yard, on the 11th day of October next, if fair, if  
not the first fair day.

ALL the STOCK, consisting of a choice pair  
of cattle, plough horses, valuable mules, a  
number of excellent sheep and hogs, with the plan-  
tation utensils, &c. Among the cattle are some good  
work steers, and a number of young steers and heifers  
fit for slaughter. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock  
precisely. Terms ready money.

WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Executor.

West river, August 27, 1796.

## Valuable property for sale on credit.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, if not dis-  
posed of before at private sale, on Monday the 17th  
day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day  
after, on the premises, the sale to begin at 11 o'clock,  
and continue from day to day until the whole is sold, the following property, to  
wit:

THAT valuable and beautifully situated FARM,  
that has been occupied for a number of years  
last past by REAR ROWLES, deceased, lying on  
Kent Island, in Queen Anne's county, situated on the  
Chesapeake Bay, opposite to and in full view of the  
city of Annapolis; its situation is equalled by few and  
surpassed by none in the State of Maryland for its  
beauty and healthfulness; the soil is fertile and well  
adapted to wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and grass;  
it is conveniently situated between the waters of the  
Bay and Beaver Neck creek, so as to be formed into  
a peninsula, that a small proportion of fencing encloses  
the whole farm; it now stands divided into three  
fields, four lots, and an excellent apple orchard, with  
many other kind of fruit trees, it has other advantages  
of a small piece of salt marsh in each field, and abounds  
with good springs from one end of the farm to the  
other; its neighbouring waters afford the greatest  
abundance of the best of fish, oysters and wild fowl,  
in their respective seasons, it is improved with a large  
and new dwelling house, with a brick front to the  
Bay, two story high, and 48 feet long, joined by a  
cross building with a south front of 45 feet long, with  
a commodious kitchen at the east end 28 feet long, a  
good negro quarter divided into proper lodging rooms,  
&c. a large barn, stable room for about 20 horses, and  
other necessary out buildings. The advantages arising  
to this farm from its vicinity to the city of Annapolis  
(it being only 7 measured miles) are too obvious to  
need mentioning, and its other advantages and con-  
veniences are too numerous to be inferred in an ad-  
vertisement; there will be a large crop of wheat  
sowed on this farm the ensuing fall, and possession  
will be given to the purchaser, if any, on the 1st day  
of January next, but should the said farm remain un-  
sold after the 12th of October next, it will be to be  
rented for the ensuing year.

Will also be offered for sale, at the same time, 25  
acres of valuable timber land, lying within a small  
distance of the aforesaid farm, and on a deep landing  
on Cox's creek, the waters of which run within three  
hundred yards of the said farm. Good titles will be  
given to the said lands.

Also will be sold, at the same time and place, all  
the valuable personal property that belonged to the  
said REAR ROWLES, deceased, consisting of a number  
of valuable negroes of both sexes and all ages, household  
furniture of all kinds, a large and valuable stock of  
horns cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, farming uten-  
sils of all kinds, Indian corn, pork, and many other  
articles too tedious to be enumerated here. The  
terms will be easy and particularly made known at the  
time of sale. The lands will be shown to any person  
desirous to view them before the time of sale, by Mr.  
Levin ROWLES, now living on the aforesaid farm, and  
negotiations may be entered into for any of the aforesaid  
property any time previous to the time of public  
sale with the subscriber.

JOHN ROWLES, Administrator

of REAR ROWLES.

Airy Hill, Kent county, July 20, 1796.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE  
will be run for on Tuesday the 8th day of  
November next, for all ages. On the next day will  
be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old.  
Any person not a member may start a horse on paying  
two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each  
day precisely at 12 o'clock.

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

RICHARD TOOTELL has left Annapolis to re-  
side in Baltimore; any person that has any claims  
will enclose them to Mr. JAMES BAYDEN, Postmaster,  
Baltimore, or to Mr. JOHN SHAW, Annapolis,  
who will forward them to him.

W. B. Being appointed by HENRY PACA, on the  
5th of August, 1796, her attorney in fact, to offer to  
rent the undivided part of the lands of AQUILA PACA,  
late of Elford county, deceased.

I will sell all my property in Annapolis.

RICHARD TOOTELL.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL

GREEN.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1796.

## VIENNA, July 3.

HE intelligence received three days ago from the Rhine, of the success of his royal highness the archduke Charles, has caused much joy in our court. [One would imagine that the triumph of this poor deluded emperor made him believe that his armies, by losing battles, are gaining victories over the republicans.] Should that be the case, we undoubtedly promise him a continuance of joy. *Remarks of the Prussian Minister.* [We give credit to a letter from Landshut, in Bavaria, dated the 1st of July, there are actually in Bavaria, and in the Upper Palatinate, upwards of 1000 emigrant priests.]

We find by the letter, that particular notice was taken of one M. de la Galaisiere, a French bishop, who had resided for several years past at Landshut. It appears that this prelate at different times ordered all the French priests secretly to buy up all kinds of provision, which he intended to transport to the army of the prince of Conde. This slight manoeuvre having been discovered, the provision which yet remained in store was confiscated, and the bishop himself was commanded by the government to depart from the city, without loss of time, which he did instantly, but has since been arrested at Munich, being accused of other treasonable practices.

The prince of Cobourg is to put himself at the head of an army of thirty thousand Russians, who are to march towards the frontiers of Galicia; they are to be divided into two bodies, one of which is to cover that province, and the other to terminate the differences which always subsist between the Prussian and Austrian commissioners, respecting the delimitation of its limits. Although this news has been handed to us as authentic, we venture to say it will not be confirmed.

## HAGUE, Jan 7.

The representatives of the province of Utrecht have resolved, that for the future no ecclesiastical society shall enjoy greater privileges than another; that all salaries of professors of divinity, preachers or other ministers of the church, which are paid from the public treasury, shall cease at the expiration of four months; that all benefices out of which such payments are made shall be declared the property of the province; as the founders and first possessors had very different views from those of the present; that all churches, meeting houses, schools, that are not supported by private funds, shall be considered as the property of the province; that the churches, however, shall be left open to the reformed congregations.

## BASLE, July 18.

The minister whom the duke of Wurtemberg has sent here to conclude a peace with the French republic is named Wecker. It is said that the duke of Wurtemberg has put himself at the head of the militia of the duchy, to resist the disorders and robberies committed by the army of Conde, a division of which, separated from the Austrians, have given themselves up to the most horrible excesses. It is added, that the Austrians have burnt all the magazines that were in the Brisgau, and on the frontiers of the margravate of Baden. This loss is valued at several millions of florins.

The main body of Conde's troops, which formed a part of the Austrian army, beaten at Fribourg, is reported to be at Schaffhausen. Two days ago three or four thousand French, who were at Hunningen, have passed the Rhine, and penetrated into the margravate of Baden, without experiencing the smallest resistance from the Austrians, who much weakened fled precipitately at their approach. A bridge is constructed under the town of Hunningen, which serves for the transportation of heavy artillery.

It is also said that M. Barthelmy has had conferences with the marquis de Gallo, but it is believed that his frequent conversations with the ministers of Naples and Holland, have for their object the preliminaries of peace with the emperor.

## SUABIA, July 17.

The Austrian armies, in the countries of Baden and Wurtemberg, have since the 10th been again compelled to retreat, as they suffered a considerable loss on the 9th. On the 10th they left Carlsruhe, which the French entered on the evening of the next day. In the action near Wilbad, on the 9th, (according to official accounts from Stuttgart) the Austrians lost about 1500 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Several standards of the Saxon hussars, and the chieftains of Weimar, likewise suffered very much. The Austrian army is retreating through the duchy of Wurtemberg towards the Danube, and were encamped on the 14th instant between Rastadt, Ludwigsburg, and Weimar. Their army retreated in two columns through the Vöhlthal and Remthal. The city of Stut-

gard on the 15th and 16th was obliged to deliver 60,000 pounds of bread to the Austrian camp.

The French have taken possession of Obernagel and Oberentzheim. The head quarters of the archduke Charles were on the 14th at Vöhlthal, have been removed to Heilbronn.

## VERONA, Jan 17.

This morning a detachment of 1000 French entered Legnago, a Venetian town. The republicans now occupy the right bank of the Adige, and the Austrians the left. From the movements of the Austrians, it should seem that they intend again to act offensively.

## PARIS, July 27.

The defection of the regiment of Genoa is officially announced—this regiment is almost annihilated.

We are assured that the French are in Mannheim, and that a commissioner is arrived at Basle from the emperor, to make overtures of peace to our ambassador.

There is a report that Richelieu has engaged the English fleet off Cadix.

Deputies are arrived at Genoa from Sardinia, to solicit the assistance of the French in establishing that island as a republic.

Letters from Wexel positively announce, that the king of Prussia has offered his mediation to the directory, to bring about a general pacification.

## LONDON, July 7.

All the letters from Italy are full of bitter complaints against the conduct of Buonaparte. They charge him with a wanton insolence in tone and manner, with an insatiable avarice, and the utmost duplicity; the latter is indeed sufficiently proved by the striking contrast between his fraternal proclamations and vexatious proceedings. The people, exasperated by the pillage of the churches, the exorbitant contributions imposed on them, and the imprisonment of the priests, nobles, and, in short, of all the most distinguished persons in the country, on pretence of keeping them as hostages, are every where preparing violent measures. What has already come to pass at Milan, Pavia, Novis, &c. is only a prelude of what may happen in future. Our Anglo-French prints, which have with so much complacency celebrated the moderation of the new Vandals, may probably soon be brought to recant.

The chancellor of the exchequer has happily prevailed on the bank to advance 200,000, in order to pay off one quarter's arrears of the civil list. Mr. Pitt was obliged to make three journeys to the bank before he persuaded them to make his advance. The loan is given, we suppose, on the security of the growing produce of the consolidated fund. This may be truly called a drop in the ocean of national necessities; but so far as it goes, it is not very repugnant in the directors of the bank to do, since it is an advance of money without the authority of parliament; and may pave the way for further deviations of the same kind. A minister has only to prevail upon moneyed men to assist him with funds, to make all the cheques of our constitution waste paper.

## From the London Gazette—July 30.

Downing street, July 30.  
The letter, of which the following is an extract, was received from colonel Graham, by the right honourable lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, dated Roveredo, July 4, 1796.

"On the 30th ult. I had the honour of informing your lordship, that the enemy made an unsuccessful attack on Monte Baldo on the 28th, since that all has remained quiet. Marshal Wurmser arrived here this morning.

Downing street, July 30.  
The letter, of which the following is an extract, received from lieutenant-colonel Crauford, by the right honourable lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, dated head quarters of his royal highness the archduke Charles of Austria, Bittlesheim, near Pforzheim, July 11, 1796.

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that on the 9th and 10th instant, the archduke remained in possession of Bittlesheim, in order to give time for the arrival at Pforzheim of the Saxons, who were advancing from Guben to reinforce his royal highness's army—and the corps that had been detached into the mountains, under the command of general Keim, to cover the left, was ordered to take its principal position at Freuden-Alb.

The Saxons reached Pforzheim in the night of the 9th. On the 9th, the disposition was made to attack general Moreau, on the bank in the position of the Murg, at Rastadt, Kapenheim and Gertelsbach, and on the 9th, while the preparatory movements were executing, in order to bring the troops forward to the different points from whence they were to advance the

next morning, the enemy forced back the archduke's advanced posts with a part of their army, while their principal force attacked general Keim. His royal highness immediately supported his advanced posts, and was victorious on his right, and along his whole front; but general Keim, after having made a most obstinate resistance, was obliged to yield to the superiority of numbers, and he retired to Pforzheim. The Saxons, who were in march to cover that general's left flank, did the same; and as this unfortunate circumstance gave the enemy possession of all the passes in the mountains, on the archduke's left, his royal highness found himself under the necessity of marching with his main army to Pforzheim on the 10th, where he now is encamped.

The Austrians lost on this occasion, about 1600 men and four pieces of cannon. The loss of the French cannot be exactly ascertained—but must have been very considerable.

The prince of Conde's corps, which has behaved with great bravery, was at Villingen on the 28th, the date of the last accounts that were received from it. The Austrian general Frolich still remained in the Brisgau.

The enemy has passed the Lehn, and the army, which was left for the defence of that part of the country, has retired to the position of Regen, having thrown proper garrisons into Mayence and Ehrenbreitstein.

## QUEBEC, September 1.

On Tuesday last, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a dreadful fire broke out, in a stable belonging to the honourable Thomas Dunn, in Saint Louis street, which seemed for some time to threaten destruction to the greater part of the town. The wind blowing fresh from the west, instantly communicated the flames to the house of the bon, chief justice Monk, and to that adjoining on the east side. While these were burning with great violence, and it was feared would communicate the flames to the adjacent houses on both sides of the street, the fire was observed to have caught in the convent of the Recollets, at the lower end of the street, at least two hundred yards from where it began. In a few minutes the roof and spire of the church fell down, and the whole convent was in a blaze. At that moment it seemed very doubtful whether the cattle, or even the lower town could be saved; but the wind shifting a little to the northward, carried the flames up Queen's street, facing the Chateau garden, where the fire continued to rage, burning down all before it, until it reached the corner of the back street, which leads up towards Mount Carmel, where at last it stopped. The house of H. W. Ryland, Esquire, opposite side of said street, escaped unhurt. Thirteen or fourteen houses in all, are entirely burned down—among which are, two belonging to chief justice Monk, three to Berthelot Dastigny, Esq; and two to Mrs. Chavet.

During the conflagration, the roofs of many other houses also caught fire, which were saved by timely assistance, particularly that of Thomas Ainslie, Esq; facing the parade, the house of assembly, and several houses in the lower town.

It is impossible at present, to form an estimate of the damage sustained, on this distressing occasion, in houses and other property; nor have we been able to learn, with certainty, how the fire originated; though it appears probable that it was caused by some boys at play, who in amusing themselves with gunpowder, had let fire to the hay in the stable, of which there was unfortunately a very large quantity.

## PORTLAND, September 14.

Captain Bucknam of this port sailed from Tobago, August 11th. The English at that island were in daily expectation of an invasion by the French from Cayenne; as they had certain accounts of six sail of the line, with a number of frigates having 6000 regular troops on board, being, by the last intelligence, in the mouth of the river Surinam, bound to Tobago. The English had 1200 troops on the island besides militia; and the fury of the wind was blowing off and on the coast. It was the opinion there, that the island could not make resistance against the superior force, which was declined against it.

## BOSTON, September 23.

From France.  
Capt. Bennett, who arrived on Wednesday, from Bayonne, in France, had a passage of 44 days. The only paper that he brought out with him, and which was of the 3d of August, he gave to the lieutenant of a French frigate, which boarded him. That paper contained accounts of the capture of Frankfurt and mentioned, that after its first capture, the Austrians again got possession of it; but the French succeeded in retaking and holding the city. After the capture of Frankfurt, the siege of Mentz recommenced. A war between Spain and England was expected. An English



July 6, 1796.



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

SUSANNA BREWER, William Brodgen, David Bangs, John R. Bryce, Annapolis; John Edmond Barry, care of Jacob Franklin, West River; Samuel Bailey (2), Pig Point; Frid. Ludi Bohme, Annapolis Royal.

The Clerk of the Annapolis Records, the Clerk of the Council, John Callahan (4), William Campbell, Mount Chaves, Annapolis; Richard Chew (2), Herring Bay; Solomon Cooper, Annapolis; Gabriel Davall, John & Samuel Davidson, Emanuel Davis, Annapolis; Henry Hall Dorsey, Indian Landing.

Stephen Farrez, Samuel Frederick, Annapolis. John Gwinn (3), H. & S. Green, Annapolis. Samuel H. Howard (3), John Hall, William Harwood, clerk of the general assembly, Annapolis; Miss Henson (2), at Mrs. Henshaw's, near Annapolis; Henry Hall, Herring Bay.

John Johnson (2), Annapolis; Samuel Jones, near Annapolis.

William Kiley, Annapolis.

Mont. L. Engle, Annapolis.

Garrett Murdock, John May, Mrs. James Moss, care of W. Wells, Annapolis; John F. Mercer, Bladensburg.

Mr. O'Duhigg, Annapolis; Alexander O'Rourke, Belvoir, near Annapolis.

William Pace (2), Thomas Power, Mr. Plowden, Mr. Pelch, Annapolis; Margaret Parker, William Parson, Anne-Arundel county.

Ridgely & Evans, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Mr. Shaw, mulberry, James Shorter, Goddard, Stanback, Seth Sweetzer, William Spencer, at Mr. Hutton's, Hamilton Smith, care of Mr. Taylor, Annapolis; Anne Stuart, near Annapolis; William Stuart, near London town; Thomas Shorter, Anne-Arundel county.

Philip Thomas, Simon Tullock, Annapolis; John Tillard, P. Point; Samuel Thomas, Anne-Arundel county.

Rebekah Watters, care of James Murray, Jane Williams, Richard Well, Fairfax Washington, Thomas Walker (2), Philip Williams, care of John Manroe, John Welch, Henry Warfield, Annapolis; David Woods, John Wasteneys, Herring Bay.

George Yates, Tamer's Creek.

S. GREEN, P. M.

All persons tending for the above letters are requested to send the money as they will not be delivered without.

October 1, 1796.

On Thursday the 20th day of October next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, if not sold at private sale before that day.

THE plantation where Mr. RICHARD WELLS formerly lived, in Anne-Arundel county, part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR containing 1932 acres; also another small tract containing 772 acres: these tracts will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase may view the land, and for terms apply to the subscriber, living near Annapolis. If the above-mentioned tracts of lands should not be sold, they will then be offered for rent, with or without hands.

HENRY JOHNSON.

September 28, 1796.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 27th day of October next, on the premises, for CASH.

A BRICK HOUSE, situated on School-street, in this city, lately occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, and now in the occupation of Mr. DANIEL ADDISON, it has eight rooms, besides the garret, a kitchen and cellar underneath, with a stable sufficient for twelve horses. Any person inclinable to purchase is requested to apply to the subscriber. Possession will be given on the 15th of March next.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, September 29, 1796.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE.

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, lying on Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, binding on the said river two hundred and sixty perches, the water navigable for large vessels, it is about seven miles from the city of Annapolis by water, and ten by land, it has a full prospect of the river and bay; there is good fishing and fowling in their seasons, a well of good water, several excellent springs, and plenty of wood; there are about sixty acres sowed in wheat and rye. If the said land should not be sold before the 10th of October next, it will on that day be sold at public vendue, on the premises. The terms will be made known by the subscriber, living on the spot. The purchaser may be supplied on the premises with corn, rye, corn fodder, hay and stock.

JOHN BROWN.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND, Esquire, late of the city of Washington, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those who have any claims against the said deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated.

JOHN DAVIDSON, } Executors.  
R. B. LATIMER, }

Annapolis, August 11, 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 *Outstanding 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 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 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 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 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 last 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 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 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.

A very valuable PLANTATION for SALE.

On Monday the 24th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation; this plantation contains 581 acres of good land, in complete order, of which 200 acres are in wood, 25 acres of meadow may be made with very small expense; on it there is a dwelling house, three tobacco houses, and all other necessary out houses in good repair, three orchards, the soil well adapted to the culture of tobacco, wheat and corn; it is situated three miles from Nottingham, on Patuxent, six miles from Upper Marlborough, and one mile from Selby's Landing. A clear and perfect title will be made. The terms of sale will be bond with security, carrying interest, for the payment of one third part of the purchase money within six months, one third within twelve months, and the residue within eighteen months. The subscriber, dwelling on the land, will show it to any one desirous of inspecting it.

EDWARD BOTTLER.

Prince-George's county, September 23, 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 Post-Tobacco, in said county.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the thirteenth instant, a mulatto man by the name of NAT, his clothing is a striped yarn jacket with sleeves, and canvas trousers, and says he belongs to ELWILLY SARRS, of Saint Mary's county, near Point Lookout. His master is hereby requested to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold, according to law, for his fees and other expenses.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 17, 1796.

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 INN, near the Church, at the house lately occupied by RICHARD RIBBLEY, Esq; and where Mrs. FRANCES BRYCE 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 hollers 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.

## BALTIMORE.

### YOUNG LADIES.

ARE greatly to be commended and TAUGHT English and French grammatically, and all kinds of plain and ornamental Needle-work, Embroidery and Fancy-work, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, with the Use of the Globes, for 160 dollars a year, and five dollars entrance, by

Mr. and Mrs. PRIEST.

EXTRA CHARGES.

MUSIC - 15 Dollars per 20.

ENTRANCE - 5

DANCING - 9 per 20.

ENTRANCE - 5

DRAWING - 8 per 20.

ENTRANCE - 3

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 5th instant, a negro man named CHARLES, he is a very black fellow, about six feet high, he has a good deal in one eye, and may be known by having half the nail of the third finger on the right hand cut off; he took with him a cotton jacket, a pair of brown corduroy overalls, linen trousers, an old shirt, and a pair of shoes and buckles. As he has filed a petition for his freedom in Prince-George's county court, he may probably attempt to pass as a free man. Whoever will secure negro Charles in any jail, so that I get him again shall receive TEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

MICHAEL LOWE.

September 12, 1796.

THE subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and there being other debts still against him which he is unable to pay, he therefore gives this public notice, that he means to present a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS B. MORRIS.

September 5, 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.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the visitors of Anne-Arundel county Free School, will meet on Friday the 7th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the said school, for the purpose of receiving proposals from any person or persons who may be qualified as a teacher in said school, or otherwise, on the same day, to rent it to the highest bidder, on terms to be made known on that day. The meeting will be held at 11 o'clock.

Per order, THOS. SELLMAN, CL.

September 15, 1796.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Pig Point, in Anne-Arundel county, about the 20th of August last, a large bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, fourteen years old, is a natural pacer, crooked behind, has a scar on his withers, and branded with a letter A. Whoever brings said horse home shall receive FOUR DOLLARS, paid by

RICHARD BROWN.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

WANTED.

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



By virtue of a *feri facias* to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Friday the seventh day of October next, at that tract of LAND called *Beard's*, containing 270 acres, more or less, situate on the upper part of Elk Ridge, being the late residence of *Joseph Burgess*, late seized and sold to satisfy a judgment on behalf of *Richard Ridgely*, executor of *Greenberry Ridgely*, for the use of *Wallace and Muir*, against *Aaron Gartrell*, terre tenant of the premises.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff.  
September 20, 1796.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 11th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the premises for ready cash only.

THAT very valuable PLANTATION, situate in Anne Arundel county, on the south side of South river, known by the name of *Beard's Point*, about four miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-six from Baltimore town, by land, and forty by water, five from London town ferry, and seven from Queen Anne; this plantation contains about 176 acres, is well adapted to Indian corn, tobacco and small grain, is well timbered with oak, chestnut, and pine in abundance, all lying convenient to the water, added to which is the convenience of its lying and bounding on the water, so that one half of the land stands enclosed without the expense of fencing; this plantation has two tenements thereon, one of which has an excellent apple orchard, beside one of the best springs of water in the country; also the inspection house for tobacco, with all conveniences for the same, with a good deep landing for taking off or loading tobacco, or other kinds of wares; an excellent strong house, well finished, with three rooms above, and one fire place, with a store below, and a good deep cellar under the whole; there is also a kitchen, stable, and corn house adjoining, beside other out houses and a good pale garden, with the advantage of fish and fowl of all kinds in their respective seasons.

On the same day will be offered for sale, on the premises, for cash, that valuable plantation, formerly the property of *Henry May*, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, lying in the county aforesaid, near South river church, well known to be one of the first stands in the county for a blacksmith's shop, with all the improvements thereon, such as a good frame dwelling house, kitchen, stable, and corn house, with two rooms below for meat and cider, or lumber, &c. with a smith's shop, ready built to hand, a few fruit trees, and one of the most fertile pieces of meadow land in the county, which in a common year will yield from eight to ten tun of hay, partly timothy.

Also on the same day, if time will permit, will be offered for sale, for cash only, a lot of land, of one acre, with a frame house thereon, called the *School-house*, lying in the county aforesaid, adjoining the land of *Mr. Benjamin Welch*, major *Thomas Harwood's* quarter, at *Beard's creek*, and governor *Stone's* plantation called *Stepney*, on the road leading from Queen Anne to London town ferry.

And, on the day following, will also be exposed to public sale, for cash, at *Beard's plantation*, the late seat of *Richard Beard*, of the county aforesaid, deceased, a very valuable stock, consisting of brood mares, fillies, colts, saddle and plough horses, horned cattle, consisting in oxen, milk cows and calves, and a few fine heifers, of an excellent breed to raise from, hogs, sheep, blacksmith's tools, stone mason's ditto, household and kitchen furniture of all kinds, and a variety of farming utensils, &c. &c.

MARY BEARD, Administratrix.

JOHN BEARD, Administrators.

N. B. The sale will be continued from day to day till all is sold, and a good and indisputable title will be given to the purchaser or purchasers of all or any part of the land. The soil and improvements may be viewed at any time by application to John or Stephen Beard, jun.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

SAMUEL T. DYSON.

Charles county, Sept. 8, 1796.

THE subscriber, now in the custody of the Sheriff of Prince George's county, intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for an act to relieve him from all his debts, on his delivering his property to be divided among his creditors, and the surplus, if any, to be returned to him or his order.

ROBERT KEY.

September 16, 1796.

#### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WERE stolen from this city, on Sunday evening last, two bay HORSES, remarkably well matched, four years old last spring, about fourteen hands three inches high, hanging manes and switch tails, which are long; each of them has a small star in his forehead, and one of them a small white slip on the nose; one is branded S I the other branded 2 on their buttocks; they have been newly shod, and are remarkably fat. Whoever will deliver to me the said horses shall receive Twenty Dollars, and whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, who stole them, shall receive Thirty, on their conviction.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, September 20, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *THOMAS BOYD*, junior, and *BENJAMIN BOYD*, of Prince George's county, intend to petition the ensuing general assembly for an act to relieve them from debts contracted severally, or jointly, which they are unable to pay.

September 21, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the VESTRY of *SHREWSBURY PARISH* intend petitioning the next general assembly for an act authorizing them to sell the GLEBE of said parish, also to set on foot a scheme of a lottery, for the purpose of raising a sum of money to repair the Parish church, and to finish and complete a new chapel they have begun, and are unable to finish.

By order of the Vestry,

JOHN HURTT, Register.

Kent county, Sept. 14, 1796.

Annapolis, August 2, 1796.

ON the first Monday in October next, an election will be held for four delegates to represent Anne Arundel county in the general assembly, and one member to represent the second district in the congress of the United States.

And on the second Wednesday in November, an election will be held for one elector, to elect the president and Vice-President of the United States.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff

of Anne Arundel county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corporation and the inhabitants of *George-town* intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to vest in said corporation powers to increase their right of taxation, and of granting ordinary and retailing licenses, and appropriating the money therefrom arising, and also of applying the money arising from fines and forfeitures within said town to the use thereof, and to grant them a power to sue for such land as they may claim within the precincts of said town, and to vest in them the right of the county wharf in said town, and to enable them to improve or dispose of the ground and water upon *Patowmack river*, at the termination of the streets and alleys of said town.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have incurred 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 thereafter for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent

for the State of Maryland.

THE commissioners appointed by act of assembly to receive subscriptions to the BANK of BALTIMORE give notice to the stockholders, that in consequence of the first instalment being actually paid, an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS will take place on Monday morning the 10th day of October next, at the house intended for this bank.

Baltimore, September 2, 1796.

#### Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Montgomery county court-house, on the 27th of July last, a very likely negro man named *PATRICK*; he is about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a bright complexion, and has the first joint of one of his middle fingers very much contracted, supposed to be occasioned either by a cut or a burn; he had on and took with him when he went away, a blue broad-cloth coat with a red velvet cape, a pair of nankeen breeches, with strings at the knees, one pair ditto gray casimer, much worn, and a pair of old boots and shoes. Mr. Henry Rozer, near Alexandria, raised him, and sold him last fall, and he is well acquainted in that neighbourhood and Alexandria; he has been seen in the Federal City, and I believe passes as a free man, and says he obtained his freedom from Mr. H. Rozer. It is very probable he has changed his name and dress, and procured a pass or certificate of his being free. Whoever will deliver the said runaway to his master shall receive the above reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him in any goal, so that his master gets him again.

JAMES BOWIE BROOKES.

September 2, 1796.

#### An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

#### STOCK for SALE.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, to the highest bidder, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the plantation of *JOHN HALL*, late of Anne Arundel county, in the Swamp, near Mr. Norman's ten-yard, on the 12th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

ALL the STOCK, consisting of a choice parcel of cattle, plough horses, valuable mules, a number of excellent sheep and hogs, with the plantation utensils, &c. Among the cattle are some good work steers, and a number of young steers and heifers fit for slaughter. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Terms ready money.

WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Executor.

West river, August 27, 1796.

#### Valuable property for sale on credit.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, if not disposed of before, at private sale, on Monday the 17th day of October next, if fair, if not the sale to begin the first fair day after, on the premises, the sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold, the following property, to wit:

THAT valuable and beautifully situated FARM, that has been occupied for a number of years last past by *Razin Rowles*, deceased, lying on Kent Island, in Queen Anne's county, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, opposite to and in full view of the city of Annapolis; its situation is equalled by few and surpassed by none in the state of Maryland for its beauty and healthfulness; the soil is fertile and well adapted to wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and grass; it is conveniently situated between the waters of the Bay and Beaver Neck creek, so as to be formed into a peninsula, that a small proportion of fencing encloses the whole farm; it now stands divided into three fields, four lots, and an excellent apple orchard, with many other kind of fruit trees; it has other advantages of a small piece of salt marsh in each field, and abounds with good springs from one end of the farm to the other; its neighbouring waters afford the greatest abundance of the best of fish, oysters and wild fowl in their respective seasons; it is improved with a large and new dwelling house, with a brick front to the Bay, two story high, and 48 feet long, joined by a cross building with a south front of 46 feet long, with a commodious kitchen at the east end 28 feet long, a good negro quarter divided into proper lodging rooms, &c. a large barn, stable room for about 20 horses, and other necessary out buildings. The advantages arising to this farm from its vicinity to the city of Annapolis (it being only 7 measured miles) are too obvious to need mentioning, and its other advantages and conveniences are too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement; there will be a large crop of wheat seeded on this farm the ensuing fall, and possession will be given to the purchaser, if any, on the 1st day of January next, but should the said farm remain unsold after the 17th of October next, it will be to be rented for the ensuing year.

Will also be offered for sale, at the same time, 25 acres of valuable timber land, lying within a small distance of the aforesaid farm, and on a deep landing on Cox's creek, the waters of which run within three hundred yards of the said farm. Good titles will be given to the said lands.

Also will be sold, at the same time and place, all the valuable personal property that belonged to the said *Razin Rowles*, deceased, consisting of a number of valuable negroes of both sexes and all ages, household furniture of all kinds, a large and valuable stock of horned cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, farming utensils of all kinds, Indian corn, pork, and many other articles too tedious to be enumerated here. The terms will be easy and particularly made known at the time of sale. The lands will be shewn to any person desirous to view them before the time of sale, by Mr. Levin Rowles, now living on the aforesaid farm, and negotiations may be entered into for any of the aforesaid property any time previous to the time of public sale with the subscriber.

JOHN ROWLES, Administrator

of *Razin Rowles*.

Airy Hill, Kent county, July 20, 1796.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

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

RICHARD TOOTELL has left Annapolis to reside in Baltimore; any person that has any claims will enclose them to Mr. JAMES BRYDEN, Fountain Inn, Baltimore, or to Mr. JOHN SHAW, Annapolis, who will forward them to him.

N. B. Being appointed by *HELEN PACA*, on the 5th of August, 1796, her attorney in fact, I offer to rent the undivided part of the lands of *Aquila Paca*, late of Harford county, deceased.

I will sell all my property in Annapolis.

RICHARD TOOTELL.

#### ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by *FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN*.

(LIII YEAR.)

MA

ROVER

HE has petitioned having from the republicans, and from thence

STRAS

All the German pri The emperor abandon in a few days, be I wishes not that Mo Buonaparte.

We are assured, th Sardinia passed by G It is added, that the themselves into a re France. They will caved by the gene essential that Sardinia in secure us the mea appears, that this ill Corlicans, in conce announce that the E —Sentinelle of Lou

A note to th We learn that ou a commissioner from make overtures fr

AUG

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The remainder bar were obliged the superiority of the Austrians have neighbouring can them from the pe time the French and near the La nris Lipray m from the camp, to give up the cr tacked with fop tery. The bre that of five ba Cibrachde, m

FRIBOU

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The French at what in the



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1796.

## ROVEREDO, July 4.

HE siege of Mantua is raised; the pestilential exhalations of the morasses having obliged the French to desist from further attempts against that fortress. The besieging army has for the greatest part marched into the Ecclesiastical State, and the rest to Brescia. There remain but few French troops at Verona. We understand that the republicans intend to push on to Ancona, and from thence to Trieste.

## STRASBURG, July 21.

All the German princes successively demand peace. The emperor abandons them; but he will himself, in a few days, be forced to demand peace, if he wishes not that Moreau should shake hands with Buonaparte.

We are assured, that deputies from the island of Sardinia passed by Genoa lately to visit Buonaparte. It is added, that the Sardinians have resolved to erect themselves into a republic, under the protection of France. They will, no doubt, be favourably received by the general and the commissary. It is essential that Sardinia should be under our influence, to secure us the means of retaking Corsica. It further appears, that this island will be soon invaded—Several Corsicans, in concert with Salicetti and Buonaparte, announce that the English will be soon driven thence.—Sentinelle de Louvet.

## A note to the same Journal, July 27.

We learn that our troops are in Mannheim; and that a commissioner from the emperor has arrived at Basle, to make overtures for peace to our ambassador.

## AUGSBURG, July 1.

The attacks made by the French, on the 28th of June, against the Austrian advanced posts on the Adige, were very serious. They surprised the first platoon, attacked with impetuosity the important post of Ceresolo, defended by a battalion of Lantierman; they put some companies to rout, who fled down the mountain, and took the road to Avio. The militia of the Tanserer retired also to Brentanice, and from thence to Roveredo.

The remainder of the troops sustained the attack; but were obliged to abandon the post on account of the superiority of the enemy. But a short time after the Austrians having received reinforcements from the neighbouring camps, assailed the enemy, and drove them from the post they had just taken. At the same time the French attacked the advanced posts of Als, and near the Lake di Garda. At the first advice generals Liptay and Mitrowski brought two battalions from the camp, charged the enemy and obliged them to give up the entrenchment. The Austrians were also attacked with superior force from Wallefene and Cortera. The fire of the musketry were supported by that of five barks which, commanded by lieutenant Calviniéche, made the French retreat a league.

## FRIEBURG, in BRISGAW, July 8.

On the 28th of last month the French arrived at Friesenheim, and it was generally supposed that their van-guard would reach this place in the evening. The military chest, warlike stores, and reserve artillery, were instantly removed, and all emigrants unable to carry arms fled with the utmost precipitation. The prelate of Schuttern, and the cardinal of Rohan passed through our town, on their way to the Black Forest, whether the baggage of Louis XVIII. and the prince of Conde was also removed.—This moment, however, we receive intelligence that the French, who had advanced as far as Herbolshheim, have been repulsed by the Imperial infantry, and the cavalry of Conde, and pursued to Offenburgh.

July 5. The French troops which passed the Rhine at Neu Brunsbach are 15,000 strong. They will likewise pass this river at Huningen. The Austrian and Condean troops are retreating precipitately: a part of them are on their march for the four forest towns. All the Austrian camps in our vicinity, as far as Basle, are removed, and the whole country is open to the enemy. Every one is flying to the canton of Basle. A company of Austrians attempted to take post at Richen, but were prevented by the Swiss troops. The French in Suabia have divided themselves into three columns, each of 15,000 men. A part of these troops are on their march for the Lake of Constance. Should the French succeed in their attempts on the Neckar, the retreat of the Austrians from Suabia will be cut off.

## FRANCFORT, July 19.

## Extract of a letter.

The fate of this city is at length decided, and the French are masters of it. I will give the details of what passed during and since the bombardment. As the Republic Charles had quitted the Lower

Rhine, to proceed to the army of the Upper Rhine, after the abandonment of the position of Friedberg, general Wartensleben received orders to occupy the post of Bergen, and to maintain himself in it until the main body of the army had entirely passed the Rhine; but fearing that he should be turned by the French who might proceed from Friedberg to Hano, Wartensleben thought proper not to obey the order and retired also beyond the Rhine towards Neuenburg, after having thrown 4000 men into Franckfort, whose defence might protect his retreat.

On the 12th, at five in the evening, the troops showed themselves near the city. The batteries of the ramparts fired a few shots, to which the besiegers replied from their howitzers. A short time afterwards the city was summoned; the commandant refused. A second summons followed the first: a similar refusal on the part of the commandant.

The bombardment commenced at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; several parts of the city were set fire to, and many of the inhabitants were killed in their beds.

The alarm depicted on the countenances of the citizens wandering through the streets, and the dispositions of defence which the Austrians continued to make, formed a striking and terrible scene. At 3 o'clock the firing ceased, and one deputation of the magistrates went to general Wartensleben, while another deputation proceeded to general Jourdan; the former was solicited to capitulate, and the latter to spare the city. General Wartensleben was inflexible; but general Jourdan, on the contrary, received the deputies with great politeness, and testified his regret at being forced to have recourse to such disastrous measures. The capitulation did not take place, and the alarms of the inhabitants became only deeper and better founded; the commandant resolved to defend the city to the last extremity, and prepared fire engines in all parts.

The next day, at eleven at night, the French recommenced the bombardment from three batteries which they had between the gate of Knechtstern and All Saints. A shower of balls destroyed the buildings that were in the direction of the batteries, and the flames burst forth in several parts. We should have been buried under the ruins of the buildings, if humanity had not induced the French themselves to suspend the bombardment. The French general Kleber carried even his generosity so far as to send three fire engines which he had taken in the environs, with 120 men, without arms, in order to assist in extinguishing the fire; but they were not suffered to enter the city.

At length general Wartensleben suffered himself to be prevailed upon, and asked leave to surrender; and the next day, the 14th, the capitulation was signed at Bornheim by general Brady and general Kleber.

The number of houses burnt is 150; among them is a bake house, the house of a Prussian captain, where there was merchandise worth several thousand crowns. The post-office and the prince of Tour and Taxis's palace suffered much.

The conduct of the French, since their entrance into Franckfort, has completely contradicted the idea of implacable hatred which they seem to have vowed against us. The garrison is 1800 strong. The soldiers of the city and burghers have been disarmed.

## CAPITULATION.

Of the city of Franckfort, at present occupied by the Imperial troops, between M. the Baron de Brady, colonel in the emperor's service, invested with powers by the count de Wartensleben, general of artillery, commander of the Austrian army on the Lower Rhine, and the general of division Kleber, commander of the left wing of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, authorised by the general in chief, Jourdan, signed at Bornheim, 26th Messidor, 4th year of the French republic.

Art. I. Dating from the moment of the signature of the conditions here announced, there shall be an armistice of 48 hours between the two Imperial and French armies upon the two banks of the Kentz, which shall serve for a line of demarcation, and from its source of the Mein in the Rhine—Granted.

Art. II. At the expiration of the forty-eight hours the general of artillery, count Wartensleben, shall withdraw the Imperial troops from the city of Franckfort, and shall convey them to the left bank of the Mein.

Rep. At the expiration of forty-eight hours the troops of the republic shall immediately take possession of the gates of Sachsenhausen, which shall not be given up until the rest of the Austrian column shall have entirely quitted the city.

Art. III. The garrison at present in Franckfort shall carry with it its artillery and ammunition, they shall go out with their arms and baggage—Rep. Granted.

Art. IV. The property of the inhabitants shall be respected and secured; no punishment shall be inflicted.

ed, no reproach shall be made to the inhabitants for their conduct in former periods—Rep. The inhabitants shall rely in this respect upon French generosity, the sentiments of which they will find in the proclamation of the general in chief, Jourdan, to the inhabitants of the right bank of the Rhine; a proclamation of which colonel Brady will be pleased to distribute some copies to the inhabitants.

The capitulation was signed by the two parties at seven in the morning of the above-mentioned day.

(Signed) The Baron de BRADY,  
Colonel of the regiment of Murray.

(Signed) KLEBER,  
Commander of the left wing of  
Sambre and Meuse army.

(Signed) PAJOL,  
Aid-de-camp to general Kleber.

Bonnard, general of the division of reserve of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the magistrates of the city of Franckfort.

Head quarters, Franckfort, July 9.

"I give you advice, gentlemen, that in consequence of the will of the general in chief, Jourdan, you will have no requisitions to fulfil, beyond those signed by the commissary in chief of the said army.

"I inform you also, that nobody will force you to receive mandates. Good-will shall be the rule of all our operations.

(Signed) BONNARD."

A magistrate of the city of Franckfort, to his fellow-citizens.

The commandant of our city, M. Darneud, has transmitted to us several papers, of which we have thought proper to communicate to you the following:

1. Gentlemen, you will have the complaisance not to deliver any biller for lodging, without a special order being presented to you, signed by me or my secretary, citizen Mullehuot, whose signature in my absence will be valid.
2. You are requested to publish and stick up, chiefly in the public squares, coffee-houses and taverns, the order not to receive after the retreat, any persons, either soldiers, or belonging to the army, under any pretence whatever. You will be responsible for the disorders committed after this hour.
3. No inhabitant of the city, whoever he be, can, under any pretence, keep one or more soldiers in his house.
4. You will be careful to send me all persons who have complaints to make, or who have received the least insult from a soldier, or any person belonging to the army—justice and satisfaction shall be done to them immediately.

In communicating to our fellow-citizens the good intentions of the French generals, we entreat them to do their utmost to second them, in order to avoid the fatal consequences that may result from the slightest offence of which they may be guilty.

Franckfort, July 18.

Defection is general in the Austrian army. Within these three days more than 2000 men have surrendered to the French. The regiment of royal Allemande, which they say had obtained its dismissal, has defected in great part with arms and baggage.

The elector palatine has re-demanded the troops he had with the Austrian army.

## ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from general S. to one of his friends at Paris.

"Palais of Tyrol, 26 Messidor, (July 14) 1796.

"Here I am, far removed from you, and I continue to proceed on the route where I am placed. I may re-enter by the way of Strasburg. The army of Italy has truly done incredible things—I put up my prayers, and I will labour heart and soul, that the campaign may finish as it began. We are seriously advanced, and the country through which we have passed, is by no means friendly.

"The commander in chief will not allow me to lose my taste for mountains; he has placed me at the entrance of the Tyrol passes. I have sometimes found them difficult to reconnoitre, but always agreeable to ramble over. We have lately given the Austrians a thrash: they abandoned four redoubts, three little camps, we took the stores, baggage, and mules, and made 200 prisoners, killed and wounded several. We had three canibiers killed, and a few wounded. The enemy took a strong post, and remained there in two lines, surveying us in their old positions. The intention of general Maffei to fight, was only to know the force of the enemy in that quarter. Brandy says, in eating, appetite will come, and soon both re-convincing along the lake in the evening. I am still working at Mantua, but the thing has a hard digestion."



# OPERATIONS ON THE UPPER RHINE.

Frankfort, July 19.

A public notice has been given to the citizens here, that the French general in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, has imposed on this city a contribution of 6,000,000 of livres in ready money, and 2,000,000 in kind; to be paid at three payments; the first payment of one third to be made by the 27th instant, and the last third by the 6th of August, under pain of increase of the sum, and military execution.

It was fortunate, that during the bombardment of this city, the wind was calm, otherwise the whole city would have been destroyed.

Another letter, same date.

This morning at two o'clock, we heard an extremely heavy cannonade, which continued till seven, and was directed against the fortress of Konigsstein, into which 600 Austrians have thrown themselves.

Mentz is now formally blockaded on all sides, and we no longer receive any intelligence from that city. It is said the Austrians have withdrawn the greater part of their troops from the garrison, and supplied their place with troops of the empire.

The French army of the Sambre and Meuse is now divided into three parts. One column has advanced by Gelhausen to Altschaffenburg, of which the French have possession; general Lefevre having his head quarters there on the 17th. The second column has passed the Mein near Hanau, and is drawing towards the Oberrhein and the Bergstrasse. The third is on its march for the principality of Darmstadt.

The army of the North is likewise on its march; and a part of its advanced guard has arrived here. This is to be employed in the siege of Mentz.

This morning the magistrates put all the blue and green cloth in requisition, as they likewise have all the horses.

The palace of the prince of Tour and Taxis is kept in readiness for general Jourdan.

Every communication with the Upper Rhine is now entirely cut off by the progress of the French.

The gates of Frankfort are now shut, and no person can go in or out without a pass from the magistrates, which must be signed by the commandant. Besides the commandant, generals Bonnard, Ernout, and Breyer are here—Generals Bernadotte, Bönneau, Olivier, and Marceau, have left the city, and the greater part of their troops have passed the Mein.

General Jourdan removed his head quarters the day before yesterday from Rendel to Diebach, and will endeavour to form a junction with general Morcau, who will likewise establish a communication with Buonaparte.

The first payment of the Frankfort contribution is already prepared in ready money, and it is supposed that the second will be procured on credit from some other Imperial city.

The minister of the electorate of Brunswick, with the Prussian and Hessian ministers, still remains at Frankfort, and is treated by the French generals with great respect as a neutral minister. The arms of Brunswick are still affixed at his house, and the gates are ordered to be open to him and his liveries.

The hereditary prince of Denmark entered this place on the same day it was taken possession of by the French. His highness was conducted by one of the French general Bonnard's adjutants. On the day following he went to Wilmstadt, and yesterday he dined with general Jourdan at Gelhausen.

Coblentz, July 21.

We expect that the ensuing night will be terrible. All the dispositions are made to attack the fortress according to rule. There are arrived heavy artillery, ammunition, and even troops in great numbers; seven batteries mounted with fifty pieces of cannon and mortars, are erected to fire upon the rock, which the besieged persist in thinking impregnable. It is presumed that the bombardment will be particularly directed against the valley.—We expect the night with anxiety. At this moment I write to you, all the batteries are playing. It has been decided between the besiegers and the garrison of Ehrenbreitstein, that no cannon shall be fired upon the town.

## BOSTON, October 3. HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Aug. 9.  
The following official note has been sent from the French minister of foreign affairs, to the ambassador Bartholomew, in Switzerland.

"THE French government is informed, that the English, after having stopped, during the war, under the most frivolous pretexts, every neutral vessel, have just given the most positive orders to the commanders of their ships of war to seize, indiscriminately, all the cargoes which they may suppose to be destined for the French.

"Whatever injury France may have sustained from this conduct, she has, nevertheless, continued to give the only example of the most inviolable respect for the law of nations, which constitutes the pledge and security of their civilization. But after having long tolerated the offence of this machiavelian system of policy, she at length finds herself compelled, by the most urgent motives, to have recourse to reprisals against England.

"The Executive Directory therefore, orders all the political agents of the French republic, to inform the different governments that the squadrons and privateers of the republic will act against the ships of every country, in the same manner in which those governments suffer the English to act against them.

"This measure ought not to surprise them, since it would be very easy to demonstrate, that it is imperiously prescribed by necessity, and is only the effect of a lawful defence. If these powers had known how to

make their commerce respected by the English, we should have had no occasion to have recourse to this afflicting extremity.

"They will recollect, that the republic of France, ever generous, proposed to all the Belligerent powers to respect commerce! but that this proposition, honourable to the government which made it, and dictated by the most perfect philanthropy, was rejected with pride by a government accustomed to treat with contempt the most sacred laws of humanity, &c."

NEW-YORK, October 6.

Complete ruin of the Austrian army in Italy.

The following is translated from the Moniteur of the 14th inst.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, August 13, a secretary read the following message:

Citizen Directors,

The details that the directory transmitted to you by their message of August 12, on the operations of the army of Italy, were only the prelude to success more brilliant. The commander in chief of that army has transmitted to the directory the history of five memorable days, which assure, for ever, the glory of our arms in those countries.—In five days, behold the campaign finished in Italy! General Wurmser has lost 12,000 men, who have been killed, and 70 pieces of cannon have fallen into our hands, together with 120 waggons. The rest of his army is dispersed.

LAR. LEPEAUX, President.

By the executive directory,

LAGARDE, Secretary.

On the proposition of Pastoret, the council decreed, "that the army of Italy has not ceased to deserve well of their country."

## IMPORTANT.

Late last evening arrived the ship Hope, captain Hailey, in 41 days from London.—From the late hour the papers were received, we have only time to give the following:

LONDON, August 12.

The intelligence which we have this day to relate, is of so awful and tremendous a nature, that we cannot, without considerable agitation and pain, discharge our duty in communicating it to the public. It will excite wonder even in this miraculous campaign, and may perhaps produce some neglect and alarm in a nation that seems familiarized with defeat, and reconciled to disgrace. In the course of one day, we have learnt the tidings of the rout and dispersion of mighty armies, of the abject humiliation and impending ruin of the greatest powers; in one word, of events which seem to us to be little less than a prelude to the total destruction of the established system of Europe.

It was natural and reasonable that the Imperial court should consider Italy as the quarter in which alone the French could be vulnerable. An army scattered over an extensive country, and occupied in containing a restless and mutinous people, seemed likely to present many favourable points of attack. Towards Italy, therefore, the efforts of Austria appear to have been directed. It was even thought politic to weaken the army of the archduke for the purpose of reinforcing Wurmser, and a large body of men were detached for that object. By these extraordinary exertions general Wurmser found himself at the head of a gallant and well-disciplined army of 60,000 men; and that excellent officer seems to have thought himself in a condition to raise the siege of Mantua, and perhaps to effect the recovery of Lombardy. His first successes correspond with the hopes that had been formed from so formidable a force. On the 29th ult. he drove the French from the post of Salo, situated on the west bank of the Lago di Garda, and shortly after expelled them from Brescia, the capital of Bresciano.

These successes, however, proved as short-lived as they were trivial. The army of Buonaparte had been reinforced by 25,000 men from La Vendee; that unfortunately beleaguered country, through which the combined powers so long hoped to give a mortal wound to the French republic, but which has in fact proved the grave of the royalists, and the best nursery of republican soldiers. He withdrew his troops from Verona, and concentrating his whole force he marched without delay against Wurmser. The dates and particulars of the astonishing events which followed, are so imperfect, that we can only give a very general sketch of them. It appears, however, that Buonaparte attacked the Austrians at Lonato and Salo; and at the first of these places made six hundred prisoners, and killed two thousand men. On the 3d inst. he again attacked them in the whole extent of their line, at Lonato, Calliglionne, and Montebello, with such success, as to have killed and wounded 2000, taken thirty field pieces, and made six thousand prisoners, among whom were two general officers.

What the particulars of the events which succeeded this great victory were, we have not yet learnt; but such has been their astonishing and awful result, that in five days (probably from the first to the fifth instant,) twelve thousand Austrians have been made prisoners, six thousand have been killed, seventy pieces of cannon taken, and their whole army completely routed and dispersed. In this short period has been annihilated a numerous, brave, and disciplined army, commanded by one of the most celebrated generals of the age; for the formation of which such extraordinary efforts and sacrifices were made; which was the sole bulwark of Germany on the Italian frontier, and in which were deposited the last hopes of the court of Vienna.

At a calmer moment we might express our astonishment at these stupendous, and almost incredible events, and pay a due tribute of admiration to the skill and valour which have wrought such prodigies; but also,

nishment and admiration are lost in feelings of a more awful kind, in the relation of victories, which threaten nothing less than the universal subjugation of Europe. The French are now the undisputed masters of Italy, from the Alps to the Straits of Messina; and whether they parcel it into dependant republics, or still, for a while suffer its wretched princes, trembling in their palaces, to retain a precarious and nominal authority—it is in truth and substance a province of France.

If we turn our eyes towards Germany, the prospect appears, if possible, still more clouded and gloomy. The diet of the empire, assembled at Ratisbon, on the 30th ult. in the last agony of dismay and consternation, passed a decree (which may, perhaps, be one of the last acts of power they will ever exercise) for imploring the French to grant a peace to the Germanic Body. They accuse the emperor of having protracted hostilities; and his minister recriminated, by ascribing all the calamities of the war to their inactivity and pusillanimity; accusations which may both in part be true.—But on what a miserable and desperate footing they must negotiate, may be judged from the circumstance, that they found it necessary to send a deputation of their own number to the French generals, supplicating them to grant protection to their persons and archives! and that they have been compelled to employ the mediation of the king of Prussia for the same humiliating object. It is a gross abuse of language, to dignify by the name of negotiation, the ignominious terms which a conqueror may chide to dictate to those who are reduced to implore their protection.

Thus, is this proud assembly, the representative of the greatest number of princes and states that were ever united in a political association, obliged to depend for its personal safety upon the precarious mercy and accidental moderation of those who may command the armies of France. This wretched humiliation is not alone deserving of notice as an awful and memorable example of the vicissitude of human affairs; he must be a shallow politician, indeed, who does not perceive that such instances of humiliation are likely to be productive of the most terrible consequences. A victory over the dignity of the established governments of Europe is as important to the French democracy, as a victory over their armies. The one diffuses their opinions as much as the other extends their territories. When the people of every country see all that has been the object of their veneration for so many ages degraded and laid prostrate in the dust; their reverence will be changed into contempt; all the sentiments which produce obedience to government will be extinguished; and the bonds of political society loosened and dissolved. While the fabric of the Germanic constitution, with all its faults, has been ever justly accounted one of the chief bulwarks of the established system of Europe, is thus rapidly tumbling to pieces, the situation of the emperor appears to be equally mortifying and unfortunate. Even the gallant spirit of Hungarian loyalty, which has often, in the most desperate moments, sustained the tottering fortunes of the house of Austria, has on this occasion forsaken him. Hungary has been deaf to the voice of its distressed sovereign, which in other times has produced such powerful effects on that martial people.

We have received authentic intelligence that general Kleber has entered Ratisbon; but the particulars of his negotiation (for so it will still be ridiculously called) with the captive diet, have not reached us. We have also reason to believe, that some wretched terms of capitulation, which by the courtesy of Europe, may be called a treaty of peace, have by this been granted by the French to the emperor at Manich. The term negotiation may be applied to such transactions, but negotiation implies at least some equality. There is no negotiation between a conqueror and a suppliant.

Whether the victorious republicans will condescend to listen to the supplications of Mr. Pitt, and vouchsafe to include him in the conditions which they may grant to the governments of Europe on their surrender, we know not; and amidst the struggling sentiments of shame, sorrow, terror and indignation, which at this moment fill our minds, we had almost said we cared not.

The probability seems rather against a peace with Great-Britain. The emperor is too much overwhelmed by his own calamities and dangers, and too urgently pressed by the necessity of an immediate accommodation, to be solicitous about the interests of an ally, whose destructive friendship has been the source of all his misfortunes, and in the race of suppliant ambassadors to Paris, Mr. Hammond seems likely to be outrun.

The detestation of the republicans, against a minister whose incendiary intrigues they believe to have stirred up all their foreign and domestic enemies, is still unexhausted; and they can have little inducement to grant terms, however humiliating, to a power whom they may injure materially, and which can scarcely, in any important interest, injure them.

We are perfectly sensible that some part of the language may be called inconsistent with that earnest and uniform desire of peace, which we have expressed since the commencement of this unfortunate contest; but there will not be the slightest real inconsistency in the conduct of the warmest enemies of the war, if they reprobate with equal warmth such conditions of peace as Mr. Pitt is likely to obtain. The contrary conduct would in fact be grossly inconsistent. His ignominious peace will be the natural fruit of his abominable war. No man can detest the one, without abhorring the other.—The articles of peace will in truth be the best commentary on the nature of the war. Its principles and effects, will be there written in characters that cannot be mistaken. Reasoning will then be superseded, controversy silenced, and folly herself

he instructed. A were predicted by by presumptuous that ruinous and history and record

PHIL A

The following at Leghorn the 20 taken to effect a Tunis, had not the purpose expressed be noted, that a poll.

Copy of a letter from Catharine, con dated Leghorn Department of Stra.

This moment that the American has been sent in tray to an arrangement, and which instant.

You will do the cruelties of Signed.

The following

Extract

The begin oblation battle Algerine rover one of the Pope long; and blood morning till 6 million; the 6 pillol shot of e being most of directed fire, rigging, and n yet the ruffian desperation, a were as often and all the off—the former shot, as he w refused to be giving the w the least int like furies, fr not strike w Christians w lions through bravery and mined to cor gates, which took fire, an ap, when m fortune prese the loss of th enemy's sho tion the othe leaving the o her fore and her hall so almost imp pirate fong guns, befid each, and

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he instructed. All those fatal consequences which were predicted by sagacity and foresight, and ridiculed by presumptuous and infatuated ignorance will, by that ruinous and ignominious treaty, be converted into history and record.

#### PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

The following letter from Mr. Donaldson, dated at Leghorn the 2d of July last, shows that the measures taken to effect a treaty between the United States and Tunis, had not then succeeded. It is published for the purpose expressed in the letter itself. It also to be noted, that no treaty has yet been made with Tripoli.

Copy of a letter from Joseph Donaldson, to Stephen Cathalan, consul of the United States at Marseilles, dated Leghorn July 3, 1796, and received at the Department of State.

Sir,

This moment I am informed by letter from Tunis, that the American schooner Eliza, Samuel Graves, has been sent in there by one of their privateers, contrary to an arrangement made by me in November last, and which will not expire until the 8th of this instant.

You will do well to caution my countrymen against the cruelties of Tunis and Tripoli.

Signed, JOSEPH DONALDSON, Jun.

The following extract is copied from a London paper of July 30, 1796.

Extract of a letter from Alicante, June 28.

The beginning of this month a most terrible and obstinate battle was fought near Corfica, between an Algerine rover and two Neapolitan frigates, joined by one of the Pope's guarda costas. The action was severe, long, and bloody; it lasted from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, without intermission; the combatants were for a long time within pistol shot of each other. The pirate suffered much, being most of the time between an incessant and well directed fire, which cut away great part of their rigging, and made terrible havoc amongst the men; yet the ruffians fought with an uncommon degree of desperation, and attempted many times to board, but were as often repulsed with great loss. The captain and all the officers were killed in the heat of the action—the former had both his legs taken off by a chain-shot, as he was firing a blunderbuss, yet the Barbarian refused to be taken from the deck, and died whilst giving the word of command. This loss did not in the least intimidate the terrible crew, who fought like furies, swearing in various tongues they would not strike while a man or boy was left alive. The Christians were equally obstinate, and fought like lions throughout the whole conflict and showed great bravery and skill—they were to a man fully determined to conquer or die. Unluckily one of the frigates, which bore the greatest stress in the action, took fire, and in spite of every exertion, soon blew up, when most of the crew perished. Another misfortune presented itself a short time after, which was the loss of the Pope's cruiser, which was sunk by the enemy's shot, after a gallant resistance. In this situation the other frigate was obliged to be towed away, leaving the Algerine like a log upon the water, having her fore and main-mast carried away by the board, and her hull so much pierced and shattered, that it was almost impossible she could ever fetch Algiers. The pirate fought under the bloody flag, and mounted 34 guns, besides pateraroes; the frigates had 20 guns each, and the Pope's cruiser 10, and 8 swivels.

#### Annapolis, October 13.

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

For Kent county, William Spencer, William Barrett, Robert Buchanan and John Lambert Wilmer, Esquires.

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

For Baltimore county, Elijah Merryman, John Tolly Worthington, Charles Ridgely, of Wm. and James Carroll, Esquires.

For Prince-George's county, Walter Bowie, Allen Bowie Duckett, George Calvert and William Baker, Esquires.

For Frederick county, Valentine Brother, Allen Quinn, Jun. William Beatty and David Sharver, Esquires.

For Baltimore-town, David McMechen and Robert Smith, Esquires.

For Washington county, John Celler, Thomas Bowles, James McClain and Robert Douglas, Esquires.

For Allegany county, John Conrad Beatty, Daniel Clark, Jun. Aza Beall and Benjamin Tomlinson, Esquires.

#### 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 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, toppers, irons, &c.

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

Annapolis, October 13, 1796.

#### For SALE,

A LOT containing three acres and three quarters of an acre of land, in the City of Annapolis, commonly known by the name of POWDER HOUSE HILL, on which there is a brick dwelling house.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

October 7, 1796.

DEPENDING, as I do in my present situation, upon receiving punctual payment of interest due me on bond, and otherwise, I request the favour of all those who are indebted, and more especially those who owe interest from two to seven years and upwards, that they would take notice, that I desire payment of all arrears of interest, on or before the 10th day of November next, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of compelling payment by every method in my power, not only of such interest but principal also. I greatly dislike the trouble of dunning gentlemen by repeated applications, and have therefore thought it best for those concerned, as well as myself, to give this general notice.

Not being constantly in Annapolis any payment of interest to Henry Hall, Jun. who lives at my house in town, will be good, he is authorized to receive for me, his receipt shall be deemed and taken as payment for the sum therein specified.

J. HALL.

Annapolis, October 11, 1796.

#### 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 Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Piscataway, 1st October, which if not taken up before the 1st of January, 1797, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. LEONARD ROBEY, Charles county, near Piscataway.

Mr. Henry Roberts, Charles county.

James Fenwick, Esq; Pomonkey.

Mr. Patrick M'Elerry, merchant, Piscataway.

Mr. Peter Savere, Piscataway, P. G. county.

Mrs. Diggs, Warburton.

Thomas Wedding, Charles county.

Nancy Adams, Piscataway, P. G. county.

Mrs. Mary Hesselius, Oxen Hill, Pr. George's.

Mr. Simon F. Jordan, care of Mr. Wm. McCausland, P. G. county.

Capt. Daniel D. Addison, care of Noble Baynes, Esq; P. G. county.

Mr. Horatio Clagett, at Mr. Clemonson, Alexandria.

Mr. Eliza Athey, Piscataway, Maryland.

Col. Wm. Lyles, Broad creek.

Mr. Lloyd M. Lowe, P. G. county.

Mrs. Nancy Wallace, at Mr. Langan's, Oxen Hill.

Benjamin Cawood, Esq; near Piscataway.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Port-Tobacco, 30th September, 1796.

GEORGE BOSWELL, John Barnes, William Baker, Clerk of Charles county, rev. Mr. Compton, Gerard Casen, William Cartwright, Esq; St. Mary's, Thomas C. Clements, Walter Dorley.

(a) John Fenwick, Joseph Green, William Harkston, Mrs. Mary Hughes, Joseph Lockey, Henry Lyon, Walter Lyon, Mungo Mulchett, Thomas Marshall (2), John Moran, sen. Richard Mason, Walter Macall, Bennet Neale, Basil Spalding, Samuel Swann, Alexander Scott (2), John Baptist Thompson, George Tubman, William Warthing, John Baker Warthan, William Whitney, Philip Wedding.

MATTHEW BLAIR, D. P. M.

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, Executrix,

M. BEARD, } Executors.

JOHN BEARD, }

Beard's Habitation, April 23, 1796.

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-TURN, near the Church, at the house lately occupied by RICHARD RIDGELY, Esq; and where Mrs. FRANCES BEYCE 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.

#### NOTICE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 25th day of October, instant, in Dorchester county, at the plantation where RICHARD PATTISON now resides, on James's Island,

SUNDRY personal property, to wit: A number of cattle, sheep, and hogs, belonging to the estate of JAMES PATTISON, deceased. Sale for cash only.

JACOB PATTISON, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, October 5, 1796.

THE subscriber wants to employ a person who is careful, industrious, and well acquainted with farming, to take the management of a farm and a parcel of hands on Severn river the next ensuing year, for such a one liberal wages will be given. None need apply but those that can come well recommended.

FRANCIS THO CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, October 3, 1796.

A very valuable PLANTATION for SALE.

On Monday the 24th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, this plantation contains 581 acres of good land, in complete order, of which 200 acres are in wood, 25 acres of meadow may be made with very small expence; on it there is a dwelling house, three tobacco houses, and all other necessary out houses in good repair, three orchards, the soil well adapted to the culture of tobacco, wheat and corn; it is situate three miles from Nottingham, on Patuxent, six miles from Upper Marlborough, and one mile from Selby's Landing. A clear and perfect title will be made. The terms of sale will be bond with security, carrying interest, for the payment of one third part of the purchase money within six months, one third within twelve months, and the residue within eighteen months. The subscriber, dwelling on the land, will shew it to any one desirous of inspecting it.

EDWARD BOTELER.

Prince-George's county, September 23, 1796.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday night the 16th instant, a dark mulatto woman slave named NAN, about twenty-one years of age, stout made, fullen look, has no hair on the top of her head, and always wears her hair for fear of being discovered; had on country made cloaths, took with her a light coloured petticoat and jacket, French fashion; she was raised by JOHN FOX, Charles county, late of Maryland. I have reason to believe some evil person has taken her away. For taking her up in town I will give eight dollars, if twenty miles twelve dollars, if forty miles fifteen, and if out of the county the above reward, and all reasonable charges on delivering her to me, No. 41, Howard-street.

JAMES SMITH.

Baltimore, September 26, 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.

September 15, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE, and says he belongs to a Mr. PITNEY, of Charles-town, in the commonwealth of Virginia, and that he was sold by Mr. Robert C. Hall, of this county, to Mr. Pitney about twelve months ago, who at that time was a resident of Montgomery or Frederick county; his apparel appears to be his last winter's clothing, which is very much worn. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

September 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Anne Arundel county Levy court will meet on the third Wednesday of October next, at the city of Annapolis, to appoint supervisors of the public roads; all persons inclined to execute that trust are requested to attend at Annapolis on that day.

#### 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. BAYLER, 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.



# OPERATIONS ON THE UPPER RHINE.

Frankfort, July 19.

A public notice has been given to the citizens here, that the French general in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, has imposed on this city a contribution of 6,000,000 of livres in ready money, and 2,000,000 in kind; to be paid at three payments; the first payment of one third to be made by the 27th instant, and the last third by the 6th of August, under pain of increase of the sum, and military execution.

It was fortunate, that during the bombardment of this city, the wind was calm, otherwise the whole city would have been destroyed.

Another letter, same date.

This morning at two o'clock, we heard an extremely heavy cannonade, which continued till seven, and was directed against the fortress of Konigsstein, into which 600 Austrians have thrown themselves.

Mentz is now formally blockaded on all sides, and we no longer receive any intelligence from that city. It is said the Austrians have withdrawn the greater part of their troops from the garrison, and supplied their place with troops of the empire.

The French army of the Sambre and Meuse is now divided into three parts. One column has advanced by Gelhausen to Alschaffenburg, of which the French have possession; general Lefevre having his head quarters there on the 17th. The second column has passed the Mein near Hanau, and is drawing towards the Oberrhein and the Bergstrasse. The third is on its march for the principality of Darmstadt.

The army of the North is likewise on its march; and a part of its advanced guard has arrived here. This is to be employed in the siege of Mentz.

This morning the magistrates put all the blue and green cloth in requisition, as they likewise have all the horses.

The palace of the prince of Tour and Taxis is kept in readiness for general Jourdan.

Every communication with the Upper Rhine is now entirely cut off by the progress of the French.

The gates of Frankfort are now shut, and no person can go in or out without a pass from the magistrates, which must be signed by the commandant. Besides the commandant, generals Bonnard, Ernouf, and Breyer are here—Generals Bernadotte, Bonneau, Olivier, and Marceau, have left the city, and the greater part of their troops have passed the Mein.

General Jourdan removed his head quarters the day before yesterday from Rendel to Dieback, and will endeavour to form a junction with general Morcau, who will likewise establish a communication with Bunsaparte.

The first payment of the Frankfort contribution is already prepared in ready money, and it is supposed that the second will be procured on credit from some other Imperial city.

The minister of the electorate of Brunswick, with the Prussian and Hessian ministers, still remains at Frankfort, and is treated by the French generals with great respect as a neutral minister. The arms of Brunswick are still affixed at his house, and the gates are ordered to be open to him and his liveries.

The hereditary prince of Denmark entered this place on the same day it was taken possession of by the French. His highness was conducted by one of the French general Bonnard's adjutants. On the day following he went to Wilmstadt, and yesterday he dined with general Jourdan at Gelhausen.

Coblentz, July 21.

We expect that the ensuing night will be terrible. All the dispositions are made to attack the fortress according to rule. There are arrived heavy artillery, ammunition, and even troops in great numbers; seven batteries mounted with fifty pieces of cannon and mortars, are erected to fire upon the rock, which the besieged persist in thinking impregnable. It is presumed that the bombardment will be particularly directed against the valley.—We expect the night with anxiety. At this moment I write to you, all the batteries are playing. It has been decided between the besiegers and the garrison of Ehrenbreitstein, that no cannon shall be fired upon the town.

Boston, October 3.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Aug. 9.

The following official note has been sent from the French minister of foreign affairs, to the ambassador Bartholomew, in Switzerland.

"THE French government is informed, that the English, after having stopped, during the war, under the most frivolous pretexts, every neutral vessel, have just given the most positive orders to the commanders of their ships of war to seize, indiscriminately, all the barges which they may suppose to be destined for the French.

"Whatever injury France may have sustained from this conduct, she has, nevertheless, continued to give the only example of the most inviolable respect for the law of nations, which constitutes the pledge and security of their civilization. But after having long tolerated the offence of this machiavelian system of policy, she at length finds herself compelled, by the most urgent motives, to have recourse to reprisals against England.

"The Executive Directory therefore, orders all the political agents of the French republic, to inform the different governments that the squadrons and privateers of the republic will act against the ships of every country, in the same manner in which those governments suffer the English to act against them.

"This measure ought not to surprise them, since it would be very easy to demonstrate, that it is imperiously prescribed by necessity, and is only the effect of a lawful defence. If these powers had known how to

make their commerce respected by the English, we should have had no occasion to have recourse to this afflicting extremity.

"They will recollect, that the republic of France, ever generous, proposed to all the Belligerent powers to respect commerce; but that this proposition, honourable to the government which made it, and dictated by the most perfect philanthropy, was rejected with pride by a government accustomed to treat with contempt the most sacred laws of humanity, &c."

NEW-YORK, October 6.

Complete ruin of the Austrian army in Italy.

The following is translated from the Moniteur of the 14th inst.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, August 13, a secretary read the following message:

Citizen Directors,

The details that the directory transmitted to you by their message of August 12, on the operations of the army of Italy, were only the prelude to success more brilliant. The commander in chief of that army has transmitted to the directory the history of five memorable days, which assure, for ever, the glory of our arms in those countries.—In five days, behold the campaign finished in Italy! General Wurmsier has lost 12,000 men, who have been killed, and 70 pieces of cannon have fallen into our hands, together with 120 waggons. The rest of his army is dispersed.

LAR. LEPEAUX, President.

By the executive directory,

LAGARDE, Secretary.

On the proposition of Pastoret, the council decreed, "that the army of Italy has not ceased to deserve well of their country."

IMPORTANT.

Late last evening arrived the ship Hope, captain Hailey, in 41 days from London.—From the late hour the papers were received, we have only time to give the following:

LONDON, August 12.

The intelligence which we have this day to relate, is of so awful and tremendous a nature, that we cannot, without considerable agitation and pain, discharge our duty in communicating it to the public. It will excite wonder even in this miraculous campaign, and may perhaps produce some neglect and alarm in a nation that seems familiarised with defeat, and reconciled to disgrace. In the course of one day, we have learnt the tidings of the rout and dispersion of mighty armies, of the abject humiliation and impending ruin of the greatest powers; in one word, of events which seem to us to be little less than a prelude to the total destruction of the established system of Europe.

It was natural and reasonable that the Imperial court should consider Italy as the quarter in which alone the French could be vulnerable. An army scattered over an extensive country, and occupied in constraining a restless and mutinous people, seemed likely to present many favourable points of attack. Towards Italy, therefore, the efforts of Austria appear to have been directed. It was even thought politic to weaken the army of the archduke for the purpose of reinforcing Wurmsier, and a large body of men were detached for that object. By these extraordinary exertions general Wurmsier found himself at the head of a gallant and well disciplined army of 60,000 men; and that excellent officer seems to have thought himself in a condition to raise the siege of Mantua, and perhaps to effect the recovery of Lombardy. His first successes correspond with the hopes that had been formed from so formidable a force. On the 29th ult. he drove the French from the post of Salo, situated on the west bank of the Lago di Garda, and shortly after expelled them from Brescia, the capital of Bresciano.

These successes, however, proved as short-lived as they were trivial. The army of Buonaparte had been reinforced by 25,000 men from La Vendee; that unfortunately celebrated country, through which the combined powers so long hoped to give a mortal wound to the French republic, but which has in fact proved the grave of the royalists, and the best nursery of republican soldiers. He withdrew his troops from Verona, and concentrating his whole force he marched without delay against Wurmsier. The dates and particulars of the astonishing events which followed, are so imperfect, that we can only give a very general sketch of them. It appears, however, that Buonaparte attacked the Austrians at Lonato and Salo; and at the first of these places made six hundred prisoners, and killed two thousand men. On the 3d inst. he again attacked them in the whole extent of their line, at Lonato, Castiglione, and Montebello, with such success, as to have killed and wounded 2000, taken thirty field pieces, and made six thousand prisoners, among whom were two general officers.

What the particulars of the events which succeeded this great victory were, we have not yet learnt; but such has been their astonishing and awful result, that in five days (probably from the first to the fifth instant,) twelve thousand Austrians have been made prisoners, six thousand have been killed, seventy pieces of cannon taken, and their whole army completely routed and dispersed. In this short period has been annihilated a numerous, brave, and disciplined army, commanded by one of the most celebrated generals of the age; for the formation of which such extraordinary efforts and sacrifices were made; which was the sole bulwark of Germany on the Italian frontier, and in which were deposited the last faint hopes of the court of Vienna.

At a calmer moment we might express our astonishment at these stupendous, and almost incredible events, and pay a due tribute of admiration to the skill and valour which have wrought such prodigies; but also,

nishment and admiration are lost in feelings of a more awful kind, in the relation of victories, which threaten nothing less than the universal subjugation of Europe. The French are now the undisputed masters of Italy, from the Alps to the Straits of Messina; and whether they parcel it into dependant republics, or still, for a while (after its wretched princes, trembling in their palaces, to retain a precarious and nominal authority—it is in truth and substance a province of France.

If we turn our eyes towards Germany, the prospect appears, if possible, still more clouded and gloomy. The diet of the empire, assembled at Ratibon, on the 30th ult. in the last agony of dismay and consternation, passed a decree (which may, perhaps, be one of the last acts of power they will ever exercise) for imploring the French to grant a peace to the Germanic Body. They accuse the emperor of having protracted hostilities; and his minister recriminated, by ascribing all the calamities of the war to their inactivity and pusillanimity; accusations which may both in part be true.—But on what a miserable and desperate footing they must negotiate, may be judged from the circumstance, that they found it necessary to send a deputation of their own number to the French generals, supplicating them to grant protection to their persons and archives! and that they have been compelled to employ the mediation of the king of Prussia for the same humiliating object. It is a gross abuse of language, to dignify by the name of negotiation, the ignominious terms which a conqueror may choose to dictate to those who are reduced to implore their protection.

Thus, is this proud assembly, the representative of the greatest number of princes and states that were ever united in a political association, obliged to depend for its personal safety upon the precarious mercy and accidental moderation of those who may command the armies of France. This wretched humiliation is not alone deserving of notice as an awful and memorable example of the vicissitude of human affairs; he must be a shallow politician, indeed, who does not perceive that such instances of humiliation are likely to be productive of the most terrible consequences. A victory over the dignity of the established governments of Europe is as important to the French democracy, as a victory over their armies. The one diffuses their opinions as much as the other extends their territories. When the people of every country see all that has been the object of their veneration for so many ages degraded and laid prostrate in the dust; their reverence will be changed into contempt; all the sentiments which produce obedience to government will be extinguished; and the basis of political society loosened and dissolved. While the fabric of the Germanic constitution, with all its faults, has been ever justly accounted one of the chief bulwarks of the established system of Europe, it is thus rapidly tumbling to pieces, the situation of the emperor appears to be equally mortifying and unfortunate. Even the gallant spirit of Hungarian loyalty, which has often, in the most desperate moments, sustained the tottering fortunes of the house of Austria, has on this occasion forsaken him. Hungary has been deaf to the voice of its distressed sovereign, which in other times has produced such powerful effects on that martial people.

We have received authentic intelligence that general Kleber has entered Ratibon; but the particulars of his negotiation, (for so it will still be ridiculously called) with the captive diet, have not reached us. We have also reason to believe, that some wretched terms of capitulation, which by the courtesy of Europe, may be called a treaty of peace, have by this been granted by the French to the emperor at Munich. The term negotiation implies at least some equality. There is no negotiation between a conqueror and a suppliant.

Whether the victorious republicans will condescend to listen to the supplications of Mr. Pitt, and vouchsafe to include him in the conditions which they may grant to the governments of Europe on their surrender, we know not; and amidst the struggling sentiments of shame, sorrow, terror and indignation, which at this moment fill our minds, we had almost said we cared not.

The probability seems rather against a peace with Great-Britain. The emperor is too much overwhelmed by his own calamities and dangers, and too urgently pressed by the necessity of an immediate accommodation, to be solicitous about the interests of an ally, whose destructive friendship has been the source of all his misfortunes, and in the race of suppliant ambassadors to Paris, Mr. Hammond seems likely to be outrun.

The detestation of the republicans, against a minister whose incendiary intrigues they believe to have stirred up all their foreign and domestic enemies, is still unexhausted; and they can have little inducement to grant terms, however humiliating, to a power whom they may injure materially, and which can scarcely, in any important interest, injure them.

We are perfectly sensible that some part of the language may be called inconsistent with that earnest and uniform desire of peace, which we have expressed since the commencement of this unfortunate contest: but there will not be the slightest real inconsistency in the conduct of the warmest enemies of the war, if they reprobate with equal warmth such conditions of peace as Mr. Pitt is likely to obtain. The contrary conduct would in fact be grossly inconsistent. His ignominious peace will be the natural fruit of his abominable war. No man can detest the one, without abhorring the other.—The articles of peace will in truth be the best commentary on the nature of the war. Its principles and effects will be there written in characters that cannot be mistaken. Reasoning will then be superseded, controversy blunted, and folly herself

he instructed. All were predicted by the taken to effect. Tunis, had not the purpose expressed, be noted, that no poll.

PHILADELPHIA

The following at Leghorn the 2d taken to effect. Tunis, had not the purpose expressed, be noted, that no poll.

Copy of a letter from Cathalan, confidential Leghorn Department of State.

This moment I that the American has been sent in contrary to an arrangement, and which is instant.

You will do with the cruelties of T Signed,

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be instructed. All those fatal consequences which were predicted by sagacity and foresight, and ridiculed by presumptuous and infatuated ignorance will, by that ruinous and ignominious treaty, be converted into history and record.

#### PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

The following letter from Mr. Donaldson, dated at Leghorn the 2d of July last, shows that the measures taken to effect a treaty between the United States and Tunis, had not then succeeded. It is published for the purpose expressed in the letter itself. It also to be noted, that no treaty has yet been made with Tripoli.

Copy of a letter from Joseph Donaldson, to Stephen Cathalan, consul of the United States at Marseilles, dated Leghorn July 3, 1796, and received at the Department of State.

Sir,  
This moment I am informed by letter from Tunis, that the American schooner Eliza, Samuel Graves, has been sent in there by one of their privateers, contrary to an arrangement made by me in November last, and which will not expire until the 8th of this instant.

You will do well to caution my countrymen against the cruelties of Tunis and Tripoli.

Signed, JOSEPH DONALDSON, Jun.  
The following extract is copied from a London paper of July 30, 1796.

Extract of a letter from Alicante, June 28.

The beginning of this month a most terrible and obstinate battle was fought near Corfica, between an Algerine rover and two Neapolitan frigates, joined by one of the Pope's guarda costas. The action was severe, long, and bloody; it lasted from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, without intermission; the combatants were for a long time within pistol shot of each other. The pirate suffered much, being most of the time between an incessant and well directed fire, which cut away great part of their rigging, and made terrible havoc amongst the men; yet the ruffians fought with an uncommon degree of desperation, and attempted many times to board, but were as often repulsed with great loss. The captain and all the officers were killed in the heat of the action—the former had both his legs taken off by a chain-shot, as he was firing a blunderbuss, yet the Barbarian refused to be taken from the deck, and died whilst giving the word of command. This loss did not in the least intimidate the terrible crew, who fought like furies, sweating in various tongues they would not strike while a man or boy was left alive.—The Christians were equally obstinate, and fought like lions throughout the whole conflict and showed great bravery and skill—they were to a man fully determined to conquer or die. Unluckily one of the frigates, which bore the greatest stress in the action, took fire, and in spite of every exertion, soon blew up, when most of the crew perished. Another misfortune presented itself a short time after, which was the loss of the Pope's cruiser, which was sunk by the enemy's shot, after a gallant resistance. In this situation the other frigate was obliged to be towed away, leaving the Algerine like a log upon the water, having her fore and main-mast carried away by the board, and her hull so much pierced and shattered, that it was almost impossible she could ever fetch Algiers.—The pirate fought under the bloody flag, and mounted 34 guns, besides pateraroes; the frigates had 20 guns each, and the Pope's cruiser 10, and 8 swivels."

#### Annapolis, October 13.

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

For Kent county, William Spencer, William Barroll, Robert Buchanan and John Lambert Wilmer, Esquires.

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

For Baltimore county, Elijah Merryman, John Tolly Worthington, Charles Ridgely, of Wm. and James Carroll, Esquires.

For Prince-George's county, Walter Bowie, Allen Bowie Duckett, George Calvert and William Baker, Esquires.

For Frederick county, Valentine Brocher, Allen Quinn, Jun. William Beatty and David Sariver, Esquires.

For Baltimore-town, David M'Meehan and Robert Smith, Esquires.

For Washington county, John Celler, Thomas Bowie, James M'Clain and Robert Douglass, Esquires.

For Allegany county, John Conrad Beatty, Daniel Clark, Jun. Aza Baill and Benjamin Tomlinson, Esquires.

#### 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 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, combs, irons, &c.

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

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

#### For SALE,

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JOHN GALLOWAY.

October 7, 1796.

DEPENDING, as I do in my present situation, upon receiving punctual payment of interest due me on bond, and otherwise, I request the favour of all those who are indebted, and more especially those who owe interest from two to seven years and upwards, that they would take notice, that I desire payment of all arrears of interest, on or before the 10th day of November next, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of compelling payment by every method in my power, not only of such interest but principal also. I greatly dislike the trouble of dunning gentlemen by repeated applications, and have therefore thought it best for those concerned, as well as myself, to give this general notice.

Not being constantly in Annapolis any payment of interest to Henry Hall, Jun. who lives at my house in town, will be good, he is authorized to receive for me, his receipt shall be deemed and taken as payment for the sum therein specified.

J. HALL.

Annapolis, October 11, 1796.

#### 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 Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Piscataway, 1st October, which if not taken up before the 1st of January, 1797, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. LEONARD ROBEY, Charles county, near Piscataway.

Mr. Henry Roberts, Charles county.

James Fenwick, Esq; Pomokey.

Mr. Patrick M'Elderry, merchant, Piscataway.

Mr. Peter Saverre, Piscataway, P. G. county.

Miss Diggs, Warburton.

Thomas Wedding, Charles county.

Nancy Adams, Piscataway, P. George's.

Mrs. Mary Hefelius, Oxen Hill, P. George's.

Mr. Simon F. Jordan, care of Mr. Wm. M'Cauland, Piscataway.

Capt. Daniel D. Addison, care of Noble Baynes, Esq; Piscataway.

Mr. Horatio Claggett, at Mr. Clemonson, Alexandria.

Mr. Eliza Athey, Piscataway, Maryland.

Col. Wm. Lyles, Broad creek.

Mr. Loyd M. Lowe, P. G. county.

Mrs. Nancy Wallace, at Mr. Lingan's, Oxen Hill.

Benjamin Cawood, Esq; near Piscataway.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Port-Tobacco, 30th September, 1796.

GEORGE BOSWELL, John Barnes, William Baker, Clerk of Charles county, rev. Mr. Compton, Gerard Casen, William Cartwright, Esq; St. Mary's, Thomas C. Clements, Walter Dorsey, (a) John Fenwick, Joseph Green, William Hal-keriton, Mrs. Mary Hughes, Joseph Locke, Henry Lyon, Walter Lyon, Mungo Mulchett, Thomas Marshall (2), John Moran, sen. Richard Mason, Walter Macall, Bennet Neale, Basil Spalding, Samuel Swann, Alexander Scott (2), John Baptist Thompson, George Tubman, William Warthing, John Baker Warthan, William Whitney, Philip Wedding.

MATTHEW BLAIR, D. P. M.

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, Executrix,  
M. BEARD, } Executors.  
JOHN BEARD, }

Beard's Habitation, April 23, 1796.

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-IRON, near the Church, at the house lately occupied by RICHARD RIDGELY, Esq; and where Mrs. FRANCES BRYCE 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.

#### NOTICE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 25th day of October, instant, in Dorchester county, at the plantation where RICHARD PATTISON now resides, on James's Island,

SUNDRY personal property, to wit: A number of cattle, sheep, and hogs, belonging to the estate of JAMES PATTISON, deceased. Sale for cash only.

JACOB PATTISON, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, October 5, 1796.

THE subscriber wants to employ a person who is careful, industrious, and well acquainted with farming, to take the management of a farm and a parcel of hands on Severn river the next ensuing year, for such a one liberal wages will be given. None need apply but those that can come well recommended.

FRANCIS THO. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, October 3, 1796.

#### A very valuable PLANTATION for SALE.

On Monday the 24th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation; this plantation contains 58 1/2 acres of good land, in complete order, of which 200 acres are in wood, 25 acres of meadow may be made with very small expence; on it there is a dwelling house, three tobacco houses, and all other necessary out houses in good repair, three orchards, the soil well adapted to the culture of tobacco, wheat and corn; it is situate three miles from Nottingham, on Patuxent, six miles from Upper Marlborough, and one mile from Selby's Landing. A clear and perfect title will be made. The terms of sale will be bond with security, carrying interest, for the payment of one third part of the purchase money within six months, one third within twelve months, and the residue within eighteen months. The subscriber, dwelling on the land, will show it to any one desirous of inspecting it.

EDWARD BOTELER.

Prince-George's county, September 23, 1796.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday night the 16th instant, a dark mulatto woman slave named NAN, about twenty-one years of age, stout made, fullen look, has no hair on the top of her head, and always wears her hat for fear of being discovered; had on country made cloaths; took with her a light coloured petticoat and jacket, French fashion; she was raised by JOHN FORBES, Charles county, State of Maryland. I have reason to believe some evil person has took her away. For taking her up in town I will give eight dollars, if twenty miles twelve dollars, if forty miles fifteen, and if out of the county the above reward, and all reasonable charges on delivering her to me, No. 41, Howard-street.

JAMES SMITH.

Baltimore, September 26, 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.

September 15, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE, and says he belongs to a Mr. PITNEY, of Charles-town, in the commonwealth of Virginia, and that he was sold by Mr. Robert C. Hall, of this county, to Mr. Pitney about twelve months ago, who at that time was a resident of Montgomery or Frederick county; his apparel appears to be his last winter's clothing, which is very much worn. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

September 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Anne Arundel county Levy court will meet on the third Wednesday of October next, at the city of Annapolis, to appoint supervisors of the public roads; all persons inclined to execute that trust are requested to attend at Annapolis on that day.

#### 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. BAYNE, 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.



In pursuance of a decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 29th instant, for the purposes declared in the said decree,

**THE** four following tracts of LAND, devised by ROBERT HARDY COURT, late of Charles county, deceased, to his son DANIEL COURT, to wit: Part of THOMAS CHOICE, containing one hundred acres; VERINO, containing fifty acres, more or less; HAW POINT, containing fifty acres, more or less; and LIVERPOOL POINT, containing thirty-two acres, more or less; the above-mentioned tracts of land are situate in Durham Parish, in Charles county, upon the Patowmack river, about fifty miles below the Federal city, and from every information that I have received respecting their quality, they are good farming and planting lands, and have a sufficiency of wood and timber to support them. The sale will begin at 12 o'clock, on the premises, and the whole of the lands will be sold in one lot, or separately, as may be deemed most advantageous to the persons concerned. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond with security for the payment of one half the purchase money within nine months; and the residue within fifteen months, with interest, from the day of sale.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Trustee.

October 1, 1796.

Anne-Arundel county, September 29, 1796.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest bidder, at Mr. Wharf's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 16th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, for ready cash,

**ABOUT** twenty valuable country born SLAVES, late the property of JOHN WEEMS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of women and children, boys and girls, and one man, many of whom are very valuable and likely. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix,  
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, September 29, 1796.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WEEMS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, to the executrix or executor on or before the 16th of November next, as it is their determination to close the administration as soon as possible.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix,  
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.

**THE** subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to dispose of a house and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late house of Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan.

WILLIAM BROWN, Surviving partner.

October 5, 1796.

On Thursday the 20th day of October next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, if not sold at private sale before that day,

**THE** plantation where Mr. RICHARD WELLS formerly lived, in Anne-Arundel county, part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR containing 1934 acres; also another small tract containing 774 acres; these tracts will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase may view the land, and for terms apply to the subscriber, living near Annapolis. If the above-mentioned tracts of lands should not be sold, they will then be offered for rent, with or without hands.

HENRY JOHNSON.

September 28, 1796.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 27th day of October next, on the premises, for CASH,

**A** BRICK HOUSE, situated on School-street, in this city, lately occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, and now in the occupation of Mr. DANIEL ADAMS, it has eight rooms, besides the garret, a kitchen and cellar underneath, with a stable sufficient for twelve horses. Any person inclinable to purchase is requested to apply to the subscriber. Possession will be given on the 15th of March next.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, September 29, 1796.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Vestry of SHREWSBURY PARISH intend petitioning the next general assembly for an act authorizing them to sell the GLEBE of said parish, also to set on foot a scheme of a lottery, for the purpose of raising a sum of money to repair the Parish church, and to finish and complete a new chapel they have begun, and are unable to finish.

By order of the Vestry,

JOHN HURTT, Register.

Kent county, Sept. 14, 1796.

**THE** subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

SAMUEL T. DYSON.

Charles county, Sept. 8, 1796.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that THOMAS BOYD, junior, and BENJAMIN BOYD, of Prince-George's county, intend to petition the ensuing general assembly for an act to relieve them from debts contracted severally, or jointly, which they are unable to pay.

September 21, 1796.

## Valuable property for sale on credit.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, if not disposed of before at private sale, on Monday the 17th day of October next, if fair, if not the sale to begin the first fair day after, on the premises, the sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold, the following property, to wit:

**THAT** valuable and beautifully situated FARM, that has been occupied for a number of years last past by REZIN ROWLES, deceased, lying on Kent Island, in Queen-Anne's county, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, opposite to and in full view of the city of Annapolis; its situation is equalled by few and surpassed by none in the state of Maryland for its beauty and healthiness; the soil is fertile and well adapted to wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and grass; it is conveniently situated between the waters of the Bay and Beaver Neck creek, so as to be formed into a peninsula, that a small proportion of fencing encloses the whole farm; it now stands divided into three fields, four lots, and an excellent apple orchard, with many other kind of fruit trees, it has other advantages of a small piece of salt marsh in each field, and abounds with good springs from one end of the farm to the other; its neighbouring waters afford the greatest abundance of the best of fish, oysters and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, it is improved with a large and new dwelling house, with a brick front to the Bay, two story high, and 48 feet long, joined by a cross building with a south front of 46 feet long, with a commodious kitchen at the east end 28 feet long, a good negro quarter divided into proper lodging rooms, &c. a large barn, stable room for about 20 horses, and other necessary out buildings. The advantages arising to this farm from its vicinity to the city of Annapolis (it being only 7 measured miles) are too obvious to need mentioning, and its other advantages and conveniences are too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement; there will be a large crop of wheat seeded on this farm the ensuing fall, and possession will be given to the purchaser, if any, on the 1st day of January next, but should the said farm remain unsold after the 17th of October next, it will be to be rented for the ensuing year.

Will also be offered for sale, at the same time, 25 acres of valuable timber land, lying within a small distance of the aforesaid farm, and on a deep landing on Cox's creek, the waters of which run within three hundred yards of the said farm. Good titles will be given to the said lands.

Also will be sold, at the same time and place, all the valuable personal property that belonged to the said REZIN ROWLES, deceased, consisting of a number of valuable negroes of both sexes and all ages, household furniture of all kinds, a large and valuable stock of horned cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, farming utensils of all kinds, Indian corn, pork, and many other articles too tedious to be enumerated here. The terms will be easy and particularly made known at the time of sale. The lands will be shewn to any person desirous to view them before the time of sale, by Mr. Levin Rowles, now living on the aforesaid farm, and negotiations may be entered into for any of the aforesaid property any time previous to the time of public sale with the subscriber.

JOHN ROWLES, Administrator  
of REZIN ROWLES.

Airy Hill, Kent county, July 20, 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 thereafter for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent  
for the State of Maryland.

**THE** subscriber, now in the custody of the Sheriff of Prince-George's county, intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for an act to relieve him from all his debts, on his delivering his property to be divided among his creditors, and the overplus, if any, to be returned to him, or his order.

ROBERT KEY.

September 16, 1796.

## WANTED.

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

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the corporation and the inhabitants of George-town intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to vest in said corporation powers to increase their right of taxation, and of granting ord. 7 and retailing licences, and appropriating the money therefrom arising, and also of applying the money arising from fines and forfeitures within said town to the use thereof, and to grant them a power to sue for such land as they may claim within the precincts of said town, and to vest in them the right of the county wharf in said town, and to enable them to improve or dispose of the ground and water upon Patowmack river, at the termination of the streets and alleys of said town.

**THE** subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and there being other debts still against him which he is unable to pay, he therefore gives this public notice, that he means to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS B. MORRIS.

September 5, 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 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 ninety-nine, inclusive, at the rate of eight hundred and eighteen per centum upon the original capital; 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, to the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, to the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, to the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, to the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, to the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, to the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, 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."

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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 assignees 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 hereof, 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 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.

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 Post-Tobacco, in said county.

**STOLEN** from the subscriber, living near Pig Point, in Anne-Arundel county, about the 20th of August last, a large bay HORSE, about sixteen hands high, fourteen years old, is a natural pacer, crooked behind, has a scar on his withers, and branded with a letter A. Whoever brings said horse home shall receive FOUR DOLLARS, paid by

RICHARD BROWN.

## ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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T H E

(No. 2597.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 20, 1796.

Proceedings of the diet of Ratibon to accelerate a peace between the Germanic empire and the French republic.

RATIBON, August 1.

THE progress of the French has induced the Imperial diet suddenly to dictate a memorable advice of the Empire for the acceleration of peace. On the 30th ult. an extraordinary session of council was held, which was opened by the electoral directory of Mentz, with the following intimation:

"Several embassies having expressed a wish, that the present urgent concerns of the war be taken into consideration, agreeable to the instructions which they received, and that ways and means be consulted, for putting a speedy end to this war, the directory of Mentz would not be wanting to give an opportunity for deliberation."

All the envoys, without waiting any farther instructions from their courts and constituents, voted, and almost every vote was for the acceleration of peace. The archducal, Austrian, and electoral Bohemian vote, deviated, however, in several respects from the other votes, and was to the following purport:

Vote of the emperor as archduke of Austria and elector of Bohemia.

"The present disasters of the war have chiefly arisen, because the well-meant admonitions of his majesty the Roman emperor, to make common and well-connected preparations of defence in due season, have not been sufficiently attended to; nor have the most recent conclusions, after the first fruitless overtures for peace, as yet been put in force, all which has enabled the enemy to turn every favourable incident to promote their progress, supported by their numbers. A firm and sincere union of all the states to preserve the Germanic constitution, is therefore the only efficient remedy to bring the enemy to more equitable sentiments, and to a similar readiness to make peace, and from that constitutional concord alone, the accomplishment of so much desired, general, equitable and just peace can be with confidence expected. That his majesty the Roman emperor wishes nothing more than to put an end to the burdens of this heavy war, his majesty has already proved. His majesty's wisdom merits likewise the most perfect confidence, that no resource of obtaining a suitable peace shall be left untried, and no favourable opportunity for it neglected."

The following advice of the empire, respecting a speedy overture for peace, was drawn upon the 30th ult. and immediately sent to Vienna.

Advice to the Empire.

"The present situation of Germany having been taken into consideration, and formally debated upon, all the three colleges of the Empire have deemed and resolved,

"That the wish repeatedly manifested of terminating the ruinous war, which is still prosecuting, by means of an acceptable peace with France, be again laid before his Imperial majesty, with the most respectful confidence in his majesty's paternal care for the Empire, and that his majesty be most urgently and seriously requested, agreeable to the advice of the Empire already given with regard to that object, to accelerate it in his wisdom by those means and overtures which are the most proper, and to realize the speedy negotiations by adding the deputation of the Empire in the peace to be thus concluded."

Besides this advice of the Empire, it was also resolved to send the envoys of Wurtemberg, Bamberg, and Wurtzburg, barons Seckendorff and Grofs, as deputies to the French generals. They left this place on Saturday night, the count de Bernstorff belonging to the Prussian legation having preceded them hither, at the request of the Prussian, Swedish, Danish, and Hessian embassies. As far as we know, these two deputies are charged to obtain of the French generals neutrality and safety of person and property, as well for the diet of the Empire, its archives and officers, as for the Imperial city of Ratibon, and its inhabitants.

In the conference on Thursday last some envoys declared, that if a neutrality could not be obtained, it would be best to adjourn the diet. The majority of the envoys would not, however, agree to this, but proposed other measures of security, upon which they conferred with the principal Imperial commission, as likewise with the city, whose magistrates were charged to issue an order for all the French emigrants to quit it.

Last Friday the chest of operations of the army of the Empire arrived here.

The magazines of provisions at this place are to be conveyed to Saltzburg, and the emperor is to be requested to spare this city from the passage of troops, and quartering them.

Our expectations are raised to the highest pitch respecting the result of the mission of the two deputies to the French generals. The assurance of count

Geortz, the envoy of Brandenburg, that the Prussian embassy at Paris would use its good offices with the directory in favour of the Germanic diet, has revived all our hopes.

FRANCFORT August 13.

The French leave Mannheim entirely to itself, nor do they seem to threaten Philippsburg any farther.

On the 11th, the balloon of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, which has quite recently been constructed at Mendon, near Paris, arrived.

All the remaining circles of the empire are now negotiating with France.

The capitulation of Mannheim concluded last year, by virtue of which, that fortress and the Palatine territories on the right bank of the Rhine, were to be considered as neutral, nor the country to be made subject to contributions, has actually been renewed, on condition of the Palatine troops taking no further part in the war.

The garrison of Ehrenbreitstein continues to hold out very bravely, and directs a terrible fire upon the French. General Bournonville has left Cologne, and is gone to the environs of Ehrenbreitstein, in which he formerly was a prisoner, and where he will superintend the siege.

One of our journals, the Staats Kistretto, alleged, that the imperial city of Windheim and those of the Teutonic knights, whose dominions are situate in the Prussian principalities in Franconia, have done homage to the king of Prussia. The purchase of Pymont by that monarch is an ill founded report.

HANOVER, August 19.

The Prussian armies are in motion. Couriers from Berlin and London incessantly arrive, and often meet at the governor's, to whom they deliver their dispatches. This circumstance induces a belief, that great and speedy changes will take place in the German empire.

It is said, that Great-Britain will suffer the king of Prussia to take possession of Hamburg and Bremen, as well as of the administration of Hanover, on condition, that he shall cede a part of this last territory to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

There can be no doubt but that England, for its own protection, requires something in return from the king of Prussia, which the latter cannot perform without incurring the hatred of a great power. It is true, William III. may, without the support of England, make himself master of the towns above mentioned; but his object being to extend his trade by sea, it is his interest to be on good terms with Great-Britain. He therefore is placed between Scylla and Charybdis.

VIENNA, August 2.

The prince of Stahrenberg, a respectable old man of 90, who was formerly minister to Maria Theresa, has been refused from a state of oblivion by the emperor, and proclaimed minister of foreign affairs and for peace. The second minister of the same department, the count de Lehrbach, has been appointed his adjunct.

There is a great talk of proposals for peace having been made by the directory of France to the emperor: it is said, that the articles are very generous and favourable, and that the peace will be concluded at Munich: it is added, that the German empire will pay all the expenses incurred by the French during the war, which will be very easily done, since it is the empire which for four years has drawn the money from his majesty, as well as from all the other nations engaged in the present war.

The bishop of Spire has just placed in the bank of Vienna 150,000 florins in gold.

The official reports from field-marshal count de Wartenleben, announce that he had entered the kingdom of Bohemia with an army of 25,000 men, in excellent condition; and that the archduke Charles has kept with him 40,000 men of his own army, after detaching 49,000 to join general Wurmser.

PARIS, August 14.

Terms of the armistice between the circle of Suabia and general Moreau.

In the first four articles it is stipulated, that the circle shall withdraw its troops from the coalition, allow a free passage through the circle to the French troops, furnish them with provisions, waggons and horses, for which they will be paid, and suffer the mails to pass undisturbed, &c. The remaining conditions are as follow:

Art. V. The circle of Suabia shall pay into the French military chest the sum of twelve millions of livres in specie, in the following manner: half a million within the first ten days, half a million within the next ten days, a million in the third decade, two millions in the fourth, two in the 5th, two in the 6th, two in the 7th, and two in the 8th decade.

VI. The circle shall furnish 8000 horses, viz. 4000 draught horses, 2000 for heavy cavalry, and 2000 for

light cavalry; 500 of the draught horses in the 2d decade; 500 draught, and the same number of cavalry horses, in the third; the same in the 4th; 1200 draught, and 500 cavalry horses in the 5th; 1000 draught, and the same number of cavalry horses, in the 6th, and the like number in the 7th decade. Should any difficulties arise in furnishing the last 2000 horses, the circle of Suabia shall be at liberty to pay for them at 400 livres a piece. Besides these, 4000 left horses shall be furnished.

VII. Also 5000 oxen, of 500lb. weight each; 200 of which must be delivered to the army within two months, without the ordonnateur in chief should grant some further delay, in case he should not want them immediately: 2500 may be paid for at 250 livres each.

VIII. It shall furnish 150,000 quintals of corn, two thirds wheat and one third rye; 100,000 sacs of oats, and 100,000 quintals of hay, within two months.

IX. 100,000 pairs of shoes shall be delivered into the magazines of the army within one month.

X. Besides these contributions, to which all the prince, states, abbies, and cities of the circle of Suabia, shall contribute, (Wurtemberg, Baden, Reutlingen and Ellingen excepted) the abbies of Kempton, Lindau, and Buchap, the whole bench of prelates and abbots, not excepting a single abbey or convent in Suabia, even if it should not contribute to the expenses of the circle, shall, within six decades, or sixty days, pay seven millions of livres in specie into the military chest.

XI. The circle of Suabia shall send deputies to the directory at Paris, to propose negotiations for peace, in company with the princes who negotiate for themselves.

Concluded at Stuttgart, the 9th Thermidor, July 27, 1796.

(Signed)

MOREAU.

The commander in chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle.

The baron de SOLAYE.

The baron de MANDELS.

The plenipotentiaries of the assembly of the circle of Suabia.

LONDON, August 20.

Intelligence is said to have been received yesterday by the Imperial envoy, of the disasters which the Austrian armies have experienced in Italy, which accord in most respects with the accounts that came by way of Paris.

The letters from Basil state the daily arrivals of German ministers in that city, every one of whom has orders to open negotiations with the French ambassador Barthelemy. Not an hour elapses without a courier being sent to Paris.

The emperor lately sent a flattering letter of thanks to field-marshal Wurmser for the excellent dispositions he made to cover the German frontiers and to frustrate all the designs of the enemy. But from what has since been the consequence, we suppose that his sovereign will send him a mournful letter of condolence.

NEW-YORK, October 10.

A letter of which the following is a copy, has been received by Elias Vander Horst, Esq; consul of the United States of America at Bristol, England, from Fulwar Skipwith, Esq; American consul at Paris, dated August 1.

"Sir—Since my last of the 3d inst. I have received a written letter from the vice consul at Marseilles of the 2d July, advising, that the master of the Danish vessel, who brought over the Americans from Algiers, has written him, that the bey of Tunis has delivered up the American schooner Eliza, mentioned in my last—Mr. Barlow having effected a treaty previous to her capture. I believe, therefore, that our vessels have nothing to dread in the Mediterranean."

October 13.

The following translations are new and important—the misunderstanding between Portugal and Holland is adjusted. By the article of the battle we find, that Jourdan had re-assumed the command, after his illness, and had made immense inroads on the Austrian army and territory—by which an army is totally defeated and dispersed; this army, we suppose, was that commanded by general Wartenleben.

[Translated from the Haerlem Gazette, for the Argus, received by Jane Maria, Marichalk, in 42 days from Amsterdam.]

FORCHHEIM, (Franconia) August 12.

Immediately after the departure of the emperor's troops from Forchheim, the 8th instant, the French demanded the immediate delivery of the fortifications, which was instantly complied with, on condition that the garrison should march out with the honours of war, and not to serve against France or her



allies during the war. A deputation met the French, who marched in 400 men to take possession of the town, and the inhabitants laid down their arms, the officers retaining their side arms. The French pursued the Austrians, who impeded their further pursuit by destroying the bridges.

FRANCFORT, August 15.

This night a courier arrived from general Jourdan, to one of his adjutant-generals in this city, with the important news that he had given battle to the Imperial army between Nuremberg and Regensburg, and entirely defeated and dispersed them, taking 45 pieces of heavy artillery. He further adds, that he must join him immediately, for that, if he did not make the utmost haste, he would not fall in with him until he had arrived at Vienna.

HAERLEM, August 18.

We are requested to insert the following:—Every person, citizen of the Batavian republic, who trades to Portugal, is hereby informed, that the edict of the 19th July, published by the committee of commerce, suspending the commerce between the two countries, is annulled by a subsequent order of the queen dated July 23.—In consequence of which, all commercial concerns are reinstated, and will be pursued as before, and all detained monies reimbursed.

Captain S. Toby arrived at the Texel from New-York, on the 15th instant.

August 23.

Hague, August 21.

A note from Mr. Pinto, Portugal ambassador, directed to Mr. Gildemeester, consul to that kingdom, was read in the Dutch convention this day. It states, that the queen was much surprised to hear, that the U. S. of Holland, at the time she was offering friendship and good understanding, should talk of a rupture: that in consequence of this expectation, an embargo had been laid on all Holland vessels, but that, on mature consideration, the order was annulled—and the queen wishes, that constant friendship might fulfil between the two powers.

Resolved, That notice of this be published in the papers.

Captain J. Robinson sailed for New-York on the 19th instant.

Postscript to the Haerlem Gazette, of Aug. 21.

Augsburgh, August 8.

Count Lehrbach has arrived here this day from Vienna, and is expected to set out immediately for Halle.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.

By a letter from London, dated August 27, 1796, it appears that the commissioners on the subject of speculations on the commerce of the United States, not agreeing in the choice of the fifth commissioner, the same was decided by lot; when the name of John Trumbull, Esq. of Connecticut, was drawn as the fifth commissioner. Mr. Trumbull was in London, and accepted the appointment. On the 26th, all the commissioners were sworn before the lord mayor.

BALTIMORE, October 17.

Yesterday arrived the ship Neutrality, captain Dawson, 35 days from Liverpool.

The latest paper we received by the Neutrality, is the (London) Observer, to the 29th of August, from which the following extracts are taken:

PARIS, August 22.

It is said that the directory has refused to receive Mr. Hammond, minister from the cabinet of London.—*Batave.*

In spite of the pacific assurances from most parts of Europe, we see nothing to make us believe that the war is yet drawing nigh to an end. In spite of the armistice of the king of Naples, we perceive he is still making the most urgent preparations for war. The emperor, on his side, has ordered very extraordinary levies of men and horses, and all citizens, as well as corporations, are desired to send in their quotas of plate, jewels and other valuable effects towards defraying the extraordinary expenses of the war, according to their several abilities. The king of Prussia is availing himself of the calamitous situation of the Empire, to aggrandize his power in Germany. Already, under pretext of forming a pretended convention in the city of Nuremberg, his majesty has sent troops to take possession of that town. It appears also, that the city of Francfort is on the eve of passing into other hands; and it is said the king of Prussia is to be master of it. The senate of that city has just published a proclamation, in which it announces, "That it has to combat a very great misfortune, and also a formal change in its political constitution."

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

Moreau, commander in chief, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Amiens, 26th

Thermidor, August 13.

"On the 21st instant, (August 8,) we attacked the enemy in their position at Neresheim. They were repulsed with the loss of 450 men, who were made prisoners."

"On the 22d we reconnoitred in order to find a proper position for the army, which was extremely difficult from the nature of the country."

"On the 23d we attacked the enemy's advanced guard, which we defeated. Their loss was between 450 and 500 men whom we took prisoners. A dreadful storm and the darkness of the night prevented us from profiting of our success."

"On the 24th, prince Charles, having received strong reinforcements from Galicia, and the interior of Austria, attacked our whole line. Our right flank

was repulsed, and the enemy proceeded to Heydenheim, where our chief major-general was, who retreated to Kenisbrunn, so that the enemy occupied an extent of four leagues on our rear, but this movement did not disconcert us."

"Our advanced guard had likewise been repulsed, but the corps of reserve arrived, and on receiving instructions, renewed the battle."

"The enemy's chief effort was directed against our right. General St. Cyr defended his position with the utmost bravery, although attacked by a great superiority of force."

"The right of the left wing was likewise attacked with vigour. The state of the ground permitting us again to act offensively, general Delfaix made a spirited attack, obliged the enemy to give way, and took two hundred prisoners."

"The reserve of cavalry, placed between the two attacks, kept the enemy in check, and prevented them from passing between the two wings."

"The two armies, after an obstinate contest, which lasted seventeen hours, remained inactive the whole night on the field of battle, and at day break the enemy retreated."

"The success of an attack was certain, but our convoys of ammunition halting on account of the retreat of the head quarters, precluded us from the possibility of hazarding a battle, which, for want of cartridges, we could not have supported above two hours; besides it was necessary that our flankers should fall into their position on the right.—The enemy's advanced guard was stationed in the most judicious manner. If they had retained the position which they occupied the preceding evening, I should have attacked them to-day, but they retired behind the Vernitz, and are about to pass the Danube. Our light troops are in pursuit of them: they have already reached Nordlingen. The whole army will immediately follow them."

"I dispatch a courier without delay, convinced that the enemy having been close in our rear, an alarm has been excited, and apprehensions entertained for our safety. I shall transmit to you the particulars of these three actions, which reflect much honour on the courage of the army, and the professional talents of the officers who directed their operations in the various attacks, but it is impossible for me to do it now. Indeed, we have been so intent upon our object, that for six successive days we have scarcely alighted from our horses. The army is almost exhausted with fatigue, but victory makes them forget their excessive labours. The enemy estimate their loss in these conflicts at 7,000 killed or taken prisoners."

"I have this instant received a dispatch from general Ferino, who announces the arrival of our troops at Beigen, where they took several mortars, a howitzer, four culverins, and 22 pieces of cannon, between 30 and 40 large barges, and about 40,000 sacks of oats, barley, and flour."

"I am almost exhausted for want of sleep and from incessant fatigue. We have just received the grateful intelligence of an important victory gained by the army of Italy."

(Signed)

"MOREAU"

LONDON, August 26.

Last night we received by express the Paris papers of the 21st and 22d instant.

They contain no official details from the armies; not even the promised particulars from Moreau, respecting the late gallant and vigorous effort of the archduke Charles on the Danube, have yet been published—a pretty clear indication that this affair, notwithstanding it terminated in the retreat of his royal highness, was little more than a drawn battle, and that the result of it was at least as disastrous on the side of the enemy as on that of their intrepid, though unfortunate opponents—for in such cases only it is that tardiness marks the publication of their details.

[Morn. Herald.]

A letter from Brussels of the 17th instant, mentions an attack having been made by the army of the Sambre and Meuse at Dunkenshiel, which after an obstinate contest, proved successful, the Austrians having been obliged to retreat, with the loss of a considerable number of men killed, wounded and taken prisoners."

Aug. 27. A letter from Darmstadt of the 14th, assures, that the Austrian army was retreating to the interior of Bohemia. Lefebvre's division was at Indersbach—Collaud's before Frappach, and Bernadotte's near Schambach.

A letter from Hiedelberg of the 12th inst. gives advice, that all the bridges on the Danube have been broke down, and that general Frolich with his troops was stationed in the environs of Guefburg. The cannon could be very distinctly heard roaring at Augsburgh, near Strotzingen and Giengen.

A letter from Vienna of the 6th inst. announces, that the great council of war held on that day, in the presence of the emperor, a deputation from the people of Hungary, consisting of twenty persons, were announced to inform his majesty that an army of 40,000 Hungarians, destined to defend his dominions, would be ready to march in less than 6 weeks. The deputation repeated the demand of the same nation, to be permitted the free exportation of its productions to the rest of the emperor's hereditary dominions."

The emperor moved at this token of loyalty, answered, "That as he thought the war was approaching to its conclusion, he could not think of accepting such an obliging offer, but he would be glad to see such a large mass of men preserved for the tranquillity and the rest of his dominions, &c. At the end of the same council, the minister-count Lehrbach, was sent off with dispatches for the French generals, for citizen Barthelemy, and the directory at Paris."

General Jourdan established his head quarters at Cantebach on the 19th instant, accompanied by the

commissioners Joubert, Doubreton, and several other general officers. His suite, which was very numerous, came from Bamberg.

According to letters from Stutgard, we learn that the balloon which is attached to the army of the Rhine and Moselle, is about to be put forward from thence towards the Danube, to be used in examining the camps and intrenchments of the Austrians on the other side of that river.

M. Solano, brother to the Spanish admiral and general in the service of his catholic majesty, is gone with the army of the Rhine and Moselle, towards Ulm, on the Danube.

Mr. Hammond was met by Sir Morton Eden's chaplain, who arrived in town on Monday last, on the road to Berlin, where the king of Prussia now is.

Yesterday morning a servant of colonel Crauford arrived in town with dispatches from the head quarters of the Austrian army. He brings no very particular news.

It was yesterday again reported that a fleet from Breit was at sea; but it has probably no better foundation than one of the same kind in circulation last week.

Mr. Hammond's mission has been noticed in the Paris papers. Le Batave, on the supposition that it was immediately intended for the French directory, states that it had been rejected. This intelligence, however, must in all probability be premature, as there is every reason to suppose that the first object of Mr. Hammond, is to have an interview with the king of Prussia, who by his artful policy has now erected himself into the character of a mediator of peace and arbiter of the fate of Germany.

Official letter from Cadiz, to the minister of the marine at Paris.

Cadiz, 10 Thermidor, Aug. 5.

Yesterday the two Spanish squadrons, under the command of admirals Languara and Solano, with that of the republic commanded by admiral Richery, sailed together from this port. They made their way with a favourable wind, and are now out of sight. The departure of these three squadrons at the same time, all well armed and well commanded, has thrown a consternation among the enemies of the republic. The people here are lost in conjecture; but they look forward to great events; time will fix all these uncertainties.

Annapolis, October 20.

We are authorized to inform the freemen of the 5th district, that Mr. Duvall will serve as an elector of the President and Vice-President, if elected. This district comprehends Anne-Arundel county (including the city of Annapolis) and Baltimore town. Mr. Duvall is decidedly in favour of Mr. Jefferson, as president of the United States.

A PUBLIC COMMENCEMENT for conferring degrees, will be held at St. John's College, on Friday the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated 26th August.

"On this day was the important point settled!—The fifth commissioner elected, is colonel John Trumbull, late secretary to Mr. Jay—a better man, could not have been selected—I now look forward to a just, a speedy, and satisfactory settlement of the American claims: if such is not the effect of this appointment, we shall have ourselves only to blame.—Congratulate our country on an event which promises to put an end to the piratical conduct of the Bermudian and other privateers; for if this government have to pay for the spoils of these corsairs, it will soon find means to put an end to them."

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

For Charles county, Henry Hendley Chapman, John Thomas, John Parham and Francis Digges, Esquires.

For Somerset county, Benjamin Jones, Lambert Hyland, Richard Handy and John Wilkins, Esquires. For Dorchester county, Solomon Fraizer, Richard Goldsborough, Richard Pattison and Levin Campbell, Esquires.

For Queen-Anne's county, Joseph Hopper Nicholson, James Brown, James Butcher and Charles Fraizer, Esquires.

For Harford county, Abraham Jarrett, Edward Prall, John Montgomery and Jacob Norris, Esquires.

For Montgomery county, Daniel Reintzell, Elemeleck Swearingen, Lawrence Oneale and David Luckett, Esquires.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the first day of November, if fair, if not the first fair day, at JACOB PATTISON'S, in Anne-Arundel county.

SUNDRY personal property, to wit: a number of cattle, such as work oxen, cows, and yearling steers, and heifers, a parcel of valuable plough mares, sheep, and hogs, belonging to the estate of JAMES PATTISON, deceased. Sale for cash only.

JACOB PATTISON, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, October 12, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Anne-Arundel county Levy court will meet on the third Wednesday of October next, at the city of Annapolis, to appoint supervisors of the public roads; all persons inclined to execute that trust are requested to attend at Annapolis on that day.

In pursuance of a Court, will be O mifes, on Thur next, if fair, if n

THAT valuable BERRY, late ceased, refided, fit per Marlborough, purchaser to give the payment of o interest, within tereft, within tw ing which deed given. The sale ED

Upper Marlboro

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October 18,

In CHA

ORDERED FREEMAN THOMAS How day returned, v for £ 1850, of in said town, f town for £ 800 for £ 462, and ty for £ 75, unless caule to third Tuesday this order be in time during th Test.

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October 1

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Norris, Esquires.  
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C E.

NDUE, on Tuesday  
fair, if not the first  
s, in Anne-Arundel

to wit: a number of  
cows, and yearling  
uable plough mares,  
the estate of JAMES  
cash only.

ISON, Executor.  
or 12, 1796.

that Anne-Arundel  
meet on the third  
he city of Annapolis,  
blic roads; all persons  
re requested to attend

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable Chancery Court, will be OFFERED for SALE, on the pre-  
mises, on Thursday the 10th day of November  
next, if fair, if not the first fair day following,

THAT valuable tract of LAND, whereon SARAH  
BERRY, late of Prince-George's county, de-  
ceased, resided, situated within three miles from Up-  
per Marlborough, and six from Nottingham. The  
purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for  
the payment of one half the purchase money, with  
interest, within one year, and the residue, with in-  
terest, within two years from the day of sale, on do-  
ing which deeds, with an indisputable title, will be  
given. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, A. M.

EDWARD NICHOLLS, Trustee.  
Upper Marlborough, October 18, 1796.

THE subscriber hath received, by the last ar-  
rivals from EUROPE, his full assortment of  
FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are  
seins 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 no-  
tice.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 18, 1796.

In CHANCERY, October 15, 1796.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JAMES  
FREEMAN, trustee for the sale of the real estate of  
THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, as stated in his report this  
day returned, viz. of a brick house in Baltimore-town  
for £ 1850, of another brick house, with a vacant lot  
in said town, for £ 705, of a lot No. 1, in Charles-  
town for £ 800, of lots No. 2 and 3, in said town,  
for £ 462, and of 150 acres of land in Charles  
county for £ 75, be approved, ratified, and confirmed,  
unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the  
third Tuesday in December next, provided a copy of  
this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at any  
time during the present month.

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

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 10th inst.  
a negro woman by the name of HANNAH,  
who says she belongs to JAMES WHITTING, of Mont-  
gomery county; she appears to be about 25 years of  
age, her apparel is a striped country cloth short gown  
and petticoat, of a bright shift. Her owner is desired  
to take her away and pay the expenses arising on her  
commitment, or she will be sold at the expiration of  
the time limited by law.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Sheriff  
of Calvert county.

October 12, 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, oppo-  
site Mr. WHARFE'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 sun-  
dry 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.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

## NOTICE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tues-  
day the 25th day of October, instant, in Dorchester  
county, at the plantation where RICHARD PATTI-  
SON now resides, on James's Island,

SUNDRY personal property, to wit: A number of  
cattle, sheep, and hogs, belonging to the estate  
of JAMES PATTISON, deceased. Sale for cash only.

JACOB PATTISON, Executor.  
Anne-Arundel county, October 5, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on  
the thirteenth instant, a mulatto man by the  
name of NAT, his clothing is a striped yarn jacket  
with sleeves, and canvas trousers, and says he belongs  
to ELWILEY SMITH, of Saint Mary's county, near  
Point Lookout. His master is hereby requested to  
take him away in two months from the above date, or  
he will be sold, according to law, for his fees and  
other expenses.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff  
of Anne-Arundel county.

September 17, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a  
negro man who calls himself GEORGE, and  
says he belongs to a Mr. PITNEY, of Charles-town,  
in the commonwealth of Virginia, and that he was  
sold by Mr. Robert C. Hall, of this county, to Mr.  
Pitney about twelve months ago, who at that time  
was a resident of Montgomery or Frederick county;  
his apparel appears to be his last winter's clothing,  
which is very much worn. His master is desired to  
take him away and pay charges, otherwise he will be  
sold agreeably to law.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff  
of Charles county.

September 22, 1796.

## For SALE,

A LOT containing three acres and three quarters  
of an acre of land, in the City of Annapolis,  
commonly known by the name of POWDER HOUSE  
HILL, on which there is a brick dwelling house.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

October 7, 1796.

DEPENDING, as I do in my present situation,  
upon receiving punctual payment of interest  
due me on bond, and otherwise, I request the favour  
of all those who are indebted, and more especially  
those who owe interest from two to seven years and  
upwards, that they would take notice, that I desire  
payment of all arrears of interest, on or before the  
10th day of November next, otherwise I shall be  
under the disagreeable necessity of compelling pay-  
ment by every method in my power, not only of such  
interest but principal also. I greatly dislike the trou-  
ble of dunning gentlemen by repeated applications,  
and have therefore thought it best for those concerned,  
as well as myself, to give this general notice.

Not being constantly in Annapolis any payment of  
interest to Henry Hall, jun. who lives at my house  
in town, will be good, he is authorized to receive for  
me, his receipt shall be deemed and taken as pay-  
ment for the sum therein specified.

J. HALL.

Annapolis, October 11, 1796.

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  
Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he  
will sell low for cash.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office  
Piscataway, 1st October, which if not taken up be-  
fore the 1st of January, 1797, will be sent to the  
General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. LEONARD ROBEY, Charles county, near  
Piscataway.  
Mr. Henry Roberts, Charles county.  
James Fenwick, Esq; Pomonkey.  
Mr. Patrick M'Eldey, merchant, Piscataway.  
Mr. Peter Saverce, Piscataway, P. G. county.  
Miss Diggs, Warburton.  
Thomas Wedding, Charles county.  
Nancey Adams, Piscataway, P. George's.  
Mrs. Mary Hesselius, Oxen Hill, P. George's.  
Mr. Simon F. Jordan, care of Mr. Wm. M'Cauley,  
Piscataway.  
Capt. Daniel D. Addison, care of Noble Baynes,  
Esq; Piscataway.  
Mr. Horatio Clagett, at Mr. Clemonson, Alexan-  
dria.  
Mr. Eliza Athey, Piscataway, Maryland.  
Col. Wm. Lyles, Broad creek.  
Mr. Loyd M. Lowe, P. G. county.  
Mrs. Nancey Wallace, at Mr. Lingan's, Oxen Hill.  
Benjamin Cawood, Esq; near Piscataway.  
ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Of-  
fice at Port-Tobacco, 30th September, 1796.

GEORGE BOSWELL, John Barnes, William  
Baker, Clerk of Charles county, rev. Mr.  
Compton, Gerard Cateen, William Cartwright, Esq;  
St. Mary's, Thomas C. Clements, Walter Dorley  
(2), John Fenwick, Joseph Green, William Hal-  
kerston, Mrs. Mary Hughes, Joseph Luckey, Henry  
Lyon, Walter Lyon, Mungo Mulchett, Thomas  
Marshall (2), John Moran, sen. Richard Mafon, Wal-  
ter Macall, Bennett Neale, Basil Spalding, Samuel  
Swann, Alexander Scott (2), John Baptist Thomp-  
son, George Tubman, William Warthing, John  
Baker Warthan, William Whitney, Philip Wed-  
ding.

MATTHEW BLAIR, D. P. M.

THIS is to request that all persons indebted to the  
estate of RICHARD BEARD, late of Anne-  
Arundel county, deceased, will make immediate pay-  
ment, or suits will be commenced against all delin-  
quents 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, Executrix,  
M. BEARD, } Executors.  
JOHN BEARD, }

Beard's Habitation, April 23, 1796.

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-INN, near the Church, at  
the house lately occupied by RICHARD RIDGELY,  
Esq; and where Mrs. FRANCES BRUCE 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 satisfac-  
tion.

HENRY CRIST.

Annapolis, September 26, 1796.

## A very valuable PLANTATION for SALE.

On Monday the 24th of October next, if fair, if not  
the first fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC  
SALE, on the premises,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation; this plan-  
tation contains 581 acres of good land, in com-  
plete order, of which 200 acres are in wood, 25 acres  
of meadow may be made with very small expence;  
on it there is a dwelling house, three tobacco houses,  
and all other necessary out houses in good repair, three  
orchards, the soil well adapted to the culture of to-  
bacco, wheat and corn; it is situate three miles from  
Nottingham, on Patuxent, six miles from Upper  
Marlborough, and one mile from Selby's Landing.  
A clear and perfect title will be made. The terms of  
sale will be bond with security, carrying interest, for  
the payment of one third part of the purchase money  
within six months, one third within twelve months,  
and the residue within eighteen months. The sub-  
scriber, dwelling on the land, will shew it to any one  
desirous of inspecting it.

EDWARD BOTELER.

Prince-George's county, September 23, 1796.

## JOHN HYDE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his  
customers, that he carries on the TANNING  
and CURRYING BUSINESS as usual, at the tan-  
yard 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 busi-  
ness.

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Sunday morning the 7th instant,  
a remarkable black negro lad named TIM, since  
called himself JAMES, and will no doubt change his  
name to evade detection: is about nineteen or twenty  
years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, when  
spoken to has a side look of attention, well made,  
likely, artful and complaisant; a dimple in his chin,  
and large white teeth; was seen going to Annapolis  
from Baltimore, dressed in a short brown outside jack-  
et, with sleeves and no lining, and linen trousers. He  
took with him many other articles of wearing apparel,  
consisting of shirts, a dark blue cloth coat, striped cot-  
ton stockings, &c. and it is probable he will change his  
dress; he was raised in Annapolis by Benjamin Ogle,  
Esq; who has still his father and mother, the one a  
cook, the other his head waiter. Whoever secures  
said negro, so that the subscriber may have him again,  
shall have the above reward.

JOHN ROBT. HOLLIDAY.

Epom, 9 miles from Baltimore, Aug. 13, 1796.

## Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized  
us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thou-  
sand 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—	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.

175,000

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars

175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities re-  
quired by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment  
of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence with-  
out 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 relin-  
quished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated  
accordingly.

(Signed)

NOTLEY YOUNG,  
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.  
LEWIS DERLOIS.  
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.



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

**SUSANNA BREWER**, William Brogden, David Bangs, John R. Bryce, Annapolis; John Edmond Barry, care of Jacob Franklin, West river; Samuel Busley (2), Pig Point; Frid. Ludi Bohme, Annapolis Royal.

The Clerk of the Annapolis Records, the Clerk of the Council, John Callahan (4), William Campbell, Monf. Chaves, Annapolis; Richard Chew (2), Herring Bay; Solomon Cooper, Caroline county.

Gabriel Duval, John & Samuel Davidson, Emanuel Davis, Annapolis; Henry Hall Dorsey, Indian Landing.

Stephen Farrez, Samuel Frederick, Annapolis. John Gwinn (3), F. & S. Green, Annapolis.

Samuel H. Howard (3), John Huft, William Harwood, clerk of the general assembly, Annapolis; Miss Henderson (2), at Mrs. Hesselius's, near Annapolis; Henry Hall, Herring Bay.

John Johnson (4), Annapolis; Samuel Jones, near Annapolis.

William Kilty, Annapolis.

Monf. L'Engle, Annapolis.

Gilbert Murdock, John May, Mrs. James Mofs, care of W. Wells, Annapolis; John F. Mercer, Bladenburg.

Mr. O'Dahigg, Annapolis; Alexander O'Rourke, Belvoir, near Annapolis.

William Paca (2), Thomas Power, Mr. Plowden, Mr. Petch, Annapolis; Margaret Parker, William Parrot, Anne-Arundel county.

Ridgely d Evans, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Mr. Shaw, music master, James Shorter, Goddard Stanback, Seth Sweetzer, William Spencer, at Mr. Hutton's, Hamilton Smith, care of Mr. Taylor, Annapolis; Anne Stuart, near Annapolis; William Stuart, near London-town; Thomas Shorter, Anne-Arundel county.

Philip Thomas, Simon Tullack, Annapolis; John Tillard, P. Point; Samuel Thomas, Anne-Arundel county.

Rebekah Watters, care of James Murray, Jane Williams, Richard West, Fairfax Washington, Thomas Walker (2), Philip Williams, care of John Munroe, John Welch, Henry Warfield, Annapolis; David Weems, John Wateneye, Herring Bay.

George Yeates, Turner's Creek.

S. GREEN, P. M.

All persons sending for the above letters are requested to send the money as they will not be delivered without.

October 1, 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 thereafter for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent for the State of Maryland.

**THE** subscriber, now in the custody of the sheriff of Prince-George's county, intends to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland for an act to relieve him from all his debts, on his delivering his property to be divided among his creditors, and the surplus, if any, to be returned to him, or his order.

ROBERT KEY.

September 16, 1796.

### W A N T E D,

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

**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, on the 26th of September, a negro man who called himself THOMAS BUTLER, but since says his name is TITUS; his clothing is a striped upper jacket with sleeves, and red waistcoat, an old ruffled shirt and canvas trousers, and says he did belong to JOSEPH KIRK, of St. Mary's county, but was sold to HENRY HILL, of Kentucky. His master is hereby requested to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold according to law for his fees and other expenses.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

October 4, 1796.

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 29th instant, for the purposes declared in the said decree,

**THE** four following tracts of LAND, devised by ROBERT HENDLY COURTS, late of Charles county, deceased, to his son DANIEL COURTS, to wit: Part of THOMAS'S CHOICE, containing one hundred acres; VERINO, containing fifty acres, more or less; HAW POINT, containing sixty acres, more or less; and LIVERPOOL POINT, containing thirty-two acres, more or less; the above-mentioned tracts of land are situate in Durham Parish, in Charles county, upon the Patowmack river, about fifty miles below the Federal city, and from every information that I have received respecting their quality, they are good farming and planting lands, and have a sufficiency of wood and timber to support them. The sale will begin at 12 o'clock, on the premises, and the whole of the lands will be sold in one lot, or separately, as may be deemed most advantageous to the persons concerned. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond with security for the payment of one half the purchase money within nine months, and the residue within fifteen months, with interest, from the day of sale.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Trustee.

October 8, 1796.

Anne-Arundel county, September 29, 1796.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest bidder, at Mr. Wharfe's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 16th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, for ready cash,

**ABOUT** twenty valuable country born SLAVES, late the property of JOHN WEEMS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of women and children, boys and girls, and one man, many of whom are very valuable and likely. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix, ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, September 29, 1796.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WEEMS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, to the executrix or executor on or before the 16th of November next, as it is their determination to close the administration as soon as possible.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix, ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.

**THE** subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to dispose of a house and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late house of Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan.

WILLIAM BROWN, Surviving partner.

October 5, 1796.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 27th day of October next, on the premises, for CASH,

**A** BRICK HOUSE, situated on School-street, in this city, lately occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, and now in the occupation of Mr. DANIEL ADDISON, it has eight rooms, besides the garret, a kitchen and cellar underneath, with a stable sufficient for twelve horses. Any person inclinable to purchase is requested to apply to the subscriber. Possession will be given on the 15th of March next.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, September 29, 1796.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Vestry of SHREWSBURY PARISH intend petitioning the next general assembly for an act authorizing them to sell the GLEBE of said parish, also to set on foot a scheme of a lottery, for the purpose of raising a sum of money to repair the Parish church, and to finish and complete a new chapel they have begun, and are unable to finish.

By order of the Vestry, JOHN HURTT, Register.

Kent county, Sept. 14, 1796.

**THE** subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

SAMUEL T. DYSON.

Charles county, Sept. 8, 1796.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that THOMAS BOYD, junior, and BENJAMIN BOYD, of Prince-George's county, intend to petition the ensuing general assembly for an act to relieve them from debts contracted severally, or jointly, which they are unable to pay.

September 21, 1796.

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

**WERE** stolen from this city, on Sunday evening last, two bay HORSES, remarkably well matched, four years old last spring, about fourteen hands three inches high, hanging manes and switch tails, which are long; each of them has a small star in his forehead, and one of them a small white snip on the nose; one is branded S I the other branded 2 on their buttocks; they have been newly shod, and are remarkably fat. Whoever will deliver to me the said horses shall receive Twenty Dollars, and whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, who stole them, shall receive Thirty, on their conviction.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, September 20, 1796.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the corporation and the inhabitants of Georgetown intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to vest in said corporation powers to increase their right of taxation, and of granting ordinary and retailing licences, and appropriating the money therefrom arising, and also of applying the money arising from fines and forfeitures within said town to the use thereof, and to grant them a power to sue for such land as they may claim within the precincts of said town, and to vest in them the right of the county wharf in said town, and to enable them to improve or dispose of the ground and water upon Patowmack river, at the termination of the streets and alleys of said town.

**THE** subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and there being other debts still against him which he is unable to pay, he therefore gives this public notice, that he means to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS B. MORRIS.

September 5, 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 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 last 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 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 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.

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.

**STOLEN** from the subscriber, living near Pig Point, in Anne-Arundel county, about the 20th of August last, a large bay HORSE, about sixteen hands high, fourteen years old, is a natural pacer, crooked behind, has a scar on his withers, and branded with a letter A. Whoever brings said horse home shall receive FOUR DOLLARS, paid by

RICHARD BROWN.

### ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 27, 1796.

ANSPACH, August 22.

THE free Imperial cities of Windsheim and Weissenburgh, have demanded protection of the king of Prussia, offering to subject themselves to his majesty's government, in consequence of a resolution of the magistrates and burghers.

His serene highness the prince of Hohenlohe Kirchberg, in the service of the house of Austria, died at the moment when he was to take upon him the command of the army, which count Wartenleben was to have quitted. His serene highness, the duke of Birkenfeldt, count Palatine of the Rhine, after having retired from Landshut to Ingolstadt went to Anspach with his consort and family.

DRESDEN, August 27.

Intelligence has been received here of considerable advantages having been obtained by the united armies of the archduke Charles and general Wartenleben over that of general Jourdan.

These accounts state, that after general Wartenleben left Amberg, he retreated to the left side of the Nab, having his main corps opposite to Schwartzfeldt, with two different corps besides towards Nerboung and Schwarzdorff, where he remained while general Jourdan's army advanced near him on the opposite side of the river in three divisions, of which he himself commanded the centre. This was about the 20th or 21st of August.

That the archduke, after abandoning Donawert, had retired behind the Lech, and taken a strong position near its confluence with the Danube; but understanding, that independent of general Jourdan's grand army in face of general Wartenleben, another division of the French, under gen. Championet, was advancing towards Ratibon, his royal highness after leaving a strong corps behind the Lech, to observe gen. Moreau, marched along the Danube with the remainder (about 40,000 men) and passed that river at Ingolstadt, about the 17th or 18th. That from thence he advanced by Dietfurt to Teining, where he met the advanced posts of gen. Championet's division, beat them back and followed them towards Castell, on the way to Amberg. That by this time, general Jourdan took alarm, and recalled his troops towards Amberg, and in proportion as he retreated, general Wartenleben advanced. That between Amberg and Sultzbach, general Jourdan drew up his army, and a battle ensued, in which the Austrians were victorious. That the loss of the French on this occasion, was supposed to be five thousand killed, and two thousand made prisoners, with about thirty pieces of cannon. That the whole of the Austrian army was not engaged, but a considerable corps was detached at the same time to Hundsbruck, Lauff, and Nuremberg, of which city the Austrians took possession.

PARIS, August 19.

There has been new disturbances at Geneva. The two parties there have been contending so long that there was every reason to dread the effusion of blood. An insurrection was devised, of which these parties reciprocally accused each other. Nine of the agents of aristocracy are, however, in custody on specific charges. The alarm bell being sounded, both parties drew up under arms, but as neither offered to attack, tranquillity was soon restored. It is feared that the trial of the accused parties may bring back new troubles.

The momentary reverses which we have experienced in Italy have been useful in one respect, they have displayed the cunning and falsehood of those who at one time appealed to our generosity, but who would certainly have betrayed us, if the success of Wurmser could have given them a durable impunity.

Te Deums were ordered at Vienna. The picture of Buonaparte was torn to pieces at Turin, and the national cockade was trampled under foot. The king of Naples was about to join his forces to those of the emperor; and even the republic of Venice had an understanding with the Austrian general.

But thanks to victory, the companion of Buonaparte, these terrors and Te Deums are laid aside. The princes of Italy, now besiege only the anti-chamber of the general, to avert if possible, the contributions which are to be raised in proportion to their perfidy.

## PROCLAMATION,

Of the general in chief of the army of Italy.

Head quarters of Castiglione, 19th Thermidor, fourth year.

## SOLDIERS,

You have conquered Italy a second time! in five days you have gained two pitched battles, and five inferior actions, you have taken fifteen thousand prisoners, three generals, eighty pieces of cannon, two hundred waggons, and six stand of colours. Those three Hungarians, triumphant last year on the Rhine, are now in your chains, or fly before you. You have

crushed in an instant the principal enemy of the republic. So many high exploits ought not to make you proud, but to inspire you with confidence; they ought to teach you never to count your enemies, however numerous they be. The conquerors of Lodi, of Lonardo, of Castiglione, ought to attack and destroy them. You renew the boasted examples of Marathon and Plataea: like the brave Greek phalanxes, the brigades of the army of Italy shall be immortal.

Receive then, soldiers, the mark of the satisfaction of your general: it only precedes that of the whole country, and of rising posterity.

Brave soldiers, be always impetuous in combats, and vigilant on your posts. Death shrinks trembling from the agile and resolutely brave: how often have you marched to meet it, how often have you seen it fly before you, and enter the hostile ranks? It often overtakes the dastard, but never strikes the brave till his hour is come.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

LONDON, August 15.

New guineas and half guineas, to the amount of 200,000, will be ready to be delivered from the mint to the bank in October next.

Aug. 24. Yesterday, after the receipt of the dispatches from Spain, a council was held, which was attended by all the cabinet ministers in town. The council sat for three hours, at the breaking up of which Mr. Higgins, one of his majesty's messengers, was ordered to be in readiness to proceed for Petersburg. He set off in the evening with dispatches for Sir Charles Whitworth, his majesty's envoy at that court.

The limited and precarious communication which is now permitted between this country and France, it is strongly intimated, will be closed, within a few days, by order of the directory. The French government, it is understood, had no objection to permit the communication of their victories in Germany and Italy; nor had we any reason, under these circumstances, to quarrel with them for the want either of celerity or faith. But now that the scene of warfare in these countries is nearly closed, and that they are about to direct their views to another quarter, they deem it advisable to close the account.

August 27.

Armistice between the French republic and the circle of Franconia.

We, the undersigned members of the general convention of the circle of Franconia, charged in the name, and with the full power of all the countries of the said circle, including the immediate Franconian knights of the empire of all the six places, and Augustus Ernouf, general of division, &c. furnished with proper powers on the part of the citizen and commander in chief Jourdan, animated with the desire of securing the tranquillity of the inhabitants of the circle of Franconia, and of consolidating the possessions which the victorious arms of the French republic have gained, have made an agreement consisting of the following articles:—

Art. I. The strictest orders shall be given for the most scrupulous observance of the proclamation, publicly printed and promulgated by the commander in chief, respecting the security of person and property, the maintenance of religious worship, and the laws and customs of the country.

II. By virtue of the preceding article, every inhabitant is authorized to arrest, or cause to be arrested, such soldiers or other persons belonging to the army, as shall be found plundering or committing other excesses, and they shall be delivered up to the next commandant, and punished according to the rigour of the law.

III. All the inhabitants of the circle of Franconia, with the illustrious dates who have left their respective residence to avoid for a moment all the horrors of war, are at liberty, with their families and servants, as likewise with all their property to return within two decades (20 days) to reckon from the publication of the present instrument, they shall then enjoy the same security and the same protection as the other quiet inhabitants, who take no part in the events of the war. After the expiration of the two decades, none of them shall be allowed to return without special permission from the commander in chief.

IV. The circle of Franconia shall pay to the French government a contribution of eight millions of livres in ready specie, of which however, two millions may be set off by furnishing necessaries or provisions for the armies.

V. The payment of the six millions in specie is to be made to the paymaster-general of the French army (according to the several terms) fixed the whole within forty-five days.

VI. and VII. relate to the manner of discharging the two remaining millions in necessary provisions, &c.

VIII. The circle of Franconia shall also furnish 2000 horses for the cavalry, in two stated terms.

IX. and X. Relate to the re-partition of the contributions, for which all military commanders shall, if required, afford every assistance against such as shall refuse to make good payment.

XI. From the period appointed for the payment of the contribution, that is to say, from this present day, every thing that shall or may be furnished for the French army, (except free-quarters) shall be deducted from the contributions.

XII. The margraves of Anspach and Bareith, belonging to his Prussian majesty, and the principality of Schmalkalden, belonging to his serene highness the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, according to the *status quo* in which they were before the war, shall be exempted from their share of the contribution.

XIII. In case another republican army, exclusive of that of the Sambre and Meuse, should enter the territories of the circle of Franconia, it shall most strictly observe the present convention, which is, properly speaking, concluded with the French government.

XIV. The convention of the circle of Franconia reserve for themselves to determine farther by separate articles every thing relative to the distributing and levying of the contribution.

(Signed)

Ernouf, general of division.  
Oberkamp, Rhodius.  
Swaninger, Harldorf.

## INVASION OF ENGLAND.

The French papers in general, of a recent date, teem with invectives against the British ministry, and discussions upon means for effecting an invasion of this country. One of them asserts that the period is approaching when the strength of a population of 32 millions is to be tried against eight, subjected to a king, and led in trammels by a minister, the abhorrence of the human race.

Citizen Kerguelin, a vice admiral under the ancient government, after tracing the causes of the destruction of the French navy, in a work lately published, finishes with a proposal, which he says, under the present circumstances ought to be received by every good Frenchman who feels himself insulted by the outrageous conduct of England before and after the revolution.—A descent upon England, he affirms, ought to engross the whole attention of the government.—“I can,” observes Kerguelin, “demonstrate to the directory the possibility and the facility of this descent, even with the maritime means yet remaining in our power.—If they will deign to consult me, I shall seize the opportunity of delivering up my plans and views upon this subject, which possess a degree of infallibility, being formed upon the enemy's territory, and such as cannot be obstructed in their execution by all the power of England.”

September 7.

[We often hear that French bravery is inspired by a love of liberty. What inspires the Algerines with bravery? Read the following:]

## OBSTINATE CONFLICT.

The following article, dated Faro, Aug. 12, was received by the last Lisbon mail:

“An Algerine corsair, full of men, was lately sunk off Cape St. Vincent's by two Portuguese men of war, after a most desperate and bloody conflict of nine glances, wherein vast numbers were killed on both sides. The rover maintained the action with such firmness and undaunted resolution that at one time it was doubtful whether she would not have beat them both off, notwithstanding the superior odds against her. The Portuguese behaved manfully, and offered to give quarters provided they would strike, with generous and humane offer the pirates with horrid imprecations disdainfully refused; and so revengeful were the Infidels to the last, that they fired grape and partridge shot from the decks, and small arms out of the top, into the men of war, as they were sinking, which did great mischief among the people. Both the ships were severely shattered—one had several shot between wind and water, which made her very leaky, and her sails and rigging almost cut to pieces; the other had her foremast and bowsprit carried away, with part of her starboard bow, and a large shot went fifteen inches into the mainmast. It is thought the pirates had expended all their cannon balls, as in the latter part of the engagement they fired from the great guns marling spikes, ring-bolts, rusty nails, bits of iron, and lead cut in square pieces.

“What is astonishing, the captain was seen nailing the colours to the mast as the ship was sinking; when done, he pulled a pistol from his breast and shot himself through the head—He was a bold, daring fellow, and would often attack ships of double his own force, sometimes made prizes of them, and always fought under the bloody flag.”

NEW-YORK, October 14.

There were several European arrivals yesterday; but none of them can bring us any news except the brig Bolton, captain Curtis, from Hamburg in 42 days, and



Falmouth 24 days, and the schooner Abeona, captain Ropes, in 36 days from Cadiz.

By the Boston we hope to get Hamburg papers this morning. Her verbal accounts and letters corroborate our Dutch accounts in yesterday's Argus, that Jourdan had defeated the Imperialists between Nuremberg and Regensburg, as we had it yesterday; (We find on examination, that Regensburg is the German for Ratibon.)

Verbal accounts by the Abeona, from Cadiz, state, that the British sailors had been permitted to return on board their vessels again, on the day she left that port, viz. the 4th September.

Several arrivals at Boston mention the taking of Newfoundland by the French.—The news is credited.

October 18.

London papers state, that T. Grenville, (not the secretary) is to go to Paris on a pacific commission—which is, a full recognition of the French republic one and indivisible.

October 20.

By the *Sanjam*, captain Smith from London.

#### RETREAT AND SECOND DEFEAT OF JOURDAN. ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE.

General Jourdan, commander in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, dated from the head quarters at Schweinfurt, 14 Fructidor, August 31, to the Executive Directory.

"Citizens Directors,

"Since my letter of the 7th, it has been impossible for me to write to you.

"In the night between the 7th and 8th Fructidor, I made my retreat in two columns, for the purpose of retiring behind Velden, because general Bernadotte, having been forced to evacuate Nuremberg, and to abandon Lauf, the enemy occupied the position of Lauf with the forces sufficiently strong to prevent the possibility of my forcing that passage, which was the only high road that would afford a facility for conveying the artillery and baggage.

"I have consequently been obliged to cross the country, and travel along roads which have hitherto been considered as impassable by an army. The park of artillery and baggage have encountered the greatest difficulties in their march; it has been impossible for me to reach Velden, and I have been obliged to take up a position with the army, partly before Velden, and partly at Vilsech.

"General Bernadotte having been obliged to retire to Forchheim, and the enemy having moved in front of Erlangen, my right flank was uncovered, and I had even the enemy behind me. The park and the baggage having filed off during the night, that corps of the army which was encamped in front of Velden, encamped on the 9th at Hilpoltstein and Betzenstein; general Kleber, who commanded the corps which was encamped at Nefeech, could not receive the order for retiring, because a great body of the enemy's cavalry placed between him and me, cut off the communication. But that general felt the necessity of making his retreat, and he was met on the 9th at Peunitz by the adjutant-general Duchetron, who carried the orders to him for retiring to Betzenstein, where he did not arrive till midnight.

"On the 10th the army retired behind the Weser, the right supported by Forchheim, and the left at Ebermannstadt.

"On the 11th, I only made a movement on my right, for the purpose of conveying the principal forces of my army, and I formed the design of attacking that body of the enemy which was on my right; but it was necessary to construct bridges on the Rednitz, and that was impossible: and as I was informed a large body of the enemy was at Burg Eberach, and had pushed their patrols into Bamberg, where general Ernouf was made prisoner for an instant, I thought it my duty to continue my retreat. I marched the 12th towards Bamberg—a part of the army passed to the left bank of the Rednitz, the other remained on the right bank, and I caused bridges to be constructed over the Mein. The same day the enemy pushed a very large body of cavalry from Burg Eberach on Eltman, and cut off the only road which offered me a communication. This was the more easy for them to accomplish, as that road, which runs along the right bank of the Mein, from Bamberg to Schweinfurt, is one continued defile.

"The 13th, the army was in motion, and by a forced march, arrived this day at Schweinfurt, after having forced the passage of the Eltman, and part at Lauenroth.

"I shall remain there until circumstances force me to fall back, or allow me to advance, having no longer behind such horrible defiles as I have passed, and the power of retreating by Fulde, along the Upper Lahn.

"I am going to examine the movements of the enemy, and you may be assured that if circumstances permit me, I shall march against them, but not in the country that I have traversed, at least without your formal order, for I shall always think it extremely dangerous to place an army in such defiles, without having a large body in reserve, which might protect its retreat, and keep the inhabitants of the country in order.

"As I have been seven days without being able to communicate with any body, I do not know what has passed towards Mayence or elsewhere. I have only this day received a letter from general Moreau, of the 8th, who announces his success on the 7th over the enemy.

"General Ernouf, who had received a dispatch from you for me, was obliged to destroy it, that it might not fall into the hands of the enemy. I think the success of general Moreau will recall prince Charles to the Danube, and I shall strive to profit by it.

"I have the honour to inform you, that notwithstanding the great difficulties I have sustained in my march, I have not lost a single piece of artillery.

"You will also learn, no doubt with pleasure, that although the army has been compelled to fight six days together, in front and rear, the troops have not testified the smallest chagrin.

(Signed)

"JOURDAN."

General Jourdan to the Executive Directory.

Hamelburg, 18 Fructidor, Sept. 4.

"I have the honour to inform you, that the enemy passed the Mein on the 16th, and marched against Wurtzburg.

"The garrison there, being doubtless unable to remain in the town, retired to the citadel.

"I resolved on an attack upon the 17th, as well to deliver, if possible, the garrison of Wurtzburg, as to endeavour to compel the enemy to repass the Mein.

"The enemy had in like manner formed the design to attack me; they wanted to turn me on my left, as I did them on their right, that I might secure Dettlebach and Kitzengen, their two points of retreat.

"The action began at 8 o'clock in the morning. The enemy with a numerous cavalry appeared to be superior on my left wing, and threatened to cut it off. I thought it necessary to run the hazard of a charge of cavalry, which might procure us the greatest advantages.

"The charge was commanded by the general of division Donnaud, and was executed with courage—some of the enemy's corps were worsted, and suffered, but fresh troops advancing, our cavalry were surprised and retired.

"General Donnaud and I rallied them, but it became impossible to attempt a second charge, the enemy receiving fresh troops every instant.

"I have therefore been obliged to retire.—The retreat has been effected happily enough.

(Signed)

"JOURDAN."

#### VICTORY gained by MOREAU. ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

General Moreau, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Pfaffenhofen, 16th Fructidor.

"After the passage of the Lech, the army advanced by the different routes, the right to Dakin, the centre to Pfaffenhofen, and the left at Bombach. We could by no means advance from that position without the greatest precautions.

"General Latour's troops were behind the Isar, opposite Munich; those of general Mercatier were at Landshut. We must expect, every moment, the arrival of the reinforcements of the archduke Charles, he has several forces open on the Danube, among others that of Ingolstadt, whose bridge he commands.

"I had given orders to push our reconnoitring parties, as far as possible, to have news of the enemy. The result was, that they possessed the bridge of Ingolstadt, and had a strong garrison in the town. They did not occupy Verbourg, and they had been some way on the road to Ratibon without discovering any of the enemy.

"It was natural to think, that the enemy posted in force at Landshut and Ingolstadt, would allow us to advance toward Ratibon, and then harass our flank.

"On the 15th, general Defaix had orders to attack the head of the bridge of Ingolstadt and force the enemy to cut down the bridge.

"General St. Cyr was ordered to push his outposts to Hamper, and reconnoitre Freising—General Ferino was to approach Munich. Since the 13th his vanguard occupied Munich and Vertameining. In taking this position, the 4th regiment of dragoons, had charged with the greatest bravery the cavalry of the enemy's vanguard, and had pursued them near as far as the Isar, taking from them 80 horse and as many men.

"At the moment when these attacks were commenced, the enemy who had marched all night, attacked at day-break the outposts of the left wing. They resisted enough to give the troops who had marched towards Ingolstadt, time to return. They left there only the body of flankers under the command of general Delmas, who was attacked the same instant, and who succeeded in repulsing the enemy.

"The vanguard fell back in good order as far as Haugenburg and the chapel St. Gertrud. The troops of the main body and the reserve being placed, they checked the efforts of the enemy.

"Their cavalry, notwithstanding the dreadful havoc made in their ranks by our artillery, charged our batteries with light artillery, which continued their fire with the greatest coolness, though the enemy were not 25 paces distant.

"The 1st regiment of carabineers, and the 8th of chassieurs, charged this cavalry in flank with the greatest bravery—a part of them was driven into a marsh, where we took about 100 horse. Another was obliged to pass under the fire of a battalion of the 62d demi-brigade.—A battalion of the 60th then attacked with great courage the heights of the chapel St. Gertrud, took a howitzer, and a waggon, and dislodged the enemy, who repulsed on all sides, were obliged to retire, which the night allowed them to do, with no other loss than about 500 prisoners, but leaving the field of battle covered with men and horses, as well as the rout they had taken. Their loss is at least 1800 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

"This body was the union of those of generals Latour and Marcassin, ten battalions and three regiments of cavalry of the army of Wartensleben, that prince Charles had sent to check our progress. It is nearly the equivalent he had drawn from that army to march against that of the Sambre and Meuse. We expect to see the rest arrive in a few days. The army of the Sambre and Meuse may easily resume the offensive.

"The centre of the army could not have any part in this action. The officer charged to announce the attack to me, lost his way, and came in too late for the reinforcements to arrive in time, and the contrary winds prevented my hearing the noise of the cannonade. These circumstances were very fortunate for the enemy. A body of 10 or 12 thousand men, who, I could easily have detached against their rear, would have entirely dispersed them.

"The troops although inferior to the enemy have done prodigies of valour. The corps most distinguished are the 1st regiment of carabineers, and the 8th of chassieurs, the 10 half brigades of light infantry, and of the line the 62d.

"The light artillery was conducted with the greatest bravery. The greatest praise is due to the company of citizen Mosele, &c. &c.

"Provisions are no longer scarce. We have taken here near 40,000 sacks of grain, hay, straw, and the ovens of the enemy, which they were not able to destroy.

(Signed)

"MOREAU."

#### ARMY OF ITALY.

Head quarters at Brescia, 2d Fructidor, (Aug. 19.)

The general of division, chief of the état-major-general to the commissaries of government, Salicetti and Garat.

"All goes well—the enemy is at Trent—they have evacuated Riva, after having burnt their marine on the lake of Garda. The head quarters of Wurms are at two leagues beyond Trent. We are occupied in putting our divisions in order to march, and to commence a new campaign, which will give a final blow to the emperor. I hope in the course of two days to have exchanged all our brothers in arms, who are in the enemy's power; they amount to 163 officers, 169 serjeants, 360 corporals, and 1608 soldiers. I declare it to be a great happiness to me, to see our brave republicans delivered from the hands of the enemy, and to know, that they are again combating under the banner of liberty with new ardour.

(Signed)

"ALEX. BERTHIER."

#### ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

Hauffman, commissary of government, with the army of the Rhine and Moselle, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Augsburg, 8th Fructidor, (Aug. 25.)

"Citizen Directors,

"I announce to you one of the most brilliant days of republican valour, one of the most striking victories gained by the army of the Rhine. Yesterday the enemy was attacked on all points. It was in a plain, divided and supported by heights, and having before it the deep and rapid river of Lech. Our brave troops passed by swimming, and holding their rifles and their arms over their heads.

"The enemy was completely beaten and put to the rout. Two standards, 16 to 20 pieces of light artillery, from 12 to 1500 prisoners have been taken. The army advanced four leagues beyond the Lech, into Bavaria. We have to regret the loss of the brave general Hewel, wounded by a ball, and carried away by the rapidity of the stream.

"The commander in chief who cannot sufficiently praise the bravery of the army, will give you the details of this grand day.

(Signed)

"HAUFFMAN."

#### PHILADELPHIA, October 24.

Extract of a letter from London, dated September 12.

"You may depend upon the following communication: Mr. Pitt has informed the governors and directors of the bank, that under the idea of the present being a favourable moment to open a negotiation of peace with France, it has been determined to send a person of consequence to Paris, to know if the executive of France will enter into a treaty on reasonable terms; if so, 'tis well, if not, then the war becomes a war of necessity, and must be carried on with vigour, for which purpose it is not the intention of this government to ask another loan, but to levy a tax on property, to be paid in respective quotas, according to each man's ability."

#### Annapolis, October 27.

On Friday the 21st instant, a commencement, for conferring degrees in St. John's College, was held in the college hall, at which attended the honourable the judges of the general court, and a numerous and respectable audience, consisting of strangers and citizens.

After prayer by the vice-principal, and a short Latin address by the principal, the public exercises were performed in the following manner:

1. A salutary oration in Latin on the effect of public honours, by Mr. John Shaw, of Annapolis.
2. An oration on the advantages of agriculture and the respect in which it was held by the Ancients, by Mr. William Cooke, of Annapolis.
3. An oration on a free government as contrasted with a state of despotism, by Mr. Daniel Murray, of Annapolis.
4. An oration on science and its connexion with liberty, by Mr. Robert H. Goldsborough, of Talbot county.
5. The degree of bachelor of arts was then conferred by the principal on Messieurs William Cooke, Robert Goldsborough, Francis Key, Daniel Murray, John Shaw, and Carlisle Fairfax Whiting, of Alexandria, who was prevented by indisposition from taking a part in the public exercises of the day.

6. A valedictory oration, by Francis Key, of Alexandria.

7. The principal commencement was appeared to have a view of the audience, proofs of their appreciation.

William D. Brown and Thomas gates to represent the assembly.

We are authorized, that Mr. President and Vice President of the city of Annapolis is decidedly in favor of the United States.

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6. A valedictory oration on eloquence, by Mr. Francis Key, of Frederick county.

7. The principal then concluded the business of the commencement with an address to the graduates, who appeared to have acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the audience, who honoured them with repeated proofs of their approbation.

William D. Brome, William Sprigg, Peter Emerson and Thomas Bourn, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent Calvert county in the ensuing general assembly.

We are authorized to inform the freemen of the 5th district, that Mr. Duvall will serve as an elector of the President and Vice-President, if elected. This district comprehends Anne Arundel county (including the city of Annapolis) and Baltimore-town. Mr. Duvall is decidedly in favour of Mr. Jefferson, as president of the United States.

## 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 KILTY, at Baltimore, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

WILLIAM KILTY.

October 25, 1796.

Chapico, St. Mary's county, October 16, 1796.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court, of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling plantation of Dr. JOHN HANSON BRISCOE, near Chapico, on the 17th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

A GREAT variety of physical books, horses, black cattle, sheep, and plantation utensils. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by ELIZABETH A. BRISCOE, Ad'mx.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims against Doctor JOHN HANSON BRISCOE, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, to the administratrix, on or before the 17th day of November next, and those indebted to said estate to pay their respective accounts, to ELIZABETH A. BRISCOE, Ad'mx.

On Monday the 14th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, for READY CASH, at the late dwelling place of JAMES KILGOUR, Esq; of St. Mary's county, deceased, near the Head of St. Clement's Bay,

ALL the personal property of said deceased, consisting of negroes, stock of all kinds, household furniture, and plantation utensils. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue until all is sold.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims to bring them in, on the day of sale, legally proved.

WILLIAM KILGOUR, } Administrators.

JAMES COOKE, }

St. Mary's county, October 11, 1796.

## High bred Cattle for sale.

On the 16th of November next, if fair, or the first fair day thereafter, will be OFFERED at PUBLIC SALE, for READY PAY, at Holland's Island, on Herring Bay, at the hour of 11 o'clock,

ABOUT one hundred head of valuable high bred CATTLE, of the latest stock from England, and perhaps superior to any ever imported to this country, consisting of twenty-five steers from three to five years old, among which are eight pair broke oxen, and fit for immediate use, their size and power, are calculated for the heaviest labour; twenty-five cows, all young and are in calf by a full bred bull, the excellence of this valuable stock cannot be excelled at the stall; fifty young cattle, among which are several bulls of one year old, and the remainder in heifers, highly formed, which are calculated for the perpetuation of this truly admired stock. Also, a high bred bull, now rising seven years old. It is unnecessary to comment on the value of this kind of property, the best recommendation that can be given falls very short of a true description. I must therefore refer those inclined to purchase to an examination, which emboldens me to say they cannot be equalled.

RICHARD CHEW.

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 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.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 15th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, if not sold at private sale before that day,

A VALUABLE and healthy PLANTATION, in Anne Arundel county, containing about three hundred and twenty-nine acres, some in meadows, fifty-six acres of it meadow land, some in meadows, the other easily cleared; it lies adjoining the lands of Herring Creek Church, it is well adapted to corn, tobacco, and wheat, is plentifully supplied with water, and plenty of wood, and on it are good orchards, the buildings are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, quarters, corn house, two tobacco houses, and other out houses. A credit will be given for one half of the purchase money. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH DEALE.

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 unsold at the last sale.

Beard's Habitation, October 23, 1796.

## NOTICE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the first day of November, if fair, if not the first fair day, at JACOB PATTISON'S, in Anne Arundel county,

SUNDRY personal property, to wit: a number of cattle, such as work oxen, cows, and yearling steers, and heifers, a parcel of valuable plough mares, sheep, and hogs, belonging to the estate of JAMES PATTISON, deceased. Sale for cash only.

JACOB PATTISON, Executor.

Anne Arundel county, October 12, 1796.

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable Chancery Court, will be OFFERED for SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 10th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day following,

THAT valuable tract of LAND, whereon SARAH BEERY, late of Prince George's county, deceased, resided, situated within three miles from Upper Marlborough, and six from Nottingham. The purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of one half the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue, with interest, within two years from the day of sale, on doing which deeds, with an indisputable title, will be given. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, A. M.

EDWARD NICHOLLS, Trustee.

Upper Marlborough, October 18, 1796.

THE subscriber hath received, by the last arrivals from Europe, his full assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are felts 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.

In CHANCERY, October 15, 1796. ORDERED, That the sales made by JAMES FREEMAN, trustee for the sale of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, as stated in his report this day returned, viz. of a brick house in Baltimore-town for £1850, of another brick house, with a vacant lot in said town, for £705, of a lot No. 1, in Charles-town for £800, of lots No. 2 and 3, in said town, for £462, and of 150 acres of land in Charles county, for £75, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Tuesday in December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette any time during the present month.

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

## 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. BAYNE, 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.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 10th inst. a negro woman by the name of HANNAH, who says she belongs to JAMES WHITTING, of Montgomery county; she appears to be about 25 years of age, her apparel is a striped country cloth short gown and petticoat, of snuggly shift. Her owner is desired to take her away and pay the expenses arising on her commitment, or she will be sold at the expiration of the time limited by law.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Sheriff of Calvert county.

October 12, 1796.

## For SALE,

A LOT containing three acres and three quarters of an acre of land, in the City of Annapolis, commonly known by the name of POWERS HOUSE HILL, on which there is a brick dwelling house.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

October 7, 1796.

DEPENDING, as I do in my present situation, upon receiving punctual payment of interest due me on bond, and otherwise, I request the favour of all those who are indebted, and more especially those who owe interest from two to seven years and upwards, that they would take notice, that I desire payment of all arrears of interest, on or before the 10th day of November next, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of compelling payment by every method in my power, not only of such interest but principal also. I greatly dislike the trouble of dunning gentlemen by repeated applications, and have therefore thought it best for those concerned, as well as myself, to give this general notice.

Not being constantly in Annapolis any payment of interest to Henry Hall, jun. who lives at my house in town, will be good, he is authorized to receive for me, his receipt shall be deemed and taken as payment for the sum therein specified.

J. HALL.

Annapolis, October 11, 1796.

## 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.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Piscataway, 1st October, which if not taken up before the 1st of January, 1797, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. LEONARD ROBEY, Charles county, near Piscataway.

Mr. Henry Roberts, Charles county.

James Fenwick, Esq; Potomack.

Mr. Patrick M'Eldey, merchant, Piscataway.

Mr. Peter Saverey, Piscataway, P. G. county.

Miss Diggs, Warburton.

Thomas Wedding, Charles county.

Nancey Adams, Piscataway, P. George's.

Mrs. Mary Hesselius, Oxen Hill, Pr. George's.

Mr. Simon F. Jordan, care of Mr. Wm. M'Caulland, Piscy.

Capt. Daniel D. Addison, care of Noble Baynes, Esq; Piscy.

Mr. Horatio Clagett, at Mr. Clemonson, Alexandria.

Mr. Eliza Athey, Piscataway, Maryland.

Col. Wm. Lyles, Broad creek.

Mr. Loyd M. Lowe, P. G. county.

Mrs. Nancey Wallace, at Mr. Lingan's, Oxen Hill.

Benjamin Cawood, Esq; near Piscataway.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Port-Tobacco, 30th September, 1796.

GEORGE BOSWELL, John Barnes, William Baker, Clerk of Charles county, rev. Mr. Compton, Gerard Caseen, William Cartwright, Esq; St. Mary's, Thomas C. Clements, Walter Dorley (2), John Fenwick, Joseph Green, William Halberton, Mrs. Mary Hughes, Joseph Lockey, Henry Lyon, Walter Lyon, Mingo Mufchett, Thomas Marshall (2), John Moran, sen. Richard Mason, Walter Macall, Bennet Neale, Ben Spalding, Samuel Swann, Alexander Scott (2), John Baptist Thompson, George Tubman, William Warthing, John Baker Warthan, William Whitley, Philip Wedding.

MATTHEW BLAIR, D. P. M.

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-JUN, near the Church, at the house lately occupied by RICHARD RIDGELY, Esq; and where Mrs. FRANCES BAYNE 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.



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

**SUSANNA BREWER**, William Brogden, David Bangs, John R. Bryce, Annapolis; John Edmond Barry, care of Jacob Franklin, West river; Samuel Bailey (2), Pig Point; Frid. Ludj Bohme, Annapolis Royal.

The Clerk of the Annapolis Records, the Clerk of the Council, John Callahan (4), William Campbell, Monf. Chaves, Annapolis; Richard Chew (2), Herring Bay; Solomon Cooper, Caroline county.

Gabriel Duval, John & Samuel Davidson, Emanuel Davis, Annapolis; Henry Hill Dorsey, Indian Landing.

Stephen Farver, Samuel Frederick, Annapolis; John Gwynn (3), F. & S. Green, Annapolis.

Samuel M. Howard (3), John Huff, William Harwood, clerk of the general assembly, Annapolis; Miss Henderson (2), at Mrs. Hessehus's, near Annapolis; Henry Hall, Herring Bay.

John Johnston (2), Annapolis; Samuel Jones, near Annapolis.

William Killy, Annapolis.

Mont L'Egale, Annapolis; Gilbert Murdock, John May, Mrs. James Mose, care of W. Wells, Annapolis; John E. Mercer, Bladenburg.

Mr. O'Dahigg, Annapolis; Alexander O'Rourke, Belvoir, near Annapolis.

William Pace (2), Thomas Power, Mr. Plowden, Mr. Peich, Annapolis; Margaret Parker, William Parrot, Anne-Arundel county.

Ridgely & d. Evans, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Mr. Shaw, music master, James Shorter, Goddard Stanback, Seth Sweetzer, William Spencer, at Mr. Huston's, Hamilton Smith, care of Mr. Taylor, Annapolis; Anne Stuart, near Annapolis; William Stuart, near London-town; Thomas Shorter, Anne-Arundel county.

Philip Thomas, Simon Tullack, Annapolis; John Tillard, P. Point; Samuel Thomas, Anne-Arundel county.

Rebekah Watters, care of James Murray, Jane Williams, Richard West, Fairfax, Washington, Thomas Walker (2), Philip Williams, care of John Munroe, John Welch, Henry Warfield, Annapolis; David Weems, John Wasteneys, Herring Bay.

George Yeates, Turner's Creek.

**S. GREEN, P. M.**

All persons sending for the above letters are requested to send the money as they will not be delivered without.

October 1, 1796.

**THE** debtors to the State of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have intailed 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 thereafter for the recovery of the same.

**WILLIAM MARBURY**, Agent for the State of Maryland.

**THE** subscriber, now in the custody of the sheriff of Prince George's county, intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for an act to relieve him from all his debts, on his delivering his property to be divided among his creditors, and the surplus, if any, to be returned to him, or his order.

September 16, 1796.

**WANTED,**

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

**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, on the 26th of September, a negro man who called himself THOMAS BUTLER, but since says his name is TITUS; his clothing is a striped upper jacket with sleeves, and red waistcoat, an old ruffled shirt and canvas trousers, and says he did belong to JOSEPH KIRK, of St. Mary's county, but was sold to HARRY HILL, of Kentucky. His master is hereby requested to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold according to law for his fees and other expenses.

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

October 4, 1796.

**THE** subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to dispose of a house and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late house of Brown, Perkins and Buchanan.

**WILLIAM BROWN**, Surviving partner.

October 5, 1796.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the VESTRY of SHAZSWATER PARISH intend petitioning the next general assembly for an act authorizing them to sell the GLEBE of said parish, also to set on foot a scheme of a lottery, for the purpose of raising a sum of money to repair the Parish church, and to finish and complete a new chapel they have begun, and are unable to finish.

By order of the Vestry,

**JOHN HURTT**, Register.

Kent county, Sept. 14, 1796.

**THE** subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

**SAMUEL T. DYSON**.

Charles county, Sept. 8, 1796.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that THOMAS BOYD, Junior, and BENJAMIN BOYD, of Prince George's county, intend to petition the ensuing general assembly for an act to relieve them from debts contracted severally or jointly, which they are unable to pay.

September 21, 1796.

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

**W**ERE stolen from this city, on Sunday evening last, two bay HORSES, remarkably well matched, four years old last spring, about fourteen hands three inches high, hanging manes and switch tails, which are long; each of them has a small star in his forehead, and one of them a small white snip on the nose; one is branded S I the other branded S on their buttocks; they have been newly shod, and are remarkably fat. Whoever will deliver to me the said horses shall receive Twenty Dollars, and whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, who stole them, shall receive Thirty, on their conviction.

**J. H. STONE.**

Annapolis, September 20, 1796.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber, on Friday night the 16th instant, a dark mulatto woman slave named NAN, about twenty-one years of age, stout made, fullen look, has no hair on the top of her head, and always wears her hair for fear of being discovered; had on country made cloaths; took with her a light coloured petticoat and jacket, French fashion; she was raised by JOHN FORBES, Charles county, State of Maryland. I have reason to believe some evil person has taken her away. For taking her up in town I will give eight dollars, if twenty miles twelve dollars, if forty miles fifteen, and if out of the county the above reward, and all reasonable charges on delivering her to me, No. 41, Howard street.

**JAMES SMITH.**

Baltimore, September 26, 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.

September 15, 1796.

**Forty Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living near Montgomery county court-house, on the 27th of July last, a very likely negro man named PATRICK; he is about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a bright complexion, and has the first joint of one of his middle fingers very much contracted, supposed to be occasioned either by a cut or a burn; he had on and took with him when he went away, a blue broad-cloth coat with a red velvet cape, a pair of nankeen breeches, with strings at the knees, one pair ditto gray casimer, much worn, and a pair of old boots and shoes. Mr. Henry Rozer, near Alexandria, raised him, and sold him last fall, and he is well acquainted in that neighbourhood and Alexandria; he has been seen in the Federal City, and I believe passes as a free man, and says he obtained his freedom from Mr. H. Rozer. It is very probable he has changed his name and dress, and procured a pass or certificate of his being free. Whoever will deliver the said runaway to his master shall receive the above reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him in any goal, so that his master gets him again.

**JAMES BOWIE BROOKES.**

September 8, 1796.

**THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE** will be run for on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance; and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

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

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**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the corporation and the inhabitants of George-town intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to vest in said corporation powers to increase their right of taxation, and of granting ordinary and retailing licences, and appropriating the money therefrom arising, and also of applying the money arising from fines and forfeitures within said town to the use thereof, and to grant them a power to sue for such land as they may claim within the precincts of said town, and to vest in them the right of the county wharf in said town, and to enable them to improve or dispose of the ground and water upon Patowmack river, at the termination of the streets and alleys of said town.

**THE** subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and there being no debts still against him which he is unable to pay, he therefore gives this public notice, that he means to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

**THOMAS B. MORRIS.**

September 5, 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 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 sixteen 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 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 substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.

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

Signed 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 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.

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.

**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.**

July 6, 1796.

**THOMAS OWINGS.**

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

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**THE** subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and there being no debts still against him which he is unable to pay, he therefore gives this public notice, that he means to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

**THOMAS B. MORRIS.**

September 5, 1796.

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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 sixteen 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 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 substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.

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

Signed 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 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.

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.

**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.**

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