

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 4, 1794.

## COPENHAGEN, September 9.

THE active and firm conduct of our government for the maintenance of its free navigation, in concert with Sweden, was attended with all the success which could be expected from it. Yesterday we received a declaration from the court of London, which avows its disposition to pay for the cargoes of all the ships belonging to Danish subjects, which had been taken into British ports. The sum total of these payments and that of the indemnities, amounts to 557,000 pounds sterling. In consequence of this joyful event, our fleet will be immediately disbanded, and the Swedish Squadron will return to Carlscrona.

## ANTWERP, September 6.

The republican army besieges Sas de Gand; a great number of bombs have already been thrown into that place, and the possession of L'Ecluse facilitates in a high degree the conquest of Sas de Gand. This is a strong fortress in Dutch Flanders, and a harbour, important by its situation, on the left branch of the western Scheldt. As soon as the place is taken, an invasion into Zealand becomes more than probable, and that rich, but defenceless province, must submit at the first appearance of the republicans. The siege of Sas de Gand is conducted by general Moreau, the conqueror of Ypres and L'Ecluse.

A great number of transports and gun-boats are armed with the greatest expedition at Ostend. There is much reason to suppose, that this armament will serve at once to second the projected attack of our troops on Zealand, and to baffle the efforts of a small escadre under admiral Harvy, lately arrived at Flushing.

The combined powers intend to save Maastricht at all hazards, in order to check the victorious career of the republican armies.

However be the battle of the confederate despots, it does not damp the spirit of our armies; the republicans make immense preparations; and it is known at every hand, that they never threaten in vain.

## LONDON, September 20.

The address of the Spanish court to the nation, upon the late alarming progress of the French arms, is conceived in the most humiliating terms of confession, and promises of amendment, on the part of the king, provided his subjects will assist him in defending their religion, and his authority. The cause they are engaged in, being stiled that of God, the people are informed that if they invoke the Divine Assistance, they will not want means to oppose the enemy; and that the king will put himself at their head. Besides all this, their loving monarch, confiding in the loyalty of the Spaniards, is so much against burthening them with new taxes, that he is determined, as much as possible to reduce the expences of his court, and will induce them to what is barely sufficient to maintain the honour of sovereignty. The address concludes with calling upon the people to imitate the paternal care, and indefatigable zeal of their sovereign.

Sept. 23. His Prussian majesty has just received his third subsidy of 125,000l. from England. As he was in want of many articles for the purpose of carrying on the war, against the Polish patriots, this supply will enable him to purchase them, and continue the siege of Warsaw.

The king of Prussia in all his declarations relative to the present insurrection in Poland, attributes it to the common enemy, against whom the greater part of the powers of Europe are combined. His Prussian majesty does not recollect that he thus pays the greatest compliment to the French republic. If what he says be true, that the insurrection in Poland has been occasioned by France, it does her immortal honour, and entitles her to the applause and gratitude of all mankind.

The letters which have been received from the British officers who are prisoners in France are full of commendations of the liberal manner in which they are treated. "We were led to believe," says one of the officers in his letter, "that we should find only cannibals, and we have met with none but Christians." The humanity with which the British prisoners are at present treated by the French is the best eulogium of the new system which has taken place in that country.

It was a common practice during the American war, for the supporters of that disgraceful measure, to invent stories of the cruelties of the Americans, who, it is said, massacred every royalist that fell into their hands. Tales of a similar nature have been told, and with equal truth, during the present war.

In consequence of an assertion in the treasury papers, that a sergeant and several privates who had been taken prisoners by the French, had been put to death, the wife of the sergeant, we are informed, married a second husband, and the morning after her marriage re-

ceived a letter from the first, who assured her that he was alive and well, and treated with great humanity!

When one of the ancient lawgivers was requested to punish a man who had asserted that a monarchical was preferable to a republican form of government, he made this reply—"Let the man live—if I were to put him to death, he might say in his last moments that I removed him out of the way in order that he might not be a witness to the truth of his assertion.—Let him live, and experience shall convince him that he has spoke rashly and unwisely."

Since the first instant, the debates in the national convention have been calm and dispassionate. A principle of unanimity pervades the whole assembly, and indeed the whole republic; and the war, in which France is engaged, seems at length to have put an end to all party disputes and animosities.

Sept. 25. It is rumoured in Holland, that baron Van Gleichen is at this time employed on a plan of general pacification between the allied powers and the French republic. It is also reported that the French are demolishing the fortification of Sluys.

The court of Portugal, it appears, are equipping the whole of their naval force, and also making great exertions in the land service to join the forces of Spain, &c. in the common cause of the coalited powers against France.

Letters received from Switzerland, say, that the troops of the Cantons are daily augmenting on the side of France; and all the inhabitants are ordered to take up arms upon the first movement of the French. From Piedmont it appears, that the French are still retreating.

All letters and accounts from Italy by the Flushing mail almost agree in stating the gradual and entire retreat of the French from Italy, and that this might be performed with greater security, in many places their tents have been left standing.

Numerous accounts from Spain down to the date of the 3d instant, agree with our late representations respecting the check which the enemy have lately sustained in the province of Guipuscoa; but it does not appear that St. Sebastian and Fontarabia are yet re-taken.

A severe and general fever has been raging in the island of Corfica for some time past.

After the glorious action of the first of June, we were firmly persuaded that the French would not risk another engagement of equal magnitude this year, but would content themselves with detaching small squadrons to intercept our commerce; and this opinion has been justified by events. We conceived, that if a part of lord Howe's fleet had failed when the wind was favourable, it would have afforded protection to our homeward bound merchantmen; and we now think that the frigates at Spithead, Plymouth and Weymouth, should be immediately ordered out on this service: The expence to the nation would be no greater than at present, and the advantages would probably be considerable. We seldom presume to advise the ministry, of whose wisdom, integrity and patriotism, we are fully convinced, and hope that a single hint, proceeding from the purest motives, will not be deemed disrespectful.

Gen. Ev. Post. A letter from Constantinople, dated the 12th ult. states the melancholy circumstance of three towns situated between Angore and Eldrum, having been swallowed up on the 3d of July by an earthquake. One of these places, Tichogram, contained upwards of 5000 houses, Amisic, another of them, a still greater number, and the third, Angrim, near 4000. It is added, that out of 100,000 souls, which they contained, not more than one tenth escaped; the remainder perished. This dreadful catastrophe has spread universal consternation in that part of the world. Sept. 27. A gentleman has submitted to the merchants a proposition, by which he engages to enable the smallest ship to protect herself at sea from the largest ship that has ever been built. If the gentleman can make good his engagement, he will almost snatch the palm of glory from the hand of the ingenious inventor of the telegraph.

Several of the rioters who assisted in those disgraceful riots which were committed in Birmingham three years ago were pardoned. The unfortunate men, however, who have been convicted of being concerned in the late riots, have been assured that they must not entertain a hope of mercy.

The accounts from Holland are most alarming. The duke of York is said to have passed Nimeguen, and to be evidently on his retreat across the Rhine; while, by the last movement of Clairfayt, he seems also to be on the route to cross the same river. What also to be on the route to cross the same river. What may be the consequence of this complete surrender of the field to the French our intelligent readers will readily see. The possession of Holland, which nothing could have given to the French but the guilt and folly of our ministers, will add to the marine of our enemy such power as must be tremendous, particularly when we consider the situation and extent of the coast and ports from which this additional force will issue. If

already they have committed such devastation on the North Seas, what must be the havoc in our trade, when to such a length of coast they add all the shipping, the skill, and the industry of the Dutch? We may then be reduced to the melancholy situation, when even our aristocrats will not object, in parliament, to the cutting of canals, as there will be no other means of supplying London with coals.

Part of the troops lately encamped near Flushing, under the command of lord Mulgrave, is ordered for the West-Indies. For this there are two reasons—The troops are very much wanted in the West-Indies; and the Dutch though they wanted them so little that they would not even admit them into their towns, or assign them quarters in the villages.

The duke of Bedford brings forward a motion for peace, in which every honest man in the country will wish his grace success. He is to be seconded by the duke of Grafton. The question to be brought forward before the recess or defolution. His grace will have of course much obloquy to encounter from government contractors, crimps, and sinecure placemen.

## S A L E M, November 11.

Captain Henry Rust, in 21 days from l'Archaye, informs us, that Leogane was taken by the French on the 9th of October.

At l'Archaye, it was discovered on the 13th October, that the republican party intended rising upon the town; their adversaries attacked them, and imprisoned 64, whom they at midnight massacred in the most brutal manner, on the sea shore. Captain Rust saw their dead bodies the next day floating on the water, most shockingly mangled.—Fifty others were shipped for Port-au-Prince. A British company of grenadiers arrived from St. Mark's the day captain Rust sailed.

The French, back of Port au Prince, have stopped the water pipes that lead into the town from the mountains, which induced the inhabitants to forbid the Americans getting any water from the river, and they were dependent on the British captains for all the water they wanted.

In St. Domingo, general Levaux has taken the parish of Borgne, which had before been given up to the Spaniards.

Extract of a letter from Guadeloupe, to a merchant in this town, dated October 11, 1794.

"The French are victorious in this island—they have taken all Guadeloupe except Basse-terre—they completely surrounded the English, who were obliged to capitulate upon the best terms they could, which was to surrender the troops—General Gray was permitted to go on board admiral Jarvis—this was done on the 7th of October. They have not received any reinforcement from France, but expect one daily."

Several captains from St. Mark's informed captain Rust, that many of the American vessels there have been deprived of their registers by the elopement of the collector during the siege.

## N E W - Y O R K, November 25.

Intelligence is received from Canada, that the western posts are certainly to be abandoned by the British.

We have received information that the treaty with the Six Nations was concluded about a fortnight past, to the entire satisfaction of our commissioner, who is now on his return.

## P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 26.

Captain Johnson, of the ship Adriana, 27 days from Jamaica, five days ago was boarded by three French 64's armed en suite, off the Chesapeake, full of men, who informed him they were 30 days from Brest; they also informed him that the French army had got possession of Rotterdam, and was in every other quarter victorious, and that a separate division of the French army had besieged Amsterdam.

That they informed him they sailed from Brest in company with a fleet, who had 20,000 troops on board for the West-Indies; he was detained 12 hours with them, and used politely. Some French officers on board the Adriana, taken prisoners in the West-Indies, shipped themselves on board the French ships.

By the brig Peggy, captain Lawrence, from Lisbon, we are informed that Bilbao was in possession of the French.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bristol, to his correspondent in this city.

"I am greatly afraid our connexions will be cut off, that we shall not be able to hear from each other, as I am afraid the unhappy disturbance will intercept our correspondence."

"If a war should commence between the two countries, I desire you may have nothing to do with it, but as much as possible to live at peace with all men. Our country is in a very convulsed state; the people are very uneasy, and I dread the consequence."



The French carry every thing before them. I believe we are involved in a war, which we shall not get out of very soon. "Government have their spies in every town, and if any person speaks against their measures, they are sent to prison; so that people are afraid to communicate their sentiments to each other. I hope their blind eyes will be opened before it is too late."

Extra of a letter from New-York, November 25.

"I saw the captain of a sloop that left Bermuda the 5th instant, he says that the new governor had arrived in an American ship from London, and seemed determined to put an end to the depredations on American vessels."

Postscript of a letter from Pittsburg, dated Nov. 17, by yesterday's express.

"I have just heard that 77 prisoners are coming over from Washington. We have here already about eighty."

Letters received yesterday from Pittsburg, mentioned, that his excellency the governor was to have left that place on the 18th, under the escort of the Philadelphia horse.

London papers by the Pigou, down to the 27th September, contains the following very important intelligence.

From the COURIER of 26th September.

Yesterday a messenger arrived from the continent, with intelligence of an event perhaps as calamitous as any that has occurred this war.

General Clairfayt has been defeated after an engagement of three days.

His army consisted of between 60 and 70,000, and was posted between Maestricht and Liege; his right being encamped in the neighbourhood of the former, and his left occupying the strong post of La Char treuse.

It was on the left wing the French made their principal attack—it commenced on the 17th instant, and it was not till the 19th that the French succeeded; with a loss on the side of the Austrians of from 12 to 13,000.

The duke of York was defeated on the 17th with the loss of 500 men.

The king of Prussia has been obliged to raise the siege of Warsaw.

From the MORNING HERALD of September 27.

The mail due yesterday is not arrived.

Government, we are informed, are in possession of intelligence of the most melancholy nature from the army of general Clairfayt. This brave, but unfortunate officer, with about 70,000 men under his command, was attacked by the enemy in immense force, on the 17th instant, between Maestricht and Liege. He sustained the vigorous assault with his wonted courage and intrepidity, in a manner which, although eventually overpowered by superiority of force, must reflect on him immortal honour. The engagement, it appears, lasted near three days, with very little intermission; the two first of which he had apparently the advantage; but on the third, the enemy unfortunately succeeded in turning his left wing, and obliged him to make a precipitate retreat to Aix la Chapelle, with the loss of upwards of 12,000 men.

This of course, occasions a total change in the plan of operations in that quarter.—Maestricht is now, we fear, left entirely unprotected, and general Clairfayt must content himself with acting on the defensive in the best manner he can, and saving the shattered remains of his defeated army. General Jordan commanded the French troops in this affair, whose loss is not mentioned, but must have been considerably greater than that of the allies.

Such is the account of the above disaster which is said to have been received; but we entertain a confident hope that it will prove to be an exaggeration in the most material circumstances attending the transaction.

General Pichegru is pursuing the duke of York with a force consisting of 80,000 men; and, as his royal highness cannot now hope for any succours from the Austrian army, his plan, doubtless, will be, to effect a further retreat from the dangers with which he appears to be threatened.

#### THE DUKE OF YORK'S ARMY.

As the late retreat of his royal highness from the vicinity of Bois-le-Duc engrosses much of the public attention at this moment, the following further particulars relative to it, and the causes which led to that disastrous occurrence, will not be unacceptable to our readers.

On the 14th instant, the French army, which for a long while before had kept at such a distance from that of the British, as to make them almost forget it was still in existence, came suddenly upon their outposts at Bostel, Michael-Gessen, Gertmolen, and Chateau-de-Tourand-Dungau, in the neighbourhood of Bois-le-Duc. These posts were occupied by about 1500 men, under the command of general Deering, an experienced officer; but it was impossible for him to make any stand against the vast numbers that attacked him, and which amounted to 12 or 15,000 men. In the retreat of these posts, which chiefly consisted of Hessian cavalry, every thing that could impede the progress of a retreat, was borne down by horses, waggons, &c. &c. in full gallop. The dispositions made by general Deering in his emergency were, however, such as to retard the progress of the enemy. In this important service some regiments of British infantry bore a considerable share.—The 80th regiment, commanded by lord Blarney, was drawn up as near to the road leading to Michael-Gessen, as the situation would permit, to cover the retreat by that way, which they did with so much firmness as to merit the thanks of his royal highness for their good conduct.

General Abercrombie was sent to support the outposts after the French had got possession of Bostel, but it was impossible to make any impression on the numerous forces of the enemy.—He conducted the retreat with great ability, but in the early part of it, it was attended with unavoidable confusion, owing to the whole column of 5000 men, consisting of those he took with him, and the troops which before occupied the posts, having to pass through a lane not twelve feet wide. The men, however, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage.

One field piece, a six-pounder, belonging to the 12th regiment, was taken, notwithstanding the gallant endeavours of captain Robertson of the artillery, who did every thing in his power to save it, and narrowly escaped being cut to pieces by the enemy.

Colonel Burrard, of the guards, commanded the covering party, a service in which he distinguished himself particularly. By his good conduct and intrepidity, he effectually checked the enemy's hussars, and saved many of our men.—He was the last man in the retreat, and very narrowly escaped being taken, by leaping over a ditch.

Captain Cheney, of the guards, had his coat cut through, and was slightly scratched. Captain Rutherford was taken when reconnoitring, by mistaking the French hussars for the regiment de Choiseul. Captain Briflow was taken in the retreat; but, except his being immediately stripped of his laced coat, was not otherwise ill used by the enemy.

On the outposts joining the main army, a general retreat was immediately determined on; but, as such an event had not been so soon looked for, there was little time for preparation; in consequence of which, both the men and horses, on their march to Grave, laboured under great inconvenience, no magazines having been established in the rear of their former position. Luckily, however, the march was favoured by good weather, though the army did not find the night-watching, on a wide and dreary common, as tolerable as in the months of May and June.

It would, however, appear that the sudden defeat of the outposts at Bois-le-Duc was really a fortunate circumstance for the British army; for it turned out, by after information, that the enemy only meant to draw the attention of the army to that quarter, the right of the army, till they should have time to send a strong body of troops round by the marshes of Piele, which had been considered as a good covering on the left, but which, on better examination, was found but little fitted to present any serious obstacle to a daring enemy. But before the enemy could effect their purpose, the army had made good its retreat, and reached its present position, near Grave, with a very inconspicuous loss.

#### SAVANNA, November 6.

We learn from Liberty county, that a party of Indians, last week, plundered the houses of two men named Johnson and Bagg; they killed a daughter of Johnson's, and seized his son, three years old, who was alive and likely to do well; a sickly infant of Bagg's they dashed against the house, and left in the yard, supposing it to be dead, but it was alive after they went off: they also carried away ten negroes, the property of different persons settled in the county.

#### WINCHESTER, November 17.

The right and left wings of the army acting against the insurgents formed a junction at Parkinson's ferry about the 8th inst. where the main body remained on the 10th.

Previous to that day there had been a beating up for volunteers in the camp, to remain in the refractory counties for some time; a number turned out, but whether the quota wanted, we are not enabled to state with precision.

Yesterday and the day before about three hundred of the militia, belonging to some of the lower counties of this state, arrived here, on their way home from the western country, their further services having been dispensed with by the commander in chief.

#### ANNAPOLIS, December 4.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ON the 10th day of last month Mr. Walter Dorsey moved in the house of delegates four resolutions, the third and fourth of which (being only material) are as follow:

3. Resolved, That Samuel Chafe, Esquire, in holding and exercising the office of chief justice of the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for Baltimore county, being at the same time chief judge of the general court of this state, is guilty of a violation of the constitutional laws of the land. Wherefore,

4. Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, two thirds of all the members of each house concurring, That the governor be and he is hereby requested to remove the said Samuel Chafe from the office of chief judge of the general court of this state.

The house ordered a copy of the resolutions to be transmitted to the chief justice, and appointed the first day of December for the decision of the said resolutions. On Monday last Mr. Chafe appeared at the bar, and made his defence in a speech, in which he made three points. 1st. That the house had no jurisdiction of the case, for that a judge was removable only for misbehaviour or conviction in a court of law, agreeably to the 40th article in the form of government.—2d. That he was not guilty of any violation of the constitution, by holding, at the same time, the office of chief judge of the general court, and the office of chief justice of the court of oyer, &c. for Baltimore county. 3d. That if the holding the said two judicial offices was contrary to the constitu-

tion, that the punishment proposed, of deprivation of the higher office, was not proportioned to the offence, but unjust and vindictive.

The house adjourned as soon as Mr. Chafe had delivered his speech; and on the next day, on motion that the house assent to the third resolution, the previous question was called for and put, "that the said question be now put?" and twenty-nine members voted in the affirmative, and thirty-two in the negative, as follow:

#### AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, Mackall, Freeland, Digges, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldborough, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, Earle, Wilson, Robins, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Jarrett, Montgomery, Douglass, Schnebely, Kerfner, Hughes, Davis, Luckett, Lynn.

#### NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Brome, M'Pherson, Ridgely, Ridgely, of Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Frazier, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Sprigg, T. Clark, Quynn, Key, Kent, Brown, Dennis, Whittington, Beatty, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, M'Kim, Winchester, Oneale, J. Johnson, Cresap.

In consequence of this decision the main question was lost.

After the house had thus refused to put any question on the third resolution, on motion that the house assent to the fourth resolution, the previous question was called for and put, "that the said question be now put?" and it was resolved in the affirmative; and thereupon the main question was then put, and twenty members voted in the affirmative, and forty-one in the negative, as follow:

#### AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, Digges, Freeland, Goldborough, Wootton, T. Clark, Robins, Wilson, Baer, Jamison, Beatty, Shriver, Jarrett, Douglass, Schnebely, Kerfner, Hughes.

#### NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Mackall, Brome, M'Pherson, Ridgely, T. Worthington, Ridgely, of Wm. Merryman, Kerr, Harwood, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Waggaman, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Key, Kent, Earle, Brown, Dennis, Whittington, J. Bond, M'Comas, Montgomery, Driver, M'Kim, Winchester, Oneale, J. Johnson, Cresap, Lynn.

A correspondent observes, that he was present in the house of delegates on Tuesday, when the resolution, "that Mr. Chafe had violated the constitution, by holding, at the same time, two judicial offices," was proposed for decision, when the house determined that the said question should not be put, by 32 against 29. It appears, says our correspondent, that the house, by refusing to give any opinion on the said resolution, must have been governed by one of two reasons, 1st. that the subject matter of the said resolution was improper for the decision of the house: this could only be on the admission, that they had no jurisdiction of the case; or that the chief justice was not guilty of a violation of the constitution, by holding, at the same time, two judicial offices. The house had before resolved, that the general assembly were the guardians of the rights and liberties of the people, and as such, bound to notice any infractions of the constitution.

It appears, that twenty members voted in favour of the fourth resolution, "that the governor be requested to remove Mr. Chafe from his office of chief judge of the general court." The by-standers remarked, that the house had not determined that Mr. Chafe had been guilty of any offence, and that therefore it appeared very strange to them, that less than one third should still vote to turn him out of his office of chief judge of the state. The majority of the house had refused to give any opinion on the question, "whether Mr. Chafe had violated the constitution," either for want of jurisdiction, or from an opinion that the holding two judicial offices was not a violation of the constitution; it is therefore obvious, that these twenty members voted to deprive the chief justice of his higher office, either for what they conceived a violation of the constitution, or for some other objection that was never brought forward in public, and against which he had no opportunity to defend himself. As no cause for the removal of the chief justice appeared to the house, these members ought not to have voted to degrade and punish him for the offence alleged in the third resolution, and much less for any private reasons.

Our correspondent observes, that the twenty-nine members who voted to put a question on the third resolution, by necessary implication, determined that the house had jurisdiction of the case; because, if they had no jurisdiction, it was improper to give any opinion on the resolution propounded.

Our correspondent also observes, that the twenty members who voted for the fourth resolution, must necessarily have determined three questions. 1st. That the house had jurisdiction of the case. 2d. That Mr. Chafe was guilty of a violation of the constitution, by holding two judicial offices. 3d. That for such offence he ought to be punished with a deprivation of his permanent and valuable office, that is, of chief judge of the state.

It did not escape observation, that the following gentlemen, Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, Digges, Freeland, Goldborough, Wootton, T. Clark, Baer, Jamison, Beatty, Shriver, Jarrett, Douglass, Schnebely, Kerfner, and Hughes, who voted in favour of the fourth resolution, had, a few minutes before, voted that the removal from the office of chief judge of the general court was not the proper punishment for the of-

fence, that the chief justice, committed. It is incumbent on the public expect, they will at once, extraordinary, and incon-

Our correspondent further mentions of Prince-George's house at any time of the day, and appeared on the next day, and election, condemnation and putting the argument and defence

By his Excellency JOHN HOSKINS, GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly, by an act passed at its session, entitled, "An act directing the manner, of holding elections, in the congress of the United States, for the appointing electors on the choosing a president and vice president, and for the regulation of the said electors, and also to repeal the act, entitled, 'that the governor, having received the returns, containing the number of votes for each elector, should choose a representative of the electors, and declare the names of the electors, in pursuance of the act, by this our proclamation, made to us it appears, that David, Jeremiah Crabtree, Smith, Gabriel Christie, William Vans Murray, Esquire, representatives of this state, in

We, in pursuance of the act, by this our proclamation, made to us it appears, that David, Jeremiah Crabtree, Smith, Gabriel Christie, William Vans Murray, Esquire, representatives of this state, in

Given, in council, under the great seal of this state, the twenty-seventh year of our Lord and ninety four.

By order of the board, JOHN KILTY, Clerk.

To be SOLD, at VENUE, instant, for CASH only, the Stadt House, at eleven o'clock.

#### The following

1 Chintz Counterpane,  
1 Pair of Sheets,  
1 Pair of pillow case,  
1 Bed quilt,  
1 Damask napkin,  
1 Table cloth,  
1 Silk gown,  
1 Ditto petticoats,  
1 Calico gown,  
1 Short ditto,  
11 Petticoats of different kinds,  
Likewise will be offered a quantity of dry goods, calicoes; muslins; silk &c. number of other articles. Annapolis December 3.

To be SOLD, on Friday, the first fair day, the late SAMUEL HARRIS, deceased.

A NUMBER of valuable articles are a carpenter, promising boys. Also, a variety of stock, house and plantation utensils. be given on the above pounds, on the purchase currency, and for all sum required.

HENRY I. P. S. All persons having the above deceased, regularly proved, that those indebted thereto, payment to the executor Charles county. Dec

By the COMMITTEE OF

THE COMMITTEE OF JUSTICE will, on, to hear complaints. By order

November 5, 1794

By the COM. THE COMMITTEE during this session, until 3 o'clock in room of the House of By order

November 5, 1794

ALMANA SALE at this Office







TAKEN up by JAMES MOSS, living on Hackett's Point, a small BATTEAU, sixteen feet long and four feet and an half wide. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

### PUBLIC SALE.

On Monday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Messieurs YATES and CAMPBELL's vendue store, in Baltimore town, I shall EXPOSE to SALE the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND lying in Baltimore county, called CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, said to contain five hundred and seventy-six acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPAL COMPANY, purchased of the State of Maryland, by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchase he hath been released; the whole of this land will be sold together or in small quantities, so as to accommodate those who may be desirous of becoming purchasers, and on the following terms, viz. a credit of two years from the first day of December 1794, one half of the principal, and the interest on the whole, to be paid on or before the first day of December 1795, and the remaining half, and the interest thereon, on or before the first day of December, 1796. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the State of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States, one third in the deferred stock of the United States, and the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchasers immediately, and should they refuse or neglect to bond when required, they subject themselves to all loss, if any, on a second sale, and all expenses attending the first. Information respecting this property may be had of major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-town.

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

Annapolis, November 12, 1794.

By virtue of a decree and order of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer, at PUBLIC SALE, on the PREMISES, on Tuesday the 9th day of December, if fair, if not the first fair day, at one o'clock,

A TRACT of LAND, called BLUE PLAINS, and a smaller one adjoining, called ADDISON'S GOODWILL, lying in Prince-George's county, containing, together, upwards of 500 acres, late the property of GEORGE FRASER HAWKINS, deceased, and now in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM BAYLEY. This land lies on the river Patowmack, nearly opposite to Alexandria, about four miles from the federal city, and in a genteel and agreeable neighbourhood; the land is of a good quality, a great part of it well adapted to farming, and has a sufficiency of timber for its support. The improvements are, a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, corn house, and dairy, and a good tobacco house and barn. There is on another part of the land, a tenement, consisting of a dwelling house (with suitable out houses), at present occupied as a tavern, at which a ferry to Alexandria is kept. These tracts, with the improvements, will be sold together, on the following terms: The purchaser to give bond, with security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for the payment of one half of the purchase money, with legal interest, within one year, and the remainder, with legal interest, within eighteen months from the day of sale.

A plot of the land will be shown, and further particulars respecting the title and conveyance, will be made known at the sale, which will be at the tavern above described.

Nov. 7, 1794.

Peter Malcolm,

THIS is to give notice, that I have issued out of the general court of the western shore, an attachment against the said Matthew Lodge, and company, agreeable to the act for the better regulating attachments, which said writ is returnable to the next May term, and, that unless the said Matthew Lodge, and company, shall return and discharge their debts, or give bail according to the act aforesaid, that all their real and personal estate will be sold for the satisfaction of their creditors.

PETER MALCOLM

Annapolis, November 4, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, and to the ADMINISTRATORS of said estate, are requested to make payment, on or before the 20th day of February next, and those having claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, for payment.

HENRY GAITHER, Administrators.

WILLIAM MERRIKEN, November 7, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, to pass a law, similar to a law of the state of Virginia, for the purpose of giving a more speedy remedy against delinquent subscribers to the Patowmack Company, and for altering the place of receiving tolls on the upper part of the river Patowmack, also for regulating the boats employed on the inland navigation of the said river.

### 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 DEWBES.  
Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

## FALL GOODS.

The subscriber, at his STORE near the DOCK, is now OPENING, for SALE,

A very general ASSORTMENT of  
Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, or on the usual credit, to his punctual customers.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 29, 1794.

In CHANCERY, October 21, 1794.

Gabriel Peterfon Vanhorn,

vs.  
William Willett.

THE complainant, Gabriel Peterfon Vanhorn, applies to this court for a decree to record a deed indented, executed by William Willett, on the seventh day of October, 1791, for conveying unto him the said Vanhorn, in fee, a tract of land, in Prince-George's county, called Scott's Fancy, containing 117 acres, for the consideration of two hundred pounds, and two horses with a stage waggon.

He states, that the said William Willett, hath removed from this state, out of the reach of the process of this court; and it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the twentieth day of December next, to the intent that public notice may be given of his application to this court, and that the said William Willett, or his heirs, or representatives, or any person that may conceive himself interested in the premises, may be warned to appear in this court, on the third Tuesday in March, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass agreeably to the complainant's prayer.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

## PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NOVEL,

In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,

ENTITLED,

MARIA:

OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to subscribers 6/6 in boards, or 8/4 hand-somely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book. Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of December next, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called STRATLY, containing about ninety acres; and part of a tract called SPARROW'S REST, adjoining the other tract, containing about forty acres, late the property of RICHARD COWMAN, deceased. These lands lie on the Head of Rhode river, near South river church, are adapted to the cultivation of corn and tobacco, and have a great proportion of meadow ground. On the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarter, and a new tobacco house. Two years credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying the interest annually. Any person desirous of viewing these lands previous to the day of sale, will please to apply to JOSEPH COWMAN, living near them.

The creditors of the late RICHARD COWMAN are requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 20th day of March next.

THOMAS TONGUE, Trustees.

JOSPH COWMAN, Trustees.  
Anne-Arundel county, October 28, 1794.

CASH given for Clean  
Linen and Cotton

25 RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

THERE is at the plantation of JOHN LEE, living near South river church, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a small sorrel HORSE, about 12 hands high, appears to be about 15 years old, branded on the near buttock T H, joined together, has a small star in his forehead, some saddle spots, a switch tail, and hanging mane. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

In CHANCERY, November 5, 1794.

ORDERED, That the report of HENRY H. CHAPMAN, trustee for the sale of certain lands in Charles county, mortgaged to FORREST and STONERT, by BENJAMIN REEDER, be approved, and that the sale by him made of the said lands, on the thirty-first of October last, unto JOHN HAW, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Tuesday in February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of December next.

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

## JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this Printing-Office,

STUEBEN'S  
MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THE STATE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN DAVIDSON, late of the city of Annapolis, merchant, deceased, are requested to bring in their respective claims to Thomas Harwood and John Muir, and all persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to either of said gentlemen, who are respectively authorized by the subscriber to receive the amount and give acquittance. And all the creditors of said John Davidson, are requested to appear with their claims, properly authenticated, at the Counting-house of Messieurs Wallace and Muir, on the last Monday in October, 1795, to receive their proportionate division of assets, then on hand.

ELEANOR DAVIDSON, Administratrix,  
of JOHN DAVIDSON.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marbrough, on Tuesday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has lost two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trousers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expenses, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

EDWARDS'S BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged

within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-Street, Baltimore.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapasco, some time in June past, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long bushy wool, he is very fond of strong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his clothing is unknown; he is now in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapasco these five or six years, and is known by a great number of people that have crossed that ferry. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Administratrix of  
PERCIVINE MERRICK, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

July 15, 1794.

## WANTED,

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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JACOB BRADLEY.

Prince-George's county, October 15, 1794.

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers intend again to petition the general assembly, to make them compensation for tobacco lost during the late war from Patowmack inspection house, which they have been obliged to make good to the holders of the notes.

ANNE DENT, Executrix,  
THEODORE DENT, Executor,  
of PETER DENT,

Charles county, September 20, 1794.

THE inhabitants of Charles town, in Charles county, intend to apply to the next general assembly to pass a law for instituting and regulating a market in said town, and to prevent all persons from suffering swine, geese and goats going at large in said town.

## ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1794.

VIENNA, September 13.

THE two English plenipotentiaries have had their audience of leave, and will shortly quit this city; but whether they will go direct to London, or to any other place first, we do not know.

With regard to the treaty between Great-Britain and Austria, the following farther particulars have transpired.

1. Great-Britain will immediately pay the subsidies to be granted, as soon as Austria shall request them.

2. Great-Britain will most earnestly co-operate in the re-conquest of the Netherlands, to be effected as speedily as possible.

3. The Netherlands shall have a standing militia sufficient to cover them.

4. The convention entered into at the Hague, shall be annulled.

5. Austria is to receive of Great-Britain, the sum of 4,000,000 of florins per annum, for which it shall cover with troops Maestricht, Breda, and all the frontier provinces.

Sept. 23. The last official advices from Poland, received some days ago, state, that their condition is altered vastly for the better. In the different actions lately near the capital, the Poles always attacked, and were uniformly victorious. On the nights of the 28th and 29th, 200 men from the camp of general Zajączek, surprised two Prussian batteries, cut the men to pieces, and carried off their artillery.

The details of the particular actions, which preceded the retreat of the king of Prussia, would be uninteresting; but all the accounts concur in declaring, that the Prussians have entirely evacuated the territories of the republic.

The Austrians having continued to advance, though in an apparent friendly manner, were met by some Polish battalions, which defeated them, and took seventy of them prisoners, with their arms and baggage.

The insurgents in Great Poland, on the 21st, sunk, at Wroclawek, fourteen vessels laden with military stores for the siege of Warsaw.

The Polish troops took possession of the palatinates of Sandomir and Cracow; and Kosciuszko hangs upon the rear of the Prussian army. Discontents are making themselves so strongly in Silesia, as to cause apprehensions for the safety of that province; and in Lithuania, the Poles have already possessed themselves of the cities of Minski and Nieswick.

AMSTERDAM, September 25.

Though the situation of these provinces is more critical than ever, the enemy having rendered themselves masters of the Meuse and made further progress in our territory, we remain in the most perfect ignorance of the operations of the armies.

There has been, it is said, a French commissioner at the Hague, who had a long conference with the grand pensionary Vanden Spiegel.—Lord St. Helens related to be present at this interview, alleging that he had no instructions from his court to that effect. The result of this conference is for the present a secret. It is also reported that the king of Prussia has determined to offer terms of pacification to the French convention for Prussia and Holland.

The report of the day is, that the French were preparing to pass the river Waal near Bommel, six leagues from Utrecht.

BRESLAW, September 14.

Private letters from Poland assure us, that the king of Prussia has entered into negotiations with Kosciuszko, and that it is hoped the restoration of peace will be the consequence. The king intends to return to Berlin the latter end of this month.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, September 22.

It is unfortunate and too true, that the Austrians have experienced a defeat on the river Ourte. There is constantly passing here, baggage coming from the country of Limbourg. The whole of the left wing of the Austrian army has been cut to pieces.

General Latour arrived on the 18th at 7 in the evening at Herve, and at ten the camp from Chartreuse convent at Liege began moving, and the troops encamped near Herve.

On the 19th this army established themselves between Herve and Battée, but in the night abandoned again their position, and retreated. The victorious French followed their enemies close to their heels.

On the 20th, and yesterday, we heard a formidable cannonading, and a large fire was seen from our high towers.

Maestricht is completely invested by the French. The Austrians are said to have thrown seven battalions of troops into it.

LONDON, September 29.

It is with a degree of emotion, which it is impossible for us to describe, but in which we are certain that

every loyal subject and good man will strongly participate, that we communicate to the public the existence of a plot for the assassination of our most gracious and excellent king. The particulars of this alarming and atrocious design it would be improper at present fully to disclose; but upon a point on which the public interest will naturally be so much and deeply excited, the people have a right to expect some satisfactory information.

Yesterday the privy council sat in their chamber at Whitehall, to examine two persons who were apprehended upon suspicion of being materially concerned in this plot. The council met early in the forenoon, and sat till four o'clock. The persons examined were of the names of William Higgins and John Pierce Lemaitre. The former in the service of a chymist and apothecary, in Fleet-market, and the latter from the island of Jersey.

As far as they have yet been discovered, the circumstances appear to have been as follow: Those persons had, in conjunction, and instigated by motives which it is impossible to comprehend, formed the diabolical resolution of attempting the life of the king. This horrid attempt was to be carried into execution at the theatre, and in a manner entirely of their device. Other accounts state it to have been intended to be carried into execution as this day at Windsor; but the former we believe to be the more correct account.

The British nation will hear with equal horror and amazement, that a poisoned arrow was to be aimed at the breast of our beloved and amiable monarch. This was to be directed from the pit, through an air machine of a particular construction, while a riot was to have been raised, which would, of course, have attracted the general attention of the audience. Who was to have been the immediate agent in this business, we do not know—but Higgins was to have supplied the poison.

This dreadful business first came to light by means of the mechanic employed to make the arrow, which was to be of a construction which excited his surprise, and (very fortunately) his doubts. These he very naturally communicated to a person, whose zeal and activity has ever been conspicuous in the support and execution of the laws; and by the vigilance and address of Mr. Townsend and others of the Bow-street office, the two parties, who underwent examination yesterday, were secured, the one on Friday night, and the other on Saturday.

Warrants were yesterday out against some other persons, whom we deem it improper to name, and who, we sincerely hope, if they are in the smallest degree implicated in this horrid plot, will meet with the most exemplary punishment provided by law.

The privy council yesterday was attended by Mr. Pitt, the lord chancellor, the duke of Portland, lord Grenville, lord Hawkebury, lord Mansfield, and many others of the privy councillors.

It is reasonably to be supposed that those individuals, already in custody, are the mere agents of others of greater power and deeper design. We trust to the trier vigilance and judgment of our ministers to unravel the whole dark and atrocious business.

Sept. 30. The greatest preparations are making for the public entry of the Turkish ambassador, which will take place on the 6th of November. The last ceremony of this kind was in the year 1743.

As soon as Mr. Jay has completed the object of his mission to this country, he will proceed to Paris, and from thence return to America.

The firmness of the duke of York in not resigning his command to lord Cornwallis has gained him the merited applause of every officer in the army. Had his grace submitted to such a circumstance, every misfortune which has occurred during the war, would have been imputed to his royal highness, instead of those who have persevered in the present fruitless hostilities. Mr. Windham, who is called the commissioner to the British army, has got a peremptory answer on this subject, and has been treated with such a degree of contemptuous dignity, for having ventured to make such a proposition, as must, if he has any feeling, prevent him from visiting the British army again in his present capacity.

Charette, the persevering and spirited leader of the royalists in La Vendee, has lately made a communication to our government on the subject of that succession which he has had reason to expect. He has intimated, that he can maintain his ground during the ensuing winter, and at the same time gives the strongest assurances of certain success, in case of co-operation in the spring. We doubt not but that such measures will be taken by the British government, as will ensure success in that quarter, where it now appears most probably to be obtained.

Oct. 2. Yesterday at noon a council was held at the duke of Portland's office, when Smith, Higgins, and Lemaitre, were re-examined on the charge of conspiracy against the life of his majesty. The council broke up at five o'clock, when they were remanded to dis-

sent prisons, and to-morrow are to be re-examined before the council, which will meet at three o'clock.

Mr. Mortimer, the gun-smith, attended the privy council on Tuesday, to give his opinion upon the instrument. He was asked whether he thought it calculated to produce the intended horrible effect? He saw no reason to think the instrument could fail.

The dart he said, was one of the most artful pieces of workmanship he had ever seen, but was not quite perfect, and he conceived the form of it was taken from a description in the Encyclopedia. The manner of it being used, must have been by the dart's being thrown from a person above the level, otherwise the liquid poison could not have taken effect; but when it had once hit in a slanting direction, it was fatal. The barbs go into the head of the arrow, in its progress, through any substance, and fly open when the weapon is lodged. At the time they do so, the poison circulates through a tube to the point, is absorbed by the flesh, and the head of the arrow remains immovable.

The tube through which it has to pass, is about two feet in length, and made of brass, seemingly designed to be attached to a walking stick. There are contrivances to discharge the dart, all constructed in the perfection of fiend-like malice.

Beck, the saddler, who got out of the way when the warrant against him was issued, is now in custody.

Oct. 3. The French maintain their position at Tolosa, where they entrench themselves. All the corn is carried to Bayonne. They have seized upon all the specie, and given their assignats in exchange. All the silver statues of saints were also conveyed to Bayonne on the 18th ult. They have promulgated manifestoes at every place which they have entered, ordering the peasants to give up all the arms in their possession. All the copper, brass, iron, steel, gold, silver, arms and merchandise, are in general sent to Bayonne.

A letter from Jamaica, dated Kingdon, the 19th July, says, "We have nothing to write about here but death and destruction. People are dying by hundreds; the like was never known: there were fourteen buried here yesterday afternoon in this town. I know not how the fleet is to get home. The Sceptre has lost upwards of four hundred men. If possible, they are worse in St. Domingo. Ten days ago they had lost thirty-five officers, and you may rely on it, that unless a large reinforcement soon arrives there, our few remaining troops will not be able to keep possession of the place they hold now, far less conquer the rest."

By the Flushing bag, which arrived yesterday morning, we have received the Paris papers down to the 13th ult. including the sittings of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of the national convention. We have besides received several private letters, which confirm the report of the total defeat of the left wing of general Clairfayt's army, commanded by general Latour.

Our readers will also perceive by other interesting communications from the continent, that Aix-la-Chapelle is in the possession of the French; that Maestricht is completely invested by the enemy, and that we have also the most recent intelligence from the Rhine, by which it appears, that the Prussians had a trifling advantage over the French, but that the positions of the different armies still remain the same.

Letters from the Lower Elbe mention, that a negotiation for peace is actually on the tapis, between the king of Prussia and the Poles, and the other powers with whom that monarch is at war. They also state, that Switzerland is taking an active part in promoting the intended alliance.

Oct. 4. An evening paper of last night, not generally mistaken in its politics, while it professes to be a friend to liberty, says, that the accounts relative to Poland, are of the most consolatory kind, because letters from Thorn mention, that the Prussians have evacuated Cracow. This certainly is the fact, but we are sorry to say, that it is for the purpose of the Austrians entering that country; and it matters not, when the subjugation of a free people is the object, to what despot their destruction is consigned.

A letter from Bergen-op-Zoom of the 19th ult. mentions, that a very dangerous dysentery had been raging in that town; which carried off a number of inhabitants and of the garrison. The British troops, who have established their hospitals in that town, in the Welsh church and in the corn-market, are losing a number of men daily by the fury of this disease, on which account also a new hospital has lately been established for the British troops in the Lutheran church. The inhabitants wished very much to have those hospitals removed out of the town.

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.  
We have been so constantly in the habit of receiving vague rumours on this subject of late, that we cannot be led to give credit to the following, which, of all that have as yet been attempted to be foisted on the public, appears to us the most improbable, at least to the extent mentioned. However,



as it has been handed to us through a respectable medium, we think it our duty to lay it before our readers:

After the accusation made by Lecointre of Versailles and his associates against Barriere, Billaud de Varrennes, &c. and which the convention declared to be calumnious, the contending parties kept each of them employing every secret influence in their power to strengthen themselves in the opinion of the people. The one party continually appealed to the discussion which they said had been managed to openly, and in which every charge had been fairly met, and proved to be not only groundless but calumnious. The other kept insinuating that the charges had been no way investigated fairly, but got rid of by the vote of a majority attached to the spoilers of the country; and that were charges of such a serious nature to be thus got rid of by a trial of strength in a vote, without any examination, no man would be safe to denounce one of the majority, even when he might be in possession of the most convincing proofs of his criminality.

It is obvious that such secret counteractings of party, managed with that address which has distinguished every party, which has yet aimed at giving the law to France, could not fail to end in a public convulsion. We are accordingly informed that Tallien, who was at first suspected to be the person who had set Lecointre forward with the denunciation, and who, it would now appear, was really the head of that party, in spite of the efforts of the convention and of the Jacobin club, had contrived to manage matters so well, that he at last succeeded in making the populace declare in his favour. On Thursday evening, the 18th inst. he put himself at the head of some thousands of them, all well armed, and proceeding with them in a body, surrounded the convention at the evening sitting, seized fifty of the leading members, and dispersed the rest.

Our intelligence further states, that he then released the dauphin, and caused him to be proclaimed Louis XVII. king of the French! After which an account of these important transactions was immediately dispatched, by extraordinary couriers, to every department in France. The royalists, on receipt of the news, declared themselves in great numbers in many places; and, when these accounts came away, the Chouans were marching in great force to Paris, in the full hopes that, when once there, they would soon be able to establish the monarchy, every where, with very little resistance.

Having thus stated the intelligence which has reached us, without offering any comment upon it, we shall simply state the authority upon which it rests for the present, hoping that a few days will enable us to state how far it is or is not correct.—Yesterday two French gentlemen landed at Seaford, on the coast of Sussex, from a fishing boat. Their names Devitt and Briac. They left Dieppe on Friday night last in a Danish trader, and were put on board the fishing boat yesterday morning. They were examined before the mayor of the place as soon as they landed, and the above is the substance of their deposition.

#### PHILADELPHIA, December 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated October 3, 1794.

"I enclose you several newspapers.—You will be pleased to find, that the convention of France begin to gather courage enough to speak of the Jacobins as they deserve. I am not without a hope, that the empire of these self-constituted rulers will soon yield to that which the people constituted.

"But whatever detestation many may feel for the violence of Paris, I think none can refuse admiration to the courage and constancy of the armies and mass of the nation: Not an instance has yet occurred of defection or revolt in any quarter; but on the contrary, an energy pervades their military system of conduct, of which the world has not before seen an example—from the 15th to the 22d of September has been a scene of constant action on the frontiers of Holland, where the allies have been every where worsted—there appears now no chance of their being able to rally on this side of the Rhine—and Holland is in serious danger.

"Where all this is to end I know not, but I think there exists on this side the Atlantic a strange delirium, from which some will only be awak'd by ruin."

Dec. 4. In an address to the electors of the state of New-York, published in the Minerva, is the following paragraph:

"Certain intelligence is received directly from Great-Britain, and by the way of Canada, that a treaty of peace with Great-Britain is nearly concluded, and not a doubt remains, that it is before now finally completed, and may every week be expected in America. You may rely on this intelligence; and that by the treaty, the western posts are to be delivered up, and satisfaction rendered for the loss of our merchants."

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated September 16, to a gentleman of this city.

"The Prussians have been terribly beat by the Poles, so that the king of Prussia has been obliged to raise the siege of Warlaw; this is absolutely a fact, and may be depended on, though our German papers give quite another reason for it; it not being allowed in Hambro' to insert any thing in favour of the Poles, and to the disadvantage of Prussia, for according to them they retreat with victories!!!"

#### NORFOLK, November 18.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, October 29.

"The Bermudians are in great consternation on receiving the dreadful accounts, (by a brig which arrived from London yesterday) informing them that they would be obliged to make good the damages the Americans have sustained by them. A number of appeals

have come out against those concerned in privateering, amounting to a considerable sum. Many of them are determined to sell their country, and to seek for refuge under some neutral government, (America excepted.) The Bermudians were never in such a predicament as at present; they were condemning American vessels fast, before this news arrived, but now they have made a full stop. They don't know what to employ themselves about, there are such a number of French privateers among the West-India islands, that they are afraid to send their vessels there; they are equally afraid of going to America, being conscious of their improper conduct towards many of its citizens."

The papers received by the schooner Metompkin, arrived here yesterday, in 14 days from Bermuda; mention that port was to continue open for the further term of three months, for the importation of provisions, &c. commencing the 18th of October last.

#### Annapolis, December 11.

On the 30th ult. the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES waited on the PRESIDENT with the following ADDRESS:

SIR,

THE House of Representatives, calling to mind the blessings enjoyed by the people of the United States, and especially the happiness of living under constitutions and laws, which rest on their authority alone, could not learn, with other emotions than those you have expressed, that any part of our fellow-citizens should have shewn themselves capable of an infraction; and we learn, with the greatest concern, that any misrepresentations, whatever, of the government and its proceedings, either by individuals, or combinations of men, should have been made, and so far credited, as to foment the flagrant outrage, which has been committed on the laws.

We feel, with you, the deepest regret, at so painful an occurrence in the annals of our country. As men, regardless of the tender interests of humanity, we look with grief at scenes which might have stained our land with civil blood. As lovers of public order, we lament that it has suffered so flagrant a violation: As zealous friends of republican government, we deplore every occasion which, in the hands of its enemies, may be turned into a calumny against it.

This aspect of the crisis, however, is happily not the only one which it presents. There is another which yields all the consolations which you have drawn from it. It has demonstrated to the candid world, as well as to the American people themselves, that the great body of them, every where, are equally attached to the luminous and vital principle of our constitution, which enjoins, that the will of the majority shall prevail: That they understand the indissoluble union between true liberty and regular government: That they feel their duties no less than they are watchful over their rights: That they will be as ready at all times to crush licentiousness, as they have been to defeat usurpation.—In a word, that they are capable of carrying into execution that noble plan of self government, which they have chosen as the guarantee of their own happiness, and the asylum for that of all from every clime, who may wish to unite their destiny with ours.

These are the just inferences flowing from the promptitude with which the summons to the standard of the laws has been obeyed; and from the sentiments which have been witnessed in every description of citizens, in every quarter of the union. The spectacle therefore, when viewed in its true light, may well be affirmed to display in equal lustre the virtues of the American character, and the value of republican government. All must particularly acknowledge and applaud the patriotism of that portion of citizens, who have freely sacrificed every thing, less dear than the love of their country, to the meritorious task of defending its happiness.

In the part which you yourself have borne through this delicate and distressing period, we trace the additional proofs it has afforded of your solicitude for the public good. Your laudable and successful endeavours to render lenity in executing the laws conducive to their real energy, and to convert tumult into order, without the effusion of blood, form a particular title to the confidence and praise of your constituents. In all that may be found necessary, on our part, to complete this benevolent purpose, and to secure the ministers and friends of the laws against the remains of danger, our due co-operation will be afforded.

The other subjects which you have recommended, or communicated, and of which several are peculiarly interesting, will all receive the attention which they demand. We are deeply impressed with the importance of an effectual organization of the militia.

We rejoice at the intelligence of the advance and success of the army under the command of general Wayne;—whether we regard it as a proof of the perseverance, prowess and superiority of our troops, or as a happy preface to our military operations against the hostile Indians, and as a probable prelude to the establishment of a lasting peace, upon terms of candour, equity and good neighbourhood,—we receive it with the greater pleasure, as it increases the probability of sooner restoring a part of the public resources to the desirable object of reducing the public debt.

We shall on this, as on all occasions, be disposed to adopt any measure which may advance the safety and prosperity of our country.

In nothing can we more cordially unite with you than in imploring the Supreme Ruler of nations to multiply his blessings on the United States—to guard our free and happy constitution against every machination and danger—and to make it the best source of public happiness, by verifying its character of being the best safe-guard of human rights.

To which the PRESIDENT answered:

GENTLEMEN,

I anticipated with confidence, the concurrence of the house of representatives, in the regret produced by the insurrection. Every effort ought to be used to discountenance what has contributed to foment it; and thus discourage a repetition of like attempts. For, notwithstanding the consolations which may be drawn from the issue of this event, it is far better that the useful approaches to such a situation of things should be checked by the vigilant and duly admonished patriotism of our fellow-citizens, than that the evil should increase until it becomes necessary to crush it by the strength of their arm.

I am happy that the part which I have myself borne on this occasion, receive the approbation of your house. For the discharge of a constitutional duty, it is a sufficient reward to me to be assured that you will unite in consummating what remains to be done.

I feel, also, great satisfaction in learning that the other subjects which I have communicated, or recommended, will meet with due attention; that you are deeply impressed with the importance of an effectual organization of the militia; and that the advance and success of the army under the command of general Wayne, is regarded by you, no less than myself, as a proof of the perseverance, prowess and superiority of our troops.

G. WASHINGTON.

Messieurs GREEN,

IN the Maryland Gazette of Thursday last, some strictures were presented to the public, by a Correspondent, on the conduct of those gentlemen in the house of delegates who voted for the removal of Mr. Chase from his office as chief judge of the general court of this state. As the public, from a statement so partial and mutilated, can form but a very inadequate opinion of the proceedings of the house of delegates on that subject, I have to request that you will give to the public, through the medium of your press, the following accurate statement of the business.

The four resolutions submitted to the house of delegates by Mr. Dorsey are as follow:

Resolved, That the general assembly of Maryland are the guardians of the rights and privileges of the citizens thereof, and as such are bound to take notice of any infraction of the bill of rights and constitution of this state, which are justly termed the palladia of our liberties, and therefore ought to be preserved inviolate.

Resolved, That the citizens of this state are entitled to an appeal from the subordinate to the superior jurisdictions provided by the constitution and laws, and that a concentration of offices in the judicial departments of government in the same person, tends in its consequences to deprive the people of the benefit of such appeal, is subversive of the principles of our constitution, and leads to despotism and tyranny.

Resolved, That Samuel Chase, Esquire, in holding and exercising the office of chief justice of the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for Baltimore county, being at the same time chief judge of the general court of this state, is guilty of a violation of the constitutional laws of the land. Wherefore,

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, two thirds of all the members of each house concurring, That the governor be and he is hereby requested to remove the said Samuel Chase from the office of chief judge of the general court of this state.

On Monday the first of December, Mr. Chase, at the bar of the house, made his defence, as stated by your Correspondent: the next day the house resumed the consideration of the resolutions, and after considerable debate, on motion, the question was put, That the house assent to the first resolution? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Ridgely, of Wm. appeared as follow:

#### AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, Mackall, Digges, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldsborough, Carroll, Gale, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, Sprigg, T. Clarke, Earle, Brown, Robins, Wilson, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Jarrett, Montgomery, Douglas, McKim, Schnebely, Kerfner, Hughes, Oneale, Davis, Luckett, Lynn.

#### NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Brodgen, Ridout, Hall, Freeland, Brome, M'Pherson, Ridgely, Ridgely, Wm. Kerr, H. Johnson, Harwood, Nutter, Waggaman, Frazier, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingworth, Quynn, Key, Kent, Dennis, Whittington, Beatty, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, and the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Dorsey, appeared as follow:

#### AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, Brodgen, Ridout, Hall, Mackall, Freeland, Brome, M'Pherson, Digges, Ridgely, T. Worthington, Merryman, Kerr, Goldsborough, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Waggaman, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, R. Bond, Hollingworth, Wootton, Sprigg, T. Clarke, Kent, Earle, Brown, Robins, Wilson, Baer, Jamison, Beatty, Shriver, Jarrett, J. Bond, M'Comas, Montgomery, Douglas, Schnebely, Kerfner, Hughes, Oneale, Davis, Luckett, Cresap, Lynn.

#### NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Ridgely, of Wm. Harwood, Craig, Quynn, Key, Dennis, Whittington, Driver, McKim, Winchester, J. Johnson.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion, That the house assent to the first resolution? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Dorsey, appeared as follow:

#### AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldsborough, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, T. Clarke, Earle, Brown, Robins, Wilson, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Jarrett, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.

#### NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Freeland, Brome, M'Pherson, Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Hollingworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Whittington, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.

So it was resolved in the affirmative. On motion, the question assent to the first part of the resolution? That the citizens of this state are entitled to an appeal from the subordinate to the superior jurisdictions provided by the constitution and laws, and that a concentration of offices in the same person, tends in its consequences to deprive the people of the benefit of such appeal, is subversive of the principles of our constitution, and leads to despotism and tyranny. The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Dorsey, appeared as follow:

#### AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldsborough, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, T. Clarke, Earle, Brown, Robins, Wilson, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Jarrett, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.

#### NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Freeland, Brome, M'Pherson, Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Hollingworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Whittington, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.

#### AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldsborough, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, T. Clarke, Earle, Brown, Robins, Wilson, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Jarrett, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.

#### NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Freeland, Brome, M'Pherson, Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Hollingworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Whittington, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.

#### AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldsborough, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, T. Clarke, Earle, Brown, Robins, Wilson, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Jarrett, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.

#### NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Freeland, Brome, M'Pherson, Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Hollingworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Whittington, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.

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Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldsborough, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, T. Clarke, Earle, Brown, Robins, Wilson, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Jarrett, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.

#### NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Freeland, Brome, M'Pherson, Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Hollingworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Whittington, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.

#### AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldsborough, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, T. Clarke, Earle, Brown, Robins, Wilson, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Jarrett, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.

#### NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Freeland, Brome, M'Pherson, Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Hollingworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Whittington, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.

#### AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldsborough, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, T. Clarke, Earle, Brown, Robins, Wilson, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Jarrett, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.

#### NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Freeland, Brome, M'Pherson, Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Hollingworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Whittington, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.

#### AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldsborough, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, T. Clarke, Earle, Brown, Robins, Wilson, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Jarrett, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.

#### NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Freeland, Brome, M'Pherson, Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Hollingworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Whittington, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.

#### AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldsborough, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, T. Clarke, Earle, Brown, Robins, Wilson, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Jarrett, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.

#### NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Freeland, Brome, M'Pherson, Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Hollingworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Whittington, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Cresap.



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R. Bond, Hollingsworth,  
Wootton, Sprigg, Key, Kent,  
Dennis, Whittington, J. Bond,  
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Ridgely, of Wm. Har-  
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J. Johnson.

the affirmative.

On motion, That the house assent to the second resolution? The previous question was called for and put, that the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Jamison, appeared as follows:

**AFFIRMATIVE.**

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, Mackall, Digges, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldborough, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, T. Clarke, Earle, Brown, Robins, Willson, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Jarrett, Montgomery, Douglas, M'Kim, Schnebely, Kerfner, Hughes, Oncle, Davis, Lockett, Lynn.

**NEGATIVE.**

Messieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Freeland, Brome, M'Pherson, Ridgely, of Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Key, Kent, Dennis, Whittington, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Crelap.

So it was resolved in the affirmative. On motion, the question was put, That the house assent to the first part of the second resolution? viz. "That the citizens of this state are entitled to an appeal from the subordinate to the superior jurisdictions provided by the constitution and laws." Resolved unanimously in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the second part of the said resolution? viz. "That a concentration of offices in the judicial departments of government in the same person, tends, in its consequences, to deprive the people of the benefit of such appeal." Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the following words in the said resolution? "Is subversive of the principles of our constitution." The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Dorsey, appeared as follows:

**AFFIRMATIVE.**

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, Hall, Mackall, Freeland, Brome, M'Pherson, Digges, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldborough, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Wootton, T. Clarke, Kent, Brown, Robins, Willson, Baer, Jamison, Beatty, Shriver, Jarrett, J. Bond, Montgomery, Douglas, M'Kim, Schnebely, Kerfner, Hughes, Oncle, Davis, Lockett, Lynn.

**NEGATIVE.**

Messieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Ridgely, of Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Craig, Sprigg, Quynn, Key, Earle, Dennis, Whittington, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Crelap.

So it was resolved in the affirmative. The question was then put, That the house assent to the following words in the said resolution? "And leads to despotism and tyranny." The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Brown, appeared as follows:

**AFFIRMATIVE.**

Messieurs Dorsey, Mackall, Digges, Goldborough, Gordon, Willson, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Douglas, M'Kim, Schnebely.

**NEGATIVE.**

Messieurs Hopewell, J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Freeland, Brome, M'Pherson, Ridgely, T. Worthington, Ridgely, of Wm. Merriman, Kerr, Harwood, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Waggaman, Frazier, Martin, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Wootton, Sprigg, T. Clarke, Quynn, Key, Kent, Earle, Brown, Dennis, Whittington, Robins, Beatty, Jarrett, J. Bond, M'Comas, Montgomery, Driver, Winchester, Kerfner, Hughes, Oncle, Davis, Lockett, J. Johnson, Crelap, Lynn.

So it was determined in the negative. On motion, That the house assent to the third resolution? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Mackall, appeared as follows:

**AFFIRMATIVE.**

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, Mackall, Freeland, Digges, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldborough, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, Earle, Willson, Robins, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Jarrett, Montgomery, Douglas, Schnebely, Kerfner, Hughes, Davis, Lockett, Lynn.

**NEGATIVE.**

Messieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Brome, M'Pherson, Ridgely, of Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Frazier, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Sprigg, T. Clarke, Quynn, Key, Kent, Brown, Dennis, Whittington, Beatty, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, M'Kim, Winchester, Oncle, J. Johnson, Crelap.

So it was determined in the negative. On the second reading the fourth resolution, the question was put, That the words "judge of the general court of this state," be struck out? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Key, appeared as follows:

**AFFIRMATIVE.**

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, Freeland, M'Pherson, Digges, Merryman, Goldborough, Gale, Nutter, Gordon, Wootton, T. Clark, Earle, Baer, Jamison, Beatty, Shriver, Jarrett, Montgomery, Douglas, Schnebely, Kerfner, Hughes.

**NEGATIVE.**

Messieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Mackall, Brome, Ridgely, T. Worthington, Ridgely, of Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Carroll, Waggaman, Frazier, Martin, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Key, Kent, Brown, Dennis, Whittington, Robins, Willson, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, M'Kim, Winchester, Oncle, Davis, Lockett, J. Johnson, Crelap, Lynn.

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion, That the house assent to the fourth resolution? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? Resolved in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, and the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Willson, appeared as follows:

**AFFIRMATIVE.**

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, Digges, Freeland, Goldborough, Wootton, T. Clark, Robins, Willson, Baer, Jamison, Beatty, Shriver, Jarrett, Douglas, Schnebely, Kerfner, Hughes, Davis, Lockett.

**NEGATIVE.**

Messieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Mackall, Brome, M'Pherson, Ridgely, T. Worthington, Ridgely, of Wm. Merriman, Kerr, Harwood, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Waggaman, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Key, Kent, Earle, Brown, Dennis, Whittington, J. Bond, M'Comas, Montgomery, Driver, M'Kim, Winchester, Oncle, J. Johnson, Crelap, Lynn.

So it was determined in the negative.

The following question being propounded to the house by Mr. Key, seconded by Mr. Winchester, viz. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this house, no judge can be removed from his office for misbehaviour, only on conviction in a court of law, agreeable to the regulation contained in the fortieth article of the constitution and form of government, and not otherwise. The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? Resolved in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, and the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Dorsey, appeared as follows:

**AFFIRMATIVE.**

Messieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Mackall, M'Pherson, Ridgely, Ridgely, of Wm. Kerr, H. Johnson, Harwood, R. Bond, Sprigg, Quynn, Key, Earle, Dennis, Whittington, J. Bond, M'Comas, Winchester, J. Johnson, Crelap.

**NEGATIVE.**

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, Hall, Freeland, Brome, Digges, T. Worthington, Merryman, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Frazier, Gordon, Hollingsworth, Wootton, T. Clarke, Kent, Brown, Robins, Willson, Baer, Jamison, Beatty, Shriver, Jarrett, Montgomery, Driver, Douglas, M'Kim, Schnebely, Kerfner, Hughes, Oncle, Davis, Lockett, Lynn.

So it was determined in the negative.

Your Correspondent remarks, that as a majority of the house had refused to give any opinion on the question, whether Mr. Chase had violated the constitution? The members who voted in favour of his removal from office, ought not to have voted to degrade and punish him for the offence alleged in the third resolution; I think the conduct of the minority in this respect perfectly consistent and proper. I see no possible reason why they should suppress their opinion as to the jurisdiction of the general assembly to remove, and the proper redress for a violation of our rights, because a majority of the house differed in sentiment from them. It was their duty to vote their sentiments on the resolutions, whatever might be the opinion of others. Your Correspondent further observes, that the gentlemen who voted in favour of the fourth resolution had, a few minutes before, voted that the removal from the office of chief judge of the general court was not the proper punishment for the offence that the chief justice had committed. This is not the fact. It is certainly true, that some of the gentlemen who voted in favour of the fourth resolution, voted that the words "judge of the general court of this state" might be struck out, but this was done for the purpose of introducing the words "chief judge of the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery of the county of Baltimore." These gentlemen did not conceive that the removal from the higher office was an improper punishment for the violation of the constitution, as contemplated by the third resolution, but finding that there was no prospect of carrying the fourth resolution in its original form, they adopted the amendment, to meet the ideas of those members who might be disposed to adopt the milder punishment, or remove Mr. Chase from the office of the chief judge of the criminal court of Baltimore. Although the minority conceived that the most exemplary punishment ought to be inflicted, yet they were not inconsistent, in my opinion, in voting for a different punishment, when they discovered that their important object could not be gratified.

The public, from the above statement, will not only have an opportunity of deciding, whether the minority have been consistent in their conduct, but also of determining, whether the strictures of "the Correspondent," are founded in misrepresentation and ignorance.

An OBSERVER.

\* \* A piece signed **PRIVILEGE** will be in our next.

Will be SOLD, on Tuesday the 30th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling of ROBERT PAIN DAVIS, at 11 o'clock, for CASH, a QUANTITY of STOCK, the property of the said deceased.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those who have claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them, legally attested, to THOMAS DAVIS, NICHOLAS BREWER, jun. Administrators. December 2, 1794.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the sixth day of January, 1795, at Church-Hill, in Queen-Anne's county,

A GRIST-MILL, and about sixty acres of LAND, more or less, thereto adjoining, lying in the said county, lately the property of BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, deceased, and which was by him mortgaged to THOMAS MAY, deceased. Also a tract of land, lying on Kent-Island, in the said county, called CLOVER FIELDS, supposed to contain 270 acres, will be exposed to public vendue, on the premises, on Thursday the 8th day of the same month, subject to an equitable claim of MARY RICHARDSON, mother of the said Benjamin Richardson, to an estate therein during her widowhood. The aforesaid property is to be sold for ready money, or for money to be paid on the chancellor's approbation and ratification of the sale; and the premises sold, and all the right, title and interest therein and thereto, which was in the said Thomas May, and in the said Benjamin Richardson, and which hath from him descended to his children, will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers, upon the receipt of the purchase money, and the chancellor's approbation and ratification as aforesaid, and not before.

JOHN L. RICHARDSON, Trustee.

N. B. The sale on each day to begin at eleven o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day.

THE gentlemen who compose the ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB, are requested to meet at Mr. MANN'S, on Saturday the 20th instant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in order to enact rules for the government thereof.

Annapolis, December 10, 1794.

I WANT to purchase a pair of stout, handsome, and well broke PHAETON HORSES, they must be young, and perfectly steady.

BENNETT DARNALL.

December 10, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES MAYO, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, for payment, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to SUSAN MAYO, Administratrix.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on six months credit, at the subscriber's plantation, near the Head of South river, on Monday the 15th of December, at one o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THREE NEGROES, one a healthy promising young fellow, about fifteen years of age, a valuable young woman, and a healthy male child, the woman is equal to any in the state, either for plantation or kitchen work, she spins and knits well; also a parcel of joiner's tools. This property will certainly be sold.

All persons having claims against the estate of JOHN SMITH, of ANTHONY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are once more desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 15th of December, in order that the estate may be settled.

MARGARET SMITH, Administratrix.

November 25, 1794.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY, on Friday the 19th day of December, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling place of Mrs. SARAH GREEN, deceased, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of the deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, and some household furniture. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, A. M.

LANCELOT GREEN, Executor.

N. B. All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to bring them in on the above day, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

L. G.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

On Monday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Messieurs YATES and CAMPBELL'S vendue store, in Baltimore town, I shall EXPOSE to SALE the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND lying in Baltimore county, called CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, said to contain five hundred and seventy-six acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, purchased of the State of Maryland, by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchase he hath been released; the whole of this land will be sold together or in small quantities, so as to accommodate those who may be desirous of becoming purchasers, and on the following terms, viz. a credit of two years from the first day of December 1794, one half of the principal, and the interest on the whole, to be paid on or before the first day of December 1795, and the remaining half, and the interest thereon, on or before the first day of December, 1796. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the State of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States, one third in the deferred stock of the United States, and the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchasers immediately, and should they refuse or neglect to bond when required, they subject themselves to all loss, if any, on a second sale, and all expences attending the first. Information respecting this property may be had of major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore town.

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

Annapolis, November 12, 1794.



By his EXCELLENCY  
**JOHN HOSKINS STONE**, Esquire,  
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,  
In Council,

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at November session, 1790, entitled, "An act directing the times, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments, containing the number of votes for each candidate for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as representatives, and by proclamation, signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives;

We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that George Dent, Gabriel Duval, Jeremiah Crabb, Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Christie, William Hindman, and William Vans Murray, Esquires, are duly elected representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States.

Given, in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

J. H. STONE.  
By order of the board,  
JOHN KILTY, Clerk of the council.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE late editor of the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER, having determined to go into a different line of business, takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends and patrons, and informs them that he has declined any farther concern in the above-mentioned paper, in favour of Mr. FRANCIS BRUMFIELD, who will now continue to publish the same, under the firm of BRUMFIELD and Co.

As this gentleman has been regularly bred to the printing business, and has had some experience in compilation and in correcting for the press, I make no doubt of his conducting this old and established paper to the satisfaction of the public: With this persuasion, I would recommend him to my former friends and correspondents, making no doubt of his assiduity and attention to preserve the circulation and reputation of the first and most useful advertising paper in the state of Maryland.

I am, with much esteem,  
the public's obliged and  
very humble servant,

JAMES ANGELL.

Baltimore, October 31, 1794.

To the Patrons and Friends of the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been enabled, by the aid of some of my connexions, to obtain an interest in the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER, formerly conducted under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM GODDARD, and lately by Mr. JAMES ANGELL, I have been induced to undertake the same: And as I have now the materials for this work, and the assistance of some excellent workmen, I flatter myself, I shall be enabled to preserve the reputation so justly due to this widely circulating and useful paper.

Nothing shall be wanting, on my part, to make it acceptable to a discerning and generous public; and I hope it will yet fully answer the sentiments couched under the motto prefixed to it by its first editor:

"Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci,"

I propose to publish as formerly, every Tuesday and Friday; and the price to subscribers will be twenty shillings per annum.

As there are near 2000 of these papers dispersed over this state, and every other state of America, every publishing day, the advantage of advertising in the Journal must be obvious to all mercantile characters, and the public in general: And it may be further observed to my friends and customers, that great precaution will be taken to display their advertisements in the best manner possible.

Happy in the patronage and friendship of the learned in every profession, their performances will be received with gratitude, and inserted in the most conspicuous part of this work: But as I wish to defend and protect the reputation of my fellow-citizens, so I must declare against the reception of any pieces tending to the disgrace of religion and virtue, or the good name of individuals.

The Journal, as heretofore, shall contain news foreign and domestic, the congressional debates, and every other species of interesting intelligence: Being determined to use the most indefatigable endeavours to render it a vehicle of information, pleasure, and improvement, I trust the public will continue their kind favour and indulgence, to their

Most humble, and

obedient servant,

FRANCIS BRUMFIELD.

Baltimore, October 31, 1794.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 26th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the dwelling of the late SAMUEL HANSON, Esq; of Charles county, deceased,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, among whom are a carpenter, shoemakers, and several very promising boys. Also, at the same time, will be sold, a variety of stock, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils. A twelve month's credit will be given on the above sale, for all sums above five pounds, on the purchaser's giving bond with good security, and for all sums under, ready money will be required.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Executor.

P. S. All persons having claims against the estate of the above deceased, are desired to bring them in, regularly proved, that they may be discharged, and all those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment to the executor.

H. H. C.

Charles county, December 1, 1794.

#### Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And now OPENING for SALE, at their STORE at Beard's Point warehouse, on South river.

A variety of GOODS suitable for the present season, amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, second and coarse clothes; valenciens; royal ribs; fatinets; lating; a variety of fashionable coloured cassimers; stuffs of all kinds; mens worsted hose; womens cotton ditto; Irish linens; chintzes and calicoes of the most approved figures; cloth coloured sewing silk and threads; osnaburg and other threads; muslins and muslinets; black mode; black, white, and blue Persians; cambric; humburs; Marcellis quilting; Russia sheeting; ditto duck; ticklenburg; osnaburg; rolles; German dowlas; Haerlem stripes; matchcoat and role blankets; mens coarse and fine hats; ladies black and white ditto; checks; drillings; bed-ticking; elegant vests patterns; muslin cravats; pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; worsted binding; broad and narrow ribands; fashionable shoe and knee-buckles; coat and vest buttons, &c. &c.

Also spirit; West India rum; old peach brandy; sherry wine; red port ditto; molasses; loaf and brown sugars; hyson and congo teas; coffee; chocolate; pepper; allspice; salt petre; pounded ginger; mullins; cheese; rice; St. Ubes salt; window glais; 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails; iron pots; Dutch ovens; spades; narrow axes; cart-wheel boxes; hand and fash-saws; screw augers; hinges and screws; stock locks; drawing knives; joiner's glue; West-India cotton; scrubbing brushes; tea china; glais ware; queen's ware; tea trays; hand-boards; spoons; cafe knives and forks, &c. &c. all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, as usual.

November 9, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to JOHN PETTY, late of Annapolis, deceased, on his own account, are requested to pay the same to PHILIP BARTON KEY, of Annapolis, and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to lodge their claims, properly authenticated, with the same gentleman, as soon as possible; and all creditors are desired to take notice, that the subscriber will, on the second Monday in May next, at the house of Mr. GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, proceed to make a dividend of the assets on hand in part satisfaction of the debts.

WILLIAM PETTY, Executor of

JOHN PETTY, deceased.

Annapolis, November 13, 1794.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has received, and added to his former assortment of MEDICINES, as follows, Sago, tamarinds, sugar candy, Spanish liquorice, Hungary water, pungent smelling bottles, British oil, Anderson's pills, eau de luce, eau de luce in cut bottles, ground stoppers, cephalic snuff, essential salt of lemon, Windfor soap, arnotto, patent blacking, white wax, court plaster, essence of burgamot, lavender, lemon, marachal, ambagrass, oriental, imperial, royal violet, and Asiatic tooth powders, tooth brushes, &c. with a variety of other medicines too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms, at his medicinal shop, in Church-street, near the market.

THOMAS EDGAR.

November 4, 1794.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of December next, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called STRATLY, containing about ninety acres; and part of a tract called SPARROW'S REST, adjoining the other tract, containing about forty acres, late the property of RICHARD COWMAN, deceased. These lands lie on the Head of Rhode river, near South river church, are adapted to the cultivation of corn and tobacco, and have a great proportion of meadow ground. On the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarter, and a new tobacco house. Two years credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying the interest annually. Any person desirous of viewing these lands previous to the day of sale, will please to apply to JOSEPH COWMAN, living near them.

The creditors of the late RICHARD COWMAN are requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 20th day of March next.

THOMAS TONGUE, } Trustees.  
JOSEPH COWMAN, }  
Anne-Arundel county, October 28, 1794.

#### JUST PUBLISHED, And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE, STUEBEN'S MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,  
THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Mariborough, on Tuesday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has lost two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trousers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day during this session, to hear complaints.

By order, C. WAYMAN, Clk.

November 5, 1794.

By the COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS will sit every day, during this session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the committee room of the House of Delegates.

By order, A. GOLDBER, Clk.

November 5, 1794.

EDWARDS'S BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing) as taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapisco, some time in June past, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long bushy wool, he is very fond of strong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his clothing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapisco these five or six years, and is known by a great number of people that have crossed that ferry. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges; by

ANNE MERCER, Administratrix of  
FERGUSON MERRICK, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

July 15, 1794.

#### WANTED,

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JACOB BRADLEY.

Prince-George's county, October 15, 1794.

#### PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION, A NOVEL,

In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo, ENTITLED,

MARIA:

OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a new type, price to subscribers 6/6 in boards, or 8/4 handsomely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book. Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

MAR

LEYDEN

THE last advice they confirm their position, and allies that the re-captain certain whether or not the defeat the enterprise was from position behind the Roer. are various and contradictory. On the 20th general Ke of Remondet, with 4000 his communication with M said that this fortress is block. The British army, whose Grobeck, in the dutchy of bank of the Meuse, of which by the French. Detachme have successfully threatened have thrown several bombs. The attack upon Bois some days the fire has been particularly, as we are to which was endeavouring to meeting batteries on the f which they have made them segment the forces intended dra, we learn that the gar from Hulst, and all the c.

The surrender of fort C complaints against colon conduct will be inquire in the express requisition.

The total want of di having excited reme, the commander in last quarters at Grobeck, number 23, to recall the day. It is hoped that the samples of the just severity length repress such disorder.

EMER

We this morning rece under general Clairfayt h day the British baggage, said is crossing the Rhine distance from hence; p for some days on this side joined those forces will a day at noon an adjutant through here as a courier, the beating of the Auf now stationed behind t the French are at Ruren man troops along t with the British f, was going with di leader, most likely to e Prussian forces towards t.

COLOG

Yesterday a general Clairfayt was on this engagement is so co possible to venture any it is said that he has suffered so much that stand in the field for fo artillery belonging to t Rhine, and the Hanov lion along the Meuf Nimeguen.

FRANC

The French northern under the command of about 80,000 men. The latter is very well excellent horses. Th of 1200 men. The Meuse, commanded country of Liege, a men, and have all go Pejer, Meyer and Cl have a great number sent.

The flower of the they have sixteen pon upon wheels of eight be managed in all di weights, are transport north roads by two great speed. The g battalions of infantry have carried off all Brulles, besides all



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1794.

## LEYDEN, October 6.

THE last advices from the empire, while they confirm the return to their former positions of general Hohenlohe's army, and all the other troops of the allies that were to act in concert for the re-capture of Treves, leave us uncertain whether or not the Austrian army, by whose defeat the enterprise was frustrated, will maintain its position behind the Roer. The reports on this head are various and contradictory. On the 27th September, the French had advanced as far as Eichweiler.

On the 29th general Kerpen still occupied the post of Ruremonde, with 4000 Austrians, and maintained his communication with Maastricht, although it is said that this fortress is blockaded on all sides but one. The British army, whose head quarters are still at Grosbeck, in the dutchy of Cleves, lines the right bank of the Meuse, of which the left bank is occupied by the French. Detachments from the French army have successively threatened Venlo and Grave. They have thrown several bombs into the latter.

The attack upon Bois-le-Duc is continued. For some days the fire has been very warm in that quarter, particularly, as we are told, from the place itself, which was endeavouring to prevent the besiegers from effecting batteries on the side of Fort D'Orthea, of which they have made themselves masters. In order to augment the forces intended for the defence of Gueldres, we learn that the garrisons are to be withdrawn from Hulst, and all the other places of Dutch Flanders.

The surrender of fort Crevecoeur having given room to complaints against colonel Tibbel the commandant, his conduct will be inquired into by a council of war, on the express requisition of the states general.

The total want of discipline among the British troops having excited remonstrances as doleful as unusual, the commander in chief has issued, from his head quarters at Grosbeck, a general order dated September 23, to recal the officers and soldiers to their duty. It is hoped that this publication, and some examples of the just severity which it announces, will at length repress such disorder.

## EMERICK, October 4.

We this morning received accounts that the army under general Clairfayt had been again beaten. This day the British baggage, and even the artillery, it is said is crossing the Rhine at Spyk, about three miles distance from hence; part of their baggage has been for some days on this side of the Rhine, and it is imagined those forces will all march to Arnheim. This day at noon an adjutant from the duke of York passed through here as a courier, who confirms the account of the beating of the Austrian army, and says they are now stationed behind the Erft, near Cologne; that the French are at Ruremond and that the line of Hanoverian troops along the Meuse were breaking up to unite with the British forces to Emerick. The above was going with dispatches to field-marshal Mollat, most likely to engage him to send part of the Prussian forces towards those parts.

## COLOGNE, October 4.

Yesterday a general engagement took place, and general Clairfayt was once more defeated; his loss in this engagement is so considerable that it is almost impossible to venture any conjecture on the subject; but it is said that he has lost near 12,000 men, and has suffered so much that he will not be able to make a stand in the field for some time. All the baggage and artillery belonging to the British army have crossed the Rhine, and the Hanoverians are moved from the position along the Meuse to join the duke of York near Nimwegen.

## FRANCFORT, September 26.

The French northern army, acting against Holland, under the command of general Pichegru, consists of about 80,000 men, of whom 15,000 are cavalry. The latter is very well organized, and furnished with excellent horses. The regiments of the latter consist of 1200 men. The united armies of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by Jourdan, is employed in the country of Liege, and is laid to consist of 60,000 men, and have all good generals, namely, Randonnet, Pelet, Meyer and Cleber; among their infantry they have a great number of grenadiers and foot chas-

The Bower of the French cavalry is with the army; they have sixteen pounders of a new invention, rolling upon wheels of eight feet in height, easy to turn and be managed in all directions, and notwithstanding their weight, are transported without difficulty through the worst roads by two horses only, or by ten men, with great speed. The garrison at Brussels consist of four battalions of infantry, and several cavalry. The French have carried off all the cannon from the ramparts of Brussels, besides all the arms they found in that town.

This park of artillery consisted of eighteen twenty-four-pounders and six eighteen-pounders.

## FLUSHING, October 1.

The retreat of the British army, and the complete route of the Austrians on the Meuse, has thrown the party of the stadtholder in these provinces into the utmost consternation.

We have daily accounts here of a revolt at Amsterdam. The last report says that 32,000 Bourgeois had made themselves masters of the guard house, the citadel and arsenal. These rumours, which are spread by the discontented party, only serve to shew, that there is actually such a party in the capital, which only postpones its efforts until the occasion shall be matured.

As a proof of this, I can assure you that I have seen an authentic piece, written by the secret committee of the public safety, of which there is one in every province, and which contains an engagement between them and the national convention, to set on foot as soon as the latter shall require, an army of 25,000 men, properly armed and equipped.

## AMSTERDAM, October 2.

The states of the province of Utrecht have issued a proclamation, ordering the sluices in the Chaussee of Beem to be shut up, on account of the approach of the enemy, and the probability of their attempting an invasion of the province of Gueldres. This measure is for the purpose of affording sufficient time to form the inundation in order to cover the line of Greb.

Letters from Housden are full of the most melancholy intelligence. In one dated 29th ult. it is said that, "Since yesterday night we have heard a tremendous cannonade, which we supposed at first proceeded from the French, who were attacking the batteries near Hedenkhuigen. This morning, however, we received intelligence that the firing proceeded from the army before Bois-le-Duc. It is said that that town has received great damage from the bombs of the French."

A letter of the 30th brings advice that the firing continued, and that on the preceding evening part of the town was set fire to by the bombs.

## LONDON, October 9.

Intelligence of a very respectable authority was this day received, that general Clairfayt has again experienced a severe defeat, and that in consequence the duke of York has been obliged to fall further back from the Dutch frontiers.

The arrival of the mail this morning enables us to relieve the suspense which has pervaded the public mind for some days, with respect to the United Provinces.

As our letters from Amsterdam, Haerlem, and the Hague, make no mention of the capture of Utrecht, we are inclined to believe that no such event has happened. The surrender of Crevecoeur, a circumstance so advantageous to the operations of the French against Bois-le-Duc, has infused the greatest alarm into the minds of the inhabitants of the provinces of Utrecht and Holland; and it was even reported at Haerlem on the 3d instant, that Bois-le-Duc had surrendered by capitulation.

That last resource, the grand inundation, has already been discussed by the states general, and some of the towns of the province of Holland have already declared their willingness to accede to it. Other towns, however, have positively refused, declaring that the conquest of the province by the French could not be productive of such injury as the inundation, which would ruin the country for many years. Some of the towns were deliberating on this important measure, when our letters were dispatched from Helvoetsluys.

The design of attempting to retake Treves has been abandoned. The patriots of Poland, our readers will be happy to hear, receive daily accessions of strength. The principles of the revolution have been introduced with success into Upper Silesia, Livonia, and even into the province of Galicia.

A declaration of war by the patriots against Austria, is expected at Vienna, and accounts have been received in that city of a check which the Austrian troops in Poland have lately received.

On 10. The mail is not arrived, but we have received, by a private conveyance, letters from the continent, which afford us reason to believe that our intelligence in yesterday's Courier, relative to general Clairfayt, is correct. All our letters are replete with accounts of the confusion and consternation that pervade the provinces of Holland, Utrecht and Gueldres.

Accounts received yesterday from Constantinople state the arrival of a French agent of the name of Lafoffe, intrusted with a special commission with respect to Poland. It is added, that this agent was soon after arrested by M. Desorches, who charged him with traducing his character.

The government of Tangiers having given refuge to the French expelled from Spain, many families settled at Cadix have profited of that indulgence, and the French prisoners at Gibraltar, hearing that their countrymen were well treated among the Africans, seventeen of them seized a Spanish shallop and made their escape in the same.

According to a continental paper a congress of German princes is to be held at Hansu, to consider of a general armament against the French. The duke of Saxe Teichen has made proposals to several of the estates of the empire, to obtain a contribution of the 6th part of the property of their inhabitants.

According to accounts from Genoa, a third representative of the French people has arrived at Nice, with the precise and definite instructions for prosecuting the campaign in Piedmont. He set out with M. Albitte, for Loana, where they are to wait for Salicetti, and afterwards proceed to Garesio.

The imperial contingent of Saurbourg, consisting of 1500 men, were all cut to pieces in the late action near Liege, except 15 men, who are now at Juliers.

The people accused of plots against the Austrian government, being composed of all ranks, it has been determined that the military shall be tried by court-martial, and the Hungarians and natives of Vienna delivered up to the provincial jurisdictions.

The Prussian army in their flight from before Warsaw, abandoned themselves to every excess of licentiousness, and set fire to several villages through which they passed. It is said that they left all their camp equipage and a great quantity of ammunition on their retreat.

The tutor of a respectable Latin school in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, has been dismissed his situation, for applying the birch to one of our infant lieutenant-colonels in the army, who neglected his exercise to play at marbles!

On 11. It has been said that in consequence of the prince of Wales's intended marriage with the princess of Brunswick, the duke of Brunswick, her father, is once more to take the command of the allied armies, and that the duke of York has signified his readiness to serve under him. The duke of Brunswick had the command in chief the first campaign, and the plan may, perhaps, now be to fight all the commanders over again, and then *de capo*. We do not hear that the French have yet proposed recalling Dumourier, their commander in chief for the first campaign.

It is very confidently said, that the last resource of the Dutch for defence, viz. the grand inundation, has been debated, and that many of the towns have positively objected to it, as more ruinous than an inundation of Sans Culottes. This is at least probable; but the reports of insurrections, being founded on supposed letters not of so late a date as letters that make no mention of insurrections, are evidently unfounded.

The accounts from Poland become daily more alarming to the plunderers of that fair country.—The insurrection not only gains ground in the provinces lately dismembered, but has found its way into Galicia, Livonia and Lithuania. The inhabitants of those countries want nothing but the slightest prospect of success to attempt shaking off the yoke of Austria, Russia and Prussia, and declaring openly for the principles of the Poles.

On 13. Yesterday a messenger brought dispatches to government from his royal highness the duke of York, dated Head Quarters, at Grosbeck, 7th instant. The Dutch mail, due on Friday last, also arrived. The one due this morning has not yet come in.

The principal intelligence brought by the messenger and the mail, is, that the unfortunate general Clairfayt, who after his defeat in the neighbourhood of Liege, about four weeks ago, had taken up so good a position on the banks of the Roer, as to make him even with the enemy might assail him; has been again attacked by the enemy, and sustained a fresh defeat.

The accounts, so far as the particulars are yet known, state, that on the 1st instant the French crossed the Meuse and the Roer, and attacked all the posts of the Austrian army, from Ruremond down to Juliers and Dueren. These posts were defended with great bravery and skill; but were at length carried by the masses sent forth by the convention who were every where victorious. The Austrians in consequence were forced to cross the Rhine, near Cologne, with the loss of more than 5000 men—some accounts say almost twice that number, with a great part of their artillery and baggage, so that the French are masters of almost the whole territories on the west side the Rhine, which may now be considered as their eastern boundary.

Their next attempt will be against the fortress of Luxembourg—Maastricht is already completely invested, and all communication with that place may now be considered as entirely cut off; for they have been transferring to that quarter the greater part of the force which they had in the neighbourhood of Venlo and Ruremond. There is some hope, however, that both Luxembourg and Maastricht will be able to stand out against all their attempts. The former can hardly be



December 5, 1794



follow, because  
no jurisdiction  
that a cri-  
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who voted for  
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office was only  
use a court  
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only just con-  
opinion of  
ery man of com-  
had no jurisdiction  
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had, or had not,  
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more strange that,  
against their juris-  
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a accused. I ad-  
justice would be  
judges would be  
decent behavior,  
would be liable to  
justification of the  
ar of the fourth re-  
quested to remove  
his office." I would  
of inferior courts of  
dopted as the rule  
of the state. The  
they had no juris-  
that of the twenty  
resolution, sixteen  
of jurisdiction, and  
nd by the decision  
liberty afterwards  
ey thought just and  
e, that a member  
ber from Prince-  
had no jurisdiction,  
afterwards voted to  
seizure of his office,  
with fourteen others  
fied, I shall impute  
ight have happened  
any years and days,  
two former votes had  
gn, and with much  
twenty members,  
ge of his office, had  
y be punished by a  
rious office of chief  
altimore county, and  
voted to take away  
nable office of chief  
mes of these sixteen  
ew to draw the par-  
to their conduct, as  
t. I do not see any  
behaviour, and think  
perfectly consistent, for  
d jurisdiction: They  
ad violated the con-  
satisfied with punish-  
ation of his left off-  
is moderate with by  
ere resolved to influ-  
with a discontented  
volent motive, "that  
ere voted for the re-  
his office for violating  
private objections, and  
d to the house." It is  
en to their consciences,  
ays amenable, if the  
of violating the con-  
private reasons that  
improper to fill the  
late. There is but  
and that is a violation  
fourth resolution begins  
stated in the third re-  
&c. &c. but if the  
ed to, the word "where-  
ards struck out, and  
ould only have ex-  
ral assembly, that the  
his office, without al-  
this would have been  
very one could affe-  
r in support of the re-  
conduct in one of the  
county," "that he  
and that the chief judge  
and ought therefore to  
because the member dis-  
ference of the chief judge  
courts of justice to have  
own that this practice is  
assurances, and cannot be  
y satisfied by arguments

used either before or after the hearing the criminal;  
and it is of no consequence whether he is heard, or  
whether the reasons that influence the judge are urged  
in public or in private; because reasons are only ne-  
cessary to convince the judgment, and are not neces-  
sary after it has been once formed.  
I hope I have fully vindicated the conduct and  
character of the sixteen members, from all the asper-  
sions that have been so liberally bestowed on them.  
PRIVILEGE.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.  
Gentlemen,

Frederick-town, 10th December, 1794.  
I HAVE this morning perused your paper of  
Thursday the fourth instant, and take up my pen to  
desire you to correct a plain error in your publication  
of the proceedings of the house of delegates, on two  
resolutions, proposed to that honourable body by Mr.  
Walter Dorsey, respecting a violation of the consti-  
tution by the chief judge of the state, and the re-  
moval of him from his office for that offence. You  
state, that twenty nine members voted for the putting  
the question on the third resolution, that the chief  
justice had violated the constitution, by holding, at  
the same time, the office of chief justice of the general  
court, and the office of chief justice of the criminal  
court of Baltimore county; and that thirty-two mem-  
bers voted against putting the question. You certainly  
have made a most egregious error by putting thirty-  
two in the negative, when you ought to have placed  
them in the affirmative, because you afterwards state,  
that a question was taken on the fourth resolution,  
"wherefore," (or because the chief justice had violated  
the constitution) "that the governor be requested to  
remove him from his office." It is not credible that  
the house should refuse to inquire into the truth of the  
fact alleged, the violation of the constitution, as the cause  
why the chief justice should be removed from his of-  
fice; and that the house should afterwards permit any  
question to be put, whether the chief justice ought to  
be deprived of his office. If you are accurate in your  
state of the fact, that the house would not examine  
whether the accusation was true or not, you must be  
inaccurate in your state of the other fact, that the  
house afterwards proceeded to determine whether the  
chief justice ought to be dismissed from his office or  
not. If a majority of the house had voted in the affir-  
mative, the judge would have been condemned as  
guilty of some offence, and his office therefore forfeited,  
without any cause appearing to justify it; and as the  
vote is now published, the twenty members in the mi-  
nority are placed in the same predicament of voting to  
condemn and punish the chief justice, without any pre-  
vious decision, that he had been guilty of any offence,  
much less of such an one as would justify so severe a  
punishment as the deprivation of an important and  
valuable office for life. I must think there was an  
error in the copy handed to you for publication, as I  
am unwilling to believe that twenty respectable mem-  
bers of the house would fall into so great a mistake as  
to vote that the chief judge of the state should be de-  
prived of his office, unless he had been previously con-  
victed, by the house, of having committed some offence  
deserving so great and so exemplary a punishment.  
Such conduct in any of our delegates is so great a vi-  
olation of all order and decency, and so manifestly re-  
pugnant to the principles of justice, that no credit  
ought to be given to the publication; and I therefore  
hope you will immediately correct your error.  
I am also induced to believe, that there is another  
mistake in your copy of the votes. I see that Messrs.  
Schnebely and Shriver voted for the putting a question  
on the third resolution. I imagine that they were put  
down in the negative instead of the affirmative, for  
these gentlemen were members of the convention  
that made our constitution, and therefore must have  
known that the convention intended to prevent any  
political dependence of the judiciary on the legislature, or  
the executive; which must necessarily happen at the  
chancellor, or any of the judges, can be removed by  
the governor, on the address of the general assembly.  
There also appears to me to be a further mistake;  
in you have published the year and days, it appears  
that Mr. Beatty voted that no question should be taken  
on the third resolution, (by which I understand that  
the house had no jurisdiction of the case) and yet that  
gentleman appears afterwards to vote in favour of the  
fourth resolution, to remove the chief justice from his  
office. I cannot think that any gentleman of the solid  
judgment and great experience of Mr. Beatty could  
possibly act so inconsistent a part. Indeed, Messieurs  
Printers, if you have published the votes of the house  
of delegates we are puzzled to account for the conduct,  
not only of the gentlemen I have particularized, but  
of all the twenty members who voted for the fourth  
resolution.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your humble servant,

We have to assure the writer of the above letter,  
that the proceedings in the house of delegates, and the  
votes of the members, published in our paper of  
Thursday, the 4th instant, were taken from a copy  
attested by the clerk of the house of delegates.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living  
near Leonard-town, in St. Mary's county, about  
a week ago, a foal HORSE, with several white hairs  
interspersed, about fifteen hands high, supposed to be  
about eight or nine years old, has a large star in his  
brow, his off hind foot white, shod before, has no  
perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come,  
prove property, pay charges, and take him away.  
AUSTIN JENKINS.  
December 6, 1794.

For SALE, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises,  
on the third Wednesday in January next, for CASH,  
or NEGOTIABLES.

ALL that valuable lot of GROUND, No. 75,  
together with the improvements thereon, con-  
sisting of two dwelling houses, (one of brick, the other  
frame) kitchens, &c. with every thing convenient for  
families, lying in Annapolis, on the north side of the  
street-house, late the property of Mrs. ONNER WIL-  
KINS, deceased, and now in the possession of Richard  
Ridgely and Jonathan Pinkney, Esquires.

Said lot fronts to the north-west on Tabernacle-  
street, and to the south-east on the street-house circle,  
and will admit of divisions, as may best suit the pur-  
chasers.

An indisputable title will be given to the purchasers,  
by

REZIN DAVIDGE.

N. B. Wanted, several negro boys, about the age  
of 12 or 15, as apprentices to the nail business.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands of whatever  
kind forever against the estate of Dr. MICHAEL  
WALLACE, deceased, late of Cecil county, Mary-  
land, and formerly of Baltimore-town, Annapolis, and  
Prince-George's county, are requested to bring or  
send them in at or before the first day of March, 1795,  
legally attested, as no interest will be allowed after  
that date on demands not rendered. All persons in-  
debted to the partnership of KENNEDY and WAL-  
LACE, of Annapolis, are requested to be in readiness  
to settle their accounts, as the long indulgence they  
have had will be a sufficient apology for immediately  
having their accounts closed. Also all persons in-  
debted to Doctor MICHAEL WALLACE, of Prince-  
George's county, are requested to be in readiness to  
settle their accounts, as there is a necessity of closing  
them, and the indulgence they have had is a sufficient  
apology for giving this public notice; added to this  
the distance the administrators live from Annapolis  
and Prince-George's county. It is hoped all persons  
concerned will pay that attention to this notice that  
the urgency of the business requires, and in so doing  
will oblige their humble servants,

THOMAS WALLACE, }  
and } Administrators.  
SAMUEL P. WALLACE, }

Cecil county, Maryland, November 25, 1794.

THE subscriber having full power and authority  
to settle the concerns of YATES and PETTY,  
and YATES, PETTY and YATES, gives this public  
notice to all persons who have claims against the said  
concerns, or either of them, to make the same known,  
that they may be immediately adjusted; and those  
who are indebted to said concerns are required to  
make immediate payment to Mr. HENRY BARNES, at  
Port-Tobacco, for dealings there, to Mr. ROBERT  
MOORE, of Hunting-town, Calvert county, for deal-  
ings at Lower Marlborough, and to myself at Mr.  
George Mann's, in the city of Annapolis, for all other  
dealings, as no indulgence can be given.

JOSEPH YATES.

Annapolis, December 11, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Of-  
fice, Port-Tobacco, which will be sent to the Ge-  
neral Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up be-  
fore the first day of February next.

ROBERT BRENT, Alexander Crain (2), Ro-  
bert Crain, Thomas C. Clemmons (2), Samuel  
T. Dyson (2), Allen's Fresh; Robert Ferguson, mer-  
chant, Ralph L. Roy, Esq; John Thomas, Esq; Port-  
Tobacco; William Hanton M'Pherson, George Lee,  
Susan Smith, Charles county; Mr. Charles Jones,  
living near Broad creek church, Prince-George's  
county; Josias Langley, Cob Neck; Henry Lyons,  
Benedict; John Baker Wathen, Newport.

ELIAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

December 2, 1794.

### LOST,

ON the road between Mr. RICHARD DORSEY's  
and Mr. ROYSTON's, a woman's POCKET, in  
which were a bond, between forty and fifty pounds  
due on the same, several receipts, and about five or  
six shillings in cash; likewise a pair of new stuff  
shoes, which never had been worn, a pair of flannel  
knit stockings, about half worn, a pair of flannel  
and several other articles too tedious to mention.  
Whoever finds the same and delivers it to the Printers,  
shall receive the sum of SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS and  
SIX PENCE, on delivery of the same.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living  
in South river Neck, a bright bay HORSE,  
five or six years old, about thirteen and an half hands  
high, has no perceivable brand, his back a little rubbed  
with the saddle. The owner is requested to prove  
property, pay charges, and take him away.  
THOMAS DAVIS.

### 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 Clarksville. For  
terms apply to  
JESSE DEWEES.  
Annapolis, December 4, 1794.

THE inhabitants of Charles-town, in Charles  
county, intend to apply to the next general as-  
sembly to pass a law for instituting and regulating a  
sembly in said town, and to prevent all persons from  
suffering wine, geese and goats going at large in said  
town.

### NOTICE to CREDITORS.

ALL persons who have any claims or demands  
against the estate of PATRICK KELLY, de-  
ceased, or who are in any manner creditors of the said  
PATRICK KELLY, are requested to appear and pro-  
duce their respective claims and accounts, properly  
authenticated, on or before the sixth day of January,  
in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and ninety-  
five, at the court-house in the town of Cambridge, in  
Dorchester county, and State of Maryland, at which  
time and place the subscriber will attend, and receive  
all accounts so authenticated, and make such dividend  
of the goods and chattels of the said deceased, which  
have come to his hands or possession, as each creditor  
shall be entitled to according to his respective claim.

J. E. GIST, Administrator of  
P. KELLY.

Cambridge, 18th November, 1794.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons whatsoever from  
hunting within my enclosures, either with dog or  
gun, after this date, as I am determined to prosecute all  
offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.  
HEZEKIAH WAYMAN.  
Middle Neck, November 25, 1794.

### CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton 26 R A G S, At the Printing-Office.

Will be SOLD, on Tuesday the 30th instant, if fair,  
if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling of  
ROBERT PAIN DAVIS, at 11 o'clock, for CASH,  
A QUANTITY of STOCK, the property of the  
said deceased.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested  
to make payment, and those who have claims against  
said estate are desired to exhibit them, legally attes-  
ted, to

THOMAS DAVIS, }  
NICHOLAS BREWER, jun. } Administrators.  
December 2, 1794.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor,  
of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC  
VENDUE, on Tuesday the sixth day of January,  
1795, at Church Hill, in Queen-Anne's county,

A GRIST-MILL, and about sixty acres of  
LAND, more or less, thereto adjoining, lying  
in the said county, lately the property of BENJAMIN  
RICHARDSON, deceased, and which was by him  
mortgaged to THOMAS MAY, deceased. Also a tract  
of land, lying on Kent Island, in the said county,  
called CLOVER FIELDS, supposed to contain 270  
acres, will be exposed to public vendue, on the pre-  
mises, on Thursday the 8th day of the same month,  
subject to an equitable claim of MARY RICHARDSON,  
mother of the said Benjamin Richardson, to an estate  
therein during her widowhood. The aforesaid prop-  
erty is to be sold for ready money, or for money to  
be paid on the chancellor's approbation and ratification  
of the sale; and the premises sold, and all the right,  
title and interest therein and thereto, which was in  
the said Thomas May, and in the said Benjamin  
Richardson, and which hath from him descended to his  
children, will be conveyed to the purchaser or pur-  
chasers, upon the receipt of the purchase money, and  
the chancellor's approbation and ratification as aforesaid,  
and not before.

JOHN L. RICHARDSON, Trustee.

N. B. The sale on each day to begin at eleven  
o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day.

THE gentlemen who compose the ANNAPOLIS  
JOCKEY CLUB, are requested to meet at Mr.  
MANN's, on Saturday the 20th instant, at 6 o'clock in  
the evening, in order to exact rules for the government  
thereof.

Annopolis, December 10, 1794.

I WANT to purchase a pair of HORSE, draught, and  
well broke PHAETON HORSES, they must be  
young, and perfectly ready.

BENNETT DARNALL.

December 10, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of  
JAMES MAYO, late of Anne Arundel coun-  
ty, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally  
attested, for payment, and all those indebted to the  
said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to  
SUSAN MAYO, Administrator.

### Teachers of Music.

ANY person well qualified to teach the HARP-  
SICORD and FORTE PIANO, will meet  
with encouragement in this city.  
Annapolis, October 18th, 1794.

Peter Malcolm, }  
Matthew Lodge, & Co. } I

HIS is to give notice,  
that I have issued out  
of the general court of the  
western shore, an attachment against the said Matthew  
Lodge, and company, agreeable to the act for the bet-  
ter regulating attachments, which said writ is return-  
able to the next May term, and that unless the said  
Matthew Lodge, and company, shall return and dis-  
charge their debts, or give bail according to the act  
aforesaid, that all their real and personal estate will  
be sold for the satisfaction of their creditors.

PETER MALCOLM.

Annapolis, November 4, 1794.



By his EXCELLENCY  
JOHN HOSKINS STONE, Esquire,  
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,  
In Council.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at November session, 1790, entitled, "An act directing the times, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments, containing the number of votes for each candidate for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as representatives, and by proclamation, signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives:

We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that George Dent, Gabriel Duvall, Jeremiah Crabb, Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Christie, William Hindman, and William Vans Murray, Esquires, are duly elected representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States.

Given, in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

J. H. STONE.

By order of the board,  
JOHN KILTY, Clerk of the council.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE late editor of the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER, having determined to go into a different line of business, takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends and patrons, and informs them that he has declined any further concern in the above-mentioned paper, in favour of Mr. FRANCIS BRUMFIELD, who will now continue to publish the same, under the firm of BRUMFIELD and Co.

As this gentleman has been regularly bred to the printing business, and has had some experience in compilation and in correcting for the press, I make no doubt of his conducting this old and established paper to the satisfaction of the public: With this persuasion, I would recommend him to my former friends and correspondents, making no doubt of his assiduity and attention to preserve the circulation and reputation of the first and most useful advertising paper in the state of Maryland.

I am, with much esteem,  
the public's obliged and  
very humble servant,  
JAMES ANGELL.

Baltimore, October 31, 1794.

To the Patrons and Friends of the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been enabled, by the aid of some of my connexions, to obtain an interest in the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER, formerly conducted under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM GODDARD, and lately by Mr. JAMES ANGELL, I have been induced to undertake the same: And as I have now the materials for this work, and the assistance of some excellent workmen, I flatter myself, I shall be enabled to preserve the reputation so justly due to this widely circulating and useful paper.

Nothing shall be wanting, on my part, to make it acceptable to a discerning and generous public; and I hope it will yet fully answer the sentiments couched under the motto prefixed to it by its first editor:

"Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci,  
Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo."

I propose to publish as formerly, every Tuesday and Friday; and the price to subscribers will be twenty shillings per annum.

As there are near 2000 of these papers dispersed over this state, and every other state of America, every publishing day, the advantage of advertising in the Journal must be obvious to all mercantile characters, and the public in general: And it may be further observed to my friends and customers, that great precaution will be taken to display their advertisements in the best manner possible.

Happy in the patronage and friendship of the learned in every profession, their performances will be received with gratitude, and inserted in the most conspicuous part of this work: But as I wish to defend and protect the reputation of my fellow-citizens, so I must declare against the reception of any pieces tending to the disgrace of religion and virtue, or the good name of individuals.

The Journal, as heretofore, shall contain news foreign and domestic, the congressional debates, and every other species of interesting intelligence: Being determined to use the most indefatigable endeavours to render it a vehicle of information, pleasure, and improvement, I trust the public will continue their kind favour and indulgence, to their

Most humble, and  
obedient servant,  
FRANCIS BRUMFIELD.

Baltimore, October 31, 1794.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 26th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the dwelling of the late SAMUEL HANSON, Esq. of Charles county, deceased.

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, among whom are a carpenter, shoemakers, and several very promising boys. Also, at the same time, will be sold, a variety of stock, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils. A twelve month's credit will be given on the above sale, for all sums above five pounds, on the purchaser's giving bond with good security, and for all sums under, ready money will be required.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Executor.

P. S. All persons having claims against the estate of the above deceased, are desired to bring them in, regularly proved, that they may be discharged, and all those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment to the executor.

H. H. C.  
Charles county, December 1, 1794.

### Matthew and John Beard, HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And now OPENING for SALE, at their STORE at Beard's Point warehouse, on South river,  
A variety of GOODS suitable for the present season, amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, second and coarse clothes; valenciennes; royal robes; satinets; lastings; a variety of fashionable coloured cassimers; fluffs of all kinds; mens worsted hose; womens cotton ditto; Irish linoens; chintzes and calicoes of the most approved figures; cloth coloured sewing silk and threads; osanabrig and other threads; muslins and muslinets; black mode; black, white, and blue Persians; cambric; humburs; Martellies quilting; Russia sheeting; ditto duck; ticklenburg; osanabrigs; rolles; German dowlais; Haerlem stripes; matchcoat and rose blankets; mens coarse and fine hats; ladies black and white ditto; checks; drillings; bed-ticking; elegant vests patterns; muslin cravats; pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; worsted binding; broad and narrow ribands; fashionable shoe and knee-buckles; coat and vest buttons, &c. &c.

Also spirit; West India rum; old peach brandy; sherry wine; red-port ditto; molasses; loaf and brown sugar; hyson and congo teas; coffee; chocolate; pepper; allspice; salt-petre; pounded ginger; raisins; cheese; rice; St. Ubes salt; window glass; 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails; iron pots; Dutch ovens; spades; narrow axes; cart-wheel boxes; hand and fish-saws; screw augers; hinges and screws; stock locks; drawing knives; joiner's glue; West-India cotton; scrubbing brushes; tea chins; glass ware; queen's ware; tea trays; hand-boards; spoons; case knives and forks, &c. &c. all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, as usual.

November 9, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to JOHN PETTY, late of Annapolis, deceased, on his own account, are requested to pay the same to PHILIP BARTON KEY, of Annapolis, and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to lodge their claims, properly authenticated, with the same gentleman, as soon as possible; and all creditors are desired to take notice, that the subscriber will, on the second Monday in May next, at the house of Mr. GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, proceed to make a dividend of the assets on hand in part-satisfaction of the debts.

WILLIAM PETTY, Executor of  
JOHN PETTY, deceased.

Annapolis, November 13, 1794.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has received, and added to his former assortment of MEDICINES, as follows, Sago, tamarinds, sugar candy, Spanish liquorice, Hungary water, pungent smelling bottles, British oil, Anderson's pills, eau de luce, eau de luce in cut bottles, ground stoppers, cephalic snuff, essential salt of lemon, Windfor soap, arnotto, patent blacking, white wax, court plaster, essence of burgamot, lavender, lemon, marshall, ambragris, oriental, imperial, royal violet, and Asiatic tooth powders, tooth brushes, &c. with a variety of other medicines too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms, at his medicinal shop, in Church-street, near the market.

THOMAS EDGAR.

November 4, 1794.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of December next, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called STRATLY, containing about ninety acres; and part of a tract called SPARROW'S REAR, adjoining the other tract, containing about forty acres, late the property of RICHARD COWMAN, deceased. These lands lie on the Head of Rhode river, near South river church, are adapted to the cultivation of corn and tobacco, and have a great proportion of meadow ground. On the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarter, and a new tobacco house. Two years credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying the interest annually. Any person desirous of viewing these lands previous to the day of sale, will please to apply to JOSEPH COWMAN, living near them.

The creditors of the late RICHARD COWMAN are requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 20th day of March next.

THOMAS TONGUE, } Trustees.  
JOSEPH COWMAN, }

Anns-Arundel county, October 28, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,  
STUEBEN'S  
MILITARY EXERCISE.  
TO WHICH IS ADDED,  
THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Murrough, on Tuesday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has lost two of his upper fore-teeth, had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trousers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expenses, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTESY OF JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTESY OF JUSTICE will sit every day during this session, to hear complaints.

By order,  
C. WAYMAN, CL.

November 5, 1794.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during this session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the committee room of the House of Delegates.

By order,  
A. GOLDER, CL.

November 5, 1794.

EDWARDS' BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at Six Dollars per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing) taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapsco, some time in June past, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long bushy wool, he is very fond of strong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his clothing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapsco these five or six years, and is known by a great number of people that have crossed that ferry. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Administratrix of  
FERGUSON MARRIS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

July 15, 1794.

### 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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JACOB BRADLEY.

Prince-George's county, October 15, 1794.

### PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NOVEL,

In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,

ENTITLED,

MARIA:

OR,

THE TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a new type, price to subscribers 6/6 in boards, or 8/4 hand-bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book. Subscriptions taken in by the Printers heretofore.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(4th YEAR.)

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"These circumstances, gentlest import, require a sary exertions.

"Loyalty and love for foreign are equally intere here no doubt that you w fidelity, remedy such great force for the defence of the home with such troops as ly exceeding four thousand to maintain my present po and to prevent them from a (Signed) The Tuma, August 6.

Copy of the general assen

"The states, animated by the last drop of their blood of his majesty, and of the of Biscay, decree, that the military service, shall The first shall assemble at under the command of p troops which the provin the same place, in order to money, and to repulse the agreed upon by the g pointed for this purpose.

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 25, 1794.

M A D R I D, August 20.

THE progress of the French arms having rendered the levy of national militia a measure of absolute necessity, general Colomere, commander in chief of the armies of Navarre and Guipuscoa, has published the following address to the general assembly of the states of Biscay:

"The enemy having received large reinforcements, and having penetrated to Irun, I was obliged to retire with the troops under my orders as far as the village of Hernani, and thence to Tortosa, where I received the news that Fontarabia and St. Sebastian had surrendered without making any resistance. I am assured that the alcaldes (bailiffs,) and inhabitants of these places, even contributed to the success of the enemy, and I even entertain the same suspicions of the deputies of the provinces of Guipuscoa, since there are proofs that they drew off such of the inhabitants as were armed, and besides furnished no intelligence of the movements of the enemy; but if it be true that they have submitted to them, they cannot fail of experiencing the destruction of their property, and the ranks which they enjoy, but also the destruction of the wifely laws, and of the religion of their ancestors.

"These circumstances, which are in truth of the greatest import, require a speedy remedy and extraordinary exertions.

"Loyalty and love for our august and beneficent sovereign are equally interested, and on that account I have no doubt that you will, with your accustomed alacrity, remedy such great evils by uniting all your force for the defence of the frontiers, and by succouring me with such troops as you can send, (mine scarcely exceeding four thousand men) in order to enable me to maintain my present position, to check the enemy, and to prevent them from any further progress.

(Signed) The Count de Colomere, Tolosa, August 6.

Copy of the general assembly of the states of Biscay.

"The states, animated with a determination to shed the last drop of their blood in the defence of religion, of his majesty, and of the noble and faithful provinces of Biscay, decree, that the inhabitants, requested for the military service, shall be divided into three corps. The first shall assemble at Tortosa, and join the troops under the command of general Colomere; and the second shall be stationed on the frontier of Biscay, and the third shall remain as a corps de reserve in order to watch the current of events. The states observe, that the corps which shall be at Tortosa, shall be relieved after a month's effective service. The corps de reserve shall then take the place of the first, and in like manner shall be relieved after a month's service. The recruits shall consist of persons between the age of 17 and 20.—The states have determined that the service shall be personal, and that every person on whom the lot may fall, shall be required to attend without being permitted to send a substitute.

"They have also determined that they will take the most efficacious measures for procuring the return of such of the natives of the provinces as are now absent, by paying, in case of necessity, upon their property, the expenses of the necessary requisitions in order to enable them to return. In future, no person will be permitted to leave the province under the penalty established by the general assembly of the 6th of May of this year.

"Finally, they have resolved, that, as far as relates to the sea-ports, an exception shall be made in favour of persons employed in the marine service, according to the enumeration made in the last general assembly."

H A R L E M, October 2.

Since the taking of Crevecoeur we have no intelligence of importance. The bombardment of Bois-le-Duc is continued with the greatest violence, and it is said that a great part of the town is already destroyed. The garrison has already offered to surrender on condition that 400 emigrants of the infantry of Brest be comprised in the capitulation, but this the French have refused.

Oct. 3. The last accounts we had of the bombardment of Bois-le-Duc, were of the 30th ult. It is strongly reported this day that the place has capitulated, but there are no authentic accounts of this event, which, if true, cannot be long kept a secret. The enemy have made no further progress for some days past, but we still remain in a state of the most painful anxiety. Some of the towns of the province of Holland have already acceded to the proposition of the states for the grand inundation; some have ab-

solutely refused, and others are deliberating on this measure, which, as it would ruin the country for a great number of years, should never be adopted but in the very last extremity. Before the next post, something important will probably have occurred.

A M S T E R D A M, October 2.

Letters from Bommel of the 28th ult. announce the disastrous intelligence of the surrender of Crevecoeur by capitulation on the preceding evening. Crevecoeur is situated one league to the northward of Bois-le-Duc, at the mouth of the little river Diest, near the Meuse. It is strengthened by sluices within, in order to shut up the river in time of danger, and to inundate the environs of the town. The garrison was permitted to serve again, but not against the French. Immediately after the surrender of Crevecoeur, the enemy redoubled their exertions against Bois-le-Duc.

At Antwerp there is a great number of British and Hessian prisoners, and there were public rejoicings a few days ago, on account of the successes of the French.

H A G U E, October 2.

Fort Crevecoeur has surrendered, and the capture of this place must possess a considerable influence on all the operations against Bois-le-Duc. The bombardment of that town is tremendous and incessant. The loss of Crevecoeur lays open that part of Gueldres which is separated from Brabant by the Meuse. A reinforcement of 6000 Hanoverians is expected at Emmerick to join the duke of York. The prince stadtholder set off yesterday for Corinchen, in order to visit the frontiers.

W A R S A W, September 6.

General Kosciuszko, in a letter dated the 23d ult. requested the supreme council to dismiss the criminal tribunal of the duchy of Masure, and to establish a militia council in its stead, composed of lieutenant-generals Zaioncek and Madalinski, and 8 more members. All persons accused of keeping up a correspondence with the enemy, of spreading false reports of disasters in order to frighten the people, or of endeavouring to incite the people to disobedience against government, shall be delivered up to the above military tribunal.

A revision is taking place of the plan for the sale of the Starostial territories.

A Te Deum was celebrated on the 4th, under a general discharge of all our artillery, in honour of the insurrection which has taken place in the Woywodicks of Kalisch, Gosen and Sierds, and in the districts of Gollins, Wielen, which together compose the province of Great Poland, and which had been dismembered from us in the late partition by the king of Prussia. We are informed, that the people of those places have subscribed to our confederation.

A number of people are daily employed in repairing and strengthening the damaged entrenchments before our town. Every thing left by the enemy is conveyed within the town. Our government is very active in laying up immense quantities of provisions for the further use of this capital and of the army.

"Our troops are entrenching themselves in the strongest manner near Nicuhoff, on the left bank of the river Bug, in order to prevent the Prussians from penetrating through that quarter.

T H O R N, September 27.

We are very little disturbed by the insurgents in our neighbourhood; but in other parts of South Prussia they are numerous.—The Polish regular troops, under the generals Dambrowski and Madalinski, from Kosciuszko's army, which had penetrated into South Prussia, are now marching partly towards Posen and Gnesna, partly towards Silesia, in consequence of the advantage general Schwerin got over the insurgents on the 20th near Konis. These troops are sufficiently provided with artillery.

L O N D O N, October 9.

Tuesday captain Aris, of the Alliance, arrived in town, having made his escape in a fishing smack from Brest, whither he was carried as a prize to three French frigates, by whom he was captured on the 6th ult. in lat. 48 deg. long. 10 deg.

He reports, that there are about 1200 English prizes in Brest, and about 25,000 prisoners. The prizes in Brest, and about 25,000 prisoners, the Alliance, a large coppered West-Indiaman, the Atlanta, and some other vessels, had been sunk by the French, and are probably those who were lately talked of as ships from Bengal.

The Brest fleet is in harbour, but a small squadron sailed about the 12th of September. The vessel which took the Alliance had cruised for some weeks in the mouth of the Channel without seeing a British frigate.

An article from Vienna says, we much fear that a want of harmony and confidence among the generals will render the success of this campaign as un-

happy as the last, it being truly mortifying to read the different relations of the Austrian and Prussian generals, in which they accuse each other of occasioning the loss of Treves and Wiltsh.

S A L E M, December 9.

Captain John Foster, who arrived on Sunday in 26 days from Port Royal, Martinico, reports that the day he cleared out he heard a fleet had been seen between Martinico and Dominico—that when he went to the custom house, he heard the officers speaking of it—afterwards when he was going to the fort to shew his passport, a merchant informed him a fleet had been seen—that orders had been given for baking a large quantity of bread; and he advised captain Foster to get under sail immediately, as he expected an embargo would be laid. Captain Foster did not see the fleet.

A gentleman who passed through town from Newburyport, informed of an arrival at that place last Saturday afternoon, from Martinico, which brought information similar to captain Foster's—and that the devoted inhabitants of that island were again preparing to leave it.

B O S T O N, December 10.

FROM THE CENTINEL, IMPORTANT.

Captain Swaine, in the ship Hope, arrived at Biddeford, on Monday last, in 40 days from London, brings accounts of the ENTIRE CAPTURE OF HOLLAND by the French. Our informant saw a London paper on board, containing the account, but could not obtain the consent of the captain to bring it with him.

FROM THE CHRONICLE.

December 11.

FURTHER REPORTS OF THE CAPTURE OF AMSTERDAM, &c.

In our last, we published several reports of the capture of Amsterdam. We then had some doubts as to the truth of these reports; but those doubts have nearly disappeared, since then, by the arrival of a gentleman of veracity from Biddeford, at which place, captain Swaine, in the ship Hope, had arrived in 40 days from London. This gentleman saw and conversed with captain Swaine, who informed him that Amsterdam was absolutely taken by the French. This important piece of information was even published in a London paper which captain Swaine brought, but which the gentleman could not procure to bring to town. Captain Swaine sailed from Biddeford on Monday for New-Bedford, where the ship belongs.

When this intelligence is compared with the melancholy picture exhibited under the London head, in the preceding page of this Chronicle, received by an arrival at the southward, and with previous intelligence, we may safely conclude that not only Amsterdam but all Holland, is in the hands of the French.

We wait with impatience for the official account of this important victory, which must shortly arrive.—In the mean time, our love and admiration of the French, must not carry us a single point beyond the sacred boundary of truth. We therefore only give the foregoing as reports; seriously believing, at the same time, that they are founded on truth.—But when this decisive blow to the power of the British government is officially received, our Chronicle will proclaim the heart affecting intelligence in the loudest notes.

S P R I N G F I E L D, December 9.

The following extraordinary instance of fruitfulness appears worthy remark:—A cow belonging to A. Burbank, Esq; of West Springfield, some time last week, had four calves at one birth; and what is more remarkable, the same cow, in the last eighteen months, has had six calves.

N E W - Y O R K, December 13.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated October 1.

"Our commerce has been totally suspended for three weeks, in consequence of the rapid advance of the French army. Since the capture of Siuys and other frontier places, they have arrived at Bommel, about seven leagues from Utrecht; and as there is no opposition on the part of the allies, it is generally thought they will be in the neighbourhood of this city in less than a month."

In addition to this extract, we learn, that in Amsterdam they are so fearful of mobs, that they have placed cannon and 200 armed men, with lighted torches, to prevent the people from rising—also at the bank are placed two cannon for the same purpose.

The Dutch papers confirm the defeat of the combined armies, and their inability to give the least succour to the Dutch in this their critical situation.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 15.

From good authority we learn, that Mr. Jay has made application to the government of France for per-



Middle Neck, N



**T**AKEN up by James Moss, living on Hackers' Point, a small BATTEAU, sixteen feet long and four feet and an half wide. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.



For SALE, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, on the third Wednesday in January next, for CASH, or NEGOTIUM,

ALL that valuable lot of GROUND, No. 75, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of two dwelling houses, (one of brick, the other frame) kitchens, &c. with every thing convenient for families, lying in Annapolis, on the north side of the flat-house, late the property of Mrs. OWEN WILKINS, deceased, and now in the possession of Richard Ridgely and Jonathan Pinkney, Esquires.

Said lot fronts to the north-west on Tabernacle-street, and to the south-east on the flat-house circle, and will admit of divisions, as may best suit the purchasers.

An indisputable title will be given to the purchasers, by

REZIN DAVIDGE.

N. B. Wanted, several negro boys, about the age of 12 or 15, as apprentices to the nail business.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands of whatever kind forever against the estate of Dr. MICHAEL WALLACE, deceased, late of Cecil county, Maryland, and formerly of Baltimore-town, Annapolis, and Prince-George's county, are requested to bring or send them in at or before the first day of March, 1795, legally attested, as no interest will be allowed after that date on demands not rendered. All persons indebted to the partnership of KENNEDY and WALLACE, of Annapolis, are requested to be in readiness to settle their accounts, as the long indulgence they have had will be a sufficient apology for immediately having their accounts closed. Also all persons indebted to Doctor MICHAEL WALLACE, of Prince-George's county, are requested to be in readiness to settle their accounts, as there is a necessity of closing them, and the indulgence they have had is a sufficient apology for giving this public notice; added to this the distance the administrators live from Annapolis and Prince-George's county. 'Tis hoped all persons concerned will pay that attention to this notice that the urgency of the business requires, and in so doing will oblige their humble servants,

THOMAS WALLACE, } Administrators.

SAMUEL P. WALLACE, }  
Cecil county, Maryland, November 25, 1794.

THE subscriber having full power and authority to settle the concerns of YATES and PETTY, and YATES, PETTY and YATES, gives this public notice to all persons who have claims against the said concerns, or either of them, to make the same known, that they may be immediately adjusted; and those who are indebted to said concerns are required to make immediate payment to Mr. HENRY BARNES, at Port-Tobacco, for dealings there, to Mr. ROBERT MOORE, of Hunting-town, Calvert county, for dealings at Lower Marlborough, and to myself at Mr. George Mann's, in the city of Annapolis, for all other dealings, as no indulgence can be given.

JOSEPH YATES.

Annapolis, December 11, 1794.

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

ROBERT BRENT, Alexander Crain (2), Robert Crain, Thomas C. Clemmons (2), Samuel T. Dyson (2), Allen's Fresh; Robert Ferguson, merchant, Ralph L. Roy, Esq; John Thomas, Esq; Port-Tobacco; William Hanson M'Pherson, George Lee, Susanna Smith, Charles county; Mr. Charles Jones, living near Broad creek church, Prince-George's county; Josias Langley, Cob Neck; Henry Lyons, Benedict; John Baker Wathan, Newport.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

December 2, 1794.

## LOST,

ON the road between Mr. RICHARD DORSETT's and Mr. ROBERTSON's, a woman's POCKET, in which were a bond, between forty and fifty pounds due on the same, several receipts, and about five or six shillings in cash; likewise a pair of new stuff shoes, which never had been worn, a pair of country knit stockings, about half worn, a pair of store mittens, and several other articles too tedious to mention. Whoever finds the same and delivers it to the Printers, shall receive the sum of SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE, on delivery of the same.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in South river Neck, a bright bay HORSE, five or six years old, about thirteen and an half hands high, has no perceivable brand, his back a little rubbed with the saddle. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS DAVIS.

## 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, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES MAYO, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, for payment, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

SUSAN MAYO, Administratrix.

By his EXCELLENCY  
JOHN HOSKINS STONE, Esquire,  
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,  
In Council.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at November session, 1793, entitled, "An act directing the times, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments, containing the number of votes for each candidate for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as representatives, and by proclamation, signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives;

We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that George Dent, Gabriel Duvall, Jeremiah Crabb, Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Christie, William Hindman, and William Vans Murray, Esquires, are duly elected representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States.

Given, in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

J. H. STONE.

By order of the board,  
JOHN KILTY, Clerk of the council.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near Leonard-town, in St. Mary's county, about a week ago, a sorrel HORSE, with several white hairs interpered, about fifteen hands high; supposed to be about eight or nine years old, has a large star in his forehead, his off hind foot white, shod before, has no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

AUSTIN JENKINS.

December 4, 1794.

## Matthew and John Beard, HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And now OPENING for SALE, at their STORE at Beard's Point warehouse, on South river, A variety of GOODS suitable for the present season, amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, second and coarse clothes; valencias; royal ribs; fatinets; lastings; a variety of fashionable coloured cassimers; fluffs of all kinds; mens worsted hose; womens cotton ditto; Irish linens; chintzes and calicoes of the most approved figures; cloth coloured sewing silk and threads; ofsnabrig and other threads; muslins and mullinets; black mode; black, white, and blue Persians; cambric; humburs; Marseilles quilting; Russia sheeting; ditto duck; ticklenburg; ofsnabrigs; rolles; German dowlafs; Harelem stripes; matchcoat and rose blankets; mens coarse and fine hats; ladies black and white ditto; checks; drillings; bed-ticking; elegant vests patterns; muslin cravats; pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; worsted binding; broad and narrow ribands; fashionable shoe and knee-buckles; coat and vest buttons, &c. &c.

Also Spirit; West India rum; old peach brandy; sherry wine; red port ditto; molasses; loaf and brown sugar; hyson and congo teas; coffee; chocolate; pepper; allspice; salt-petre; pounded ginger; raisins; cheese; rice; St. Ubes salt; window glass; 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails; iron pots; Dutch ovens; spades; narrow axes; cart-wheel boxes; hand and fash-saws; screw augers; hinges and screws; stock locks; drawing knives; joiner's glue; West-India cotton; scrubbing brushes; tea chinas; glass ware; queen's ware; tea trays; hand-boards; spoons; case knives and forks, &c. &c. all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, as usual.

November 9, 1794.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has received, and added to his former assortment of MEDICINES, as follows, Sago, tamarind, sugar candy, Spanish liquorice, Hungary water, pungent smelling bottles, British oil, Anderson's pills, eau de luce, eau de luce in cut bottles, ground stoppers, cephalic snuff, essential salt of lemon, Windsor soap, arnotto, patent blacking, white wax, court plaster, essence of burgamot, lavender, lemon, marcehal, ambragris, oriental, imperial, royal violet, and Asiatic tooth powders, tooth brushes, &c. with a variety of other medicines too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms, at his medicinal shop, in Church-street, near the market.

THOMAS EDGAR.

November 4, 1794.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,  
STUEBEN'S  
MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tuesday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has lost two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trousers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

EDWARDS'S BALTIMORE DAILY AD-

VERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing,) are taken in at the Printing-Office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the lower ferry of Patsisco, some time in June past, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long bushy wool, he is very fond of strong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his clothing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patsisco these five or six years, and is known by a great number of people that have crossed that ferry. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Administratrix of  
FERRAGINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

July 15, 1794.

## 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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JACOB BRADLEY.

Prince-George's county, October 15, 1794.

## PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,  
A NOVEL,

In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,

ENTITLED,

MARIA:

OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to subscribers 6/6 in boards, or 8/4 hand-somely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book. Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

ALL persons indebted to JOHN PETTY, late of Annapolis, deceased, on his own account, are requested to pay the same to PHILIP BARTON, of Annapolis, and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to lodge their claims, properly authenticated, with the same gentleman, as soon as possible; and all creditors are desired to take notice, that the subscriber will, on the second Monday in May next, at the house of Mr. GOROT MANN, in the city of Annapolis, proceed to make a dividend of the assets on hand in part satisfaction of the debts.

WILLIAM PETTY, Executor of  
JOHN PETTY, deceased.

Annapolis, November 13, 1794.

ALMANAC, for the year 1795, for SALE at this OFFICE.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.