

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1793.

AMSTERDAM, September 16.

THE king of Prussia having taken the resolution to make a general assault upon the lines of Weissenburg, has been dissuaded from it, as it is said, by a general of the French patriots, who deserted on the 23d of August. According to his report, these formidable lines are defended by 45,000 French, and the troops are stationed there in such an advantageous manner, that it is hardly possible to dislodge them from thence.

The Austrian troops, in order to prevent as much as possible the inroads of the enemy in the province of Luxembourg, have erected redoubts, which are protected by batteries between Dinant and Givet, and in order to prevent their coming across the woods, they have cut down trees for abatis.

According to letters from Cologne, the elector Palatine's health is much repaired; which had determined his heir apparent, the reigning duke of Deux-Ponts, to repair to Duffeldorf, in order to be near at hand, in case his serene highness's illness should terminate fatally.

LEYDEN, September 16.

By dispatches from the army this day, it appears that the battle between the French and marshal Freytag lasted eighteen hours, and that the Hanoverians alone lost 2000 men.—The garrison of Dunkirk in the fortie made to co-operate with general Houchard, had the advantage of finding the duke of York in an unfavourable position, near the sea side, and within the reach of the fire of the French gun-boats, commanded by Caltaigner.

COPENHAGEN, September 3.

On the 16th of August, citizen Grouvelle, secretary to the executive council of France, arrived here as ambassador from the French republic. Although Denmark has resolved to observe a strict neutrality, yet it is supposed that our court will not be very forward to acknowledge the French government. Grouvelle was secretary to the prince of Conde, before the revolution. In his character of secretary to the executive council, he read to the unfortunate Louis XVI. the decrees relative to his execution.

ROTTERDAM, September 16.

"We have just brought to this place, on his way to the Hague, his serene highness William Frederick, second son of his serene highness the prince of Orange. This young prince, who had received a wound in the shoulder, into which great part of his epaulette was forced, arrived in a very melancholy condition, having been obliged to ride from Menin to Sluis, without receiving the least surgical assistance. The French pursued him so closely, that at Courtray where he halted to have his wound dressed, his aid-de-camp informed him, that in five minutes, the enemy would be at his heels. He immediately mounted his horse, and throwing over himself an horseman's cloak, instead of his own coat, which had been cut off, rode away for Sluis, attended by colonel Bentick. There he took a small vessel, which brought him to Holland.

"This attack was so sudden, and made with such violence on the part of the French, that the affair, it is too true, ended in nothing less than the total rout of the Dutch army, which was put to flight, and rapidly pursued for twenty miles. So great was the apprehensions excited by the first intelligence, that vessels were immediately ordered to Willistadt to afford a passage to any part of the army which might reach that place, and find it necessary to pass. One column of the Dutch troops flew to Antwerp, between fifty and sixty miles from the place of action, and another to Sluis, nearly the same distance, where they arrived in the space of twenty-four hours.

"The hereditary prince is at Denise, near Ghent, with a part of his army, and writes, that he is routed; how or in what way, or what is become of the rest of his army, he does not add, but mentions, that, as soon as he can get advice or reports, he will send them. The slaughter of officers is immense. The lists, which are just now handed about, contain generals, colonels, majors, captains, and subalterns, out of number. The young prince had three horses killed under him, and was mounting the fourth, when he received the wound in his shoulder, besides a slight one on the head, neither of which were dressed, till he reached this place, where the ball and part of his epaulette were taken out.

"He had a little fever, but it is now better. The hereditary prince also received a wound, but his is much lighter. The French seem to have more inclination to attack the Dutch, than any other troops, and more severity towards them, whenever they meet them.

"Our minister, Mr. Blunt, sent an express this morning, from Helvoetsluis, in the Dianna Packet,

May his account, which probably will have been published at home before this arrives, be more favourable!

"All the Dutch magazines are at Courtray, and these are thought to have been saved; but the greater part of their artillery, it is feared, was lost at their several posts near Menin. The latter loss will be hard upon them."

LONDON, September 26.

Extract of a letter from Sheffield, September 10:

"The Glasgow petition has given great pleasure in this part of the country: it is hoped the example will be followed by every city, town, and village, in these kingdoms, to put an end to the war.

"Two petitions are preparing here, one to be presented to the king, and the other to the parliament; and I am informed, after they are signed by such persons as assemble for that purpose, they will then be carried from house to house, and the answer of every man who refuses to sign will be taken down, that the sense of the people may be known."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the duke of York's army.

Camp near Werwick, September 22.

"We are still close to the French, and have been for some days, in continual expectation of an attack. We hope, whenever that happens, to be able to defend these posts better than the Dutch; though I must acknowledge we have no longer that contempt which we entertained for the enemy before the late engagements.

"The duke's head-quarters are near Menin. That town has not suffered much by the invasion. Of the pillage the inhabitants have suffered, as much has been committed by the Austrians as by the French.

"We now wish, that in the beginning of the campaign, we had laid siege to Lille, instead of Valenciennes. They talk of a winter campaign; but we have no place like Lille, in which an army can remain under cover.

"We occasionally receive the French papers by means of the peasants, who come into the camp; they ask frequently a crown for each, and sometimes more. Some of the last, printed in Paris, represent them as having been successful in most of the late attacks, particularly against the Prussians at Weissenburg. This may account, if true, for the corps of Prussians, under general Knobelsdorff, being ordered to continue their march from Luxembourg to Treves, although their stay in these provinces was so very desirable at this critical period.

"Our soldiers, notwithstanding the disagreeable situation they are in, and the extreme badness of the weather, are not dispirited; what we want most is a further supply of camp equipage. Liquors and provisions we now have in tolerable plenty."

The present war is carried on precisely on the same principles that dictated the late war against America. America was attacked to compel her to submit to a foreign government, who assumed a power to legislate for and tax her; and France is attacked to compel her to submit to such a constitution and government, as the confederated kings think proper to impose. It requires but little sagacity to foresee that attempts so repugnant to justice and the freedom of nations must ultimately fail in France, as they did in America.

They who affect to abuse the French convention, because only 270 members attended on one day, seem to forget how often our own house of commons has been adjourned during the last session, for want of forty members to form a house. And that of our house of peers, twenty members have not assembled twenty times during the whole session.

A good deal of censure, and some ridicule, have been cast upon the Dutch for their late conduct. It is given out, that they ran away without firing a shot, while they assert that they have lost not less than 8000 men. These are, however, said to have dispersed themselves in the neighbouring villages, after having thrown away their arms and ammunition. The Flemings farcically observe, that they kept their tobacco-boxes, though they threw away their pouches; and the English remark, that though they parted with their muskets, they took care to retain their pocket-pistols.

DUKE OF YORK'S ARMY.

Camp at Menin, September 19.

For the two last days and nights we have been exposed to an incessant rain, which we fear may have had effects, as many of the regiments are uncovered, and those that have a sufficient number of tents, are entirely unprovided with straw to lie upon.

The horses have suffered much. For two or three days after the retreat, they were almost entirely without forage; and most of their backs are galled by the constant pressure of the saddle, as sometimes the troops have been obliged to remain mounted, not only in the day time, but during the whole night.

Our sick and wounded are sent to Bruges, a very pleasant and healthy town, where we hope the most

of them will recover. Many of the poor fellows who were not dangerously wounded, actually perished on the road for want of assistance. The surgeons did their duty to the best of their power: but how could they attend to every individual, when the waggons containing the wounded formed a line of at least two miles; there was one loss which we must regret, because that it might have been avoided. This was a waggon of sick men, left by some accident on the sands near Nieupoort, between high and low water mark. On the flood making up, all those who could not move were drowned.

Of the wounded there are not quite two hundred English. The rest are chiefly Hanoverians, who formed the army of observation, bore the brunt of all the battles. There are now in Nieupoort, four Hanoverian regiments, which consisted of near 1000 men, and now the four do not make more than 700. There is in one of them an officer, who has to lament the loss of three brothers killed in the last engagement!

We have been told by the prisoners, that when they attacked the Hanoverians, they had three reliefs; these bodies were brought successively to the charge. This accounts for their superiority, and for the carnage. The dead lay in such heaps, that they were obliged some times to stop and move the bodies aside, to let the columns pass. The French at first took general Freytag's army for English, because they wore red. The chief distinction consists in the yellow sashes of the officers, ours you know being crimson.

We are in a constant expectation of another fight. Our line extends from hence to within a short distance of Furnes, which is occupied by the French. The advanced post is held by the legion of French emigrants, which behaved very well, and had about eighty men killed in the late engagement.

It is still thought that our generals will not give up their design on Dunkirk. What would render the acquisition of Dunkirk particularly desirable is, that it would be a secure and capacious winter quarter for our troops. There are barracks in it that would contain the whole of the duke's army, at least all the British, and this place, we understood, was to be our own.

Some blame the navy, and others the ordnance, for not being ready to co-operate with us at the stipulated time; but after all the delays we should have taken the place, if the army of observation had been strong enough to repel Houchard.

Most of the attacks made on the several points last week by the French were false ones to cover the real attacks against the duke of York's army, and the corps under the prince of Orange. These they thought most vulnerable; and in both they were but too successful. I know not what account the Dutch will publish of their affairs on the tenth, and the succeeding days; but of this I am assured, that their army is annihilated for the remainder of the campaign. The few of their officers and men that are to be found, are destitute of almost every thing. The remnant that was saved was carried into Ghent.

Among their losses was that of the castle militaire, or military chest, with a treasure that must have been very acceptable to the Sans-Culottes. Prince Waldeck is certainly taken prisoner, and the hereditary prince of Orange is missing. Prince Frederick passed through Bruges on the 13th, wounded, to Sluis.

The engagement that was expected has not yet taken place, nor has any news arrived since yesterday from the combined army. The duke of York has been reinforced by five regiments of foot. Three more are on their passage.

FIRST OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

From his serene highness the hereditary prince of Orange, to the states of Holland and West-Friesland.

Head-Quarters at Ghent, September 14.

High and mighty lords, I have the honour to inform your high mightinesses, that the enemy having driven in our advanced posts, with an infinitely superior force, attacked yesterday the posts of Halluin and Werwick; we were therefore obliged to retreat, but not till after having made the most vigorous resistance, and fought in justice to the troops to say, that they behaved with the greatest courage. The retreat was partly towards Harlebeck, and partly towards Rousselaere, and I have ordered the troops to assemble here. I cannot yet inform your high mightinesses of our loss, but I have the honour to say, that among the wounded is my brother, the only slightly in the arm; and also major general count de Wartenleben; and prince Christian of Hesse-Darmstadt. Among the killed are lieutenant colonels de Toughege, colonel of a battalion of grenadiers, de Struis, and de Gravenheim, of the Dutch guards. I shall have the honour of making another report on this event.

(Signed) W. F. Hereditary Prince of Orange, Commander in Chief.

SECOND OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Head-Quarters, Ghent, September 15.

High and mighty lords,

I have the honour to inform your high mightinesses that I have arrived with the troops under my command from Dyne, at Ghent, and have taken a position covered by the Scheldt, the right supported by Ghent, where I intend to collect my troops. I cannot yet give your high mightinesses a circumstantial account of the event which happened on the 13th September, as I am not yet favoured with a report; and I have further learned that a great part of the troops are at Ypres and other places, which I have ordered here with all possible haste.

I have further the honour to inform your high mightinesses, that this instant I have been informed by a letter signed by major-general de S. Gravenmore, that after his horse was killed under him, and he received three wounds, which, however, were not dangerous, he was unable to retreat a foot, and was conducted prisoner from Menin to Lille.

(Signed) W. F. Hereditary Prince of Orange.

NEW LONDON, November 13.

Captain Thomas Robinson, of Stonington, on the 26th ult. sailed from thence, in a small sloop for Newport, and at eight o'clock P. M. the same day, off Point Judith, was overtaken in a sudden squall of wind. The captain and a lad, his grand-son, the only persons on board, were able, by the vessel's turning over gradually, to get on her bottom. At eleven o'clock same night, it being very dark, captain Cahoon, in a Rhode-Island packet, ran foul of the wreck; the boy seized the bow-sprit shrouds of the packet and jumped on deck, and was heard amidst the alarmed crew, crying, "save my grand-father." But their endeavours for that purpose were ineffectual; the violence of the shock had struck him into the sea—and he was heard no more of.—He was in the 63d year of his age.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.

In addition to the account we published in our last respecting the re-capture of Toulon, we now can add, that captain Parsons arrived at Bolton from Lisbon, says, the intelligence was published in Lisbon under the authority of the Spanish ambassador. The combined fleets, one Bolton paper says, carried the French ships of the line with them; but a letter from Bolton mentions, that the English squadron fell into the hands of the Sans-Culottes, two vessels excepted. The prince of Cobourg, accounts from Bolton say, is dead and his army defeated.

By various channels we learn, that the Dutch were severely beaten on the 13th of September, by the troops of the French republic. Prince Frederick of Orange was wounded in this action, and the troops under his command completely routed. The most moderate accounts state their killed and wounded at 2000. The particulars of this engagement we shall give as soon as possible.

LEXINGTON, September 21.

About the first instant, four men, a woman, and three children, on their way up the Ohio river in a canoe, were fired on by the Indians near the mouth of Gyandotte: two of the men were killed (whose names were Kelly) and one wounded through the flesh of the thigh.

The Indians attempted to board the canoe, but were kept off with poles and paddles, until the canoe got out of their reach; the canoe ran down the river until out of sight of the Indians, and landed on the opposite shore and the wounded man left the rest; the well man hid the woman and children, and went to the French settlement for assistance; he obtained an officer and fifteen men, returned and found the woman and children, but the woman in a dangerous situation from the bite of a snake, in his absence the wounded man was taken in by a boat coming down the river and landed at Graham's settlement.

We learn that about fifteen days ago the cavalry in Mero district (Cumberland) fell in with a party of Indians, and killed five of them, and the day following killed two and took one prisoner without sustaining any loss or damage.

BALTIMORE, November 20.

"Vix Læti famul calcanda."

"On Friday, the first instant, departed this life, at his seat, near the city of Annapolis, colonel NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON, in the sixtieth year of his age—the calm and patient fortitude with which he bore his illness, and the firmness of mind he evinced at his approaching dissolution, could only have been inspired by conscious virtue, and strongly marked his resignation to the will of his God, and a firm belief of eternal happiness through the merits of his blessed Redeemer. His rectitude of conduct—his hospitable, benevolent, and philanthropic disposition endeared him to a very numerous acquaintance.—As a patriot, he was ever ready to defend the rights of his country; as a statesman, always watchful over the rights and privileges of his fellow citizens, and faithfully discharged his duty as a public character under the former government, and the trust reposed in him, as a delegate to the house of assembly, for the last sixteen years of his life.—He lived beloved and respected, and in charity with all men.—He was a tender, affectionate husband; a fond father; an indulgent mother; a sincere friend; and a kind obliging neighbour.—He died deeply lamented by his afflicted family and connections, as well as by every one who had the pleasure of being acquainted with this truly amiable man."

Dec. 2. By a late arrival at Bolton, (per the brig Lady Washington, captain Webb, in forty-five days from Amsterdam,) we have further accounts, which

state that the duke of York's defeat was no less than a complete and entire rout from before Dunkirk—that the accounts copied from the Dutch or English papers with respect to the real loss he sustained from the 6th to the 14th of September, have been inflated—not can any account they may give of it in their Brussels, London, or Leyden Gazettes, be depended upon as true statements of that affair, as every thing that is printed in them, is first inspected by their respective governments; and not a single article of news but what they approve of is suffered to be published with regard to the French and them, either in Holland, Germany or Prussia. Private letters however received by the above vessel, mention, that the loss of the combined armies before Dunkirk, was much greater than the news-papers give any account of—that they left in killed, wounded, &c. 17,000 men, with the whole of their baggage, artillery, ammunition, and a prodigious quantity of military stores; and, moreover, that the duke of York was badly wounded in the head and arm, and had failed for England—that the French and English fleets had met in the Channel, but that lord Howe, either through cowardice, or a sense of his inferiority in point of number of ships or men, to the French fleet, tacked about and made all the sail he could possibly carry, for Torbay, where he had put in, panic struck, leaving the French sole masters of the English Channel.

Captain Webb also brought the intelligence of Toulon's being retaken, and that the fleet (whether French or English he could not tell,) were blocked up in that harbour; the French having got possession of the forts which commanded the entrance into that port, and of all the heights which overlooked that grand national depot of the French republic.

The French general Flit, who was killed in the attack on the lines of Lautherbourg, received two mortal wounds, but exclaimed, when his soldiers took notice of them, "Never mind them, by brave companions, they are only slight scars—press forward upon the despotic enemy, and God save the republic!" He sunk to the ground as soon as he had uttered the last word; but immediately raising himself and supporting his head upon the body of a soldier, who had been killed in the beginning of the attack, he pointed to the enemy and expired, making signals to his soldiers to continue the contest.

It is said, that prince Adolphus, soon after he was wounded at Dunkirk, returned to London, and when his father first saw him, he said,—Adol, Adol!—let's see your wound. The prince, touching his head, said, Only four or five inches deep, Sir.—"Not hurt? Right royal head," said his majesty.

[We may well suppose a "royal head" not to have any brains then.]

Extract of a letter from King's-gate, (G. B.) August 31; to a gentleman in Middletown.

"No doubt but the affairs of France engross much of your conversation. They have just passed a decree, to rise in a body to drive the combined powers (if possible) out of their country. How matters will go I know not; but if they would unite I believe they would be a match for all their enemies. It is generally believed that English money is liberally distributed to corrupt the natives of France to rebel against the new constitution. A letter is said to have been intercepted of the most infernal nature, mentioning large sums of money distributed for the purpose of exciting assassination and burning all the stores, &c. throughout France, in one day, and this shocking affair is charged to our ministry."

Captain Small of the brig Commerce, from Rotterdam, arrived at Charleston the 12th, gives the following intelligence:—That the defeat of the combined armies before Dunkirk on or about the fourth of September, in which they lost 5000 men; and, in the action the duke of York was wounded in the left shoulder. The British accused the French of having treacherously fallen upon them, during a truce of forty-eight hours, which had been agreed upon. That the country around Dunkirk had been inundated, by which the operations of the siege were greatly retarded; and that sickness prevailed among their troops. That, in consequence of a difference with the duke of York, the prince of Cobourg had retired from the army. That the latest intelligence from France contradicted the account of Custine's having been guillotined. That 30,000 of the insurgents had abandoned the cause of royalty, and submitted to the convention; and that Gaston himself had declared his readiness to accept the constitution, having nothing more in view than the establishment of a well organized government, possessing sufficient energy to protect the people in their lives and property. That the French had 300,000 men in arms, and were well supplied with every necessary for carrying on the war. That Mr. Pinckney the American ambassador, had made the following requisitions to the British court, which it was said, had been agreed to; that the western posts should be delivered up to the United States; that the British shall not supply the Indians, who are hostile to the Americans, with goods or ammunition—that American seamen shall not be subject to impress into the British service; and that American vessels on the high seas shall not be molested by British cruisers. It was further reported, that an embassy had been appointed by the British court, to be sent to America, for the purpose of adjusting with congress, some points relative to a commercial treaty.

ANNAPOLIS, December 5.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN: HAVING been a delighted witness of the performance, at St. John's College, on Friday last, and having seen, in your yesterday's paper, a very hand-

some account of the exhibition, I have, on this occasion, no other regret, than that the curiosity of the public hath not been gratified, by a publication of the names of the young gentlemen, who afforded such extraordinary pleasure by the exertion of their early talents.

The following is a correct list of the young gentlemen who have given, or rather confirmed, the pleasing hope, that the intention of the enlightened founders of St. John's College to provide "a succession of able men to discharge the various offices of public life," will be speedily fulfilled. Their names are set down in the order in which they arose.

Alexander Contee Magruder,	Robert Goldborough,
Richard Harwood,	Francis Key,
John Jacob Tichedy,	Daniel Murray,
John Carlyle Herbert,	John Hanson Thomas,
Thomas Lumsford Lomax,	Edward Courtney,
William Cooke,	John Tayloe Lomax.

But, Gentlemen, your last paper contains something still more interesting, and honourable for the institution.—It is impossible for a good mind to contemplate, without the most pleasing sensations, an association of youths, and even of children, to raise a contribution for the relief of those unfortunate persons, who have lately sought an asylum in this favoured land of liberty. And I have no doubt, that the well grounded prediction of Mr. D—n might have been safely extended to every one in the following catalogue of generous noble minded young gentlemen. Your readers will observe that many of them are included in the preceding list.

Charles Alexander,	Francis Key,
John Addison Carr,	James Boyle,
Richard Harwood,	James Buchanan,
John Carlyle Herbert,	Thomas Snowden,
Howes Goldborough,	Daniel Murray,
John Jacob Tichedy,	Edward Courtney,
William Brown,	William Courtney,
Robert Couden Stone,	William Goxane,
Grafton Duvall,	Carlyle Fairfax Whiting,
Thomas Blackburn,	William Dent Harris,
John Hanson Thomas,	John Shaw.
Charles Wallace Hanton,	

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Annapolis, Nov. 29, 1793.

From the KENTUCKY GAZETTE of the 2d. ult. Extract of a letter, dated Head-quarters, S. W. Branch of Miami, the 24th of October.

"On the 7th instant, the army took up their line of march from Fort Washington, and on the 13th, at eleven o'clock, A. M. encamped on this ground, 16 miles advanced on Fort Jefferson, the distance eight miles, and rested securely each night in a strong fortified camp, which might bid defiance to the united strength of the savages. The Indians hung on our borders for information, but, from the order and regularity of our march and mode of encampment, were unable either to gain a knowledge of our strength, or to steal any of our horses. The day after we reached this ground the commander in chief issued the following order:—

"Head-quarters, S. W. Branch of Miami, Oct. 14.

"The commander in chief takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to brigadier-general Poley, and to the officers of the legion in general, for the ready cheerfulness with which they have executed every order, and for the worthy example which they have uniformly shewn upon every occasion during the rapid advance of the army to this place, which affords a pleasing presage of future success."

Extract of a letter, dated Head-quarters, S. W. Branch of Miami, October 24.

"On the 16th instant, two serjeants of captain Lee's troop of cavalry, were killed by the Indians, and on the 17th, one of our escorts, of ninety men, under the command of lieutenant Lowry and ensign Boyd, charged with twenty-eight waggon, loaded with corn, contractor's stores, and two with goods, the property of Mr. Hunt, was attacked by a party of Indians, supposed to be about sixty, a little after daylight, at the twenty-nine mile tree, a few miles advanced of Fort St. Clair; after the exchange of a few shots, lieutenant Lowry and ensign Boyd fell; this damped the spirits of the men in such a manner, as to occasion their route; the Indians, seizing the opportunity of keeping it up, took possession of the waggon, but were in too great a hurry to get off, that they only took time to cut out the horses, slave the liquor, except what they carried off, and plunder Mr. Hunt's waggon, leaving the other waggon and corn in the road. The escort lost fifteen killed, including the two officers, who died bravely, and nine men missing. Lieutenant-colonel Adair, of the mounted volunteers, who lay in advance of the escort, about six miles, with forty or fifty men, upon hearing of the disaster, immediately repaired to the ground of the defeat, took the trail of the Indians, and followed them between thirty and forty miles; but not being able to come up with them, and being out of provisions, returned.

"General Scott with one thousand mounted volunteers including officers, is now encamped at a prairie, two miles advanced of Fort Jefferson. Out of the volunteers was killed upon their march.

"The commander in chief train the arrival of about seven hundred, that were sent off yesterday at Fort Hamilton for flour and corn under an escort commanded by lieutenant-colonel Hamtramck; at which arrival he will march from this place to within a mile of general St. Clair's late battle ground, and there take a strong position for future operations; and left the season and a sufficient supply of provision will justify his farther advance.

It is expected the before they separate, channels that they have taken, to their respect that they will defeat that as there were British the defeat of general St. per to be with the Indi Our army are strong, and are ready for a meet

Pursuant to an order of George's county, BIDDING for REAL ESTATE, on Saturday the EIGHTEENH BACCO of the first And on Thursday the will be exposed to public dir, at the subscriber's healthy likely country, the property of RONK amongst whom are a v maker, also all the laid household and kitchen sis. The sale to continue from day to day.

DRYDEN

November 28, 1793

P. S. The creditors requested to give in the cated, and those indebted, ment, to

DRYDEN

To be SOLD, on the if not on the first Calvert county.

A VALUABLE tract six hundred acres half a mile from the the greater part, heavy and the soil equal to oysters at the landing in parcels, as it may be found pounds of the p down, and bonds, with the balance, to be paid agreed upon; there are houses, and three good hundred bushels of w possession will be given general warranty for th

Will be SOLD, for ROBERT SANDERS, day the second day the first fair day.

A VALUABLE furniture, horses of ELIZABETH BASIL, deceased.

CHARLES Executor

JUST P

And for SALE at

A

Which lately made is

"An Estimate Fashion

By Miss H.

T's European edition at 6/ the American lettered, at 3/6.

A FEW excellent to be sold cheap

F Annapolis, Decemb

FOR

A TRACT of L the county of within a few miles of terms apply to

Annapolis, Decemb

Agreeably to the last (BRIDGES) deceased, EST BIDDING, on the dwelling place sealed,

ONE negro girl, all the household The sale to be for call

All persons indebted requested to come and NEHEMI Admin

NOTICE is here for sale, a v LOW, by trade a Tyler and Magruder George's county, and City of Annapolis; t tuary blacksmith.

H. D.

It is expected the Indians will attack the army before they separate, being informed through Indian channels that they have pledged themselves to each other, to their respective nations and to the British, that they will defeat the army. It is apprehended that as there were British officers with the Indians at the defeat of General St. Clair, some may think proper to be with the Indians on the present occasion. Our army are strong, feel themselves in high spirits and are ready for a meeting with the enemy.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, will be sold, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, for READY MONEY, at Queen-Anne-town, on Saturday the 14th day of December next, EIGHTEEN HOGSHEADS of inspected TOBACCO of the first qualities.

And on Thursday the second day of January next, will be exposed to public sale, on twelve months credit, at the subscriber's dwelling house, a number of healthy country born NEGRO SLAVES, late the property of ROBERT BRADLEY TYLER, deceased, amongst whom are a very good blacksmith and shoemaker, also all the said deceased's stock of every kind, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold, by

DRYDEN TYLER, Administrator.

November 28, 1793.

P. S. The creditors of the deceased are once more requested to give in their claims, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to

DRYDEN TYLER, Administrator.

To be SOLD, on the 18th of December next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at Hunting-town, in Calvert county,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing about six hundred acres, lying on Battle creek, about half a mile from the river Patuxent; this land is, for the greater part, heavily laden with the best of timber, and the soil equal to any in the county; fish and oysters at the landing; it will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as it may best suit the buyers. One thousand pounds of the purchase money must be paid down, and bonds, with approved security, given for the balance, to be paid at different periods, as may be agreed upon; there are on said plantation many small houses, and three good tobacco houses; about one hundred bushels of wheat seeded on it. Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser, and a good general warranty for the land, by

JOHN WEEMS, jun.

Will be SOLD, for CASH, at the house of Mr. ROBERT SANDERS, near Patuxent river, on Thursday the second day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

A VALUABLE negro woman, some household furniture, horses, and black cattle, the property of ELIZABETH BASIL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

CHARLES STEUART, Son of Charles, Executor of Elizabeth Basil.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for SALE at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

A BOOK,

Which lately made its appearance in England, under the title of

"An Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World"

By Miss HANNAH MOORE.

This European edition of this elegant work has sold at 6s. the American edition, neatly bound and lettered, at 3/6.

A FEW excellent green WINDSOR CHAIRS, to be sold cheap, by

GEORGE JOHNSON.

Annapolis, December 2, 1793.

FOR SALE,

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

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of TERESA (BIRCH) deceased, will be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 13th of December, on the dwelling plantation of Edmund Jennings, deceased,

ONE negro girl, one mare, some cattle, hogs, and all the household furniture of the deceased. The sale to be for cash.

All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to come and settle their accounts.

NEHEMIAH MILLER ROWLES,

Administrator with the will annexed.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has for sale, a valuable young NEGRO FELLOW, by trade a blacksmith, formerly hired by Tyler and Magruder, at Queen Anne, in Prince-George's county, and now by Simon Metcalfe, in the city of Annapolis; he is well known to be a very good country blacksmith. For terms apply to

H. DAVIDGE, in Frederick-town.

To be SOLD, for READY CASH,

A NUMBER of healthy country born slaves, men, women, boys and girls, of all ages.

BENNETT DARNALL.

P. DENIS

HAS FOR SALE,

At the STORE of Mr. PAUL RICHARDS, a large and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Which he has JUST RECEIVED from NANTES, and which he will sell either wholesale or retail.

AMONGST WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING—

SUPERFINE India

Calicoes,

Common ditto,

Superfine Spanish Clothes,

assorted, of a superior

quality and of various

colours; the whole

forming a beautiful

collection,

Silk Cloth, of changeable

colours,

Black Silk, ditto,

Cassimer Vests, em-

broidered,

Tricot de Coran,

Silk and Cotton, ditto,

Britannias,

Flanders ditto,

Napkins & Table Cloths,

Cambricks, assorted,

Italian Gauze,

Gauzes,

Silk and Thread Laces,

Tamoured Mullins,

Oldrich Feathers, different

colours,

Ribands, assorted, of all

colours,

Boulogne Ribands,

Silk Stockings, assorted,

for Men and Women,

Thread ditto,

English Tassies,

Ditto Black,

Florentines, assorted,

Sewing Silk, of various

colours & best quality,

Fans,

French Hats, of the best

quality,

An assortment of Silk

Umbrellas,

A number of large and

elegant Looking-Glas-

ses,

Small ditto,

Ladies Cloaks,

Gentlemen's ditto.

Mr. RICHARDS,

Inform his friends and the public, that he has also a quantity of

GROCERIES, &c.

—VIZ.—

CHOICE Old Spirit, Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum; Port and Lisbon Wines; Leaf, Lump and Brown Sugars; Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Souchong Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Pepper; Allspice; Cinnamon; Powder and Shot; Candles; Hardware; Also, a few articles of Perfumery, &c. &c. &c. Which he will sell on the lowest prices, for CASH.

Annapolis, November 26, 1793.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with-in my enclosures with either dog or gun, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders according to law.

JOHN MITCHELL.

Greenbury's Point, November 26, 1793.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near Port Tobacco, a sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, has a blaze face, her left hind foot white, supposed to be about eight or nine years old, branded on the near buttock thus, G. The owner of said mare is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN M. SWANN.

November 21, 1793.

Prince-George's county, November 13, 1793. To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 12th day of December, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the plantation of HENRY GREENFIELD SOTHORON, deceased, in Charles county, within half a mile of the town of Benedict,

TWENTY-FIVE negroes, consisting of men, women and children; also, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and plantation utensils. Twelve months credit will be given on giving bond with approved security. At the same time and place will be sold, for ready money, one hundred and sixty barrels of corn, and a large quantity of fodder. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock and continue until all is sold.

SAMUEL BOND, Executor.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HENRY GREENFIELD SOTHORON, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to hand them in properly authenticated, and passed by the orphans court, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL BOND, Executor.

WANTED,

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

In pursuance of a decree, passed by the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on the 21st day of December next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock,

A LOT near the waters of the Dock of Annapolis, known by the name of HENRY SIBELL'S LOT, for ready money.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Trustee.

Annapolis, November 27, 1793.

HENRY HALL DORSEY,

HAS advised his done with WET and DRY GOODS, and wishes to dispose of them for cash, and has therefore resolved to him will close their accounts, that he may be enabled to leave this State, with satisfaction to his creditors and honour to himself, by the first of October, 1794, which he has contracted to do.

Indian Landing, November 26, 1793.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for EDWARDS' DAILY ADVERTISER, taken in by the PRINTERS heretofore.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Allegany county, for a commission to mark and bound my tracts of land in said county situate, called and known by the names of WASHINGTON, and ADDITION to WASHINGTON, pursuant to an act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN H. BAYARD.

November 12, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the April court of Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound his part of the tract of land known by the name of WEST WALLS, agreeably to an act of the general assembly for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE BATSON.

Anne-Arundel County, November 8, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, THAT the subscriber, now in custody of the sheriff of Prince-George's county, intends to petition the general assembly at their next session, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

NICHOLAS BOONE.

October 21, 1793.

HANCE BAKER,

DENTIST,

INFORMS the ladies and gentlemen, that he is now at Capt. B. MAYBURY'S, in this city, where his stay will be for a few days. During which time those who are disagreeably afflicted with any of the following complaints, may (by applying) get relief, viz. tooth-ach, inflamed gums, pains in the jaws, tartar extracted from the teeth, decayed teeth stopped from their progress, natural or artificial teeth set or transplanted, and from that well known complaint, the curvy, &c.

Annapolis, 19th November, 1793.

FOR SALE,

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

F. GREEN.

Annapolis.

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

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, July 12, 1793.

For Private Sale,

On a Reasonable Credit.

THE subscriber's DWELLING PLANTATION, containing about nine hundred acres. This valuable estate lies twenty miles below the city of Annapolis, on Herring-Bay, and in full view of the Chesapeake. It has the advantage of a fine cove, well stocked with oysters, and for fishing and fowling. I think I may venture to say, is superior to any other place in the United States; the soil is of excellent quality, equal to any in Maryland. There are two good meadows, and several others may be made without expense. The situation of this plantation gives it every advantage for raising and fattening stock; it abounds in locust, mulberry and walnut, and a great plenty of good oak timber. The subscriber will attend at Mr. Mann's tavern until the twelfth instant, after which time application may be made to him at his own house, or to Mr. Benjamin Galloway, on West-river.

He has likewise for SALE, about four hundred acres of good farming LAND, lying adjoining the above, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

S. L. CHEW.

October 7th, 1793.

To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Tuesday the 10th of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

A VALUABLE GRIST-MILL with two pair of stones, two bolting clothes, all in good order for business, with one hundred and odd acres of land adjoining said mill, forty acres of which are good meadow, and more may be made; situated on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, seven miles from Annapolis, lying on the great road leading from said town to George-town; the mill is on a good stream of water. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by applying to JONATHAN RAWLINGS, at said mill, who is authorized to settle all his father's (Benjamin Rawlings) business.

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

A variety of GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season, agreeable to the following list:

Which they are now OPENING and for SALE, At their STORE.

At Beard's Point Warehouse.

SUPERFINE cloth, Second ditto, Two yards wide superfine Costings, Six quarter ditto, Ditto twilled ditto, Cassimers, Drabs of different quality, German Serge, Half-Thicks, Plains, Flannels, Corduroys, Thickets, Mens Worsted Hosiery, Wildbores, Joane Spinning, Calimancoes, Durants, Chintzes and Calicoes, Plane and Cross barred Muslins, Fashionable Ribands, India Muslin Handkerchiefs, Lawn ditto, Printed Barcelona and Bandanno ditto, Ladies Gloves, Moreens, Best Gilt, Plated, Black paper, Metal and Federal Buttons, Vest ditto, Cloth coloured Sewing Silks and Threads, Twist, Ladies Black, White and Green Hats, Fancy Willow ditto, Ivory Combs, Metal Spoons, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Ivory handle Knives and Forks, Buck-Horn ditto, Desert ditto, Clasp ditto, Pruning ditto, Best and Second quality Penknives, Ladica ditto, Ladies Lifting Shoes, Men's Coarse and Fine Hats, Boys ditto, Pall Boards, Wool Cards, 8-4 Rose Blankets, 8-4 ditto, ditto, Duffel ditto, Irish Linens, Holland ditto, Sheetings, Ticklenburghs, Osnabrigs, Gimblets in Straws, Looking Glasses, Hand Boards, Garden Snades, Frying Pans, rod Nails, Powder and Shot, Salt, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Rice, Chocolate, Ginger, Allspice, Nutmegs, Window Glass, Sun-Railins, Padlocks, Stock ditto, Pencil'd and Enamelled Tea China, Liverpool ditto, Queen's Ware Dishes and Plates, Blue edged ditto, Snuff Boxes, Snuff, Indigo, Fig Blue, Corks, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Best West-India Rum, New-England ditto, Old Cider, Brandy, Cordials, Cherry Bounce, &c. &c.

N. B. Wheat, Rye, or Indian Corn, will be received in exchange for the above goods; and to those who have been punctual in the discharge of their accounts for dealings during the summer, a short credit will be given as usual.

All those who are still in arrears for dealings here or at our Annapolis store, are requested to make immediate payment, to enable us to comply with our engagements, as longer indulgence cannot be given; it is hoped, therefore, that a strict observance of this request may be had, as business cannot be carried on without punctuality of payment. M. and J. B. Beard's Point, October 26th, 1793.

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

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

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

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

July 1, 1793.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly at their next meeting, to be allowed for an order of the governor and council, on the western shore treasurer, of the 26th February, 1781, for £. 325 5 2, which Thomas Harwood, deceased, late collector of Anne Arundel county, had of me, and he paid the county, as appears on the treasurer's books.

IGNATIUS BOONE.

PROPOSALS For PUBLISHING A PERIODICAL WORK, to be entitled, The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND MUSEUM.

It shall contain a pleasing variety of interesting and instructing subjects, calculated to improve as well as amuse the mind. The most approved selections from different authors, both ancient and modern, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewise, the newest improvements and discoveries that have or may be made, within the present century, in each art and science.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The printers throughout the United States are earnestly requested to give these proposals a place in their newspapers, which will very much oblige their most obedient humble servant, PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

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

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

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

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

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

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

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

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

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

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

5. BLONDET, Agent for the sale of the city.

May 26, 1793.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDBER, CL.

November 13, 1793.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

J. W. KING, CL.

November 13, 1793.

LAND FOR SALE.

By a decree of the honourable the chancellor, of Maryland, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 19th of December next, at King's store, on Broad creek, in Prince George's county, the following parcels of LAND, to wit:

PART of FRIENDSHIP, containing thirty acres, more or less, CARRICUTAGUS, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less, and PART of LOWE'S DISCOVERY, containing forty-nine acres, more or less. The above lands are adjoining the lands of Henry Rozer, Esquire, upon the head of Broad-creek; and from their contiguity to the river Patowmack, and the flourishing town of Alexandria, must be of great value. Bond with approved security, will be required, to pay one half of the purchase money in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and the other half in two years, with interest in like manner.

All persons that have claims against EDWARD M. CRABER, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, (whose just debts the above-mentioned property will be sold to pay) are desired to bring them in before the subscriber before the day of sale.

OVERTON CARR.

October 21st, 1793.

THE subscriber has to dispose of, a large quantity of excellent SOLE and UPPER LEATHER, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

He has also on hand a large quantity of COARSE SHOES.

JOHN HYDE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Two APPRENTICES for the tanner or shoemaker business, from 14 to 16 years of age, they must come well recommended.

The highest prices will be given for dry or green hides and bark.

September 25, 1793.

ANNAPOIS, October 1, 1793.

KNOWING that suits have been brought against several of the debtors to the state of Maryland for concealed property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, owing, I apprehend, in many cases, to the time of payment having elapsed their memory, and wishing to prevent any unnecessary expence to the parties concerned, I have thought proper respectfully to notify, that a second installment, and one year's interest, become due on the first day of December next, and that execution will issue immediately thereafter against every delinquent.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the state of Maryland.

THE subscriber purposed removing his store from West-river, and will dispose of about two hundred pounds, sterling cost, of fresh and valuable GOODS, consisting of Broad and Elastic Cloths; Cassimers; Vest Shapers; Welch Cottons; Valenciennes; Jeans and Fustians; Calicoes and Chintzes; Muslins; Stuffs; Shawls; Silk and Lipen Handkerchiefs; Silk, Thread, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery; Bed Tick, Felt and Cassor Hats; Cutlery; with sundry other articles. Any person inclinable to purchase the whole, may get a great bargain and long credit.

He requests all those indebted to him, or to Edward and Mordecai Hall, on bond, note or account, to settle the same; little or no attention having been paid to former requests of this kind; suits will be brought without respect to persons, if not settled by the twentieth of September next.

EDWARD HALL.

West-River, 29th July, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that we, the subscribers, intend to petition Caroline county, at their October term, 1794, for a commission to prove the bounds and mark and establish the lines of a certain tract of land, lying and being in the county aforesaid, called SURVEYOR'S FOREST, also the divisional line between said tract and a tract of land called ADAM'S REST, on which the former depends, the latter being the property of HENRY SWIGERT and DANIEL HIGDON.

HENRY RHODES.

IGNATIUS RHODES.

JEREMIAH RHODES.

ANNAPOIS.

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

GREEN.

(XLIXth YEAR)

MA

R O

N d
procl
manif
army
in wh
point
ca) p
their
lawful
vocation
In
bishop
of Agra, and on
cast.

His holiness in the full he knows nothing of such a person as a bishop of a pretended apostolic mission charges all the orthodoxy of Lyons and Pohlen, to assumed authority of the does the latter to defile the faithful may not be in

FRANCIS

The court of Vienna Cobourg and Wurmburg, who for the future should capitulation, engage not combined armies, but a royalists under general G

CIVITA-VE

The galley slaves, w munity I gave you in been taken or killed. S tref, and it is said, that executed. The sailors soldiers have all been f that the slaves intended fill in arrest in the calie to walk about the town.

On Thursday and F Squadron in fight of this ship, four frigates, a flag twelve or thirteen merc bound to different pla Smyrna.

MEN I

The garrison of Que men, this morning laid conducted prisoners of cavalry in the garrison left alive. The place non and military stores, fuge. The barracks destroyed.

Yesterday, the 12th, 8000, collected from B attacked the prince of at four in the morning, repelled with great sla

They had 16000 me killed. They lost eight number of waggons, that they were posted and of 900 men who returned.

The prince of Sax towards Manbeuge, wh The report of Land out to be false.

H A G U

His serene highness attended this day the co The following dispa meeting of this day, acts.

High and might At 1000 as I hear instant, I failed not to of the camp of the troo

disposition to make a ho that the loss of men; ho than was at first imagin neller shall receive a positive corps who have given is the list of it. I person, in what state for this purpose to re in order to be the last of what may be m fulfilled. I thought, your high mission, to command royal an position, and in soca bling of Albany, in the numerous delin

(Signed)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1793.

ROME, August 1.

On the 31st ult. the pope published a proclamation respecting the pretended manifesto of the christian and royal army addressed to the French nation, in which the ecclesiastical and royal authorities were summoned to come forth to receive their lawful vocation, from a person calling himself bishop of Agra, and one of the pope's apostolic vicars.

His holiness in the said proclamation declares, that he knows nothing of such a call; that there is no such person as a bishop of Agra, in Italy; and that his pretended apostolic mission is a falsehood. His holiness charges all the orthodox bishops, especially those of Lyons and Poitou, to warn their flocks against the assumed authority of the pretended prelate, and to induce the latter to desist from their past conduct, that the faithful may not be induced into error.

FRANCFORT, September 3.

The court of Vienna sent orders to generals prince Cobourg and Wurmser, to make the French soldiers, who for the future should surrender themselves upon capitulation, engage not only not to serve against the combined armies, but also against the army of the royalists under general Gaston.

CIVITA-VECCHIA, September 2.

The galley slaves, who revolted, and of whose mutiny I gave you in my last an account, have all been taken or killed. Some are confined in our fortress, and it is said, that upwards of thirty-six will be executed. The sailors remain in the galleys, but the soldiers have all been freed, except eight, who knew that the slaves intended to revolt. The officers are still in arrest in the castle; the commandant has liberty to walk about the town.

On Thursday and Friday last, we had an English squadron in sight of this port, consisting of a 64 gun ship, four frigates, a sloop of war, and a cutter, with twelve or thirteen merchantmen under their convoy, bound to different places, viz. Naples, Messina and Smyrna.

MENIN, September 13.

The garrison of Quefnoy, to the number of 5,600 men, this morning laid down their arms, and were conducted prisoners of war towards Germany. The cavalry in the garrison had only fifty of their horses left alive. The place was well furnished with cannon and military stores. It has suffered much by the siege. The barracks for the troops are entirely destroyed.

Yesterday, the 12th, the French to the number of 8,000, collected from Bouchain, Cambray, and Douay, attacked the prince of Saxe Cobourg's advanced posts at four in the morning, and after a warm action, were repulsed with great slaughter.

They had 1600 men taken prisoners, and 1800 killed. They lost eighteen pieces of cannon, and a number of waggons. Their route was so complete, that they were pursued to the very gates of Cambray; and of 900 men who came from Bouchain, only fifty returned.

The prince of Saxe Cobourg is to march this day towards Maubeuge, which he means to besiege.

The report of Landrecy's having surrendered, turns out to be false.

HAGUE, September 19.

His serene highness the hereditary prince Stadtholder attended this day the council of the states general.

The following dispatch has been delivered in the meeting of this day, on the part of his serene highness:

"High and mighty lords,

"As soon as I heard of the events of the 13th instant, I failed not to inform myself of the situation of the camp of the troops of the state, and I have the satisfaction to make known to your highnesses, that the loss of men, horses and artillery, is much less than was at first imagined; of which your highnesses shall receive a report as soon as the respective corps who have been in that action shall have given in the list of their loss, and a general return shall be made of it. I also deem it necessary to see in person, in what state the camp now is, and intend for this purpose to repair to the camp for a few days, in order to be the better able to judge of its situation, and of what may be necessary for making up the losses sustained. I thought it my duty to submit this to your highnesses, and embrace this opportunity to commend myself and family to your friendship and affection, and to form the most ardent wishes for the blessing of Almighty God upon our dear country, and the momentous deliberations of your highnesses.

(Signed,) W. PRINCE OF ORANGE.

The following is translated from the *Journal de Rouen*, of the 24th September, brought by captain Davout, arrived at Rouen.

MARSEILLES, September 16.

The army of the republic under general Cartaux, has taken possession of the hills and forts which commanded the harbour, and the port of Toulon. He was making all his dispositions for a general attack on that rebellious city. The troops were in high spirits, recruits and all apparatus for the siege were arriving from every quarter. The French have made several English and Spaniards prisoners in the different attacks which they have made against the posts which they have taken.

The reports published in Rotterdam, in the same paper, state the number of the Dutch to have been but 7000, and those of the French 30,000 strong; and that the Dutch had been obliged to retreat towards Ghent, in the heart of the Austrian Netherlands.

The hereditary prince has given no date to his action in his letter; at least there is no date published in the paper from whence this important account is extracted.

To supply this deficiency we shall quote the extract of the French general Berin, who addressed the national convention, from Menin, which had been the head-quarters of the Dutch troops—under the date of September 13. He observes, "That new victories were achieved by the troops of the republic, who have taken Menin, Werwick, and the different passages of the Lys, which were defended by a body of Dutch troops, well intrenched. General Hedoreville stormed Werwick—The enemy abandoned 40 pieces of cannon at Menin. I trust that the national convention will receive this interesting news with pleasure. We have made 1200 prisoners and several generals are captured."

There is no doubt therefore of a second battle on the 12th and 13th of September, in the Austrian Netherlands, perhaps as decisive as the other, at Dunkirk. Menin is 30 miles from the former place, and inland; so that they cannot be confounded together, as they have been, for one and the same action.

The probability is, that as soon as the British were routed at Dunkirk, and the Dutch four days after at Werwick and Menin, that the French would carry off their stores, cannon, provisions, and other trophies of their glorious victories, and immediately point the united forces of the republic against the prince of Cobourg, who still remained in Cambray, by the last accounts. This army is now the only one in France.

The Prussians have met a severe check on the border of the Rhine. The duke of York is now on the defensive, and 30 or 40 miles from the frontiers of France. The rebels of Vendee almost extinguished, and the cause of toryism drooping, and will soon expire, unless some new advantages on the side of their friends the British shall revive their spirits.

LONDON, September 17.

The fall of the gallant and polite captain Courtney, is a national misfortune, and renders the situation of his much respected and amiable lady the object of general concern, particularly to the more immediate circles of her acquaintance, who at this unfortunate juncture seem to vie with each other to afford her every consolation in their power.

A shewman had the folly to declare in Bartholomew Fair last, that he had made more by the representation of the fall of Valenciennes, than the British would by the capture of it.

The British fleet under lord Hood, now in the Mediterranean, consists of two of 100 guns, three of 98, twelve of 74, three of 64, store-ship of 44, two frigates of 36, seven of 32, two of 28, two of 24, one of 16, two of 12, and two fire-ships.

Sept. 18. Yesterday evening dispatches were brought by Mr. Silvester, who left the British camp, near Thoroute, on the 15th; and happily such information was immediately given, from these, as refuted the decisive part of the former reports now unnecessary to be mentioned.

But it appears, that the attacks of the French were continual during the 14th and 15th instant; that their numbers increase every hour, and enable them to persevere in harassing almost every part of the allied army, regardless of loss or repulse; that the expected detachment of Imperial troops had not then joined his royal highness the duke of York; and that the prince of Orange had fallen back from all the covering posts, preceding the British army in their approach to Bruges and Ghent.

The elector of Mentz pays a million of florins to the king of Prussia, towards the heavy expence of regaining his capital.

Sept. 21. The loss of Toulon will undoubtedly be severely felt by the French. It is however, to be lamented, that we have not got the seventeen ships that we have taken.

The following extract of a letter, dated Bruges, September 17, 1793, received yesterday by a merchant in the city, may be relied on, as coming from a gentleman who was in Menin when the French forced the Dutch posts, and pursued them into town.

"The French advanced on the evening they had been beat between Comings and Werwick, near Allowaine, and drove in the Dutch advanced posts, and brought their batteries to bear on their works the next morning with so much success, that the French advanced in columns on the Dutch, who were drawn up behind the works of Allowaine, and forced them to retreat in the greatest confusion into the town, forgetting even to turn the bridge; the French cavalry pursuing and cutting them to pieces, taking thirty-two cannon and thirty-four ammunition waggons, besides a quantity of their baggage.

"Judge then of their terror, having no arms to defend on, and almost dead with fatigue; the roads were lined with dead bodies, arms, and horses, and the wretched inhabitants taking to flight in the fields and woods: in short, it is impossible to describe the horrors that attended the taking of the town; not a window but was broken, as they fired grape shot in the streets after the Dutch."

All the German accounts agree in stating that the French are invulnerable in their intrenchments in the environs of Weissenburg and Landau, where their troops increase in prodigious numbers.

Sept. 23. The attention of politicians will now be turned from Dunkirk to Toulon. The French are marching to the last mentioned place, from every quarter in immense numbers; and if multitudes can carry it, this important post may be again, by the latter end of the year, in their possession.

There is little doubt, however, but lord Hood, who knows the importance of the port of Toulon as well as the French, will do every thing in his power to make the recovery of it a hard piece of business to them; and all who are acquainted with the difficulty of access to it, on the land's side, are well aware that it cannot soon be reduced.

In year 1707, when it was besieged by as brave commanders, both by sea and land, as ever led on troops, St. Anne's hill alone baffled all the endeavours of the duke of Savoy and prince Eugene to take it; and as on the sea-side we are in possession of all the forts erected for its defence, what at that time resisted the exertions of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, will now be employed in our favour.

The French, beside, have no shipping that will dare to attack it by sea, while the combined fleets remain in the Mediterranean.

The only apparent danger is the sickness of the inhabitants, and the secret disaffection of many of them; who though the allies have been invited into the town, yet will gladly lay hold of every opportunity to betray them; and, if possible, to deliver it up to the sans-culottes, who shall march there to retake it.

But this, so wise a leader as lord Hood, will be aware of, and of course take every necessary measure to guard against.

Menin was recaptured on the 15th instant.

We are credibly informed that the Russian fleet, which appeared on the Danish coasts, had 12,000 land troops on board, for the purpose of making a descent in Lower Britanny; but none of the combined powers choosing to furnish the money necessary to pay this corps, the two divisions of the fleet have set sail for the Baltic, and it is said, have taken the way to Revel.

The forces which the French have now collected on the frontiers of Alsace and Lorraine, are said to exceed 250,000 men.

When lord Hood entered the harbour of Toulon, the following was the number and strength of the French fleet anchored there:—Two of 120 guns, four of 80, fifteen of 74, and four frigates.

STOCKBRIDGE, November 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Oneida, to his friend in this town, dated October 21, 1793.

"Accounts arrived in this village last evening from the Miami, which are much more favourable than when the commissioners left that quarter. Only three of the Indian nations remain hostile—all the others have declared for peace, or neutrality, and requested another treaty next spring. The commissioners, on receiving their final answer at the late treaty, which put an end to the negotiation, immediately left Detroit—their sudden departure exhibited such spirit and determined resolution, as made very favourable impressions on the minds of the Indians."

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.

The following extracts are copied from *Jamaica papers* to the 10th October.

The islands of Barbadoes and Dominica continue to be afflicted with a malignant fever; about 300 white inhabitants having perished in the former, and near 500 in the latter.

By the Flying Fish we learn, that the presence of the British is much wished at Jemel. There are not more than 25 regular troops there, yet they had the audacity and temerity, a few days since, to take upon and imprison near 50 of the inhabitants, all of whom appear to be afflicted with consternation. More than ten persons were massacred before our informant left that place.

Yesterday evening anchored in the harbour of Port Royal the ship Ceres, Lemoigne, prize to his majesty's ship Penelope. She was cut out of L'Islet, and is loaded with sugar and coffee.

And next day, the schooner Sally, with sugar, flour, and bread; and the brig Lator Milina, with a cargo of Malaga wine and brandy, prizes to the squadron. The latter was taken from the Spaniards some time ago, several of whom are on board. Both were out of the L'Islet.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Spitfire, to his friend in Jamaica, dated off L'Islet, September 23.

"A brief account of our proceedings, may not be unacceptable to you: Last Thursday we entered the harbour of Jemel, and the next morning the troops were landed, without firing a gun on either side. At eight o'clock the English flag was hoisted on the two forts, when each fired twenty-one guns, which was returned by the like royal number from the commodore, and all the other men of war in the harbour. I was ashore a couple of hours, and viewed our troops, who all looked remarkably well; they performed some evolutions in the market place in the evening. They have made colonel Whitlock, governor, and major Spencer, lieutenant-governor. Saturday morning we left Jemel, and this morning entered L'Islet, and have made prize of a Bourdeaux ship, laden with indigo and coffee; a Spanish brig, taken by the French from Malaga, with raisins, &c. and three small vessels, one of which is a sloop laden with fish, which we took last voyage, but was retaken. Yesterday we took off Abacoa, the privateer which captured the Greyhound, and other vessels, on the north side of Jamaica; we mean to send her down. The commander's name is Alexie. The Penelope, Iphigenia, Hermine, and Spitfire, are to share the above-mentioned prizes. The Nancy, of Kingston, captain Mitchell, was taken by Alexie off Navassa, but has been retaken by two of our privateers: the was from America. We are going, I believe, off Aux-Cayes.

"The Europa is gone off the Mole; Geolan off the Cayemites; Flying-Fish know not where; Mulquito is in Jemel; the will be down soon. All the transports arrived late. We sent an American brig down before; took her off the Navassa."

CHARLESTON, November 21.

Extract of a letter, received by the schooner Wilmington Packet, arrived from the West-Indies, dated St. Eustatia, November 13, 1793.

"I this moment saw captain William Newton of your port, in a schooner, loaded with negroes, bound to Havana; he informs me that a British sloop of war, six days ago, was chased into St. Vincent's by a French squadron, consisting of two ships of the line, one large frigate, and a sloop of war. It is generally thought here, to be the French squadron from New-York, on an expedition to retake Tobago."

STAUNTON, November 16.

We are informed, by a gentleman lately from Greenbriar, that a part of captain James Hawkins's company of rangers have lately met with a defeat on the waters of Clinch; the particulars which we are at present able to give relating thereto, are—the spies having discovered signs of Indians, a number of men were ordered to follow them—one half of whom followed the Indian trail, and the others directed their course to a gap in the mountain, through which they expected the Indians to pass. The party who followed the trace discovered some game, at which they fired. As they suppose, from this discovery, the Indians concerted measures to draw them into an ambuscade, killed five men, and wounded two; the remainder made their escape with precipitation. Captain Hawkins was not present, being confined with sickness at his quarters.

ANNAPOLIS, December 12.

The ADDRESS of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, to both HOUSES of CONGRESS.

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

SINCE the commencement of the term, for which I have been again called into office, no fit occasion has arisen for expressing to my fellow citizens at large, the deep and respectful sense which I feel, of the renewed testimony of public approbation. While on the one hand, it awakened my gratitude for all those instances of affectionate partiality, with which I have been honoured by my country; on the other, it could not prevent an earnest wish for that retirement, from which no private consideration should ever have torn me. But influenced by the belief, that my conduct would be estimated according to its real motives; and that the people, and the authorities derived from them, would support exertions, having nothing personal for their object, I have obeyed the suffrage which commanded me to resume the executive power; and I humbly implore that Being, on whose will the fate of nations depends, to crown with success our mutual endeavours for the general happiness.

As soon as the war in Europe had embraced those powers, with whom the United States have the most extensive relations, there was reason to apprehend that our intercourse with them might be interrupted, and our disposition for peace, drawn into question, by the

suspensions, too often entertained by belligerent nations. It seemed therefore to be my duty, to admonish our citizens of the consequences of a contraband trade, and of hostile acts to any of the parties; and to obtain by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an earlier submission of our right to the immunities belonging to our situation. Under these impressions the proclamation, which will be laid before you, was issued.

In this posture of affairs, both new and delicate, I resolved to adopt general rules, which should conform to the treaties, and assert the privileges of the United States. These were reduced into a system, which will be communicated to you. Although I have not thought myself at liberty to forbid the sale of the prizes, permitted by our treaty of commerce with France, to be brought into our ports; I have not refused to cause them to be restored, when they were taken within the protection of our territory; or by vessels commissioned, or equipped in a warlike form within the limits of the United States.

It rests with the wisdom of congress to correct, improve, or enforce this plan of procedure; and it will probably be found expedient, to extend the legal code, and the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, to many cases which, though dependent on principles, already recognised, demand some further provisions.

Where individuals shall, within the United States, array themselves in hostility against any of the powers at war, or enter upon military expeditions, or enterprises within the jurisdiction of the United States; or usurp and exercise judicial authority within the United States; or where the penalties or violations of the law of nations may have been indistinctly marked, or are inadequate; these offences cannot receive too early and close an attention, and require prompt and decisive remedies.

Whatever those remedies may be, they will be well administered by the judiciary, who possess a long established course of investigation, effectual process, and officers in the habit of executing it.

In like manner, as several of the courts have doubted, under particular circumstances, their power to liberate the vessels of a nation at peace, and even of a citizen of the United States, although seized under a false colour of being hostile property; and have denied their power to liberate certain captures within the protection of our territory; it would seem proper to regulate their jurisdiction in these points. But if the executive is to be the resort in either of the two last mentioned cases, it is hoped, that he will be authorized by a law, to have facts ascertained by the courts, when, for his own information, he shall request it.

I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfilment of our duties to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defence, and of exacting from them the fulfilment of their duties towards us. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will for ever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known, that we are at all times ready for war. The documents, which will be presented to you, will shew the amount, and kinds of arms and military stores, now in our magazines and arsenals; and yet an addition even to these supplies, cannot, with prudence, be neglected; as it would leave nothing to the uncertainty of procuring a warlike apparatus, in the moments of public danger.

Nor can such arrangements, with such objects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friends of republican government. They are incapable of abuse in the hands of the militia, who ought to possess a pride in being the depository of the force of the republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy, equal to every military exigency of the United States. But it is an inquiry, which cannot be too solemnly pursued, whether the "act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," has organized them so as to produce their full effect: whether your own experience in the several states has not detected some imperfections in the scheme; and whether a material feature in an improvement of it, ought not to be, to afford an opportunity for the study of those branches of the military art, which can scarcely ever be attained by practice alone?

The connexion of the United States with Europe, has become extremely interesting. The occurrences, which relate to it, and have passed under the knowledge of the executive, will be exhibited to congress in a subsequent communication.

When we contemplate the war on our frontiers, it may be truly affirmed, that every reasonable effort has been made to adjust the causes of dissension with the Indians, north of the Ohio. The instructions given to the commissioners evince a moderation and equity, proceeding from a sincere love of peace, and a liberality, having no restriction but the essential interest and dignity of the United States. The attempt, however, of an amicable negotiation having been frustrated, the troops have marched to act offensively. Although the proposed treaty did not arrest the progress of military preparation, it is doubtful, how far the advance of the season, before good faith justified active movements, may retard them, during the remainder of the year. From the papers and intelligence, which relate to this important subject, you will determine, whether the deficiency in the number of troops, granted by law,

shall be compensated by succours of militia; or additional encouragements shall be proposed to recruit.

An anxiety has been also demonstrated by the executive, for peace with the Creeks and the Choctaws. The former have been relieved with corn and with clothing, and offensive measures against them prohibited during the season of congress. To satisfy the complaints of the latter, prosecutions have been instituted for the violence committed upon them. But the papers, which will be delivered to you, disclose the critical footing on which we stand in regard to both those tribes; and it is with congress to pronounce what shall be done.

After they shall have provided for the present emergency, it will merit their most serious labours to render tranquillity with the savages permanent, by erasing ties of interest. Next to a rigorous execution of justice on the violators of peace, the establishment of commerce with the Indian nations in behalf of the United States, is most likely to conciliate their attachment. But it ought to be conducted without fraud, without extortion, with constant and plentiful supplies with a ready market for the commodities of the Indians, and a stated price for what they give in payment, and receive in exchange. Individuals will not pursue such a traffic, unless they be allured by the hope of profit; but it will be enough for the United States to be reimbursed only.—Should this recommendation accord with the opinion of congress, they will recollect, that it cannot be accomplished by any means yet in the hands of the executive.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The commissioners, charged with the settlement of the accounts between the United and individual states, concluded their important functions, within the time limited by law; and the balances, struck in their report, which will be laid before congress, have been placed on the books of the treasury.

On the first day of June last, an instalment of one million of florins became payable on the loans of the United States in Holland. This was adjusted by a prolongation of the period of reimbursement, in nature of a new loan, at an interest of five per cent. for the term of ten years; and the expenses of this operation were a commission of three per cent.

The first instalment of the loan of two millions of dollars, from the bank of the United States, has been paid, as was directed by law. For the second it is necessary, that provision should be made.

No pecuniary consideration is more urgent, than the regular redemption and discharge of the public debt: on none can delay be more injurious or an economy of time more valuable.

The productiveness of the public revenues hitherto, has continued to equal the anticipations which were formed of it; but it is not expected to prove commensurate with all the objects, which have been suggested. Some auxiliary provisions will, therefore, it is presumed, be requisite; and it is hoped that they may be made, consistently with a due regard to the convenience of our citizens, who cannot but be sensible of the true wisdom of encountering a small present addition to their contributions, to obviate a future accumulation of burthens.

But here, I cannot forbear to recommend a repeal of the tax on the transportation of public provisions. There is no resource to firm for the government of the United States, as the affections of the people guided by an enlightened policy; and to this primary good, nothing can conduce more, than a faithful representation of public proceedings, diffused, without restraint, throughout the United States.

An estimate of the appropriations, necessary for the current service of the ensuing year, and a statement of a purchase of arms and military stores, made during the recess, will be presented to congress.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The several subjects, to which I have now referred, open a wide range to your deliberations; and involve some of the choicest interests of our common country. Permit me to bring to your remembrance the magnitude of your task. Without an unprejudiced coolness, the welfare of the government may be hazarded; without harmony, as far as conflicts with freedom of sentiment, its dignity may be lost. But, as the legislative proceedings of the United States will serve, I trust, to be reproached for the want of temper or candour, so shall not the public happiness languish from the want of my strenuous and warmest co-operation.

G. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1793.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the second of January, 1794, at the subscriber's dwelling, near Henry Creek church, in Anne-Arundel county, on a credit of twelve months.

TWENTY likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, boys and girls, and some household furniture.

JOSEPH DEAL.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE, of Prince George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, that they may be adjusted, and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and it is earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE.

Administrator de bonis neci.

On the second Saturday
FIFTEEN likely young
chairs to give bond,
the purchase money in the
7. WASHINGTON
Prince George's county

IN COUNCIL, Anne-Arundel
ANY person, inhabiting
that part of the State
the use of the GENERAL
signs and plans of Mr.
requested to send in pre-
vener and council, on
day in January next.

By order

Dancing

M. ROBARDE
vours he had received
napkins and its vicinity,
ful acknowledgements,
that he proposes to open
on the first of January
men who will honour
children, may rest assured
attention.

December 7, 1793.

THE subscriber is a
he therefore requests
against the estate of M.
county, to bring them in,
20th instant; those who
quest will lose the bene-
estate. He may be to
COWMAN, on West river
JOSEPH
Anne-Arundel county

TAKEN up as a
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years old, marked with
ear, and a crop in the
to prove his property.

107/10

Pursuant to an order
George's county, w
BIDDER for READ
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EIGHTEEN HOC
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And on Thursday d
will be exposed to pub
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amongst whom a
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tinue from day to day
DRYDE

November 28, 1793
P. S. The creditors
requested to give in th
ated, and those inde
ment, to
DRYDE

To be SOLD, on the
if not on the first
Calvert county.

A VALUABLE
fix hundred acres
half a mile from the
the greater part, heavy
and the soil equal to
oyters, the landing
in parcels, as it may
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down, and bonds w
the balance, to be pa
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houses, and three go
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general warranty for t

2 X

Will be SOLD, for
ROBERT SANDERS
day the second day
the first fair day,
A VALUABLE
furniture, hor
of ELIZABETH BARR
deceased.

CHARLES

Executor

A FEW excellent
to be sold chea
Annapolis, Decem

FOR

A TRACT of
the county of
within a few miles
terms apply to

Annapolis, Decem

On the second Saturday of next month will be OFFERED for SALE, at Queen-Anne, FIFTEEN likely young NEGROES; the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, at the end of twelve months. JAMES DRANE, Prince-George's county, December 10, 1793.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, December 9, 1793. ANY person, inclined to undertake the repairs of that part of the State-House appropriated for the use of the GENERAL COURT, according to the designs and plans of Mr. JOSEPH CLARK, architect, is requested to send in proposals, sealed up, to the governor and council, on or before the second Thursday in January next.

By order, JOHN KILTY, Clk.

Dancing School.

MR. ROBARDET, truly sensible of the favours he has received from the citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity, returns them his most grateful acknowledgements, and respectfully informs them that he proposes to open his DANCING SCHOOL on the first of January next; those ladies and gentlemen who will honour him with the tuition of their children, may rest assured of his usual punctuality and attention.

December 7, 1793.

THE subscriber is about to remove from this state, he therefore requests all persons who have claims against the estate of MARY PEARSON, late of this county, to bring them in, legally attested, on or before the 20th instant; those who do not comply with this request will lose the benefit of any proportion of said estate. He may be found at the house of JOSEPH COWMAN, on West river.

JOSEPH GILL, Administrator. Anne-Arundel county, December 10, 1793.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near the Fork Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a red brindled HEIFER, appears to be about four years old, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

CORNELIUS JONES.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER for READY MONEY, at Queen-Anne-town, on Saturday the 14th day of December next, EIGHTEEN HOGSHEADS of inspected TOBACCO of the first qualities.

And on Thursday the second day of January next, will be exposed to public sale, on twelve months credit, at the subscriber's dwelling house, a number of healthy likely country born NEGRO SLAVES, late the property of ROBERT BRADLEY TYLER, deceased, amongst whom are a very good blacksmith and shoemaker, also all the said deceased's stock of every kind, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold, by

DRYDEN TYLER, Administrator.

November 28, 1793. P. S. The creditors of the deceased are once more requested to give in their claims, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to

DRYDEN TYLER, Administrator.

To be SOLD, on the 18th of December next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at Hunting-town, in Calvert county.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing about six hundred acres, lying on Battle creek, about half a mile from the river Patuxent; this land is, for the greater part, heavily laden with the best of timber, and the soil equal to any in the county; fish and oysters in the landing; it will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as it may best suit the buyers. One thousand pounds of the purchase money must be paid down, and bonds, with approved security, given for the balance, to be paid at different periods, as may be agreed upon; there are on said plantation many small houses, and three good tobacco houses; about one hundred bushels of wheat seeded on it. Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser, and a good general warranty for the land, by

JOHN WEEMS, jun.

Will be SOLD, for CASH, at the house of Mr. ROBERT SANDERS, near Patuxent river, on Thursday the second day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

A VALUABLE negro woman, some household furniture, horses, and black cattle, the property of ELIZABETH BASIL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

CHARLES STEUART, son of Charles, Executor of Elizabeth Basil.

A FEW excellent green WINDSOR CHAIRS, to be sold cheap, by

GEORGE JOHNSON.

Annapolis, December 2, 1793.

FOR SALE,

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

JESSE DEWEES. Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

P. DENIS, HAS FOR SALE, DRY GOODS,

At the STORE of Mr. PAUL RICHARDS, a large and handsome assortment of

Which he has JUST RECEIVED from NANTES, and which he will sell either wholesale or retail.

—AMONGST WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING—

SUPERFINE India Calicoes, Common ditto, Superfine Sedan Clothes, assorted, of a superior quality and of various colours; the whole forming a beautiful collection, Silk Cloth, of changeable colours, Black Silk, ditto, Cassimer Vests, embroidered, Tricot de Coton, Silk and Cotton, ditto, Britannias, Flanders ditto, Napkins & Table Clothes, Cambricks, assorted, Italian Gauze, Gauzes, Silk and Thread Laces, Tamboured Mullins, Irish Feathers, different colours, Ribbons, assorted, of all colours, Boulogne Ribbons, Silk Stockings, assorted, for Men and Women, Thread ditto, English Taffeties, Ditto Black, Florentines, assorted, Sewing Silk, of various colours & best quality, Fans, French Hats, of the best quality, An assortment of Silk Umbrellas, A number of large and elegant Looking-Glasses, Small ditto, Ladies Cloaks, Gentlemen's ditto.

Mr. RICHARDS,

Inform his friends and the public, that he has also a quantity of

GROCERIES, &c.

—viz.—

CHOICE Old Spirit, Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum; Port and Lisbon Wines; Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars; Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Souchong Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Pepper; Allspice; Cinnamon; Powder and Shot; Candles; Hardware; Also, a few articles of Perfumery, &c. &c. &c. Which he will sell on the lowest prices, for CASH. Annapolis, November 26, 1793.

To be SOLD, for READY CASH,

A NUMBER of healthy country born slaves, men, women, boys and girls, of all ages.

BENNETT DARNALL.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near Port-Tobacco, a sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, has a blaze face, her left hind foot white, supposed to be about eight or nine years old, branded on the near buttock thus, G. The owner of said mare is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN M. SWANN.

November 27, 1793.

Prince-George's county, November 15, 1793. To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 14th day of December, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the plantation of HENRY GREENFIELD SOTHORON, deceased, in Charles county, within half a mile of the town of Benedict, TWENTY-FIVE negroes, consisting of men, women and children; also, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and plantation utensils. Twelve months credit will be given on giving bond with approved security. At the same time and place will be sold, for ready money, one hundred and sixty barrels of corn, and a large quantity of fodder. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock and continue until all is sold.

SAMUEL BOND, Executor.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HENRY GREENFIELD SOTHORON, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to hand them in properly authenticated, and passed by the orphans court, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL BOND, Executor.

In pursuance of a decree, passed by the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on the 21st day of December next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock,

A LOT near the waters of the Dock of Annapolis, known by the name of HENRY SIBELL'S LOT, for ready money.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Trustee.

Annapolis, November 27, 1793.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for SALE at this PRINTING-OFFICE.

A BOOK,

Which lately made its appearance in England, under the title of

"An Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World."

By Miss HANNAH MOORE.

The European edition of this elegant work has sold at 6/ the American edition, nearly bound and lettered, at 3/6.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of TERRYIA JENNINGS, deceased, will be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 14th of December, on the dwelling plantation of Edmund Jennings, deceased,

ONE negro girl, one mare, some cattle, hogs, and all the household furniture of the deceased.

The sale to be for cash. All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to come and settle their accounts.

NEHEMIAH MILLER ROWLES.

Administrator with the will annexed.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has for sale, a valuable young NEGRO FELLOW, by trade a blacksmith, formerly hired by Tyler and Magrader, at Queen Anne, in Prince-George's county, and now by Simon Retalick, in the city of Annapolis; he is well known to be a very good country blacksmith. For terms apply to

H. DAVIDGE, in Frederick-town.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with in my enclosures with either dog or gun, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders according to law.

JOHN MITCHELL.

Greenbury's Point, November 26, 1793.

HENRY HALL DORSEY,

HAS assorted his store with WET and DRY GOODS, and wishes to dispose of them for cash, and hopes those indebted to him will close their accounts, that he may be enabled to leave this state, with satisfaction to his creditors and honour to himself, by the first of October, 1794, which he has contracted to do.

Indian Landing, November 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Allegany county, for a commission to mark and bound my tracts of land in said county, situate, called and known by the names of WARRINGTON, and ADDITION to WARRINGTON, pursuant to an act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN H. BAYARD.

November 12, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the April court of Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound his part of the tract of land known by the name of WEST WELLS, agreeably to an act of the general assembly for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE BATSON.

Anne-Arundel county, November 8, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, now in custody of the Sheriff of Prince-George's county, intends to petition the general assembly at their next session, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

NICHOLAS BOONE.

October 21, 1793.

HANCE BAKER, DENTIST,

INFORMS the ladies and gentlemen, that he is now at Capt. B. MARY'S, in this city, where his stay will be for a few days. During which time those who are disagreeably afflicted with any of the following complaints, may (by applying) get relief, viz. tooth-ach, inflamed gums, pains in the jaws, tartar extracted from the teeth, decayed teeth stopped from their progress, natural or artificial teeth set or transplanted, and from that well known complaint, the scurvy, &c.

Annapolis, 19th November, 1793.

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

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, July 12, 1793.

For Private Sale,

On a Reasonable Credit.

THE subscriber's DWELLING-PLANTATION, containing about nine hundred acres. This valuable estate lies twenty miles below the city of Annapolis, on Herring Bay, and in full view of the Chesapeake. It has the advantage of a fine cove, well stocked with oysters, and for fishing and fowling, I think I may venture to say, is superior to any other place in the United States; the soil is of excellent quality, equal to any in Maryland. There are two good meadows, and several others may be made without expence. The situation of this plantation gives it every advantage for raising and fattening stock; it abounds in locust, mulberry and walnut, and a great plenty of good oak timber. The subscriber will attend at Mr. Mann's tavern until the twelfth instant, after which time application may be made to him at his own house, or to Mr. Benjamin Galloway, on West-river.

He has likewise for SALE, about four hundred acres of good farming LAND, lying adjoining the above, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

October 7th, 1793.

S. L. CHEW.

Matthew and John Beard,
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,
A variety of GOODS,
Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, agree-
able to the following list,
Which they are now OPENING and for SALE,
At their STORE,
At Beard's Point Warehouse.

SUPERFINE clothes,
Second ditto,
Two yards wide superfine
Coatings,
Six quarter ditto,
Ditto twilled ditto,
Cassimers,
Drabs of different quali-
ty,
German Serge,
Half-Thicks,
Plains,
Flannels,
Corduroys,
Thicklets,
Mens Worsted Hose,
Wildbores,
Joans Spinning,
Calimancoes,
Durants,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Plane and Crofs barred
Mullins,
Fashionable Ribands,
India Mullin Handker-
chiefs,
Lawn ditto,
Printed Barcelona and
Bandanno ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Moreens,
Best Gilt, Plated, Black
paper, Metal and Fe-
deral Buttons,
Vest ditto,
Cloth coloured Sewing
Silks and Threads,
Twist,
Ladies Black, White and
Green Hats,
Fancy Willow ditto,
Ivory Combs,
Metal Spoons,
Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Ivory handle Knives and
Forks,
Buck-Horn ditto,
Desert ditto,
Clasp ditto,
Pruning ditto,
Best and Second quality
Penknives,
Ladies ditto,
N. B. Wheat, Rye, or Indian Corn, will be re-
ceived in exchange for the above goods; and to those
who have been punctual in the discharge of their ac-
counts for dealings during the summer, a short credit
will be given as usual.
All those who are still in arrears for dealings here
or at our Annapolis store, are requested to make im-
mediate payment, to enable us to comply with our en-
gagements, as longer indulgence cannot be given; it
is hoped, therefore, that a strict observance of this re-
quest may be had, as business cannot be carried on
without punctuality of payment. M. and J. B.
Beard's Point, October 26th, 1793.

All persons having balances due them on tobacco,
shipped to the address of Messieurs WIL-
LIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my pro-
curation, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary
their bills on said company should be endorsed by me,
or they will not be paid.
All those indebted to said company, for transactions
through my agency, are earnestly requested to make
immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate
such as find it more convenient to discharge their
balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the present
inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice,
that I have furnished Mr. EDWARD GWINN with a
list of balances, and copies of each person's account,
who is authorized to settle with such as may apply.
The subscriber is instructed to require a strict ob-
servance to this notice, and he flatters himself it will
be duly attended to and complied with, without
further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wish
and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be
under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits
against all delinquents, without the least discrimina-
tion, after the first day of September next.
THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent
and attorney in fact for WIL-
LIAM ANDERSON and Co.
July 1, 1793.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly at their
next meeting, to be allowed for an order of the
governor and council, on the western-shore treasurer,
of the 26th February, 1781, for £.382 5 2, which
Thomas Harwood, deceased, late collector of Anne-
Arundel county, had of me, and he paid the county,
as appears on the treasurer's books.

IGNATIUS BOONE.

PROPOSALS
For PUBLISHING a PERIODICAL WORK,
to be entitled,
THE MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND
MUSEUM.
I. IT shall contain a pleasing variety of interesting
and entertaining subjects, calculated to improve
as well as amuse the mind. The most approved se-
lections from different authors, both ancient and mo-
dern, either of Europe or America, will form a part
of this work; likewise, the newest improvements and
discoveries that have or may be made, within the pre-
sent century, in each art and science.
II. Extracts from various writers on Religion, Philo-
sophy, Law, Physics, and Divinity, shall also compose a
part of this work. A space will be assigned for the
debates of congress—the debates of the British house
of commons—a complete register of foreign and do-
mestic news—essays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c.
III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, shall be grati-
fied with a particular description of such methods and
machinery as are now in use among the most experi-
enced in the above branches of business, in this
country and in Europe.
IV. It shall comprise forty-eight octavo pages,
neatly printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price to
subscribers Twenty Shillings per annum; others who
purchase will have to pay Twenty-two Shillings and
Six-pence, of a Quarter of a Dollar each number.
V. As soon as 400 subscribers are procured, this
work shall be put to press, and a number delivered
regularly in the first week of every month. Eight
pages will be assigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which
may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing
and trading part of the community in every state in
the union; as it is expected to meet with a general
circulation throughout the continent, and serve as a
vehicle of useful information and instruction to every
citizen in the United States.
IT is needless to say much in favour of a publica-
tion of this nature.—The utility and convenience of
a work of this kind must appear obvious to every per-
son the least acquainted with polite literature, and a
general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute
towards the stock of necessary information, respecting
mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and
commerce; and is meant to convey pleasure as well as
profit to those who shall patronise this work.—
Readers, of every denomination, shall occasionally be
furnished with sketches of real life, and the utmost
exertions shall be made to render it as useful a publi-
cation as any ever attempted in this country.
Subscriptions are taken in by the publisher PHILIP
EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARK, in
Baltimore.

The printers throughout the United States are
earnestly requested to give these proposals a place in
their newspapers, which will very much oblige their
most obedient humble servant,
PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

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

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

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

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

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

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

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are 400,000
By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to
give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be
erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful
designs are already selected for the entire fronts on
two of the public squares, from these drawings it is
proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings,
as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to con-
vey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventu-
rers, after the manner described in the scheme for the
hotel-lottery.

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

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

May 20, 1793.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS,
NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE
of CLAIMS will sit every day during the pre-
sent session, from nine o'clock in the morning until
three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

November 13, 1793.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and
COURTS of JUSTICE.

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

By order,

J. W. KING, Clk.

November 13, 1793.

LAND FOR SALE.

By a decree of the honourable the chancellor of
Maryland, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder,
on Thursday the 19th of December next, at King's
store, on Broad-creek, in Prince-George's county,
the following parcels of LAND, to wit:

PART of FRIENDSHIP, containing thirty acres,
more or less, CARRICKFURGUS, containing one
hundred and thirty acres, more or less, and PART of
LOWE'S DISCOVERY, containing forty-nine acres,
more or less. The above lands are adjoining the
lands of Henry Rozer, Esquire, upon the head of
Broad-creek; and from their contiguity to the river
Potomack, and the flourishing town of Alexandria,
must daily rise in value. Bond with approved secu-
rity, will be required, to pay one half of the purchase
money in twelve months from the day of sale, with
interest, and the other half in two years, with in-
terest in the manner.

All persons that have claims against EDWARD M.
CRODER, late of Prince-George's county, deceased,
(whose just debts the above-mentioned property will
be sold to pay) are desired to bring them in legally
proved to the subscriber before the day of sale.

OVERTON CARR.

October 21st, 1793.

THE subscriber has to dispose of, a large quantity
of excellent SOLE and UPPER LEATHER,
which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for
CASH.
He has also on hand a large quantity of COARSE
SHOES.

JOHN HYDE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Two APPRENTICES for the tanner or shoe-
makers business, from 14 to 16 years of age, they
must come well recommended.

The highest prices will be given for dry or green
hides and bark.

September 25, 1793.

THE subscriber purposes removing his store from
West-river, and will dispose of about two
hundred pounds, sterling coin, of fresh and valuable
GOODS, consisting of Broad and Elastic Cloth;
Cassimers; Vesting; Welch Cottons; Valenci-
ennes; Jeans and Fullians; Calicoes and Chintzes;
Sattinets; Stuffs; Shawls; Silk and Linen Hand-
kerchiefs; Silk, Thread, Cotton, and Worsted Hats;
Bed Tick; Felt and Castor Hats; Cutlery; with
fundry other articles. Any person inclinable to pur-
chase the whole, may get a great bargain and lay
credit.

He requests all those indebted to him, or to Edward
and Mordecai Hall, on bond, note or account, to
settle the same; little or no attention having been paid
to former requests of this kind; suits will be brought
without respect to persons, if not settled by the twen-
tieth of September next.

EDWARD HALL.

West-River, 29th July, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may
concern, that we, the subscribers, intend to
petition Caroline county, at their October term, 1794,
for a commission to prove the bounds and mark and
establish the lines of a certain tract of land, lying and
being in the county aforesaid, called SURVEYOR'S
FOREST; also the divisional line between said land
and a tract of land called ADAM'S REST, on which
the former depends, the latter being the property of
HENRY SWIGGETT and DANIEL HIGGOTT.

HENRY RHODS,
IGNATIUS RHODS,
JEREMIAH RHODS.

WANTED,

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

FOR SALE,

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

10

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLIXth YE.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 19, 1793.

LEGHORN, September 4.

GENERAL Carteau having marched with 40,000 men against Marseilles, which town he reduced to the obedience of the convention, threw such terror into the inhabitants of Toulon, that they took advantage to place themselves under the protection of the British fleet, which was then within sight of the harbour.

An engagement has happened since, between the republicans and the English; the former were surprised, put to flight, with the loss of four pieces of cannon, and many prisoners. Six thousand Neapolitan troops are on their way to Toulon.

PARMASENZ, September 11.

A body of the French, the number of whom cannot be ascertained, last night left their camp at Schweigen, under the command of general Moreau, and this morning attacked the van of the army, under the command of his serene highness the duke of Brunswick, who made his troops immediately fall back, with a view of alluring the enemy into the plain, which having happened, his highness gave orders to attack the French from all quarters, which they did, and were every where successful. The engagement had already lasted four hours, with inconceivable obstinacy, when the prince of Baden succeeded in turning one wing of the enemy, and put them to the route; and at that period, the cuirassiers of Borkel, and the hussars of Wolfrath, rushed into the ranks of the French, and made such a slaughter, that the French left upwards of 2000 men dead on the field; they also left behind them two howitzers, three eighteen pounders, and forty-two twenty-two pounders. A lieutenant-colonel, nine captains, twelve inferior officers, and 500 privates, were made prisoners: The victors also took thirty ammunition waggons, and all the bread of the army for four days.

The loss of the Prussian army has not been considerable, although his highness has to regret the loss of several officers of merit, amongst them M. d'Erville, lieutenant of Wolfrath, and M. Borkel, son to the general of that name. This young man was struck with a cannon ball, at the very moment he had drawn his sword to parry a blow which one of the enemy's troopers had aimed at general de Kath. His serene highness the duke of Brunswick himself, was in the greatest danger; a cannon ball having carried off the head of his horse.

After an action so glorious for the Prussian arms, the duke resumed his former position, to be within reach of covering, according to circumstances, that part of the army of general Wurmsler, which is posted near Bodenthal, which he has provisionally reinforced with four battalions of infantry, and a strong division of artillery.

EDINGKOVEN, September 15.

The news of yesterday's battle has been confirmed to-day by a courier, arrived at the head-quarters of the king of Prussia. The reigning duke of Brunswick has completely defeated the French between Permaens and Bittsch. They had 18,000 killed and wounded, and 3000 of them were taken prisoners. The duke took from them 27 pieces of cannon, two howitzers, and provisions of bread for three days. They are said to have set fire to Bittsch. It has been reported that the duke penetrated as far as Bittsch; but this wants confirmation.

FRANCFORT, September 17.

On the 12th, 13th and 14th, the French army from the frontiers of Alsace, who are said to consist of 150,000 men, made a general attack against the allied armies. The Austrians whom they attacked on the 12th were forced to retreat, after a dreadful slaughter. The French were repulsed on the 13th, in their attack against general Kalkreuth; on the 14th, they attacked the duke of Brunswick, near Permaens, who completely defeated them, took from them several pieces of cannon, and made several thousand prisoners.

It is strongly reported that there is a great want of provisions among the German armies on the Rhine.

MANHEIM, September 20.

The head quarters of the king of Prussia have been removed from Edinghoven to Burweiler, near Landau. The Austrians left yesterday their camp near Landau, and marched towards Weissenbourg. The fortress of Kehl has been bombarded for three days continually, so that the greatest part of that town has been consumed to ashes. On the 14th and 15th, the French are said to have thrown 120 shells over the wall, which had they fallen upon it would have totally destroyed it. The check sustained by the Dutch and Hanoverian troops in the Netherlands is said to have changed the whole system of operation of the combined powers.

WARSAW, September 21.

The French have expended three millions in fortifying Maubeuge and the camp before it. The Austrians have collected 400 battering cannon to besiege it.

General Tourville commands at Maubeuge, and he is assisted by Dubois Dubay, commissioner of the convention. The possession of Maubeuge, in covering Austrian Hainault and the principality Ghinal, will put an end to the destructive incursions of the French, which they renewed beyond the Sambre, near Nantes and Beaumont.

TOURS, September 21.

An unfortunate event has delayed our success in la Vendee. The army of Angers and Saumur, between forty and fifty thousand strong, having seized Gauzon, and advanced farther beyond that place, was on the 18th at the distance of only a few leagues from Chollet, when confusion was spread among them, which was followed by a defeat. Our troops retreated partly to Vihiers, partly to Douay.

Dunoux, who commanded another column afraid lest he should uselessly expose his division, resolved on the 19th to make it re-enter Beaulieu. This retreat was effected in good order as far as St. Lambert, where a party of the rebels attempted to cut it off, and a panic struck all the soldiers who composed that column. In vain did the general officers attempt to rally them, and the troops of the republic retreated in the utmost confusion as far as Pont de Ce.

BRUSSELS, October 1.

On the 26th and 27th, the French attempted to harass the Cordon of the allies, in the environs of Werwick; they were however, repulsed by the Austrians and Hanoverians who form that Cordon.

Hardly a day elapses without some considerable transports of recruits arriving here from Germany for the different regiments. Within these few days past, 500 arrived, of whom about 200 are to join the regiment of Loudon Verd.

The acts of violence which the French exercise in their departments to force the inhabitants to take up arms, are as unheard of as the cruelties exercised by them over those who refuse to obey the sanguinary decrees of the convention. It is said, that upwards of 200 unfortunate peasants were shot in the districts of Peronne, for having refused to march. These atrocities are so much multiplied in several other departments of the republic, that a great number of those wretched victims leave their homes, to seek an asylum in our cities. His serene highness the prince of Saxe Cobourg receives them with great kindness and humanity.

PARIS, September 17.

Letters from Bourdeaux state, that the commissioners of the convention, who have been driven from that city, retired to Reoll, where they endeavour to cut off the supplies destined for Bourdeaux.

At Arras, the guillotine is constantly in requisition; and between ten and twelve persons fall by it every week.

In the fitting of the municipality of Paris, of the 14th instant, twelve persons were slated to have been dismissed from the temple, as they had been recognised to have formerly been in the service of count d'Artois, and of course no confidence could be reposed in their patriotism.

A petition has been presented in the municipality, demanding imprisonment of all lewd women, and of the wives of the emigrants.

At the meeting of the Jacobins of the same day, one Lullier said, "We must either terminate the war in three months, or resolve to be slaves."—The same man moved, 100,000 Sans-Culottes be sent over to England, and that the ships which shall convey them be burnt, to cut off their return. We shall abandon to them, said he, that kingdom, where they may take care to enrich themselves with the spoils of its inhabitants.

All kind of forage is now extremely dear at Lille, and the bushel of oats cost fifty-eight livres (two guineas and a half). A few waggon loads of straw, which arrived there on the 16th from Senlis, sold at seven livres per bundle (about six shillings).

Perpignan has promptly demanded succour. The Spanish patrols advance close to the walls, and the garrison is weak.

Many of the popular societies demand a change of generals, and of the constituted authorities, as the only means of de-royalising France. On this occasion, the proposition for excluding all nobles from military functions, was renewed. The president promissed a speedy report upon it. A deputy proposed to prepare a list, which should be sent to the committee of public welfare, of all the suspected persons who are in the nation.

Baron Trenck, whom late reports had doomed to terminate his life in a prison, and who long re-

fuge in the territories of the republic, for the purpose of writing a journal, has again been incarcerated by virtue of the law against foreigners.

It is now strongly reported that Nantes is again besieged by the royalists.

DOVER, September 29.

Last Thursday a party of forty English troops made prisoners of near 400 Frenchmen, without a single person being hurt. They manoeuvred in such a manner, as to induce the enemy to believe they were more numerous, who laid down their arms in haste.

His royal highness the duke of York is at Menin, and his army thereabouts. An Austrian army is at Ypres, and the Hanoverians and Hessians at Farnes, and the neighbourhood, completely securing all that part of Flanders.

It is said general Houchard intends to collect his force, and oppose the prince of Cobourg in his attack on Maubeuge and Landrecy.—The siege of the former is already begun.

LONDON, October 8.

From some Parisian Journals of the 27th ult. we learn that the French executive council, after having cashiered general Houchard, hitherto commander in chief of the army of the North, for not having carried his conquests farther into Austrian Flanders, replaced him in his command by that notorious and monstrous cut-throat Joudan.

The executive council has likewise broke generals Landermont and Schombour, the former of whom commanded the army of the Rhine, and latter that of the Moselle. They are replaced by generals Delmas and Moreau.

The mother-in-law of the celebrated Petion received sentence of death from the revolutionary tribunal, and was executed on the 24th ult. She was charged with expressions inimical to the revolution.

Oct. 9. Lord Howe has made two attempts to get down the Channel; but the contrary winds have forced him back, and still detain him in Torbay. It was supposed that his chief object for getting out was to protect our homeward bound convoys; these have arrived in safety. It is now conjectured in the fleet, that some more important expedition is intended.

The flank companies formed into brigades and embarked in Ireland, are to be sent, it is supposed, to Toulon.

Oct. 10. Yesterday morning between one and two o'clock, lord Elgin arrived in town from the continent. His lordship left Menin on Monday last. No material recent event had then occurred; but dispositions were making by the prince of Saxe Cobourg for an attack of the French entrenched camp at Maubeuge, on the 8th or 9th instant, so that we may, in the course of this day or to-morrow, hear the event of this important operation.

WHITEHALL, September 28.

By a dispatch received last night from the right honourable lord Mulgrave, dated Toulon, September 8, 1793, it appears that his lordship had arrived there on the 6th, and had been desired by lord Hood to take upon himself the command of the troops until his majesty's pleasure should be known. It further appears that one of the advanced posts, appearing to be out of the regular military line of defence, it had been determined to evacuate it; but before the order for carrying that measure into execution arrived, Carteau, the general of the republican party, (who had collected about 5000 men from Marseilles and Nice to harass this garrison) attacked the post, and drove back the Spaniards who had occupied it, with the loss of 35 men killed, two officers and 20 men wounded, one officer and 15 men missing. Of two priests, who went out after the action to give absolution to the wounded, one has been found murdered, and the other is missing. The corps at this post consisted of 400 Spanish troops, and 150 of the French national guards from Toulon. A detachment of the British brigade was marched out of Toulon to cover their retreat, which service they performed without difficulty, having only one private soldier wounded.

FRONTIERS OF FLANDERS, October 2.

The Austrians have made themselves masters of the posts of Lannoy and Weterikon. They advanced as far as the river Marque, at the distance of two leagues from Lille. They took from the republicans several pieces of cannon and 30 prisoners.—They are entrenching themselves at Lannoy, and occupy a great part of the fine plain of Lille.

The ex-general Houchard has been arrested at his head quarters at Viry on the Scarpe, between Douay and Arras. It is said that his hands and feet were bound.

The masses of French republicans begin to melt away. The convention, to put a stop to the alarming progress of desertion, has quartered those masses in the towns where they are to do garrison duty.

Matthew and John Beard,

Have lately received,

A variety of GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, agreeable to the following list,

Which they are now OPENING and for SALE, At their STORE,

At Beard's Point Warehouse.

SUPERFINE clothes, Second ditto, Two yards wide superfine Coatings, Six-quarter ditto, Ditto twilled ditto, Cassimers, Drabs of different quality, German Serge, Half-Thicks, Flannels, Corduroys, Thickets, Mens Worsted Hose, Wildbores, Joans Spinning, Calimancoes, Durants, Chintzes and Calicoes, Plane and Cross barred Mullins, Fashionable Ribands, India Mullin Handkerchiefs, Lawn ditto, Printed Barcelona and Bandanno ditto, Ladies Gloves, Moreens, Best Gilt, Plated, Black paper, Metal and Federal Buttons, Vest ditto, Cloth coloured Sewing Silks and Threads, Twist, Ladies Black, White and Green Hats, Fancy Willow ditto, Ivory Combs, Metal Spoons, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Ivory handle Knives and Forks, Buck-Horn ditto, Desert ditto, Clasp ditto, Pruning ditto, Best and Second quality Penknives, Ladies ditto, Ladies Lacing Shoes, Men's Coarse and Fine Hats, Boys ditto, Fast Boards, Wool Cards, 9-4 Rose Blankets, 8-4 ditto, ditto, Duffil ditto, Irish Linens, Holland ditto, Sheetings, Ticklenburgs, Osnabrigs, Gimblets in straws, Looking Glasses, Hand Boards, Garden Spades, Frying Pans, 10d Nails, Powder and Shot, Salt, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Rice, Chocolate, Ginger, Alpice, Nutmegs, Window Glass, Sun-Raisins, Padlocks, Stock ditto, Pencil'd and Enamelled Tea Chins, Liverpool ditto, Queen's Ware Dishes and Plates, Blue edged ditto, Snuff Boxes, Snuff, Indigo, Fig Blue, Corks, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Best West-India Rum, New-England ditto, Old Cider, Brandy, Cordials, Cherry Bounce, &c. &c.

N. B. Wheat, Rye, or Indian Corn, will be received in exchange for the above goods; and to those who have been punctual in the discharge of their accounts for dealings during the summer, a short credit will be given as usual.

All those who are still in arrears for dealings here or at our Annapolis store, are requested to make immediate payment, to enable us to comply with our engagements, as longer indulgence cannot be given; it is hoped, therefore, that a strict observance of this request may be had, as business cannot be carried on without punctuality of payment. M. and J. B. Beard's Point, October 26th, 1793.

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

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

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

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

July 1, 1793.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

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

By order, JAMES HAWKES, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

PROPOSALS

For PUBLISHING a Periodical Work, to be entitled, The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND MUSEUM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

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

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

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

S C H E M E

OF THE LOTTERY, No. II.

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

Dollars. Dollars. Dollars.

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

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

1 ditto 15,000; & cash 15,000, are 30,000

1 ditto 10,000; & cash 10,000, are 20,000

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

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

1 Cash prize of 10,000

2 ditto 5,000 each, are 10,000

1 ditto 1,000, are 1,000

20 ditto 500, are 10,000

100 ditto 100, are 10,000

200 ditto 50, are 10,000

400 ditto 25, are 10,000

1,000 ditto 20, are 20,000

15,000 ditto 10, are 150,000

16,739 Prizes.

35,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 4 dollars each, are 400,000

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

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

By order, J. BLODGET, Agent for the Lottery.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, A. GOLDER, Clerk.

THE subscriber has to dispose of, a large quantity of excellent SOLE and UPPER LEATHER, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

He has also on hand a large quantity of COARSE SHOES.

JOHN HYDE.

Two APPRENTICES for the tanner or shoemaker business, from 14 to 16 years of age, they must come well recommended.

The highest prices will be given for dry or green hides and bark.

September 25, 1793.

THE subscriber purposes removing his store from West-river, and will dispose of about two hundred pounds, sterling cost, of fresh and saleable GOODS, consisting of Broad and Elastic Cloths; Cassimers; Vest Shapes; Welch Cottons; Valencias; Sattinets; Jeans and Fustians; Calicoes and Chintzes; Mullinets; Stuffs; Shawls; Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; Silk, Thread, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery; Bed Tick; Felt and Castor Hats; Cutlery; with sundry other articles. Any person inclinable to purchase the whole, may get a great bargain and long credit.

He requests all those indebted to him, as to Edward and Mordecai Hall, on bond, note or account, to settle the same; little or no attention having been paid to former requests of this kind; suits will be brought without respect to persons, if not settled by the twentieth of September next.

EDWARD HALL.

West-River, 29th July, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that we, the subscribers, intend to petition Caroline county, at their October term, 1794, for a commission to prove the bounds and mark and establish the lines of a certain tract of land, lying and being in the county aforesaid, called SURVEYOR'S FOREST; also the divisional line between said tract and a tract of land called ANNA'S REEF, on which the former depends, the latter being the property of HENRY SWICOTT and DANIEL HIGGINS.

HENRY RHODES, JEREMIAH RHODES.

P. DENIS,

HAS FOR SALE,

At the STORE of Mr. PAUL RICHARDS, a large and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Which he has JUST RECEIVED from NANTES, and which he will sell either wholesale or retail.

—AMONGST WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING—

SUPERFINE India

Calicoes,

Common ditto,

Superfine Sedan Clothes,

assorted, of a superior

quality and of various

colours; the whole

forming a beautiful

collection,

Silk Cloth, of changeable

colours,

Black Silk, ditto,

Cassimer Vests, embroidered,

Tricot de Coton,

Silk and Cotton, ditto,

Britannias,

Flanders ditto,

Napkins & Table Cloths,

Cambricks, assorted,

Italian Gauze,

Gauzes,

Silk and Thread Laces,

Tamboured Mullins,

Offrich Feathers, different

colours,

Ribbands, assorted, of all

colours,

Boulogne Ribbands,

Silk Stockings, assorted,

for Men and Women,

Thread ditto,

English Tassies,

Ditto Black,

Florentines, assorted,

Sewing Silks, of various

colours & best quality,

Fats,

French Hats, of the best

quality,

An assortment of Silk

Umbrellas,

A number of large and

elegant Looking-Glasses,

Small ditto,

Ladies Cloaks,

Gentlemen's ditto.

Mr. RICHARDS,

Informa his friends and the public, that he has a large quantity of

GROCERIES, &c.

CHOICE Old Spirit, Brandy, West-India and

New-England Rum; Port and Lisbon Wines;

Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars; Hyson, Hyson-Skin,

Souchong, Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Pepper; Cloves;

Cinnamon; Powder and Shorty Candles; Hardware;

Also, a few articles of Perfumery, &c. &c. &c.

Which he will sell on the lowest prices, for CASH.

Annapolis; November 26, 1793.

Printed by EMMANUEL and EMMANUEL.

By order, J. BLODGET, Agent for the Lottery.

(XLIXth Year)

MA

Copy of a letter from the Rev. Bishop Clagett, Havre-de-Grace, Nov. 12, 1793. Jesus said, he that seeth the Son of Man, and believeth in him, shall have eternal life, and shall not be condemned.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 26, 1793.

Copy of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Wilmer to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Clagett, delivered at the post-office, Havre-de-Grace, Nov. 5, 1793.

Jesus said, he that seeth me, seeth him that sent me.
John 12. 45.
Therefore the Lord Jehovah sent himself into the world in the character of Jesus Christ.

Rt. Rev. Sir,

Havre-de-Grace, Nov. 5, 1793.

THE enemies to candour having raised a considerable persecution against me, under the imputation that I had changed my religion, at a time when I was investigating truth solely for truth's sake, I feel myself under the necessity of respectfully addressing you, and submitting those sentiments which are reported to be a departure from the church, tho' it is well known, that many respectable episcopal clergymen (among others, I mention the Rev. Mr. Clows, rector of St. John's, Manchester,) are enjoying similar sentiments, while by their diocesan they are not restrained in their ministerial office, or excluded the privilege of officiating in the church.

Unity of Deity appears so evident to me, that a denial of the fact appears to be a denial of the Word itself. It is declared by our Lord, that HE and HIS FATHER are ONE. John, 10, 30. "I and my Father are ONE." It remains then for me to endeavour to shew, how God and Christ are ONE.

That the divine *esse*, or *I am*, which is Jehovah from eternity, is the divine *esse* in itself and not from itself, because from itself supposes an *esse* or Being in itself from which it is derived, therefore it supposes a God from a God, which is impossible; that which is from God, the same is not called God, but is called Divine, for what is a God from a God, therefore what is a God from a God born from eternity, and what is a God proceeding from a God through a God born from eternity, but words in which there is not the least light from Heaven: But it is otherwise with the Lord Jesus Christ, in him is the divine *esse* itself, or Father from which all things are, to which the soul in man corresponds, the Divine Humanity or Son, to which the body corresponds in man, and the proceeding Divine, or Holy Spirit, to which activity corresponds in man; this Trine or Trinity is ONE, the same, itself, and indivisible, because from the divine, from which all things are, is the Divine Humanity, and thence from the divine, from which all things are, through the Divine Humanity, is the proceeding Divine: Therefore also in every angel and in every man, in as much as they are images, there is a soul, body and activity. Again, the divine *esse* or *I am*, which in itself is very God, is the same, not empty the same, but infinitely the same; the past, the present, and the future; the eternal now; that is, the same from eternity to eternity, it is the same every where, and the same with every one and in every one, and that all variety and variableness is in the recipient; the *esse* of the recipient is the cause of this. That the divine *esse*, which in itself is God, is ITSELF, independently and solely, may be further illustrated. God, or the Divine *esse*, is ITSELF, because He is Love itself, Wisdom itself, Goodness itself, Truth itself, Life itself; which, unless each were itself in God, would not be any thing in heaven and in the world, because there would not any thing of them have relation to Him; all quality derives its quality from this, that it is the self same (ITSELF) with that from which it is, and to which it has relation, that it may be such. This self-same, or this ITSELF, which is the divine *esse*, I am, or Jehovah, is not in place, but with those and in those, who are in place, according to reception, because of love and wisdom, and of goodness and truth, each of which is ITSELF in God, yet which are God Himself, place cannot be predicated, or progression from place to place, but without place, whence there is omnipresence: Wherefore the Lord saith, "That He is in the midst of them; also that He is in them, and they in Him." When therefore we can divest ourselves of locality, tangibility, materiality, and be brought to contemplate Deity as in space without space, in time without time, that is eternity in time and infinity in space, the infinitely ALL in ALL, the eternal now, the past, the present, and the future, we may have some idea of the unity, the indivisibility, and consequently the omnipresence of God. We shall then go to him, as he hath directed, and not pray to one god for the sake of another. Under every circumstance from the word, is it possible that God and Christ can be two distinct separate persons or gods? Can we for a moment suppose, that all the hosts of Heaven should agree in dividing their worship between two kings, two lords, two almighties, two first causes, two alphas and omegas? The very idea appears shocking, and a scandal to common sense. What person of *man's* *fama* doth not perceive, as well from the face of the scriptures, that the Divine is not divisible, or can be divided; also that a plurality of infinities, uncreatures, omnipotents, and gods, is not possible? It is true, the fool in his

heart has said, there is no God; and perhaps some there are to be found who would wish to deny the divinity of our only God and Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ, "in whom dwelleth all the fulness of the god-head bodily." Colo. 11, 9.

The angel said unto Mary, behold thou shalt conceive in thy womb, and bring forth a son; and thou shalt call his name Jesus: He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the most High. And Mary said unto the angel, how shall this be, seeing I know not a man; and the angel answered and said, the holy spirit shall come upon thee, and the virtue of the most high shall overshadow thee, whence that HOLY THING which is born of thee, shall be called the Son of God. Luke 1.—Throughout the whole of the new testament, especially the evangelists, our Lord, as to his humanity, is called the son of God, and in which He, from his humanity, calls Jehovah HIS FATHER; as also out of the prophets, in which it is foretold, that Jehovah himself was about to come into the world, in Isaiah, 25, 9, "It shall be said in that day, lo, this is our God, whom we have expected to deliver us; this is Jehovah whom we have expected, let us be glad and rejoice in his salvation." Again, in the 40th ch. "The voice of one crying in the wilderness, prepare ye the way for Jehovah, make smooth in the desert a path for our God; for the glory of Jehovah shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see together: Behold the Lord Jehovah cometh in strength; as a shepherd shall he feed his flock."—In as much as Jehovah himself came into the world, and assumed the human nature, and thereby saved and redeemed men, therefore he is called in the prophets the Saviour and Redeemer; for instance, Surely God is in thee, and there is no good beside, verily thou art a hidden God, O God of Israel the Saviour. Isa. 45.—Am not I Jehovah, and there is no god else beside me, a just God, and there is no Saviour beside me. Isa. 45.—I am Jehovah, and there is no Saviour beside me. Isa. 43.—I Jehovah am thy God, and thou shalt acknowledge me *god* but *me*, and there is no Saviour beside me. Hosea 13.—That all flesh may know, that I Jehovah am thy Saviour and thy Redeemer. Isa. 49, 40, chps.—As for our Redeemer, Jehovah of Hosts is his name. Isa. 47.—Their Redeemer is strong, Jehovah of Hosts is his name. Jer. 50.—Jehovah my Rock and my Redeemer. Ps. 19.—Thus saith Jehovah thy Redeemer, the Holy one of Israel, I am Jehovah thy God. Isa. 48.—Thou Jehovah art our Father, our Redeemer is thy name from everlasting. Isa. 63.—Thus saith Jehovah thy Redeemer, I am Jehovah that maketh all things, and alone by myself. Isa. 44.—Thus saith Jehovah the king of Israel, and his redeemer Jehovah of Hosts, I am the first and the last, and beside me there is no God. Isa. 44.—Jehovah of Hosts is his name, and thy redeemer, the holy one of Israel, the God of the whole earth shall be called. Isa. 54.—Behold the days come, that I will raise unto David a just person, who shall reign king, and this is his name, Jehovah our Justice. Jer. 23 and 25.—In that day shall Jehovah be king over all the earth, in that day shall Jehovah be one, and his NAME ONE. Zec. 14.—But some may say, how could Jehovah the Father be made *man*, is not he the creator of the universe? We all agree that the son is co-equal with the father, now if he is co-equal and co-eternal, is it less possible for God to descend into the world, than to depute a son? But if the son is co-equal and co-eternal with the father, which hath priority? Which is oldest, father or son? If we divide them and give them *equal* power and *equal* prescience, do we not then set up *two* gods? But "I and my Father are ONE," just as soul and body are one, for although our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, is god and man, yet he is not *two*, but *one* Christ; yea *one* altogether, he is *one* person, in him dwelleth all the fullness of the god-head bodily; for as the soul and body is one man, so God and man is *one* CHRIST, and thus it is that the Lord's humanity is divine, because it is the humanity of Jehovah; also that the Lord ought to be approached as to his divine or glorified humanity, or in the character of Redeemer, and thus and no otherwise the divinity, which is called the Father, can be approached, he himself declaring, that he is the "way," the "door," and "that no one cometh to the father but by or through him."—A few quotations confirming the propriety of going to the Redeemer, will close this head. In Ha. 9th chp. it is expressed, unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, whose name is, Wonderful, Counsellor, God, Hero, the Father everlasting, the Prince of Peace. In the same prophet, Thou art our Father, Abraham knew us not, and Israel doth not acknowledge us: Thou Jehovah art our Father, our Redeemer, thy name is from everlasting. 63. And in John, Jesus said, he that believeth in me, believeth in Him that sent me, and he that seeth me, seeth him that sent me. chp. 12.—Because Jehovah sent himself into the world, therefore it is that the Lord is Jehovah in the old testament, and Jehovah is the Lord in the new. Again, in John, Philip saith unto Jesus, shew us the father, Jesus saith unto him, he that hath seen me hath seen the father, how

sayest thou then, shew us the father; believest thou not that I am in the father and the father in me; believe me that I am in the father and the father in me; and lastly, Jesus said, I am the way, the truth and the life; no man cometh unto the father, but by or through me. 14th chp.

In obedience then to the word, we must go to Jesus Christ as God, that the father in him may be approached, because Jehovah God, who is the Lord from eternity, by the humanity which he made divine, sent himself into the world, and made himself visible to the eyes of men, and thereby accessible; in like manner he made himself visible, and thereby accessible, in a human form, to the ancients, but then by means of an angel.

Respecting the Holy Spirit, it is neither a god by itself, nor a person by itself, but it is the Holy Divine going forth and proceeding, from the one omnipresent God, who is the Lord. Some say, that the holy spirit is a person by himself, and a god by himself, but what is a person going forth and proceeding from a person, except it be operation going forth and proceeding? One person cannot go forth and proceed from another through a third, but operation can; is not the divine essence one and indivisible, and in as much as the divine essence or divine *esse* is God, is not God one and indivisible? Hence it appears, that the holy spirit is not a god by itself, nor a person by itself, but that it is the holy divine going forth and proceeding from the one omnipresent God, who is the Lord. We do not read in any part of the old testament, that the prophets spake the word from the Holy Spirit, but from Jehovah the Lord; and where the holy spirit is mentioned in the new testament, it means the proceeding divine, which is the divine that illustrates, teaches, vivifies, reforms, and regenerates. This holy divine, which is called the Holy Spirit, proceeds from the divinity in the Lord, through his glorified humanity, which is the divine humanity, comparatively as all activity proceeds from the soul through the body in man. This may be illustrated from the following passages in the word—He whom the father hath sent, speaketh the words of God; he giveth not the spirit by measure unto him; the father loveth the son, and hath given all things into his hand. John 3.—There shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, the spirit of Jehovah shall rest upon him, the spirit of wisdom and intelligence, the spirit of counsel and of virtue. Isa. 11.—That the spirit of Jehovah was put upon him, and that it was in him. Isa. 42.—Luke 14.—When the Holy Spirit is come, whom I will send unto you from the father. John 15.—He shall glorify me, for he shall take of mine, and shall shew it unto you. John 16.—If I go away, I will send the comforter to you. John 16.—The comforter is the HOLY SPIRIT. John 14.—The Holy Spirit was not yet, because Jesus was not yet glorified. John 7.—After his glorification Jesus breathed upon his disciples and said, receive ye the Holy Spirit. John 20.—In as much as the divine operation of the Lord from his divine omnipresence is meant by the Holy Spirit, therefore when he spake unto his disciples of the Holy Spirit whom he was about to send from the Father, he also saith, I will not leave you orphans, I go away and come unto you; in that day ye shall know, that I am in my father, and you in me, and I in you. John 14.—And just before he departed out of the world, he said, lo, I am with you always, even unto the consummation of the age. Math. 28.—Hence it is plain, that the Divine, which is called the Holy Spirit, proceedeth out of the divinity in the Lord through his divine humanity. It must be acknowledged then, to be an holy truth, that in our Lord Jesus Christ there is a divine trinity, consisting of the divinity from which all things are, which is called the Father, the divine humanity which is the Son, and the proceeding divine which is the Holy Spirit: Thus there is ONE GOD in the church; and thus it is proved in the language of divine writ, that Christ and God are ONE.

Should the within statement not incur your disapprobation, a beneficial consequence may ensue by your favourable reception and speedy answer, while with sentiments of esteem, I have the honour to subscribe myself, Rt. Rev. Sir,

Your most obt. and very humb. servt. &c.
JAMES J. WILMER.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Clagett,
near Upper Marlboro' Prince-George's county,
Maryland.

BRUCHSAL, September 5.
The French lines by Lanterbourg have been strengthened with more than 300 pieces of cannon of the largest calibre. General Wurmer is doing every thing in his power to oppose the enemy; but nothing will be undertaken till the duke of Brunswick breaks ground in the neighbourhood of Bitche.

LONDON, October 7.
The duke of York's army has been reinforced with 8000 Hessians. It continues encamped near Mental.

supported on his right by the corps of Austrians under general Beaulieu. The French army, which used to annoy his advanced posts, has disappeared.

The Hanoverians and Hessians have at present the post of honour in the duke's army, being most advanced in the territory of the enemy. Hitherto that post has always been held by the British, who will resume it, upon receiving sufficient reinforcements; but at present their sick and wounded obliges his royal highness to form the advance corps from the subsidiary army.

The new embassy from the Ottoman Porte was to set out from Constantinople early in the present month. The name of the ambassador is Joseph Ulga Effendi, and he is coming to London in great state. His suite is to consist of ten persons, who are to travel over land. The ambassador's servants are on board a Venetian ship.

To exaggerate every public event, whether good or bad, according as the views of parties influenced opinions or wishes, is too prevalent at all times; but, in a more particular manner, at such a period as the present, when the minds of men, heated by the extraordinary circumstances of it, are ready to receive any and every impression which suits their pre-conceived prejudices or their immediate interests. The zealots of different parties are ready to encourage and propagate any absurdity, if it does but accord to their political systems. The retreat of the duke of York's army has been, accordingly, considered as an event indeed of present mortification, but by no means of any material consequence, and nothing more than a trifling unimportant delay of a siege which must be annually crowned with success. On the other hand, lord Hood's possession of the harbour of Toulon is accompanied with such fears and apprehensions, that the British fleet anchored there may be the prey of French treachery, as to encourage instead of present rejoicing, an expectation of approaching disappointment and consternation. Such are the opinions with which the good sense of the moderate men is alternately insulted. But addressing ourselves to persons of that character, we do not hesitate to consider the check received by the duke of York's army before Dunkirk, as a very serious business, that seemed to pre-bode still further misfortune; and though the danger appears to be averted, there is no reason, in examining the real situation of affairs in that branch of the war, to encourage any very great degree of confidence, much less of presumption. At the same time, it is impossible not to view the possession of Toulon, by the English fleet as the most important event of the war. Without dwelling upon these circumstances of advantage which must appear to every one from the immediate station of the British fleet, we cannot but wish more particularly to insist on the success of lord Hood, who, without the loss of one life, or shedding even one drop of blood, has separated the whole of the Mediterranean sea from any other communication with France, than by the barren waves which wash its coast. As to lord Hood's precautions against the possible treachery of his French friends, we are perfectly satisfied that he is in a position of such command, as to bid defiance to their designs or open assault.

S A L E M, December 10.

Captain Prince, of this port, has arrived from Port-au-Prince. The next day after sailing from thence, he was boarded by the crew of a Spanish launch, who at first affected to treat him with civility; but, suddenly, they seized upon him, stripped off his cloaths, and rifled his pockets of twenty-two joes; they also robbed an American passenger of about sixteen joes and two gold watches, and the sailors of all their cloaths. These lawless people shewed no commision, and it is probable they had none: They detained captain Prince about twenty hours, after which he ran into the Mole, and obtained a pass from the British commodore Rowley, which was duly respected by the English cruisers he afterwards met. The admiral sent out the armed schooner Peacock in pursuit of the pirates.

The British cruisers stop all American vessels they meet going into the Bite; of course provisions bear a great price there.

B O S T O N, December 4.

Since our last, the schooner Harriet, captain Howes, has arrived here from Malaga, which he left the 8th of October:—By him we learn, that the report of the re-capture of Toulon was premature;—and that such an event was not even expected at Malaga;—that troops had failed from Gibraltar, Ville Franche, and Andalusia, for that place, and that the combined forces being in possession of the principal forts, thought themselves secure against any attacks which may be made thereon from the land. The defeats of bodies of the Spaniards, in Rouffillon are confirmed.

A gentleman recently arrived from Upper Canada, informs, that the forts building by the English at Detroit, and elsewhere, go on with rapidity; and that the surrender of the American posts will speedily take place. The public may therefore expect, ere long, to hear loud complaints of the expence, danger, &c. of maintaining military posts in times of peace.—Croakers will croak, let things go as they will.

ORIGINAL PUN AND REPARTEE.—An English wit was observing, the other day, that from the *post-paste* style of the French generals, he imagined they had once been cooks.—“There is no doubt of that,” replied the Yankee, “and they have lately proved themselves good cooks, in *dishing up* so handsomely your countrymen near Dunkirk.”

P R O V I D E N C E, December 7.

The public are cautioned to beware of light dolls, many of which have lately been brought into

this state. They are generally dated 1791, and 1792, and bear visible marks of having been retruck and whitened. The milling is much marred, and a sharpness apparent. Some of other dates have appeared, executed as above described. The weight of a Spanish dollar, to be current in the United States, is 17 dwt. 7 gr.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 13.

Extract of a letter from John Bulkely and Son, merchants, Lisbon, October 15.

“The Dutch have made a truce of six months with the regency of Algiers, and we hope colonel Humphreys, your minister at this court, will be equally successful, as he has that business in contemplation. We hope you will flee clear of being concerned in any of the captures that may be made by these rovers, on the unguarded shipping that is navigating from thence. In the approaching rough months of December, January and February, the danger will be next to little, as their cruisers will not venture on the ocean; but it will be the interest of the speculators from your side to order their ships to call at Falmouth, for orders, and we will lodge with Messieurs George C. Fox and sons, by the packets, every information that can be useful to your interest, till the present troubles subside by a general peace, which God grant for the good of mankind, and to enliven commerce.”

Yours, &c.”

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Knoxville, to his friend in Winchester, dated November 3.

“You no doubt have heard that general Sevier, by order of secretary Smith, in the absence of governor Blount, gave immediate pursuit to the large party of Indians, who invaded Knox county on the 25th of September, and killed Alexander Cavil and family, and burnt and destroyed sundry plantations, large quantities of grain in stacks, and killed all the flock of cattle and hogs that came in their way.”

“I have now to inform you, that the general, after having been 17 days in the Cherokee country, and having passed quite through it to the Creek villages (the whole distance at least 150 miles south of the Tennessee) has returned to the frontiers with the loss of three men killed and three wounded.

“He was not able to bring the whole party to action, but a part of it, consisting of from 200 to 300 Indians, ambuscaded the south bank of the High-tower river, and gave his advance, led by captain Evans, a very warm reception; killing, at the first fire, as he ascended the bank, the three men above mentioned; captain Evans instantly returned the fire, and in a few minutes the Indians gave way, leaving several dead on the ground, and fifteen bloody trails were discovered, where they had dragged off the wounded.

“Not more than thirty men had ascended the bank with Evans, and more bravery and dexterity in Indian fighting never was displayed than on this occasion; the word of command, on the Indians side, was given in Creek, and one of the leaders was shot down three times, with three several balls, advancing the moment he rose—the fourth put an end to his existence.

“On the 13th of October a party of about 30 Indians killed Mrs. Lewis and five children, in the Greasy Cove, and destroyed their houses and grain, killed their cattle and carried off their horses. Small parties are daily harrying our frontiers.

“The families are generally collected together in different stations, at some of which there are as many as three hundred men, women and children, huddled on an acre of ground, for their common defence.

“Nothing short of the extirpation of the Creek and Cherokee nation will ensure peace to the frontiers, and it here appears much easier to do it, than to obtain an order from government for it to be done.

“Excursive parties of horse, well directed, laying waste their town, stock and grain, would shortly teach these two faithless nations to seek safety on the west side of the Mississippi, in the bosom of their friends the Spaniards; and it would not be very difficult to send the Spaniards of East and West-Florida a packing with them; for the frontier people are highly exasperated at them, and it is well known here, many of the inhabitants of those two provinces are earnestly wishing for, and ready to lend their aid to, the completion of so desirable an event. More than half the effective men of the province of West-Florida are Americans, and who can doubt the part they would gladly act, if they saw any chance of success.”

Extract of a letter from Cadix, to a gentleman of respectability in New-York, dated September 25.

“Two ships of the line and several frigates have lately sailed from this port for Malta and Naples to carry 3000 Maltese, and 7000 men, which the king of Naples has destined to be landed at Toulon.

“Seven thousand five hundred troops are every day expected from Portugal for the same port. Five thousand infantry sailed from hence and 2000 from Carthage, all embarking for the allied armies at Toulon.

“The whole of the province of Rouffillon is now in the possession of the allies, except Perpignan, which city is besieged by 10,000.

“Every one in Spain wishes to be a soldier, and employed in the cause of religion and loyalty—in the cause of monarchy.”

Dec. 17. The expedition intended to be executed by the French squadron lately in the port of New-York, was against St. Pierre and Miquelon, first; which, when retaken, would have given the French a footing in that quarter and enabled them to do great injuries to the British fisheries;—much to the advantage of ours. The reason of the defection of the fleet, has not been owing to the much feared insubordination of some of the seamen, but to the obstinacy and

disobedience of some of the commanders, whose ambition had been worked upon by the insidious insinuations of some colonial aristocrats among us. It is believed the whole fleet has sailed for France, where, no doubt, strict inquiry will be made into the conduct of those commanders.

Extra of a letter from New-York, dated December 13. “A master of a brig lately from Jamaica, says the malignant fever is now raging in Kingston—it is said to have been brought there by a brig from Philadelphia.”

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Manchester to his friend in Philadelphia, dated October 3, 1793.

“A very great number of people in this town are already drawn into the vortex of ruin occasioned by the war. You would scarcely know Manchester by the looks of the inhabitants. Merriment seems banished—Long faces are general. Knowles, of Gorton, is sentenced to three months imprisonment, for disrespect to the king. Another is condemned to the pillory and two years imprisonment in Lancaster castle, for damping all kings in general, and George the third in particular.

“Mr. Phillips, bookseller of Leicester, is sentenced to eighteen months of solitary imprisonment, for selling the second part of Paine's Rights of Man, before the verdict which declared the book a libel!”

As to the solitary imprisonment of Mr. Phillips, under the circumstances above stated, we may exclaim with honest uncle Toby, “Our armies in Flanders swore terribly, but nothing like this!”—The house of Stuart took pretty smart notice of printers and authors, but we recollect nothing which, taken altogether, is so very bad as this. There is not a single bookseller in the British dominions from Thomas Cadell down to the poorest stall keeper, in the whole country, who might not be imprisoned for the same offence, and with equal justice.

We have seen another letter from the south of England, which mentions a shocking circumstance. A person upon half pay, in the naval service, was threatened with a prosecution for seditious discourse. He prevented this disaster by cutting his own throat.

B A L T I M O R E, December 21.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Cadix, to a merchant in this town, dated November 8, 1793.

“SIR, “We have to advise that by an express arrived here this morning from Gibraltar, information is received of a truce having been concluded between the Algerines and the Portuguese for twelve months, by means of the British consul, Mr. Logie.

“A fleet of the former, consisting of three frigates, a brig and two xebecs, passed the Straits to the westward on the night of the fifth instant, no doubt to cruise against your vessels, for whose safety we are much alarmed, ourselves expecting several of them soon.

“This advice is just confirmed to us by our friends in Gibraltar, who add that a peace with those pirates will now be difficult to make, which exposes a great number of American citizens to perpetual slavery, and humanity shudders for their fate.

“We are very respectfully, yours, &c.”

Dec. 23. A correspondent who has derived infinite pleasure from being present several nights last week, when Messieurs Wignell and Reinagle's company of comedians, performed at the theatre in Annapolis, feels himself happy in announcing to the citizens of Baltimore who are fond of theatrical amusement, that the above company will by no means disappoint the utmost expectations which may have been formed, with respect to their peculiar excellence in the variegated walks of the drama; whether in the tragic or comic lines, they equally excel; no performers having ever appeared in America possessed of half the power to awaken the passions in the sublime and affecting scenes of tragedy, or the animated and lively representations which flow from a well written comedy. To do justice to the merits of each performer, would be too lengthy for the circumscribed limits of a newspaper—Let it suffice for the present to say, that Mr. Fennell and Mr. Wignell, are unrivalled on this continent, in the different characters which they represent on the stage.

Mrs. Whitlock, if not equal to a Siddons, is fast approaching to as much celebrity in this country, as the latter is in the eyes of every theatrical connoisseur, who has visited the boxes of Drury-Lane, or Covent Garden. Mrs. Warrell is inimitable, her pleasing manner and delivery is very much noticed, and justly becomes a subject of admiration. Miss Broadhurst is superlatively attractive in some juvenile characters; her air is dignified; and her whole appearance at once truly enchanting—in short, this company is by far the most respectable, and the most entitled to distinguished marks of encouragement, the sons and daughters of Columbia, theatrically judicious, of any that we have yet seen on this side the Atlantic.

A N N A P O L I S, December 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to a merchant in Baltimore, dated December 23.

“I have this moment advice of a vessel arriving at New-York from Lisbon; this vessel brings the agreeable news of the Portuguese ordering a convoy for our vessels from thence; and appear extremely dissatisfied with the truce lately signed by the British consul in behalf of Portugal, and that they are going to block up the Algerines again.”

THIS GAZETTE, No. 2450, completes the year with all our customers.

By the HOUSE OF

ORDERED, That the law in certain cases years and days upon the ed three weeks in the Journal, and Maryland of the people.

The bill to declare a cases therein mentioned, and the question put, T the next session of assent called for by Mr. Gold

A F F I R

M & Quyn Duval O'Bry Barnes Seney Whitte Denni Hoult Purne Beatty Bayly

N E G

M & T. W. Howa Cox Goldf Denw Daffin Gordu R. Bo Ridgely, of Wm. Ewing

So it was resol

True extra

By order,

A BILL, entitled, An in certain ca

WHEREAS it is sembly, that the twenty-first year chapter the sixteenth, struction different from ly given to it: And wh ed by many of the good tenants in tail, or their in and barred by the for the purpose of lim within which every ad tenements, or heredita whereas both justice a chafes, made bona fide quiet possession, but m have been made and hath been uniformly de should be confirmed this general assembly that without the inter of the good people of honestly purchased an and transmitted them to involved in numberless under colour of some therefore the law in al of quieting all such po

Be it therefore enacted land, That all and any lands, tenements, state, and making title heir or heirs, of a tenant or tenants in tail shall be subject and l of the twenty-first, o sixteenth, and by al ing the time within into, or action or suit of any lands, teneme practised within this whatever, in as full a claiming any right, tit tenements, or heredita is now subject and l statutes aforesaid. Pro and reservations in tants) femes covert, shall be retained and tenants in tail within manner and on the tained and reserved otherwise, or in any theless, that the afor shall have no operat causes or suits of law ing in any of the cou

THE sale of M mence on Thursday Prince-George's cou

Ann-Arundel NOTICE is he demands again Anne-Arundel coan and lodge in the char with the vouchers of February next, estate of the said Wil subscriber, who is as will be sufficient t

THOM

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DECEMBER 19, 1793.

ORDERED, That the bill to declare and explain the law in certain cases therein mentioned, with the yeas and nays upon the vote of reference, be published three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Baltimore Journal, and Maryland Herald, for the consideration of the people.

The bill to declare and explain the law in certain cases therein mentioned, was read the second time, and the question put, That the said bill be referred to the next session of assembly? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Goldsborough, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Kilgour,	Quynn,	Jamison,
Harwood,	Duvall,	J. Bond,
Ridout,	O'Bryon,	Prall,
McPherson,	Barnes,	Montgomery,
Kerr,	Seney,	M'Mechen,
King,	Whittington,	Swearingen,
Frazier,	Dennis,	Van Lear,
Waggaman,	Houston,	Hughes,
Hollingworth,	Purnell,	Johnson,
Ward,	Beatty,	Simkins.
T. Wootton,	Bayly,	

NEGATIVE.

W. Thomas,	T. Worthington,	Bowie,
Lloyd,	Howard,	Sprigg,
Tilghman,	Cox,	Jarrett,
Mackall,	Goldsborough,	Douglafs,
Freeland,	Denwood,	Lookerman,
Hawkins,	Daffin,	Driver,
J. Thomas,	Gordon,	Oneale,
Digger,	R. Bond,	R. Wootton,
Ridgely, of Wm. Ewing,	Tomlinson.	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

True extract from the minutes.

By order, Wm. HARWOOD, clk.

A BILL, entitled, An act to declare and explain the law in certain cases therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it is represented to this general assembly, that the statute of limitation, part in the twenty-first year of the reign of James the first, chapter the sixteenth, having lately received a construction different from what has been hitherto generally given to it: And whereas doubts are now entertained by many of the good citizens of this state, whether tenants in tail, or their heirs, are comprehended within and barred by the said statute, which was passed for the purpose of limiting and precluding the time within which every action for the recovery of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, should be brought: And whereas both justice and policy dictate that all purchases, made bona fide and sanctioned by a long and quiet possession, but more especially such purchases as have been made and possession retained under what hath been uniformly deemed to be the law of the land should be confirmed and established: And whereas this general assembly are informed and verily believe, that without the intervention of this legislature many of the good people of this state (whose ancestors have honestly purchased and paid for divers tracts of land and transmitted them to their posterity) will shortly be involved in numberless vexations and ruinous law suits under colour of some dormant entails: For declaring therefore the law in all such cases, and for the purpose of quieting all such possessions;

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every person or persons claiming any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within this state, and making title thereto as the issue or issues, heir or heirs, of a tenant or tenants in tail, or as a tenant or tenants in tail, whether general or special, shall be subject and liable to be barred by the statute of the twenty-first of James the first, chapter the sixteenth, and by all other statutes and acts for limiting the time within which any entry shall be made into, or action or suit shall be brought for the recovery of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, used and practised within this state, to every intent and purpose whatever, in as full and ample manner as any person claiming any right, title or interest, in and to any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in fee simple, or otherwise, is now subject and liable to be barred by any of the statutes aforesaid. Provided always, that all the savings and reservations in the said statute in favour of infants, feme covert, persons insane and beyond sea, shall be retained and referred to all issues, heirs and tenants in tail within that description, in the same manner and on the same construction as they are retained and referred to heirs in fee simple, and not otherwise, (or in any other manner: Provided nevertheless, that the aforesaid act, or any part thereof, shall have no operation, force or effect, as to any causes or suits of law that may now be actually pending in any of the courts of this state.

THE sale of Mrs. Tyler's negroes will commence on Thursday next, at her plantation, in Prince-George's county.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against WILLIAM MERRITT, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, that they bring in, and lodge in the chancery court, their respective claims, with vouchers thereof, on or before the first day of February next, in order that such part of the real estate of the said William Merritt may be sold, by the subscriber, who is appointed trustee for that purpose, as will be sufficient to discharge the said claims.

THOMAS CROMWELL, Trustee.

THEATRE.

To-morrow Evening, will be performed, the COMEDY of the

Belle's Stratagem.

To which will be added, a COMIC OPERA, in two acts, called, The

FLITCH of BACON.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, in Port-Tobacco, on MONDAY the twenty-seventh day of January next,

PART of two TRACTS of LAND, the one called HAWKINS'S BARROWS, the other called SICAMY. The parcel to be sold, contains about eighty acres. It lies within about two miles of Port-Tobacco-town, and is woodland, containing a good deal of timber. It is to be sold for the benefit of the creditors of FRANCIS WARE, Esquire; former sheriff, who will shew the land.

THOMAS A. DYSON, for the trustees of Francis Ware, Esquire.

December 19th, 1793.

ALL persons having claims against ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, an insolvent debtor, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on Monday the 6th day of January next, that they may receive their several distributions, as I shall meet in Port-Tobacco on that day for the purpose of paying them.

JAMES SIMMS, Sheriff of Charles county.

December 9, 1793.

WHEREAS the PARTNERSHIP of W. ALLEIN and SON, being, on the 16th November, 1793, dissolved, and neither of them not carrying on the snuff business, the subscriber begs leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that he is now carrying on the manufactory of snuff, in all its various branches, where they formerly did, when he shall be ready and happy to furnish their friends and the public, with a quantity of snuff, upon the shortest notice, and doubts not but to find a generous public will encourage their country manufactory.

WILLIAM ALLEIN, junior.

Raleigh's Plant, Calvert county, December 18th, 1793.

Will be SOLD, for CASH, at the house of Mr. ROBERT SANDERS, near Patuxent river, on Thursday the second day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

A VALUABLE negro woman, some household furniture, horses, and black cattle, the property of ELIZABETH BASIL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

CHARLES STEUART, son of Charles, Executor of Elizabeth Basil.

FOR SALE,

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

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

FOR SALE,

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

F. GREEN.

Annapolis.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for SALE at this PRINTING-OFFICE, A BOOK,

Which lately made its appearance in England, under the title of

"An Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World."

By Miss HANNAH MOORE.

The European edition of this elegant work has sold at 6s. the American edition, neatly bound and lettered, at 3s.

By order of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, will be offered for sale, the personal estate of the late ADDISON MURDOCK, on Tuesday the 7th day of January,

CONSISTING of about seventy negroes, household furniture, plantation utensils, horses, black cattle, sheep, hogs, and a considerable quantity of Indian corn and fodder. The sale to continue from day to day till all be sold. The terms will be made known at the time of sale. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, to Mr. GARLAND CALLIS, at the Eastern-Branch ferry, who is authorized to settle and pay the same.

CLEM. BROOKE, } Executors.
ANTH. ADDISON, }

SUBSCRIPTIONS for EDWARDS'S DAILY ADVERTISER, taken in by the PRINTERS hereof.

SACRED MUSIC.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

An ANTHEM,

For PUBLIC or PRIVATE WORSHIP,

Composed by Rayner Taylor,

Professor of MUSIC, PHILADELPHIA, lately ORGANIST of ANNAPOLIS.

PRICE to SUBSCRIBERS ONE DOLLAR, to be paid at the time of subscribing.

The work will be engraved in the best manner and executed with all possible expedition; will contain about six pages in folio, and will be delivered to subscribers, by the first convenient opportunity of conveyance.

Subscriptions received by the PRINTERS hereof.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the second of January, 1794, at the subscriber's dwelling, near Herring Creek church, in Anne-Arundel county, on a credit of twelve months,

TWENTY likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, boys and girls, and some household furniture.

JOSEPH DEALE.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE, of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, that they may be adjusted, and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and it is earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE, Administrator de bonis non.

December 5, 1793.

On the second Saturday of next month will be OFFERED for SALE, at Queen-Anne,

FIFTEEN likely young NEGROES; the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the purchase money at the end of twelve months.

JAMES DRANE.

Prince-George's county, December 10, 1793.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, December 9, 1793.

ANY person inclined to undertake the repairs of that part of the STAB-HOUSE appropriated for the use of the GENERAL COURT, according to the designs and plans of Mr. JOSEPH CLARK, architect, is requested to send in proposals, sealed up, to the governor and council, on or before the second Thursday in January next.

By order, JOHN KILTY, Clk.

Dancing School.

MR. ROBARDETT, truly sensible of the favours he has received from the citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity, returns them his most grateful acknowledgements, and respectfully informs them that he proposes to open his DANCING SCHOOL on the first of January next; those ladies and gentlemen who will honour him with the tuition of their children, may rest assured of his usual punctuality and attention.

December 7, 1793.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near the Fork Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a red brindled HEIFER, appears to be about four years old, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

CORNELIUS JONES.

WANTED,

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

For Private Sale,

On a Reasonable Credit.

THE subscriber's DWELLING PLANTATION, containing about nine hundred acres. This valuable estate lies twenty miles below the city of Annapolis, on Herring-Bay, and in full view of the Chesapeake. It has the advantage of a fine cove, well stocked with oysters, and for fishing and fowling, I think I may venture to say, is superior to any other place in the United States; the soil is of excellent quality, equal to any in Maryland. There are two good meadows, and several others may be made without expense. The situation of this plantation gives it every advantage for raising and fattening stock; it abounds in locust, mulberry and walnut, and a great plenty of good oak timber. The subscriber will attend at Mr. Mann's tavern until the twelfth instant, after which time application may be made to him at his own house, or to Mr. Benjamin Galloway, on West-river.

He has likewise for SALE, about four hundred acres of good farming LAND, lying adjoining the above, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

October 7th, 1793.

S. L. CHRW.

Matthew and John Beard,
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,
A variety of GOODS,
Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, agree-
able to the following list,
Which they are now OPENING and for SALE,
At their STORE,
At Beard's Point Warehouse.

SUPERFINE clothes,
Second ditto.
Two yards wide superfine
Coatings,
Six-quarter ditto,
Ditto twilled ditto,
Cassimers,
Drabs of different quali-
ty,
German Serge,
Half-Thicks,
Plains,
Flannels,
Corduroys,
Thicksets,
Mens Worsted Hose,
Wildbores,
Joans Spinning,
Calimancoes,
Durants,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Plane and Cross barred
Mullins,
Fashionable Ribands,
India Mullin Handker-
chiefs,
Lawn ditto,
Printed Barcelona and
Bandanno ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Moreens,
Beit Gilt, Plated, Black
paper, Metal and Fed-
eral Buttons,
Vest ditto,
Cloth coloured Sewing
Silks and Threads,
Twist,
Ladies Black, White and
Green Hats,
Fancy Willow ditto,
Ivory Combs,
Metal Spoons,
Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Ivory handle Knives and
Forks,
Buck Horn ditto,
Desert ditto,
Pruning ditto,
Beit and Second quality
Penknives,
Ladies ditto,
Ladies Lifting Shoes,
Men's Coarse and Fine
Hats,
Boys ditto,
Pail Boards,
Wool Cards,
9-4 Role Blankets,
8-4 ditto, ditto,
Duffel ditto,
Irish Linens,
Holland ditto,
Sheetings,
Ticklenburghs,
Ofnabrigs,
Gimblets in straws,
Looking Glasses,
Hand Boards,
Garden Spades,
Frying Pans,
100 Nails,
Powder and Shot,
Salt,
Young Hyson, Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and Bo-
hea Teas,
Coffee,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Allspice,
Nutmegs,
Window Glass,
Sun-Raisins,
Padlocks,
Stock ditto,
Pencil'd and Enamelled
Tea China,
Liverpool ditto,
Queen's Ware Dishes and
Plates,
Blue edged ditto,
Snuff Boxes,
Snuff,
Indigo,
Fig Blue,
Corks,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Molasses,
Beit West-India Rum,
New-England ditto,
Old Cider, Brandy,
Cordials,
Cherry Bounce, &c. &c.

N. B. Wheat, Rye, or Indian Corn, will be re-
ceived in exchange for the above goods; and to those
who have been punctual in the discharge of their ac-
counts for dealings during the summer, a short credit
will be given as usual.

All those who are still in arrears for dealings here
or at our Annapolis store, are requested to make im-
mediate payment, to enable us to comply with our en-
gagements, as longer indulgence cannot be given; it
is hoped, therefore, that a strict observance of this re-
quest may be had, as business cannot be carried on
without punctuality of payment. M. and J. B.
Beard's-Point, October 26th, 1793.

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

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

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

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent
and attorney in fact for WIL-
LIAM ANDERSON and Co.

July 11, 1793.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and
COURTS of JUSTICE.

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

By order,
November 13, 1793.

J. W. KING, Clk.

PROPOSALS
For PUBLISHING a PERIODICAL WORK,
to be entitled,
The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND
MUSEUM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

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

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

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

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

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

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

16,739 Prizes.
33,201 Blanks.

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

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

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

By order,
May 20, 1793.

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

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE
of CLAIMS will sit every day during the pre-
sent session, from nine o'clock in the morning until
three in the afternoon.

By order,
November 13, 1793.

A. GOLDER, Clk.

THE subscriber has to dispose of, a large quantity
of excellent SOLE and UPPER LEATHER,
which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for
CASH.

He has also on hand a large quantity of COARSE
SHOES.

JOHN HYDE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Two APPRENTICES for the tanner or shoe-
makers business, from 14 to 16 years of age, they
must come well recommended.

The highest prices will be given for dry or green
hides and bark.

September 25, 1793.

THE subscriber purposes removing his store from
West-river, and will dispose of about two
hundred pounds, sterling cost, of fresh and salable
GOODS, consisting of Broad and Elastic Cloth;
Cassimers; Vest Shapes; Welch Cottons; Valenci-
Sattinets; Jeans and Fustians; Calicoes and Chintzes;
Mullinets; Stuffs; Shawls; Silk and Linen Hand-
kerchiefs; Silk, Thread, Cotton, and Worsted Hosi-
ery; Bed Tick; Felt and Casser Hats; Cutlery; with
fundry other articles. Any person inclinable to pur-
chase the whole, may get a great bargain and long
credit.

He requests all those indebted to him, or to Edward
and Mordecai Hall, on bond, note or account, to
settle the same; little or no attention having been paid
to former requests of this kind; suits will be brought
without respect to persons, if not settled by the twen-
tieth of September next.

EDWARD HALL.

West-River, 29th July, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may
concern, that we, the subscribers, intend to
petition Caroline county, at their October term, 1794,
for a commission to prove the bounds and mark and
establish the lines of a certain tract of land, lying and
being in the county aforesaid, called SURVEYOR'S
FOREST; also the divisional line between said tract
and a tract of land called ADAM'S RESERVE, on which
the former depends, the latter being the property of
HENRY SWIGGETT and DANIEL HICKUTT.

HENRY RHODES,
IGNATIUS RHODES,
JEREMIAH RHODES.

P. DENIS,
HAS FOR SALE,

At the STORE of Mr. PAUL RICHARDS, a large
and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Which he has JUST RECEIVED from NANTES,
and which he will sell either wholesale or retail.

—AMONGST WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING—

SUPERFINE India Calicoes, Common ditto, Superfine Sedan Clothes, afforded, of a superior quality and of various colours; the whole forming a beautiful collection, Silk Cloth, of changeable colours, Black Silk, ditto, Cassimer Vests, em- broidered, Trieot de Coton, Silk and Cotton, ditto, Britannias, Flanders ditto, Napkins & Table Clothes, Cambricks, assorted, Italian Gauze, Gauzes, Silk and Thread Laces, Tamboured Mullins,	Ostrich Feathers, different colours, Ribands, assorted, of all colours, Boulogne Ribands, Silk Stockings, assorted, for Men and Women, Thread ditto, English Taffeties, Ditto Black, Florentines, assorted, Sewing Silk, of various colours & best quality, Fans, French Hats, of the best quality, An assortment of Silk Umbrellas, A number of large and elegant Looking-Glasses, Small ditto, Ladies Cloaks, Gentlemen's ditto.
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Mr. RICHARDS,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has also a
quantity of

GROCERIES, &c.

CHOICE Spirit, Brandy, West-India and
New-England Rum; Port and Lisbon Wines;
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars; Hyson, Hyson-Skin,
Spuchong Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Pepper; Al-
spice; Cinnamon; Powder and Shot; Candles; Hard-
ware; Also, a few articles of Perfumery, &c. &c.
Which he will sell on the lowest prices, for CASH.
Annapolis, November 26, 1793.

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLIXth YEAR

MA

GENOA
AST week
ed an offi-
that, since
acknowled-
ful sov-
were at
loaded with grain and ot-
further informed that the
to furnish the merchants
for that purpose.

KAISERSLAUT
Several parties of the
ately given themselves up
requesting they might be
if Conde's corps, which has
French lately in Bluscaire
Saargemund. Their line
near six leagues, and are pre-
of redoubts and a double c-

FRANCO
The elector of Saxony
which the Burgheers are
it and competent for filli-
that have hitherto been
the highest situation nor ex-

VIENNA
General Ferraris, who
president of the aulic-cou-
to the king of Prussia, to
a more efficacious man-
campaign on the Rhine.
It is now thought imp-
the army, under the com-
to force the lines of Weiss-
been reinforced by the
ready on its march from T-

UPPER RH
Yesterday afternoon, h-
rible cannonade was hea-
changed with a platoon fr-
mountains shake, and last
and rainy weather, till ei-
interruption. It recomm-
and from all the steeples
plainly discovered.

In short, the fire seem-
extent of the French lines
to have observed red-hot

LOND
By our letters from Br-
we have the following in-
The Dutch army, to
arrived here in three c-
Orange at their head, yell-
encamped on the height
light. The hereditary
in the village of Ander-
played all day yesterday
general officers the me-
among the troops. It
men more disciplined in
engaged than these 1700
soldiers, but the officers of
privates say they are de-
laughter house, for it
the multitudes that the
The officers are tinctured
scribe their misfortunes
to the conduct of gener-
port them, and to such a
accusation, that the
and demanded that gen-
his conduct on that oc-
time, a significant hint,
to trial, they will not
they nevertheless, and in
one step further in the
shall be complied with.

The Army of th-
Two emigrants who
and la Vendee, and la-
the following informati-
The person who pla-
two provinces was an
private-maker at Rhed-
headed five on six har-
advantages over the reg-
the head of his troops.
The name of the first
from this cause, that
French officer of the
the service of the
with the rest of col-