

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 7, 1796.

STOCKHOLM, April 12.

THE office for the debts of the kingdom has agreed to furnish sixty tons of gold to carry on the war. The greatest exertions are used for the equipment of our fleet, and a beginning has also been made at Carlscrona. The equipping of the land forces is also carried on with the greatest activity, and a considerable part of the Swedish troops is expected shortly to march for Finland.

B A S L E, April 12.

M. Barthelemi, the French minister, has delivered to our senate the following declaration of the executive directory, dated Paris, the 6th Germinal:—"The executive directory is credibly informed, that last year a plan was formed to attack the French frontiers, by marching the corps of emigrants, commanded by the prince of Conde, first into the Frickthal, and from thence through the territory from Basle, against the department of the Upper Rhine, the Mont-Terrible, Doubs and Jura: that this plan, so far from being laid aside, is again resumed; and that preparations are actually making to carry it into effect. This plan is supported by several inhabitants of Switzerland, who employ all their interest and influence to facilitate its execution. The known sentiments of several magistrates of Basle, and other inhabitants of note, are by no means qualified to appease the solicitude of the directory on this head, it being notorious that they treat with as much ill nature the friends of the French republic, as they show predilection for whatever concerns the Imperial armies, and the interest of the emperor. Thus it must be supposed that if, in the execution of that plan, the enemy violated the territory of the canton of Basle, the magistrates who compose the government of this city, would endeavour, by pleading the impossibility of resistance, to ward off the consequences of the violated neutrality of the canton; of course there does not exist at present sufficient security that its neutrality will be respected. Under these circumstances, the directory finds itself obliged to declare to the magistrates of the city and canton of Basle, that, unless they adopt vigorous, sufficient, and unsuspicious measures for the defence of their own territory, and the maintenance of the respect due to their neutrality, it is resolved to take every step that shall be requisite for the protection of the frontier departments against every kind of insult; and the directory renders them answerable for all the unhappy consequences that may result from the military operations which circumstances may require."

BORDERS of the MEIN, April 4.

General Jourdan, being hurt by a fall from his horse, keeps his room at Cologne, but holds frequent conferences with the other commanders. The officers of the war department at Cologne are occupied even to late hours at night. The sacrifices which the inhabitants between the Meuse and Rhine were obliged to comply with since they were conquered by the French, are calculated in a late publication at 257 millions 517,000 livres specie. Several mercantile houses at Cologne have to contribute 1000 crowns to the late requisition imposed on that city.

BRUSSELS, April 14.

The cities Brussels, Alost and Dendermonde, are to be declared in a state of siege.

It was published to the troops in garrison here, that they in future shall receive their pay at a fixed value, to wit, in mandats or assignats at 30 livres for one.

The ship *Tolcana* loaded for account of Antwerp, on city, has arrived from the Elbe river at Flushing; some members of the council at Antwerpen have already set off for Flushing to procure a free passage for that vessel. This instance will form a precedent, whether the navigation of the Scheldt is free or not.

From the army of the Sambre and Meuse 12 men of the smallest size are discharged from each company and allowed to go home.

Our clergy are prohibited to carry sacrament to sick people with the solemnities usual before this.

M E N T Z, April 5.

Authentic information of the condition of the enemy's armies and finances still promise an advantageous peace. The Austrian armies count 90,000 men, the enemy can hardly muster an equal number.

L O N D O N, April 27.

This morning we received the Paris journals to the date of Monday last inclusive. The Hamburg mail also arrived this morning bringing in the news from Germany.

The details are very important. The hopes of peace are completely done away; and the ravages and

horrors of war are about to have a wide spread over the afflicted inhabitants of Europe.

Mr. Pitt's note subjoined to the correspondence of Messrs. Wickham and Barthelemi, has been published in all Paris journals; but not being given in an official form, it could not, of course, be the subject of any official notice. It would appear, however, that the address of the directory to the French army was a measure adopted in consequence of that note.

Already the campaign has commenced in Italy, and the Austro-Sardinian army has experienced two severe defeats, in which they lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 14,500 men, besides their cannon, baggage and stores. On the Rhine every thing is in motion, and, according to our present accounts, it would appear that the Austrians mean to strike the first blow in that quarter.

There seems hardly any doubt but that the emperors is on the eve of applying those resources which she has hitherto been nursing while her neighbours were exhauling themselves in the war against France, in carrying into effect some one or more of her grand schemes of ambition. Sweden dreads the blow, and is preparing with energy for the contest.

Spain, it would also appear, is alarmed for the consequences. On Monday last Mr. Clavering arrived from Spain, and brought dispatches from the marquis of Bute. The report is that the Catholic king has intimated to our court that he cannot see with indifference the plan of aggrandisement meditated by the emperors of Russia, in the unprovoked attack which she makes on the Ottoman Porte:—an attack which strikes at the foundation of all the relations of peace and amity between neighbouring states; and which he shall feel it his duty to resist by every effort within his power, in which he has no doubt but he will be seconded by his Britannic majesty.

The letters by the Corunna mail, which arrived yesterday, state that the most powerful preparations for war are going on throughout that kingdom from the one side to the other. Cadiz, Malaga, and Barcelona are full of ships of war; and troops from all sides are pouring down towards Gibraltar. How is this to be reconciled with the rumour that the court of Spain wishes to act in any one point in concert with this country? Or even with another report mentioned in some of the letters from Corunna, that Spain means to maintain an armed neutrality?—Let our ministers be upon their guard not to be imposed upon. We state on good authority that France has offered to put Spain in possession of Gibraltar and Jamaica, on condition that she break with Great-Britain and join the republicans in an active war.

April 28. The Swedish minister had a long conference with his majesty yesterday, on the subject of the expected hostilities between his court and that of Russia.

## IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE of LORDS, April 5.

This day his excellency the lord lieutenant came in state to the house, and being seated on the throne, 43 bills, returned from England, received the royal assent, after which, his excellency delivered the following gracious speech to both houses of parliament:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In releasing you from your further attendance in parliament, I am particularly commanded by his majesty to thank you for that peculiar zeal and unanimity so honourable to yourselves, and so oppressive to your enemies, which have marked your conduct during the whole of the session, in promoting by your energy and temper the interests of your country, and in supporting by your spirit and liberality, the common cause of the empire.

"His majesty has taken the steps which appeared most proper for letting on foot a general peace, if the enemy should be disposed to enter into such a negotiation on grounds consistent with the safety, honour and interest, of his majesty's kingdoms and allies.

"It is his majesty's views in this respect should fail, he has no doubt that the valour of his subject, the resources of his kingdoms, and the exertions of the powers engaged with him, will ultimately produce this desirable end.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I am to thank you in his majesty's name, for the cheerfulness and liberality with which you have provided for the current services of the year, and it affords me the highest satisfaction to reflect that these objects have been attained by burthens so judiciously imposed, that they can scarcely affect the lower orders of the people. It is equally satisfactory to observe, that your strength and prosperity remain undiminished, notwithstanding the pressure of the war, and, it will be my endeavour to cherish your resources, and apply your liberality with economy and prudence.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The inquiries I had ordered to be made with regard to the produce of the last harvest, and the mea-

asures taken by you to prevent the exportation of grain, must relieve the public mind from an apprehension of scarcity. If any illicit means should be attempted to evade the provisions of the laws which have been enacted upon this important subject, I shall be attentive in exercising those powers with which I am intrusted.

"The vigorous measures you have adopted for the suppression of insurrection and outrage, and the wise provisions you have made for preventing the extension of similar offences, must have the most salutary effects.

"The new regulation of licences under the superintendence of magistrates will tend to promote tranquillity and sobriety. The establishment of more frequent sessions of the peace, will afford an easy and expeditious administration of justice in the different districts throughout the kingdom. The liberal increase of the salaries of the judges, and the alteration of the civil bill jurisdiction for the convenience of the lower ranks of the people, will ensure the constant and regular attention of his majesty's judges to the civil and criminal business that will remain to be done on the circuits.

"These measures cannot but demonstrate to the people at large, the firmness and temper of parliament, which, whilst it is determined to repress the excesses of licentiousness and outrage, is at the same time anxious to ensure to the country those permanent advantages of security, peace, and good order, which are to be derived from a prompt and upright administration of justice.

"I cannot too strongly recommend it to you to give effect to these benefits, by your example and presence, and I am convinced that when you are released from your duty in parliament, all ranks and descriptions of his majesty's faithful subjects will feel themselves protected by your exertions and authority in your different counties.

"Your kind declarations in favour of my administration, make the deepest impression upon my feelings. If I have any claim to your confidence and good opinion, it arises from the fidelity with which I have represented to his majesty your loyalty and zeal, and, from the sincere desire I feel to conform my conduct to your sentiments.

"Great-Britain and Ireland form one empire; they are inseparably connected; they must stand or fall together; and we are all equally engaged, because, we are all equally interested in the common cause of defending and upholding our religion, our laws, and our constitution."

The lord chancellor stated to the house, that it was his excellency's pleasure, that the parliament be prorogued to the 14th of June next.

Both houses of parliament were accordingly prorogued to that period.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 30.

An accident happened yesterday noon on board his majesty's ship *Africa*, at Port Royal, that might have been productive of the most dreadful consequences, and which narrow as it was in its operation, destroyed two seamen, wounded five others, and blew away part of the deck, and set fire to the ship. A supply of gunpowder was received on board, when a barrel placed on the gangway leading to the magazine, and separated from it by only an inch board, suddenly exploded without any visible cause. The greatest part of the crew instantly jumped overboard, and the confusion for a few moments was such as may be imagined, but cannot be related. The great presence of mind and extreme exertion of captain Home and his officers enabled them to surmount the danger of their situation, without sustaining any other loss.

May 23. Accounts received from the Havana state, that eight French privateers had assembled there for the purpose of intercepting our homeward bound fleet; they were one brig of 18 guns, five schooners from 10 to 14 guns, one sloop of 8 guns, and a small vessel of 2 guns, an English ship from Africa with 109 negroes, and mounting 32 guns, arrived at that place not long since.

As the fever which has proved so fatal to Europeans still continues to baffle the first medical abilities, we think it incumbent on us to mention, that on board one of the vessels where mint tea was given plentifully to the seamen every day, the whole crew, with the exception of one boy, has recovered from the dreadful malady.

June 4. His majesty's ship *Scorpion*, capt. Douglas, arrived on Sunday, conveying the transport vessels from Port-au-Prince.

The ship *Penelope*, Spinks, a flag of truce, arrived here from Aux-Cayes on Saturday evening. She had a passage of thirty hours, and brought with her 201 prisoners, most of whom were put on board his majesty's ship *Intrepid*, Alexander Donaldson, Esq; four captains of ships, and three private gentlemen were landed here.

Several of the transports have government and ordnance stores, and arms, &c. for the West-India regiments.



Three hundred of the people belonging to his majesty's ship Salisbury, wrecked on the Ile. a Vache, have, we understood, fallen into the hands of the republican cruisers, who have landed them at Aux-Cayes.

Captain Richardson, of the Niger, sailed from Spithead on the 14th of April, in company with upwards of 300 vessels, composing three convoys, one for the Mediterranean, another for the East-Indies, and a few ships and five or six transports for the Windward Islands; those for that quarter were conveyed by admiral Pole, in the Carnatic of 64 guns, a frigate, two sloops, and a bomb-ketch, which after seeing the merchantmen, &c. safe to Barbadoes, are to proceed to this station. Captain Richardson parted company with them, off the Western Islands, on the 24th of the same month, his vessel being the only one bound for this island.

A letter has been received by his honour the Custos, from rear-admiral Parker, dated off Cape-François, 28th May, stating the force of the enemy, arrived there, to consist of two sail of the line, five frigates, and two corvettes. He adds, that he will continue with his squadron off that port to prevent their getting out, until he shall think the convoy far enough advanced to the northward to be out of danger.

Off Cow-Bay, about nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, the Marfouin fell in with the schooner Barbara, capt. Gregg, when, each mistaking the other for an enemy, an engagement took place, which lasted for upwards of an hour, in which the Barbara had her sails and rigging much injured, and the Marfouin one man killed and three or four wounded.

#### B O S T O N, June 17.

Lord Dorchester, governor-general of Canada, has communicated to the legislature of Lower Canada, the treaty between the United States and England; and the assembly has expressed their thanks for the communication, and their expectations that it will produce mutual advantages.—In consequence an act has passed both branches, making provision for the regulation of commerce between the United States and that province.

Flour is higher we believe, at present, in America, than in scarcely any other part of the world. Eighty barrels have lately arrived here from Surinam. It was purchased there for eight dollars and paid a freight of two. One whole cargo, made a voyage from Norfolk to England; and then to Boston; not finding a market. Flour, however, still continues at a high price.

#### O F S T. L U C I A — D E C I S I V E.

Our last Mercury, contained accounts of the disasters which occurred to the British in the first part of their attempt upon St. Lucia. Their force, however, principally directed against this small island, enabled them to continue the siege (notwithstanding their very severe losses) till the reinforcements of the French, weakened to strengthen Guadaloupe, were partially exhausted. Possessed of an impregnable fort, Morne Fortune, the republicans could not be beat into a surrender; but the want of ammunition, obliged them at length to capitulate. Among other stipulations in the capitulation, it is said, that the whites were allowed to continue in possession of their estates; the regular troops to be sent to France—and the blacks to be sent to Africa. The loss of the British in conquering this island, in killed, wounded, sick and deserted, are mentioned to amount to 2 or 3000. The loss of the French has never been suggested. Pigeon Island remained in the hands of the French; but would, of course, surrender in a few days.

The particulars which we have here received, were principally received by captain Wait, who arrived on Tuesday, in fifteen days from Martinique. It was the news current just before he sailed; and he had great reason to believe it authentic.

June 21. By the British armed snow Earl Moira, captain Croftkill, we received papers containing news to April 30—seven days later than our previous information. We have extracted every thing interesting.—The whole wears a war aspect; and there actually appears greater probability of the extension of belligerency, than of the most partial pacification. The single object of America should evidently be a strict neutrality, as the certain means of immense aggrandisement. If the Swedes and Danes are involved in the general commotion, there will scarcely be left a commercial country of any note except this, neutral, to which the "carrying trade" of the world must devolve. England will be able to do but a little portion of her own commercial business, when engaged in a war with other naval powers than the present, which annoy them so considerably.

Other articles of foreign information are of a miscellaneous nature and uninteresting.

June 24. Account of an elemental attack on an English ship of war.

Extract of a letter from on board the Louvestoffe, dated Mahon harbour, 28th of March.

"On the 19th of February we left Leghorn in company with the fleet, and went off Toulon to offer the French battle. We stood in so near that the enemy's shot from the forts passed over all our ships. Notwithstanding this daring insult the republicans kept close to their anchorage. For four or five days we remained with the fleet, when we parted in company with the Lively, to look into Toulon. On the 7th of March, being close in with the French land, at eleven o'clock, A. M. came on a heavy squall of wind, attended with much thunder, lightning, hail and rain. At a quarter past twelve the lightning struck three men on the mast head, who fell down, and one of them was killed; the rest were much burned, and other-  
wise hurt, the shock being so great as to effect all upon deck, many of whom were knocked down by it.

At half past twelve another flash of lightning struck many on the different decks, rendering them motionless, and shivering the main-top-mast to splinters. A few minutes after, another flash set the ship on fire in several places about the masts and rigging, but it was speedily extinguished by the torrents of hail and rain. It nevertheless broke several hoops of the main-mast, and shivered it to splinters; splitting the fore-top-mast, and carrying away the fore-top-sail yard, at the same time knocking many men down into the top, one of whom was killed on the spot, and differently affecting the bodies of those on deck. The lightning entering between decks, made an explosion so as to affect all who were there, rendering the limbs and sides of some totally benumbed, and flying in different directions into every port below, saving in its course, most providentially, the magazines. The main-mast being in such a state, was cut away to prevent its falling in any dangerous direction, or carrying away the other masts yet standing. We bore up for Minorca, and on the 11th anchored in Mahon harbour. On our arrival here it was found that the fore-top-mast too had received so much damage in the storm that it was necessary to remove it. We have been lying here, with only our main-mast standing, fourteen days; the jury-main-mast is now up, and the fore-mast in, so that I expect we shall sail for Ajaccio in Corsica, by Saturday next, where we shall remain at least six weeks for a new main-mast, for every thing attached to the old mast was lost."

#### J u n e 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability belonging to this town, now in Paris, dated April 1.

"Wonderful to relate, you may purchase bills in Paris on any part of the world, (where exchange is negotiated) from 7 to 18 per cent. discount. I shall leave you to guess how it happens, that in this time of distress, France has the exchange in her favour against every power in the world; and telling the neutral powers she can do without them—provisions are cheaper in any part of France, but especially in Paris, than any other part of Europe. They are indeed a "wonderful people" can do perfectly well without the rest of the world—have proved they can live without foreign trade—and appear as proud of the discovery as a boy who has solved a difficult problem."

#### N E W - Y O R K, J u n e 24.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant, at Gibraltar, to a mercantile house in New York, dated May 9, per the Eliza, via Philadelphia.

"The Algerines have given three months for the United States to accomplish their agreement, which we hope will be time enough. We have some fear of a rupture with Spain, on account of some uncommon preparations making in Cadiz, within these few days."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman belonging to Salem, and directed to his owner, in Salem, Massachusetts, dated

#### "Ile of France, March 26, 1796.

"American produce is very dull here and in no demand. Some articles are 50 per cent. lower than in America. Coffee is rising daily, the price is now 15½ dollars per sack, of 100 French lbs. and scarce any to be had at that rate. The governor is respected, and the island is in a state of defence; but they fear a visit from the English fleet. However it would be difficult to take the island, and indeed almost impossible; but the port could be easily blockaded, as the French have only a few frigates in those seas.

"There are 6 or 8 Americans here, all making bad voyages, and we hear of a dozen more expected every moment, who must sink half their capitals. A ship, capt. Boit, alias Boyd, belonging to Boston, who came from the N. W. coast of America by the route of China, and has made a successful voyage, says, the Straits of Sunda are full of American vessels."

A report from Boston, via New-Bedford, says a part of Martha's Vineyard has been inundated and sunk.

Captain O'Conner, in the barque Neptune, arrived at this port yesterday, in 20 days from Martha-Brae in Jamaica, brings another confirmation of the capture of the Cork fleet, but mentions no particular number—He says, one of the Cork fleet, which was chased into Jamaica by 6 Dutch ships, brought the account. Captain O'Conner spoke nothing.

#### P H I L A D E L P H I A, J u n e 25.

Extract of a letter dated Augusta, June 8, 1796, received by a gentleman in this city.

"We have no news worth relating, except that there is a probability of our having a treaty with the Indians, a measure much wished for by the people of this state; I hope when it is effected it may tend to keep our people on the frontier more quiet than they have been hitherto, for to speak the truth they are an ungovernable set of mortals, but the prospect of an immediate treaty has increased our population in a surprising degree, scarce a day passes but there are from ten to fifty families cross the Savanna river into Georgia, in expectation to settle the new lands."

#### J u n e 27.

Extract of a letter dated Caymites, June 7, received by the brig Nymph, captain Sullivan, arrived at the fort.

"The brigands have adopted a new mode of warfare, which from the destructive consequences on our part, bids fair to be successful on theirs. This is, to penetrate to our habitations avoiding the great roads and bypaths, and consequently all our formidable posts and camps, and thus dash in among us, when lulled in security, we are in the arms of sleep, and when alas, that sleep is our death. Several inhabitants in their beds have been murdered, their houses robbed, and their strong healthy negroes driven away;

so recently as three days since, a gentleman whose custom it was to sleep late, was murdered at table, by a bayonet plunged into his breast, and what is wonderful, his wife and infant, just returned from Baltimore, escaped in the woods. We are in continual alarm; at present there are parties out every day, and at night the planters rendezvous at one place to repose."

#### A N N A P O L I S, J u l y 7.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INQUISITOR, No. IX.

*Quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus.*

To the INQUISITOR.

SIR, I HAVE, until lately, lived in a situation so far removed from the seats of fashion, that I have been entirely ignorant of whatever changes may have happened for many years; but having lately arrived in this city from the westernmost part of the State, the scene which I beheld appeared to me so strange, that it had been brought hither by a rout sufficiently circuitous, it would have been no hard matter to persuade me that I was in Turkey or in China.

But think not, Sir, that I mean to find fault with the alterations that have been made during my absence; on the contrary, I am of opinion that so many useful and indispensable improvements in the different parts of habilitment are an honour to the present age. From the umbrageous periphery of the broad brimmed hat, down to the gentle declivity of the long-quartered shoe, each article appears to have undergone a total metamorphosis. The few remaining suits of antiquated form will, I suppose, soon be laid aside, and their wearers, like caterpillars having cast their slough, will flatter away among the well dressed butterflies of the ton. Were Franklin now to rise up from the dead, with what satisfaction would his bosom glow, to behold the people whom he had so toiled to make happy, at last reaping the fruits of his labours, and advancing so hastily to perfection, as to be nothing like what they were when he was upon the theatre of the world! Who is there that will pretend to say, that the American youth do not deserve our highest approbation for the incredible progress they have made in the noblest of all arts, the art of adorning their own persons? Genius and study are the characteristics of most of them, and wisdom appears to have blessed them with no small share of her influence. In the taste of their dresses we discover the liveliness of their fancy: their innumerable and unceasing changes bespeak the close application they use in order to discover so many varieties; and the choice of this manner of displaying their abilities, evinces a degree of judgment that could not be expected at their years.

But besides the merit of originality in some cases, in others they shew that they are also entitled to that of judicious imitation; for I observe that they have collected into the present mode the customs of nations on opposite extremes of the globe. In this opinion I am confirmed by an ingenious friend, who has written an elaborate dissertation on the parts of dress, wherein he shews the origin, uses, and elegancies of each. To this he has prefixed a prefatory essay on the propriety of frequently changing the fashion, which he proves by the constant practice of all polite nations, so that the people, who in one age were known by the appellation of *Braccati*, are in another denominated *Sans Culottes*. In speaking of the frock and coat of the present mode, he says, "The origin of these is doubtful. Some fancy that they are derived from the Highland *Philibeg*, while others maintain that they are only a modification of the Indian *blanket*, and that the first example of them was worn by no less a person than Alexander McGillivray himself. For my part, I would refer them to the coat worn in England in the days of our grand-fathers, and which has been continued to this present time among the people called Quakers. And here I cannot but remark, that from the conformity of fashion to them in this particular, as also in the brim of the hat, I am inclined to think that most of our modern fashion-makers are inspired by some spirit or other, but of what kind I will not undertake to determine; perhaps it may be much of the same nature as that which revealed prophecies to Mr. Richard Brothers, or prompted the *glorious vision* of the *Flying Ark*. If this should be the case, I hope they will carry on their imitation of Quakerism still farther, and let their *yea be yea, and their nay, nay*; although I would not innuenate that the contrary ever happened; as for the other part of the precept, of *not swearing at all*, that I think is too unreasonable to be insisted on, for there is no reason for observing it, except that it is agreeable to common sense and the bible, but these things have been out of fashion long ago, especially the latter, since Tom Paine has assured us that it is of no authority."

For the benefit of your readers I shall give you two other short extracts from the same work. The first is as follows: "The *pudling* is one of the most noble inventions that ever originated in the ingenuity of mortals, and were the author of it known, he would deservedly be the sanouest of mankind. In the formation of our necks nature has been faulty, and has made them slender and graceful, as if they ought to be so; but we know better how they should be, and by the assistance of this divine ornament, may now venture to emulate the stiff necked majesty of a stubborn bull." The other extract I shall select from his chapter on the shoe, in order to correct a vulgar error. "I am very much surprised," says my friend, "to find so material an article as this so little understood;

\* See the Maryland Gazette of the 26th of May, or the 16th June last.

all of the authors who have fashionable brutes that the sense of it." "the shoe" "is the covering of the known any thing of life, written," "the covering" "I would willingly, extracts from this valuable the bounds of a letter, will send you a copy of tion; but before I could friend Hortensio, the qualified for that task, with as much or more "Those best can be "best."

A LIST of LETTERS recd. Piscataway, 11 General Post-Office, tober, 1796.

REVEREND W A R en hill. Mr. John Boll, Prince Wm. Bayley, Esq. Messrs. Thos. Clagett Mr. Richard Dent, n Mr. Joseph Gray, to Mr. Basil Hutton. Mr. Anthony Hardy. David Hare, Mattaw Rinaldo Johnson, Esq. Col. William Lyles. Mr. Dennis McCarthy. Mr. Benjamin Ogle, Reverend Mr. Runia Mr. Ezekiah Reeves. Mr. James Rudd, Pr Mr. Walter B. Smav Capt. Wm. Smav Baltimore. Messrs. Thos. Tame Mr. Wm. Thompson Mr. Wm. Webster.

LIST of LETTERS at Port-Tol

JOHN ADDIS J Alton, jun. J jamin Cawood, Mrs Francis B. Frankli John Haw. Basil Lee, Thomas Le Matthews, Mary M Michael J. Stone, 3 ander Scott, 2, 1 John Taylor. 1796

R AN AWAY river neck, about twenty-nine inches high, large, remarkable good countenance when him two of nabrig trousers, one bling ons in and near Philadelphia, it that way; it is p he belongs to the county, having ever takes up and that I get him ag and if brought h

Anne-Arundel

STOLEN fr Arundel co 25th ult a forrel has on the near on the side of h and secures him FOUR DOLL

July 6, 1796

HOU

THE sub withes Annapolis, to street, near the JONATHAN P street, near the quarter acres laid city, on v age house, and garden palled rail fence; t more suitable may best suit see the proper KUBIN, in A easy, may be

Who has Furniture, W chard Macky Rhode RI



all of the authors who have mentioned it, are such unfashionable brutes that they have mistaken the very essence of it." "the shoe" says Johnson's dictionary, "is the covering of the foot," but had the author known any thing of life, he would most assuredly have written, "the covering of the toe."

I would willingly, Mr. Inquisitor, give you more extracts from this valuable work, did they not exceed the bounds of a letter, but if you should desire it, I will send you a copy of the whole for your consideration; but before I conclude, let me add, that my friend Hortensio, the author of it, is perfectly qualified for that task, since he wears his cloaths with as much or more taste than any one, and "Those best can paint them, who can wear them best."

Yours, &c. R.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Piscataway, 1st July, which will be sent to General Post-Office, if not taken up before 1st October, 1796.

REVEREND WALTER D. ADDISON, Ox-en hill.

Mr. John Boll, Prince George's county.

Wm. Bayley, Esq.

Messrs. Thos. Claggett & Co. Piscataway.

Mr. Richard Dent, near Piscataway.

Mr. Joseph Gray, to care of Judson M. Claggett.

Mr. Basil Hatton.

Mr. Anthony Hardy.

David Hare, Mattawoman.

Rinaldo Johnson, Esq; 2 letters.

Col. William Lyles.

Mr. Dennis McCarthy.

Mr. Benjamin Ogle, near Piscataway.

Reverend Mr. Runian, Piscataway.

Mr. Ezekiah Reeves.

Mr. James Rodd, Prince George's county.

Mr. Walter B. Smawelwood, near Piscataway.

Capt. Smith, late of the ship Brothers of Baltimore.

Messrs. Thos. Turner & Co. merchants, Piscataway.

Mr. Wm. Thompson, 2 letters.

Mr. Wm. Webster, sen. Prince-George's county.

10/7/96 ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

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

JOHN ADDISON, Daphne Alexander, Bord

Ashton, jun. John Barnes, 2, Ann Brown. Ben-

jamin Cawood, Mrs. B. Contee, Thomas C. Clements,

Francis B. Franklin. Mrs. Eleanor Ann Hamilton,

John Haw. Basil Jones, 2. John Knox. Miss Ann

Lee, Thomas Lettwich. Mary Morton, Ignatius

Matthews, Mary Morris. Joseph Pye. John Smith,

Michael J. Stone, 3, Messrs. J. H. Stone & Co. Alex-

ander Scott, 2, Joseph M. Semmes, Cloe Stoddart.

John Taylor. William Wilkinson, 2.

10/7/96 MATTHEW BLAIR, P. M.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in South

river neck, a negro man named GEORGE,

about twenty-nine or thirty years of age, five feet ten

inches high, large featured, especially the feet, a re-

markable good set of teeth, with a simple smiling

countenance when spoken to; had on and took with

him two osabrig shirts, two white ditto, one pair

trousers, one blue coat, and red jacket; he has relation

ons in and near Baltimore town, and has once been to

Philadelphia, it is therefore presumed he will make

that way; it is probable, if apprehended, he may say

he belongs to the estate of JAMES MAYO, of said

county, having formerly lived in that family. Who-

ever takes up and secures said runaway in any goal, so

that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS,

and if brought home all reasonable charges.

RICHARD BATTEE.

Anne-Arundel county, June 22, 1796.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne-

Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the

25th ult a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high,

has on the near buttock a black foot, and a small scar

on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse,

and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

HOUSES AND LOTS

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, having moved into the country,

wishes to dispose of his property in the city of

Annapolis, to wit, his late dwelling house in School-

street, near the first house, now in possession of Mr.

JONATHAN PINKNEY, and three tenements in Church-

street, near the church; likewise a lot of four and a

quarter acres of land, within the jurisdiction of the

said city, on which stands a wind-mill, stable, carri-

age house, and a small dwelling house, likewise a large

garden pailed in, the whole enclosed with a post and

rail fence; this lot will be divided into small lots if

more suitable to the purchasers, or sold altogether, as

may best suit. Any person inclined to purchase may

see the property by applying to Mr. RICHARD MAC-

KUBIN, in Annapolis, and the terms, which will be

easy, may be known by applying to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

Who has still on hand sundry articles of Household

Furniture, which he will sell low, apply to Mr. Ri-

chard Mackubin.

A. C.

Rhode River, June 22, 1796.

6w

## TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. 1. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars.

## NOTICE.

I SHALL make application to Baltimore county court, at their next August term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in Baltimore county called CLONLICK CARROLL'S ISLAND.

N. CARROLL.

June 22, 1796.

## To be RENTED,

THAT valuable FARM, commonly known by the name of GREENBURY'S POINT, at present in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, containing about 350 acres of arable land, equal in quality to any in this state, with negroes, stock, and plantation utensils, or without the stock, as may be most agreeable; there is a commodious dwelling house and every necessary out house; there is to be sown about 100 bushels of wheat. Also a farm, adjoining the above, of about 250 acres of arable land, commonly known by the name of BEAMAN'S FORT, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN WELSH, with three negroes, a good dwelling house, and other improvements. These farms lie within one mile of the city of Annapolis, where there is a good market for all sorts of produce, fruit, &c. The land lies on the north side of Severn river, and very different from any lands on the south side thereof. For terms apply to captain MARYBURY, at Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Balton, Talbot county.

DAVID KERR.

June 25, 1796.

THERE is at the plantation of the Miss Hoods, on the head of South river, taken up as a stray, a black and white STEER, has a crop in the right ear, and slit in the left. Also three SHEEP, two white and one black, one of the white one's is marked with a crop in the right ear, and two nicks in the left. The owner or owners are desired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOSHUA BULL,

June 22, 1796.

In CHANCERY, May 25, 1796.

ORDERED, That the sale made by HENRY RIDGELY and JOSEPH SPRIGG, trustees of the 12th day of April last, of the land of ALEXANDER FRAZIER, deceased, and JOHN ALEXANDER FRAZIER, for the sum of £2930 8 s, as stated in their report, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unless the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Tuesday in July next, provided a copy of this order be served on JAMES PATTERSON and the said JOHN ALEXANDER FRAZIER, or inserted in the Maryland Gazette at any time before the 24th of June next.

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

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, about six miles from Bryan town, on Saturday the 14th inst. a negro man called HARRY, about six feet high, and twenty-one years of age; he took with him the following cloaths, viz. one blue broad cloth coat, one green wildbore ditto, and a pair of corduroy breeches; he had other cloathing with him, which I am unable to describe; he will probably attempt to get to the state of Pennsylvania. It is supposed he went off in company with a certain lad named JOHN CARTER, near twenty-one years of age, an apprentice to Mr. GEORGE WALL, of Prince-George's county. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive a REWARD of EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home TEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable expenses paid.

THOMAS HAYS.

Charles county, May 23, 1796.

## PIO MINGO,

A strong imported JACK-ASS, rising four years old,

COVERS mares and jennies this season, at JOSEPH LEONARD'S farm, on South river, at four dollars a mare or jenny, and half a dollar to the groom, or one and an half barrels of corn if paid by the first of November, if longer credit is required five dollars will be demanded, on or before the 20th of December. Good pasturage at 2/6 per week for the mares, but not accountable for accidents or escapes.

Also for sale or barter for stock, several young JACK-ASSES, rising one and three years old, three jennies from three years old upwards.

Also for sale, on the aforesaid farm, two full bred imported mares.

JOS. LEONARD.

P. S. No money will be demanded for covering the mares sent to Pio Mingo, except the groom's fee, where owners will oblige themselves to deliver his colts on the first of October, 1797, on my paying twelve dollars for each colt.

Hill's Delight, April 21, 1796.

## An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

In CHANCERY, June 27, 1796.

ORDERED, That the report of RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, trustee for the sale of the real estate of CHARLES RIDGELY, deceased, be approved, and that the sale by him made, as stated in the said report, on the 26th day of November last, being parts of two tracts of land called The Discovery and DOCKET'S LAKE, containing three hundred and forty-three acres and one quarter of an acre, lying in Anne-Arundel county, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, on or before the first day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 20th day of July next.

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

## FERRY BOATS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horses and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Island and Talbot county, on the Eastern shore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay side, in Talbot county, opposite to West river, runs to West river and thereabouts. As this is by far the most convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Easton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eastern shore, and will be attended with much less expence than any other passage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greatest attention, in order to give every satisfaction in our power to those that will please to favour us with their custom.

THOMAS TUCKER, WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

June 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of JOHN M'CLARAN, late an insolvent debtor, in St. Mary's county, to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, at Leonard town, on Tuesday in August court next, that they may receive a dividend of the money in the hands of P. FORD, late sheriff of St. Mary's county.

June 27, 1796.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN LOOR, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to bring them forward, legally authenticated, and all those who stand indebted in any manner to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

RACHEL LOOR, Administratrix, SAMUEL GODMAN, Administrator.

Pleasant Meadow Mills, June 25, 1796.

RAN away on the 26th instant, and was seen in Annapolis the same afternoon, a negro lad named DAVID, about seventeen years old; had on only an osabrig shirt and trousers, the trousers narrow and patched in the crotch and knees, his wool is neither long nor short, he is not so black as some, is rather mottled, has a small scar on his chin, and is a great liar, he may say he is free, but is not, when any one talks to him he is apt to turn himself sideways and look down; it is probable he may change his name. Whoever takes up the said lad, and secures him so that I get him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS, and if brought home one shilling and sixpence per mile. I live near South river ferry.

MORDECAI STEWART.

Anne-Arundel county, June 28, 1796.

## NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by act of assembly to receive subscriptions to the Bank of Baltimore, &c. give notice to subscribers, that attendance will be given by said commissioners on Monday the 29th day of August, and on the two following days (during bank hours) at the Bank of Maryland, and Office of Discount and Deposit, in Baltimore town, for the purpose of receiving, in gold or silver, one sixth part of each persons subscription, or whatever further part the subscribers may think proper to advance.

Any person neglecting to pay his said one sixth part at the time and places above mentioned, will forfeit all right and title to his subscription, in conformity to the act of assembly for establishing this Bank.

N. B. As soon as the returns from the different counties in the state are received, an alphabetical list of the stockholders will be published.

Baltimore, June 16, 1796.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of captain JOHN STEUART, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix, ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

Annapolis, May 23, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, about the 25th of April last, a negro man by the name of LEWIS, who says he is the property of ROBERT CARTER, formerly of Virginia, but of late, as I am informed, of the town of Baltimore, he is about five feet ten inches high, and appears to be about twenty-one or two years of age. The owner is desired to take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

SAMUEL ABELL, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

May 15, 1796.



The subscriber, appointed by the decree of the honourable the chancery court for the state of Maryland trustee for the disposal of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, late of Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, on the 22d day of June next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

THAT elegant brick house in the town of Baltimore, at present in the occupation of Messieurs M'COMIC and DEBUTTS, situate on South and Water-streets, three stories high, besides garret, with kitchen and cellar under the house; the first and second stories are divided into two rooms, each elegantly finished; the third story with three sleeping rooms. At twelve o'clock, on the next day, two lots on Howard's Addition to Baltimore, near the market house, on which stands the following houses, now in the occupation of Doctor CLINGAN, to wit: a two story brick house, twenty-one feet front on Pratt-street, and twenty feet deep, with one room below, and a passage, three rooms above, besides the garret, a good brick kitchen behind, adjoining the house, in the back yard is a pump of excellent water; adjoining the house and back yard a vacant lot of thirty feet front, and about one hundred and fifty deep.

On Tuesday the 16th day of August next, on the premises, all the real property of the said Thomas How Ridgate, in Charles town, Charles county, commonly called Port-Tobacco, which, for the convenience of purchasers, will be laid off in three divisions, or lots, numbered 1, 2 and 3; lot No. 1 fronts south for breadth seventy feet on the square where the court-house stands, and five hundred feet on St. George's-street, the principal entry to the town from the north-west, north or northeast. In the angle of said square and street stands a well built framed house, fronting south forty feet long and twenty-eight wide, two stories high, with two brick chimneys at the end, and a dry airy brick cellar the size of the house, in it two fire places, adapted for a kitchen, laundry, or servants room; the first story of this house is fitted up with a large store, and back store room on the east, and counting room and lodging room on the west end, with fire places in the two last; the second story is divided into four rooms, besides a passage, all well finished, the two rooms in the west end have fire places, the garret is divided in two, for family store rooms; the house has piazzas and platforms on the north, south, and part of the west end, on this lot also stands, at a small distance from the northeast corner of the former house, a framed kitchen, with brick chimney, brick cellar, and platform in front, near to it a wash house, with brick chimney, a meat house, dairy, and proper built corn house, likewise a large granary with three divisions besides the loft, before and behind the house fronting the square are neat yards, which part of the forementioned houses surround; and behind them is a garden three hundred feet square, with locust posts, planked; the whole in good repair; there is also a spring of excellent water on this lot No. 1. On lot No. 2 stands a well finished house, with brick chimney, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high, which has been fitted up and used a short time as a stable; the extent of this lot may be about one acre, fronts St. Andrew's-street for one hundred and forty feet, on which may be erected buildings convenient for trade or tradesmen; the soil is well adapted for a garden. Lot No. 3 contains about three acres of fertile ground, fronts St. Andrew's-street for one hundred and ninety feet, and on it stands an unfinished house, fifty feet long and sixteen wide.

On the first Monday in September next, one hundred and fifty acres of land, in Durham parish, Charles county, now in the occupation of JANE MADDOX, who will shew the land. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond and security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money one half in nine months, with interest, the remainder in fifteen months, with interest. The creditors of the said Thomas How Ridgate are, in pursuance of the said decree, hereby required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the honourable the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d day of June next.

JAMES FREEMAN, Trustee.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Newport, Charles county, on the 23d of last May, a black negro lad, 18 or 20 years old, pretty fit made, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; he is commonly called CAPTAIN, but his true name is RALPH, to which he adds the surname of THOMAS, and pretends he is free; he had on when he ran away, a round hat, shirt, nankeen breeches, and a short cotton jacket; he has been seen since with shoes and stockings on. I suspect he is gone to Annapolis or George-town. The above reward will be paid for securing him, so that I get him again, with reasonable expenses if brought home.

June 14, 1796.

HENRY PILE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE BEVELY, late of Baltimore-town, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; also, all persons having claims against the said estate will please to furnish them, legally authenticated, for settlement.

ELIZABETH BEVELY, Administratrix.

N. B. I will rent the front SHOPS, the one now occupied in the watch and clock making business, the other is well calculated for a silversmith. There being a number of watches which have been in the shop some years, the owners are requested to call and pay the bills on them, or they will be sold at public sale.

Baltimore, June 11, 1796.

### WILLIAM CATON,

HAVING declined the HAIR-DRESSING BUSINESS, takes the liberty of offering his most grateful acknowledgments to the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, and to the public in general, for the numerous favours he has hitherto received, and humbly hopes to merit a continuance of them in that line in which, by their generous patronage, he has been enabled to engage, having just opened, in the house lately occupied by Mr. GWINN, an elegant and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, received by the latest arrivals, which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices. He has also a large assortment of GROCERIES. Cash or tobacco will be received in payment.

### Washington Canal Lottery, No. 1.

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

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

5847 Prizes, 11653 Blanks, not two to a prize. 175,000

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

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

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

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

(Signed)

NOTES & YOUNG,  
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.  
LEWIS DEBOIS,  
GEORGE WALKER,  
WM. M. DUNCANSON,  
THOMAS LAW,  
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

RAN away, on the evening of the 18th instant, negro DANIEL, thirty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very small and feet remarkably long for one of his size; he has lost a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his escape, a new cotton jacket and trousers of the same, an under waistcoat or brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro shoes, cut down a small distance before to prevent them from pressing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the soles and heels, and an old pair of yarn stockings; his wool is short, having been not long since cut off. He has been several times on these trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leesburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July last. It is expected he will change his dress, and that he may have a pass, as he had when last out one, which he says he had from a person in the neighbourhood. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for securing him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if a less distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscriber solicitously hopes early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, April, 1796.

AS the creditors of the late THOMAS KING, of Anne-Arundel county, did not generally attend under my first notice, I have postponed a final distribution of the assets until three o'clock of Saturday the 18th of June, when all persons interested are requested to meet at Mr. CRAIG'S, at South river ferry, and receive their respective dividends.

SOLOMON GROVES, Administrator of THOMAS KING.

May 24, 1796.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton

R A G S,

At the Printing-Office

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good clothing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man. FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

27

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

### To be Sold,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, about nineteen or twenty years of age, with a male child about seven months old; she has been accustomed both to domestic services and to the work of a farm, and will be sold for a term of eight years; the child, for twenty-one years. Apply to the PRINTERS.

March 30, 1796.

### STATE of MARYLAND,

In COUNCIL, June 20, 1796.

To all whom it may concern.

GABRIEL WOOD, Esquire, having produced to this board an exequatur, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said states, recognising him as vice-consul from his Britannic majesty for the State of Maryland, ORDERED, That the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

To all whom it may concern.

GABRIEL WOOD, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as vice-consul for his Britannic majesty within the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognise him as such, and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such liberties and rights as belong to him by reason of his function.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the L. S. United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand the eleventh day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the twentieth.

(Signed)

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,  
Secretary of State.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, I shall OFFER at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 8th day of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at RAWLINGS'S tavern,

ALL the real estate of the late GASSAWAY WATKINS, deceased, consisting of the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. BEAR RIDGE, 122 acres, CONNER'S PURCHASE, 20 acres, GASSAWAY'S LOT, 152 acres, NATHAN'S PURCHASE, 55 acres, and BRASHEAR'S PURCHASE, 50 acres, making in the whole 399 acres of land, more or less. This property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, in three equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale. Bonds with good security will be required immediately after the sale.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Trustee.

### To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated on School-street, in this city, lately occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, it has eight rooms, besides the garret, a kitchen and cellar underneath, with a stable sufficient for twelve horses. Any person inclinable to rent or purchase are requested to apply to

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, June 22, 1796.

### CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

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

Annapolis, May 11, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1796.

MILAN, April 18.

On the 11th, the French were driven from Montenotte to Monte Regio; however, on the following days they returned in great numbers; and having, by favour of a great fog, taken positions, which enabled them to attack our troops on three sides at once, succeeding in obliging them to retreat with very considerable loss, in killed wounded and taken. In consequence of this affair, general Argenteau judged it proper to retreat to Dego, where, on the 14th he was attacked afresh by one French column from Cairo, and another from Collieria, which took him in flank. This last column in the preceding night, obliged general Provera with the troops under his command, to surrender prisoners, after having made a valiant defence, and having killed one of the enemy's generals. The capitulation they made was, that the soldiers should be kept in France, until exchanged at Balle, and the officers be released on parole. This column marched the same day to the attack of Dego, and obliged general Argenteau, with the rest of his troops, consisting of Austrians and Piedmontese, to retreat to Acqui, with the loss of provisions, baggage, &c. Colonel Vukassovich, who went to sustain the post of Dego with five battalions, arrived there on the 15th; but finding the Austrians had abandoned it, resolved on following the French, who had advanced to Spingno, and to attack them. This resolution had complete success. He attacked and defeated the enemy's column, obliged them to retreat, retook some pieces of cannon, made 300 prisoners, and pursued them beyond Dego.

However, having met several other corps, who were advancing from Montenotte, he was obliged, for want of ammunition to retreat.—We do not know precisely the loss of the Austrians in these different actions, but it is estimated at 4000 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

ANGERS, April 24.

At length La Vendee, so long desolated by civil war, is restored to peace and tranquillity. This peaceful change is attributed in a great measure to the proclamation circulated by general Hoche, granting an amnesty to the defenders who were in La Vendee, and of which almost every one has profited. They have presented themselves at the different cantonments, and taken charts of the rout for joining the armies on the frontiers.

The emigrants, thus abandoned, have passed the Loire and united themselves to the Chouans.

The chiefs of La Vendee in despair submitted to the laws of the republic. Meloux de Jalais, Chetoux, and many others, have just laid down their arms.

CORLENTZ, April 17.

General Jourdan is arrived here, accompanied by a part of his staff. General Marceau, and several other French generals are also here. A council of war was held yesterday, which lasted four hours; after which the chief engineer, Lagaine, set out to review the situation of the French troops along the left bank of the Rhine and the Meuse. Several of the islands in the Rhine have been taken possession of by the French troops;—among others, that which is opposite Nieuwied, in which there is a garrison of 2000 men. The Austrians, it is said, consider this as a breach of the armistice, as this island was held to be neutral. It is now generally reported that the campaign will be opened on the 1st of May.

BRUSSELS, April 28.

A courier from Paris has passed through this city, who, it is said, carries orders from the directory to general Jourdan, to discontinue the armistice, and to recommence hostilities. A part of our numerous army is ordered to march to the army on the Rhine.

PARIS, 15th Floreal, May 4.

The suspension of arms is broken in the north. The campaign was to be opened on the 2d of May.

May 6.

There arrived here yesterday evening, in great haste, an agent of the king of Sardinia, who came to conjure the directory to grant peace to the king, his master. He offers, it is said, to renounce for ever Savoy and Nice, to make with the republic an alliance offensive and defensive against the house of Austria—

and to make a temporary surrender of many strong places, as a pledge of his fidelity. An extraordinary courier arrived yesterday morning at the Spanish ambassador's with dispatches, which charge him, it is said, to endeavour to negotiate a suspension of arms between the arms of the republic and the troops of the king of Sardinia. This news is not devoid of probability.—First, because Victor Amadeus may now begin to dread the loss of his states and his

throne; and in the second place, because the treaty made with Spain states, that we shall accept the mediation of the court of Madrid in favour of the king of Sardinia.

The Vengeur has taken nine new prizes, laden with corn, wine, butter, and iron. They have been sent into Coronna, Bress, and Morlaix.

## INSURRECTION IN CORFICA.

There is at this moment in Corfica an insurrection on the part of the French against the English. Several bodies of English troops have already been cut in pieces.

The news that we have received from Corfica by the way of Leghorn and Genoa agrees in saying, that an insurrection has broken out in that island, and that the tri-coloured flag is displayed in many places. The inhabitants of many cantons have taken part in it. Those of Burgoyne not wishing to pay taxes, the governor sent 400 militia to force them. As soon as they arrived about 3000 peasants assembled, surrounded, disarmed, and sent them back, retaining only three principal officers, whom they shot. After this act of insurrection, the peasants, who have at their head a deputy to the parliament, named Tavera, blocked up the roads by which they could penetrate into their cantons. We are assured that many other cantons have followed the example of those of Burgoyne, and that the interior of Corfica has risen. It is said, the inhabitants of Nebbo have formed a camp; that they have intercepted the grain sent to other towns, and that they have an understanding with the inhabitants of St. Florenzo, who are said to be also in a state of insurrection. It is certain that in this last port considerable magazines have been burnt, and that the ship Ca Ira has also perished in the flames.

28th Floreal, May 7.

We are assured that a battle has already taken place in the north, in which we have been successful.

30th Floreal, May 9.

The report is circulated of our having gained a victory over the Austrians in the north, and that we have taken 60 pieces of cannon. If this news is true, it will be officially announced this day to the councils.

## ARMY OF ITALY.

Head Quarters, Cherasco, 8th Floreal.

The general in chief to the executive directory.

"After the battle of Mondovi, the enemy passed the Sture, and took their position between Coni and Cherasco. This last town, strong from its position on the confluence of the Sture and the Tanaro, is surrounded by a range of bastions, and well defended by palisades and chevaux-de-frise.

"The 4th, he was employed in the passage of the Elero, and in throwing new bridges over the Pello. In the evening the van-guard arrived at Carre; the next day, after some skirmishes of the cavalry, we entered the town of Bene.

"General Serrurier on the 6th directed his division to La Trinité, and commanded the town of Fossaro, the head quarters of general Colli. The general Meluna directed his force against Cherasco, and destroyed the principal guards of the enemy. I shall send general Dugard and my aid-de-camp, (Marmont,) chief of battalion, an officer of the greatest talents, to reconnoitre the place, and fix some batteries to destroy the palisades.

"The enemy discharged a few cannon shots, and evacuated the place, repassing the Sture. We found 28 pieces of cannon, and very considerable magazines. This conquest is to us of the utmost consequence. While it supports our right it affords us great resources for subsistence.

"The weather is exceedingly bad, and it rains in torrents. I have ordered bridges of boats to be thrown over the Sture, and it is said the enemy have retired to Carignan; for the purpose of covering Turin, from which I am now at the distance only of 9 leagues.

"Fossaro has surrendered, and general Serrurier has taken possession of it.

"General d'Angereau is on his march to Alba, and I am in instant expectation of receiving an account of the surrender of that place.

"Alba is ours. I have given orders to general d'Angereau to form there several wooden bridges, so as to enable us to pass the Tanaro, a river of great breadth and considerable rapidity. We are now in the finest country in the universe.

(Signed)

"BUONAPARTE."

## FIRST LETTER.

From general Colli, commander in chief of the army of the king of Sardinia, to the general in chief of the French army in Italy.

"Having been informed that his majesty the king of Sardinia has sent plenipotentiary ministers to Genoa to negotiate peace under the mediation of the Spanish court, the interests of humanity demand, in my opinion, general, that during these negotiations, hostilities should be suspended on both sides.

"Therefore propose to you a suspension of arms, either unlimited, or for a certain time, as you shall think proper with a view of preventing the useless effusion of human blood.

(Signed)

"COLLI."

## ANSWER.

Of the general in chief of the French army in Italy, to general Colli, commander in chief of the army of the king of Sardinia.

"SIR,

"The executive directory has referred to itself the right of treating for peace. The plenipotentiaries of the king, your master, must therefore, either proceed to Paris, or wait at Genoa the arrival of the commissioners which government may think proper to send thither.

"Both the moral and military position of the two armies renders an unconditional suspension of arms utterly impossible. Although for my own part, I am well convinced that government feels disposed to grant your king just and reasonable conditions of peace, yet I cannot, on the score of mere supposition, stop my march. There remains, however, one mean for obtaining your end, which is, that according to your own choice, you surrender up to me two of the three fortresses of Coni, Alessandria, and Tortona. We may then without further hostilities, wait the issue of negotiations which were on foot. This proposition is very moderate; the mutual interest, which should unite Piedmont and the French republic, make one desire more anxiously that your country may be preserved from the misfortune with which it is threatened.

(Signed)

"BUONAPARTE."

## SECOND LETTER.

From general Colli to the general in chief of the French army in Italy.

"I have communicated to the court of Sardinia, general, the contents of your answer to my letter; and the king desirous that by a suspension of arms the useless effusion of human blood may be prevented, has authorized me to declare that he consents to surrender up to you the fortresses of Coni and Tortona, during the negotiations which are to be set on foot, and in such a manner as shall be agreed on; and in case that by reason of the difficulties which might arise from the present position of the combined army, it should not be possible to deliver into your possession the fortresses of Tortona, his majesty offers the fortress of Delnout in its place. These two fortresses excepted, every thing is to remain in statu quo with regard to the country occupied by the respective armies, without their being permitted to pass the limits that shall be agreed upon.

(Signed)

"COLLI."

Head Quarters of the Piedmontese army, April 16, 1796.

Conditions of a suspension of arms, agreed upon between the French and Piedmontese armies, between Buonaparte, general in chief of the French army in Italy, and baron de la Tour, lieutenant-general of the horse in the service of the king of Sardinia, and the marquis Colla, colonel and chief of the staff, commissioned by the king of Sardinia, to treat with the general in chief of the French army.

Head Quarters at Cherasco, the 9th Floreal, 4th year.

Art. 1. All hostilities shall cease between the French army in Italy, and the army of the king of Sardinia, from the day that the undermentioned condition shall be fulfilled until the expiration of five days after the end of the negotiations, which are to be set on foot to attain the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the two powers, viz.

The fortress of Coni shall be occupied by the French on the 9th Floreal, or the 28th of April, of the present year; the fortress of Alessandria shall likewise be taken possession of by the French as soon as possible, and at latest the 11th Floreal, or 30th of April, until the fortress of Tortona can be surrendered to them.

2. The French army shall remain in possession of its conquests, that is to say, of all the country situated between the right banks of the Sture and its confluence with the Tanaro, and from thence along the right banks of that river as far as the point where it joins the river Po, as long as the French shall remain in the possession of Alessandria; but after this place shall have been restored to the king of Sardinia, in consequence of the fortress of Tortona being occupied by the French, the boundaries shall extend farther from the confluence of the Sture and Tortona, to the height of 400, on the right banks of the said river; from this point the high road which leads to Nozza de la Paille, and from that place to Casignone, then leave at a line of demarcation from thence crossing the Bors middle, under Casignone, the French army shall remain in possession of the right banks of the Bors, until discharge into the Tortona, and from thence to the confluence of this river and the Po.



3. The town and citadel of Coni, as well as the town and citadel of Tortona, shall be surrendered up to the French, together with the artillery, ammunition, and provisions, existing in those places, of which an inventory is to be drawn up; the same shall be done with regard to the town and citadel of Alessandria, which are provisionally to be occupied by the French, until they shall be put in possession of the town and citadel of Tortona.

4. The French army shall be at liberty to cross the Po under Valence.

5. All extraordinary couriers, aids-de-camp, or other officers whom the commander-in-chief may think fit to send to Paris, shall be allowed to pass and repass the shortest way.

6. All the troops and officers in the pay of the king of Sardinia, who serve in the Austrian army in Italy, are to be comprised in the said suspension of hostilities.

7. The citadel of Ceva shall be surrendered, together with all its artillery, ammunition, and provisions, and its garrison is to retreat into Piedmont.

8. In the fortresses of Coni and Tortona, as well as in that of Alessandria, inventories shall be drawn up of all the artillery, ammunition and provisions, delivered up to the French troops, for which the French republic shall remain answerable to the king of Sardinia, by restoring the artillery, and paying the value of such part of the ammunition and provisions as shall have been consumed.

The same shall be done respecting the citadel of Ceva. The troops who occupy these places shall withdraw into Piedmont with their arms, baggage, and all the honours of war.

Signed, Lieut. Gen. DE LA TOUR,  
Col. COSTA, and  
BUONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter from the general in chief to the executive directory, 10th Floreal, April 29.

"The town of Coni is occupied by our troops; its garrison consisted of 5000 men.

"Many columns are full in march; Beaulieu is flying with all speed; but I hope to overtake him.

"The troops of the republic enter this moment the citadel of Ceva; and I have received the king of Sardinia's orders, that the town and fortresses of Tortona shall be delivered up to us.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

LONDON, May 3.

The Hamburg mail of the 26th ult. has arrived this day at noon. Hostilities have not recommenced on the Rhine, nor is the stipulated notice of ten days between the parties known to have been given; but a letter from Frankfurt of the 19th ult. says—

"We hear from Spire, that two French columns amounting to 20,000 men, with a numerous artillery, are on their march, partly by Landau and partly by Gettersheim. The head quarters of the Imperial army of the Upper Rhine are at Spire, for the sake of its neighbourhood to Landau, where the French have received great reinforcements; these latter are also much strengthened about Deux Ponts. The contingent of the elector of Saxony is arrived at Kreutznach; and great numbers of Imperial troops are approaching the Hunspruck.

"Some French deserters, who have reached Lautern, report that the army of the Upper Rhine has actually received orders, and made dispositions for an attack."

May 5. Yesterday accounts were received from Mr. Drake, British minister at Milan, dated on the 16th ultimo. These state the total defeat of the French on the 11th and 12th, and the taking of Voltri. In these actions the French lost a considerable quantity of stores, magazines, &c.

Mr. Drake's dispatches make no mention whatever of the defeat of the Austrians on the 13th, which, we think, he must have known, had it taken place on that day, and as we are sure that in their accounts the French have greatly understated, or rather nearly sunk this victory of the Austrians, so it is probable that they have either exaggerated, or fabricated the reported victory of the 13th and 14th; for it is generally concluded, that if it had taken place, Mr. Drake must have known it on the morning of the 16th, when his account came away.

BOSTON, June 30.

In addition to the truly important news detailed in this extra Chronicle, we can mention, on the authority of Paris accounts, that the king of Sardinia had quitted Piedmont, and gone to Venice; that a member of the senate of Hamburg had gone to Paris to settle the differences with France; that there had arrived at Basle a new agent from England, charged to renew the negotiations with the republic; that a negotiation was going on between the directory and the Spanish minister, for restoring St. Domingo to Spain, and giving Louisiana in exchange; that Pichegru had departed for Stockholm, and that Sir Sidney Smith, with two other English officers, had arrived at Paris, and were conducted to the Abbaye prison.

On the whole it appears, that the campaign on the Rhine was to be opened the 2d of May, no doubt something very decisive has taken place before this; as to the campaign in Italy, it scarcely commenced ere it was finished. Never was victory more brilliant! On Irs!

NEW-YORK, July 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris to his friend in this city, dated 18th of April, 1796, received by the Chatham from Piedmont.

"I cannot omit circumstances of the most curious kind. Yesterday I ascended to the telegraph in this city, two hundred and sixty-three steps; within a few

minutes orders were received to inform the citizens of Lille, one hundred and fifty miles from Paris, that all was well and nothing new, on which a man gave motion to the machine, and in seventeen minutes an answer was returned and announced by the said telegraph; the atmosphere was dull and heavy or they would have had a return in less time. Give my friends this information of which I was an eye-witness."

ANNAPOLIS, July 14.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

"Magister artis et largitor ingenii  
"Venter."

THOUGH I am sure no person feels himself more agreeably interested in the female world than myself, yet my pursuits in life are such as almost wholly to preclude me from the pleasures which it affords; and when I can thus indulge myself, my time is too much taken up in admiring the beauty, wit, and elegance of conversation which I find there, to attend to the minutiae of dress; so that after leaving company, I can never describe the prevailing head-dress, the fashionable trail, and a thousand little innocent variations of fashion, which constantly take place.

But, I must confess, I was much surprised the other day on the reception of a letter on the subject, that I had not noticed a change, so material, as I find has actually taken place in a part of the ladies dress, for which I shall always feel myself deeply interested; I mean the alteration of the waist. While the revolutions of fashion are only subservient to the interest of the manufacturer, or milliner, I have rather commended than disapproved; but when any worse cause than mere whim, can be assigned; I must profess myself its implacable enemy. But how it happened that this fashion has prevailed so long without attracting my more serious attention I cannot find out; the most rational conjecture I can offer, is that I have confined myself, principally, to the company of married ladies. My acquaintance with unmarried ladies is so very circumscribed, that I know but few, and when I have met a lady in the street in this matron dress, I have concluded "that she also is a wife."—And as one error, almost uniformly, produces another, I had, politician like, actually computed some calculations, from present prospects, which promised fairly to double our numbers in less than half the time which is generally allowed to growing republics; and have been for some time congratulating my country on, what I thought, indubitable indications of rapid population. But my hopes were all blasted, and my calculations rendered useless, to my no small mortification, by the letter alluded to above, an extract of which follows. It was written by a gentleman who was born a man of fashion, but, unfortunately for him, although he can smile at the follies, he cannot pass over the enormities, of fashion.

"I apprised you long since of my attachment to Matilda—I need not detain you with the rhapsody of a lover—You know her form was as perfect as nature could make it. But alas! every grace of person deserted her on the adoption of the prevailing fashion of short waists. I was at B— when the fashion took place here; nor did I notice it on my return, till my first interview with Matilda, and then it made an impression which I never shall forget. "Good God!" I exclaimed "how long has she been married?"—"Married!" returned your friend Miss L— "she is not married!"—had L. been a gentleman he would have severely felt the effect of the passion into which I was thrown, I was, however, somewhat appeased on the information of its being the "Ton," but remarked that "no woman would put on such a dress but to conceal a bad figure or bad morals."—Matilda's figure is elegance itself, it must therefore," here L. interrupted me, but I fear that it has made an irreparable breach between the lovely Matilda and myself, which I shall repent without effect."

Now though I pity in my heart the young gentleman whose case is stated above, yet I cannot, for the life of me, devise a remedy, and shall therefore leave him to all the art and finesse of love, while I endeavour to investigate the cause of the introduction of this injurious fashion.

The state of a nation has much more influence on fashion than people are generally aware of—and, on accurate observation I have found, that in tracing the progress of society from vulgarity to refinement, we proceed in a circle, so that after you pass the middle point of the circumference, or the greater diameter, you continually approach the point from which you set out, of course the extreme of refinement and that of vulgarity are removed at a very little distance.—For a proof of both these assertions I appeal to the refined reign of the illustrious Anne. The state of the nation was factious and variable, and then the fashionable world had not even time to import fashions from France. The Spectator informs us, that at this period of high polished manners the hoop petticoat of St. James's seemed to swell in emulation of that of the deluded vulgar country lass—and if we may judge from his description, I should certainly conclude, that if this prominent trait had been made the only criterion, it would have been difficult to distinguish one from the other.—But, in my opinion, Mr. Spectator has been cruelly severe in his remarks on this fashion. To me it is the most striking proof of the patriotism of the ladies at that period. The English were then engaged in a most destructive war with France; was it not therefore truly patriotic to hold out this signal, which could not well be misconstrued, of their readiness to fill up the deficiency which war might make in their regiments? and though they knew it was a sham, yet

it might deprive any French spies of the hope that the government would be under the necessity to replenish its armies by the same scheme which was practiced some ages past, greatly to the prejudice of the army. Nor have the ladies of late, in England, and I may exultingly add America too, been deficient in this kind of patriotism. The pad has prevailed as extensively, and I charitably hope, from the same motives too, during the present war, as the hoop petticoat did in the reign of Anne—And should affairs come to an extremity in this country, what prodigies may we not expect from the fair sex, who even now cheerfully lay aside a garb which is at least an apparent proof of primitive innocence, and assume one which not only gives the reins of reason to suspicion, but is calculated at first sight to make a very unfavourable impression!

But to my promise—I am to assign the cause and deduce the history of this fashion. Few are ignorant of the plentiful diffusion of French politics throughout this continent some time ago—at that time the levelling principle pervaded all France. Ladies, as well as gentlemen, caught the infection. Refinement, Barbarism—Religion, Atheism—Knowledge, Ignorance—Virtue and Vice, were mingled in one heap of confusion. It could not then be expected that so trifling a distinction, as that between married and unmarried ladies should escape, and these annihilations of boundaries were the very tests of patriotism, besides monasteries, convents, and nunneries tell before the levellers of France—the fair recluses could not look with indifference on their Sans Culottes deliverers—(my motto is, "Necessity is the mother of invention,") and—short waists became fashionable.

Having, I hope, satisfactorily performed my promise, I begin already to anticipate the thanks of the ladies—Indeed we seldom ask the reason why they do any thing—they will do it—no enough "that pro ratione voluntas"—more pedantry!—but should we ask a reason for a fashion, I insist upon it, not one in a thousand could be referred to so natural a cause.

SPECTATOR, JUNIOR.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE INQUISITOR, No. X.

Natum protinus atque humanum per ipsum  
Primo nuncupata dulci regimine,  
Blanda Calliope simul receptit.

STAY.

E'en in childhood's thoughtless days,  
When free from care the infant plays,  
The muse's favorite stands confessed,  
Beyond the common fortune blest,  
Not left neglected and forlorn,  
But in her fostering bosom born.

HE that takes a retrospective view of his life, and compares the past with the present, will find his mind most strongly affected by the recollection of those days when infancy and innocence suffused a charm over every occurrence of the day. The sage, whose learned renown has given his name authority in the decision of every question, the poet, who has heard the warblings of his lyre re-echoed from distant shores, the warrior, crowned with un fading wreaths, must all acknowledge, that however grateful may be the sensation arising from the applause of admiring thousands, yet it cannot equal those sweet delights that enliven the vernal morn of their days. I sincerely pity him who can declare that the remembrance of those times does not cause him to regret the change, and who would not willingly return to this state of felicity. It has been a favourite theme of poets to contemplate, in this state of innocence, the character and actions of him who is to be no undistinguished actor amongst mankind. The favourite of nature is not less distinguished in his childhood than in his after age, and indeed I may venture to say that the superiority over his fellows is, to an attentive eye, more apparent than at a later period. In the school it is that the future characters of men may be distinctly traced, and their features accurately marked. The native disposition is there shewn without those restraints which art afterwards teaches to assume, and displays many peculiarities which are afterwards lost by being blended with qualities that are acquired by commerce with others. It is to me an interesting occupation to watch the actions of him in whom I may fancy that I have discovered the seeds of future excellence. A number of little circumstances will be observed by close attention, which, though they may pass unnoticed by some, and be perhaps ridiculed by others, yet will persuade the candid and discerning spectator that the agent is "no vulgar boy." To mark the gradual unfolding of reason in the mind of one who is elevated above the common rank of beings, and to lead them step by step along the flowery paths of knowledge, is surely a delightful task to a mind of sensibility. But exclusive of the pleasure arising from the performance of this office, it is also rendering an essential service to mankind at large; And those men who have devoted their time to the instruction of youth, merit our highest gratitude for their exertions to form the manners of the succeeding age.

Di majorum undis tristem et fœdè pondere terram,  
Spirantemque crocos, et in urna perpetuum vis,  
Qui præceptum sancti voluerit parentis

JUVENAL.

Light lie the earth our father's graves around,  
And spring eternal deck the hallow'd ground!  
Who bade their sons revere a teacher's name,  
And him a parent's sacred rights to claim.

Whoever has read the exquisitely beautiful poem of the Minstrel, must confess that the view of the childhood of a superior genius is far from being uninteresting. Surely there cannot exist a man who would not prefer the sight of Virgil, when a boy, playing in his cottage, to the tyrannic pomp of Octavius or of Amurath. To trace the flowery wanderings of the Mincio,

and reflect that amidst Mantuan youth, often pure fame, or to mule young Shakespeare stray a sufficient recompence

Next in time and in which the bosom still is To enjoy these hours w that we should not and I hope that those not too late, will be of proper employment their age they may lo

As the following over some juvenile pap weeks (subject), I shall

Al! why so far, to Have the bright day Where are the scene And cheer'd my bot To wotend though And fondly seeks h Which one alone b As every moment's Spontaneous came And bide the hour But now no more Cold reason holds And as the friends See fancy her reit To that we pass To And meditate the Which fiction offe We wake, and lly Ye happy times u Ye youthful days Ye scenes where f Farewell, for ever Through darker p Where dangers a And anxious fear And hope delude Since then, C All that these de Noe longer will When fancy helo Oh do not this e Still leave me tr

LOLLIUS

"On Wednesday life Mrs. MARG CHARD SPRING, lady early disting and person—lon the unadorned standing was stil to her family and

AS an ASSI superinten some recommend

Twent

WAS Role GIBBS, bounty, on the dark brown L and an half ha forehead, some his breast wicl given for secu DOLLARS 10

July 13, 17

A LIST of I fice, Piscata General Pol tober, 1796

REVERE

en Hill.

Mr. John Bol Wm. Bayley, Messrs. Thos.

Mr. Richard Mr. Joseph C Mr. Basil Ha

Mr. Anthony David Harv, Rins'do Joh

Col. William Mr. Dennis

Mr. Benjamin Reverend M

Mr. Jaz Mr. Walter

Capt. Baltimore

Mafia. Th

Mr. Wm

Mr. Wm

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and reflect that amidst the scenes which it affords the  
Mantuan youth, often reclined unconscious of his fu-  
ture fame, or to mule on the banks of Avon, where  
young Shakespeare strayed, would by many be thought  
a sufficient recompense for a voyage across the ocean.

Next in time and in value to childhood is youth, in  
which the bosom still retains a portion of its serenity.  
To enjoy these hours whilst they remain, it is necessa-  
ry that we should not let them pass by in idleness;  
and I hope that those of my readers, with whom it is  
not too late, will bethink themselves of the necessity  
of proper employment in their youth, to which in  
their age they may look back with pleasure.

As the following lines, which I found in looking  
over some juvenile papers are apposite to a part of this  
works subject, I shall insert them.

Al! why so far, so quickly gone,  
Have the bright days of pleasure flown?  
Where are the scenes we gay this morn'g  
And cheer'd my bosom when a child?  
To woe'd thought my soul retired,  
And fondly seeks her old desires,  
Which one alone by fancy fram'd,  
As every moment's wishes claim'd.  
Spontaneous came in various throng,  
And bade the hours glide fast along.  
But now no more these forms appear;  
Cold reason holds here empire there,  
And as the frowns her sober sway,  
See fancy her restraints obey.  
To thus we pass the morning dream,  
And meditate the shining scheme,  
Which fiction offers to our eyes:—  
We wake, and start the vision flies.  
Ye happy times unarm'd by care!  
Ye youthful days for ever fair!  
Ye scenes where brightly pleasures dwell!  
Farewell, for ever! Oh farewell!  
Through darker paths I take my way,  
Where dangers and where doubts dismay,  
And anxious fears my peace molest,  
And hope deludes the eager breast.  
Since then, O time, thou bid'st me leave  
All that these fleeting moments give,  
No longer will the days remain,  
When fancy held unbounded reign,  
Oh do not this one boon refuse,  
Still leave me friendship, and the muse!

••• LOLLUS is under consideration.

On Wednesday the 13th instant, departed this  
life Mrs. MARGARET SPRIGG, the wife of Ri-  
chard Sprigg, Esq; at his seat at West river—a  
lady early distinguished for rare endowments of mind  
and person—a long a victim to a series of ill health,  
the unabated strength of an accomplished un-  
derstanding was still actively employed in duties useful  
to her family and pleasing to a numerous society."

### Wants a Place,

As an ASSISTANT in a counting-room, or as  
superintendent in a retail store, one who can  
be recommended.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the house of Mr. THOMAS  
GIBBS, near Queen Anne, Anne-Arundel  
county, on the morning of the 15th of last May, a  
dark brown HORSE, eight years old, about fourteen  
and an half hands high, has a very small star in his  
forehead, some saddle spots, and has been galled on  
his breast with the girth. The above reward will be  
given for securing the thief and horse, or EIGHT  
DOLLARS for the horse, paid by  
ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

July 13, 1796. A. M. Chisholm

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Of-  
fice, Piscataway, 1st July, which will be sent to  
General Post-Office, if not taken up before 1st Oc-  
tober, 1796.

REVEREND WALTER D. ADDISON, Ox-  
en hill.

Mr. John Boll, Prince George's county.

Wm. Bayley, Esq.

Messrs. Thos. Clagett & Co. Piscataway.

Mr. Richard Dent, near Piscataway.

Mr. Joseph Gray, to care of Judson M. Clagett.

Mr. Basil Hutton.

Mr. Anthony Hardy.

David Hare, Mattawoman.

Rinaldo Johnson, Esq; 2 letters.

Col. William Lyles.

Mr. Dennis McCarthy.

Mr. Benjamin Ogle, near Piscataway.

Reverend Mr. Runkin, Piscataway.

Mr. Ezekiah Rogers.

Mr. James Rudd, Prince George's county.

Mr. Walter B. Smalwood, near Piscataway.

Capt. ——— Smith, late of the ship Brothers of  
Baltimore.

Messrs. Thos. Turner & Co. merchants, Piscataway.

Mr. Wm. Thompson, 2 letters.

Mr. Wm. Webster, sen. Prince George's county.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

### TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL  
LOTTERY, No. 1. to be had at  
the Counting-House of WALLACE &  
Muir. Price, ten Dollars.

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

MRS. W. D. ADDISON, Primrose-hill; John

Ashburn, Anne-Arundel county.

Mrs. Brice, Susanna Brewer, William Brogden (3).

James Boyd, John R. Brice, Robert Butler, Annapo-  
lis; John Beard, near Annapolis; Joseph Barnes,

Kent Island.

Clerk of Anne-Arundel county; John Callahan (2).

Nicholas Carroll, Annapolis; John Cornwall, near

London-town; Philemon Lloyd Chew, Richard

Chew, Herring Bay.

Suzbeth-Dawson, Elizabeth Duffin, Gabriel Du-  
vall (5), John Davidson (2), Dawson and Co. Bennett

Darnall, care of William Cooke, Richard Daws, An-  
napolis; Hy. Hall Dorsey, Indian Landing.

James Earle, attention of John Gwinn, Annapolis.

Samuel Frederick, Annapolis.

Miss P. Gillis, care of Mr. Pinkney, John Gwinn

(4), John M. Gantt, Jacob Graybill, Thomas Gra-  
ham, William Gilmur, care of George Mann, Anna-  
polis; John Groves, Pig Point.

Thomas Harwood, treasurer, Samuel H. Howard,

Annapolis; Elizabeth Henderson (5), at Mrs. Hesse-  
lius's; Rezin Hammond, care of Mrs. Arquhar; Ri-  
chard Harwood, Anne-Arundel county; Richard

Harrison, Cedar Grove; Richard Harrison, Herring

Bay.

Judge Iredell, Annapolis; Jane Johnson, West

river.

Captain Robert Lyon, William Laurence (2), Tho-  
mas Libbey, Annapolis.

Juliana M'Hart, at Mrs. Dawson's, James Mac-  
kubin, Luther Martin (2), John May, Gilbert Mur-  
dock, Annapolis; Mrs. Motcrop, near Annapolis.

Eatther Nash, at Mr. Ogle's, Annapolis.

Madam Pineau, at Mrs. Mann's, Margaret Pryse,

Thomas Price (2), Edward J. Pryse, Mr. Pealch,

Annapolis; Thomas Purdy, West river.

Margaret Rogers, at Mr. Kilty's, Henry Ridgely

(2), Samuel Ringgold, John Ridgely, jun. John Rei-  
gal, Annapolis.

Robert Smith (3), Vachel Stevens, William Smith,

John Smith, Annapolis; capt. Samuel L. Smith, Pig

Point.

Treasurer of the Western Shore, John A. Thomas,

in his absence James Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas

Tillard (4), Herring Bay.

Washington Van Bibber, Thomas Unsworth, An-  
napolis.

William Wells, Mr. Wilmore, Annapolis; John

Weems, jun. Herring creek; Richard Welch (3),

near Pig Point.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

No letters will be delivered without the money.

July 1, 1796.

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

JOHN ADDISON, Daphne Alexander, Burd

Ashton, jun. John Barnes, 2. Ann Brown. Ben-

jamin Cawood, Mrs. B. Contee, Thomas C. Clements.

Francis B. Franklin. Mrs. Eleanor Ann Hamilton,

John Haw. Basil Jones, 2. John Knox. Miss Ann

Lee, Thomas Lettwich, Mary Marton, Ignatius

Matthews, Mary Morris. Joseph Pyc. John Smith,

Michael J. Stone, 3. Messrs. J. H. Stone & Co. Alex-

ander Scott, 2. Joseph M. Seimmes, Cloe Stoddart.

John Tayloe, William Wilkinton, 2.

MATTHEW BLAIR, P. M.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in South

river neck, a negro man named GEORGE,

about twenty-nine or thirty years of age, five feet ten

inches high, large featured, especially the feet, a re-  
markable good set of teeth, with a simple smiling

countenance when spoken to; had on and took with

him two of his shirts, two white ditto, one pair

trousers, one black coat, and red jacket; he has relati-

ons in and near Baltimore town, and has once been to

Philadelphia, it is therefore presumed, he may say

that way; it is probable, if apprehended, he may say

he belongs to the estate of JAMES MAYO, of said

county, having formerly lived in that family. Who-

ever takes up and secures said runaway in any goal, so

that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS,

and if brought home all reasonable charges.

RICHARD BATTER.

Anne-Arundel county, June 23, 1796.

### HOUSES AND LOTS

#### FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, having moved into the country,

wishes to dispose of his property in the city of

Annapolis, to wit, his late dwelling house in School-

street, near the Rade house, now in possession of Mr.

JONATHAN PINNEY, and three tenements in Church-

street, near the church; likewise a lot of four and a

quarter acres of land, within the jurisdiction of the

said city, on which stands a wind-mill, stable, carri-

age house, and a small dwelling house, likewise a large

garden palled in the whole enclosed with a post and

rail fence; this lot will be divided into small lots if

more suitable to the purchasers, or sold altogether, as

may best suit. Any person inclined to purchase may

see the property by applying to Mr. RICHARD MAC-

KURR, in Annapolis, and the terms, which will be

easy, may be known by applying to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

Who has still on hand sundry articles of Household

Furniture, which he will sell low, apply to Mr. Ri-

chard Mackubin.

Rhode River, June 23, 1796.

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

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

### NOTICE.

I SHALL make application to Baltimore county  
court, at their next August term, for a commis-  
sion to mark and bound a tract of land in Baltimore  
county called CLONTIFF CARROLL'S ISLAND.

N. CARROLL.

June 23, 1796.

### To be RENTED.

THAT valuable FARM, commonly known by  
the name of GREENBURY POINT, at present  
in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, containing  
about 350 acres of arable land, equal in quality to any  
in this state, with negroes, stock, and plantation uten-  
sils, or without the stock, as may be most agreeable;  
there is a commodious dwelling house and every ne-  
cessary out house; there is to be sown about 100  
bushels of wheat. Also a farm, adjoining the above, of  
about 250 acres of arable land, commonly known by the  
name of BEAMAN'S FORT, now in the tenure of Mr.  
JOHN WELSH, with three negroes, a good dwelling  
house, and other improvements. These farms lie  
within one mile of the city of Annapolis, where there  
is a good market for all sorts of produce, fruit, &c.  
The land lies on the north side of Severn river, and  
very different from any lands on the south side thereof.  
For terms apply to captain MANNING, at Annapolis,  
or the subscriber, at Easton, Talbot county.

DAVID KERR.

June 25, 1796.

In CHANCERY, June 27, 1796.

ORDERED, That the report of RALPH B.  
LATIMER, trustee for the sale of the real estate  
of CHARLES RIDGELY, deceased, be approved, and  
that the sale by him made, as stated in the said report;  
on the 26th day of November last, being parts of two  
tracts of land called The Discovery and Dorsey's  
LAW, containing three hundred and forty-three acres  
and one quarter of an acre, lying in Anne-Arundel  
county, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, on or  
before the first day of August next, provided a copy  
of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette be-  
fore the 20th day of July next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

### FERRY BOATS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public  
in general, that they have built two large con-  
venient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of  
gentlemen and their horses and carriages, &c. Tho-  
mas TUCKER, on West river, in Anne-Arundel  
county, runs to Kent Island and Talbot county, on  
the Eastern shore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the  
bay side, in Talbot county, opposite to West river,  
runs to West river and thereabouts. As this is by far  
the most convenient route from the Federal city or  
Alexandria to Easton, Cambridge, or any of the ad-  
jacent towns or counties on the Eastern shore, and  
will be attended with much less expence than any  
other passage to the before-mentioned places, we are  
determined to pay the greatest attention, in order to  
give every satisfaction in our power to those that will  
please to favour us with their custom.

THOMAS TUCKER,

WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

June 23, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of  
JOHN M' LARAN, late an insolvent debtor,  
in St. Mary's county, to exhibit their claims, legally  
authenticated, to the subscriber, at Leonard town,  
on Tuesday in August court next, that they may re-  
ceive a dividend of the money in the hands of  
P. FORD, late sheriff of  
St. Mary's county.

June 27, 1796.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of  
JOHN LOOR, late of Anne-Arundel county,  
are requested to bring them forward, legally authen-  
ticated, and all those who stand indebted in any man-  
ner to said estate are requested to make immediate  
payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

RACHEL LOOR, Administratrix.

SAMUEL GODMAN, Administrator.

Pleasant Meadow Mills, June 25, 1796.

RAN away on the 26th instant, and was seen in  
Annapolis the same afternoon, a negro lad  
named DAVID, about seventeen years old, had on  
only an of nabrig shirt and trousers, the trousers nar-  
row and patched in the crotch and knees, his wool is  
neither long nor short, he is not so black as some, is  
rather mottled, has a small tear on his chin, and is a  
great liar, he may say he is free, but is not, when  
any one talks to him he is apt to turn himself sideways  
and look down; it is probable he may change his  
name. Whoever takes up the said lad, and secures  
him so that I get him again, shall have FOUR DOL-  
LARS, and if brought home one shilling and six-  
pence per mile. I live near South river ferry.

MORDECAI STEWART,

Anne-Arundel county, June 23, 1796.



The subscriber, appointed by the decree of the honourable the chancery court for the state of Maryland trustee for the disposal of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, late of Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, on the 22d day of June next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

**T**HAT elegant brick house in the town of Baltimore, at present in the occupation of Messieurs M'COMIC and DUBURTS, situate on South and Water-streets, three stories high, besides garret, with kitchen and cellar under the house; the first and second stories are divided into two rooms, each elegantly finished; the third story with three sleeping rooms. At twelve o'clock, on the next day, two lots on Howard's Addition to Baltimore, near the market house, on which stands the following houses, now in the occupation of Doctor CLINGAN, to wit: a two story brick house, twenty-one feet front on Pratt-street, and twenty feet deep, with one room below, and a passage, three rooms above, besides the garret, a good brick kitchen behind, adjoining the house, in the back yard is a pump of excellent water; adjoining the house and back yard a vacant lot of thirty feet front, and about one hundred and fifty deep.

On Tuesday the 16th day of August next, on the premises, all the real property of the said Thomas How Ridgate, in Charles-town, Charles county, commonly called Port-Tobacco, which, for the convenience of purchasers, will be sold off in three divisions, or lots, numbered 1, 2 and 3; lot No. 1 fronts south for breadth seventy feet on the square where the court-house stands, and five hundred feet on St. George's-street, the principal entry to the town from the north-west, north or northeast. In the angle of said square and street stands a well built framed house, fronting south forty feet long and twenty-eight wide, two stories high, with two brick chimneys at the end, and a dry airy brick cellar the size of the house, in it two fire places, adapted for a kitchen, laundry, or servants room; the first story of this house is fitted up with a large store, and back store room on the east, and counting room and lodging room on the west end, with five places in the two last; the second story is divided into four rooms, besides a passage, all well finished, the two rooms in the west end have fire places, the garret is divided in two, for family store rooms; the house has piazzas and platforms on the north, south, and part of the west end, on this lot also stands, at a small distance from the northeast corner of the former house, a framed kitchen, with brick chimney, brick cellar, and platform in front, near to it a wash house, with brick chimney, a meat house, dairy, and proper built corn house, likewise a large granary with three divisions besides the loft, before and behind the house fronting the square are neat yards, which part of the forementioned houses surround, and behind them is a garden three hundred feet square, with locust posts, planked; the whole in good repair; there is also a spring of excellent water on this lot No. 1. On lot No. 2 stands a well finished house, with brick chimney, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high; also another new house, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high, which has been fitted up and used a short time as a stable; the extent of this lot may be about one acre, fronts St. Andrew's-street for one hundred and forty feet, on which may be erected buildings convenient for trade or tradesmen; the soil is well adapted for a garden. Lot No. 3 contains about three acres of fertile ground, fronts St. Andrew's-street for one hundred and ninety feet, and on it stands an unfinished house, fifty feet long and sixteen wide.

On the first Monday in September next, one hundred and fifty acres of land, in Durham parish, Charles county, now in the occupation of JANE MADDOX, who will shew the land. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond and security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money one half in nine months, with interest, the remainder in fifteen months, with interest. The creditors of the said Thomas How Ridgate are, in pursuance of the said decree, hereby required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the honourable the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d day of June next.

JAMES FREEMAN, Trustee.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

**R**AN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Newport, Charles county, on the 23d of last May, a black negro lad, 18 or 20 years old, pretty stout made, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; he is commonly called CAPTAIN; but his true name is RALPH, to which he adds the surname of THOMAS, and pretends he is free; he had on when he ran away, a round hat, shirt, nankeen breeches, and a short cotton jacket; he has been seen since with shoes and stockings on. I suspect he is gone to Annapolis or George-town. The above reward will be paid for securing him, so that I get him again, with reasonable expenses if brought home.

June 14, 1796.

HENRY PILE.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE A. LEVELLY, late of Baltimore town, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; also, all persons having claims against the said estate will please to furnish them, legally authenticated, for settlement.

ELIZABETH LEVELLY, Administratrix.

**N. B.** I will rent the front SHOPS, the one now occupied in the watch and clock-making business, the other is well calculated for a silversmith. There being a number of watches which have been in the shop some years, the owners are requested to call and pay the bills on them, or they will be sold at public sale.

Baltimore, June 11, 1796.

### WILLIAM CATON,

**H**AVING declined the HAIR-DRESSING BUSINESS, takes the liberty of offering his most grateful acknowledgments to the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, and to the public in general, for the numerous favours he has hitherto received, and humbly hopes to merit a continuance of them in that line in which, by their generous patronage, he has been enabled to engage, having just opened, in the house lately occupied by Mr. GWINN, an elegant and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, received by the latest arrivals, which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices. He has also a large assortment of GROCERIES. Cash or tobacco will be received in payment.

### Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

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

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

5847 Prizes, 175,000  
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

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

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

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

(Signed)

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

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

**R**AN away, on the evening of the 18th instant, a negro DANIEL, thirty five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very small and feet remarkably long for one of his size; he has lost a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on, when he made his escape a new cotton jacket and trousers of the same, an under waistcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro shoes, cut down a small distance before to prevent them from pressing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the soles and heels, and an old pair of yarn stockings; his wool is short, having been not long since cut off. He has been several times on these trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leesburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July last. It is expected he will change his dress, and that he may have a pass, as he had when last out one, which he says he had from a person in the neighbourhood. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for securing him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if a less distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796.

**A**LL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment.—Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscriber solicitously hopes early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, April, 1796.

**A**S the creditors of the late THOMAS KING, of Anne-Arundel county, did not generally attend under my first notice, I have postponed a final distribution of the assets until three o'clock of Saturday the 18th of June, when all persons interested are requested to meet at Mr. CRACON's, at South river ferry, and receive their respective dividends.

SOLOMON GROVES, Administrator of THOMAS KING.

May 24, 1796.

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

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one of both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good clothing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purges in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man. FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

20

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

### To be Sold,

**A** HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, about nineteen or twenty years of age, with a male child about seven months old; she has been accustomed both to domestic services and to the work of a farm, and will be sold for a term of eight years; the child, for twenty-one years. Apply to the PRINTERS.

March 30, 1796.

### STATE of MARYLAND,

In COUNCIL, June 20, 1796.

To all whom it may concern.

**G**ABRIEL WOOD, Esquire, having produced to this board an exequatur, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognising him as vice-consul from his Britannic majesty for the State of Maryland,

ORDERED, That the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State.

By order,

NINIAN FINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

To all whom it may concern.

**G**ABRIEL WOOD, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as vice-consul for his Britannic majesty within the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognise him as such, and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such liberties and rights as belong to him by reason of his function.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand the eleventh day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the twentieth.

(Signed)

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,  
Secretary of State.

### NOTICE.

**T**HE subscriber intends to petition the next Charles county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the county aforesaid, called BOARMAN'S MANOR, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

May 13, 1796.

JAMES BOARMAN.

### WANTED,

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

### To be SOLD, or RENTED,

**A** BRICK HOUSE, situated on School-street, in this city, lately occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, it has eight rooms, besides the garret, a kitchen and cellar underneath, with a stable sufficient for twelve horses. Any person inclinable to rent or purchase are requested to apply to

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, June 22, 1796.

### CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

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

Annapolis, May 11, 1796.

### ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIR YEAR.

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tween the Moselle and the Austrians from nach and Steinberg, mandated by general J of at least, 70,000. is cavalry. The entrenched position from off the passage of tile armies are already they are completely

On the side of the has pushed on a p Archduke Charles arrived at Siegburg were closely followed eight battalions of inforcement to the April 25. After held at Coblenz, dered to join the a Hundspruck.

The corps de Treves, has also head quarters of Meuse are to be t selle.

Great movement trian troops; ever amifice. Accord Coblenz, hostili Traerbach, where bat of cavalry.

L C The cause of we understand to that city. In co of the magistrate minister of France a dispute arose, an agreement was the French a con sation for the bre acknowledge the Holland. This burg refused to stopped the ships

The victor is by birth a Co Calvi. During partisan of Pa On Sir Gilber plied to him for but, being the that time, bega request was ref

In consequen Paris, where he soon procured h army. This, be about the pe at Paris, when the convention the convention that Barras, (v force at Paris) buted, in a g the bravery an

This induce army of La V where, by a talents, he wa On this ell through the in by means of commissioner mander in chi who was orde of the Alps.

May 17. I not, accordi the Rhine, t were carried, contrary, a re for peace had the French. for there has fave his dom greater impo The mail the river fro



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 21, 1796.

BRUSSELS, April 23.

**J**OURDAN takes the command of the army destined to act in the Hundspruck. He has already reached Treves with his état-major. His army is to be composed of two divisions. The first division is to transfer the theatre of war to the district between the Moselle and the Nahe, with a view of driving the Austrians from their present position at Kreutznach and Steinberg. This detachment will be commanded by general Jourdan in person. It is composed of at least 70,000 effective men, of which one third is cavalry. The second division is to occupy the entrenched position from Baccarant to Coblenz, to cut off the passage of the Rhine at this point. The hostile armies are already partly encamped, and as soon as they are completely so, hostilities will commence.

On the side of the Lower Rhine, general Lefebvre has pushed on a part of his detachment to the front. Archduke Charles and general Bellegarde, have just arrived at Siegburg on the bank of the Sieg. They were closely followed by twelve squadrons cavalry, and eight battalions of infantry, who have arrived as a reinforcement to the army of the Lower Rhine.

April 25. After the council of war which was lately held at Coblenz, all the troops in that city were ordered to join the army which is destined to act in the Hundspruck.

The corps de reserve of artillery, which was at Treves, has also marched for the same place. The head quarters of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse are to be transferred to Willich on the Moselle.

Great movements have taken place among the Austrian troops; every thing announces the rupture of the armistice. According to the report of letters from Coblenz, hostilities have already commenced near Traerbach, where there has been a very obstinate combat of cavalry.

LONDON, May 9.

The cause of an embargo on the Hamburg vessels, we understand to be a quarrel between the French and that city. In consequence of the refusal on the part of the magistrates of Hamburg to acknowledge the minister of France, after a solemn treaty to that effect, a dispute arose, and deputies were sent to Paris, when an agreement was made that Hamburg should pay to the French a considerable sum of money as a compensation for the breach of treaty they had entered into to acknowledge the republic, soon after the conquest of Holland. This agreement the magistrates of Hamburg refused to ratify, and the French have therefore stopped the ships in their port.

General Buonaparte.

The victorious leader of the French army in Italy, by birth a Corsican, and son of the commander of Calvi. During the late troubles in Corsica he was a partisan of Paoli, and was then esteemed a Moderate. On Sir Gilbert Elliot's arrival there, Buonaparte applied to him for a lieutenantancy in the British service; but, being the friend of Paoli, whose popularity, at that time, began to give umbrage to the viceroy, his request was refused.

In consequence of this refusal, he determined to go Paris, where he applied to his relation Salicetti, who soon procured him some employment in the republican army. This, fortunately for the general, happened to be about the period of the late formidable insurrection at Paris, when some of the factions took arms against the convention. In this affair, Buonaparte, then in the conventional army, so highly distinguished himself, that Barras, (who at that time commanded the armed force at Paris) in his report to the convention, attributed, in a great measure, the success of that day to the bravery and talents of Buonaparte.

This induced the government to employ him in the army of La Vendee, as chief of brigade under Hoche, where, by a successful exertion of his great military talents, he was soon made second in command.

On this establishment of the French constitution, through the interest of his patron, Barras, and perhaps by means of his uncle Salicetti, who was appointed commissioner to the army in Italy, he was made commander in chief of that army, in the room of Scherer, who was ordered to supercede Kellerman in the army of the Alps.

May 17. French papers state, that hostilities had not, according to their latest advices, recommenced on the Rhine, though the preparations for such an event were carried on with the greatest activity. On the contrary, a report prevails at Paris that the negotiations for peace had been resumed between the emperor and the French. Such an event is extremely probable, for there hardly seems any other means left to him to save his dominions in Italy, which to him are of much greater importance than the Netherlands.

The master of the American ship Sally, arrived in the river from Havre, says, that on the 3d instant, the

time of his leaving that port, flour was selling at eight dollars per barrel; that several American vessels laden with grain, unable to procure a sale there, had sailed for Lisbon and England, and that five others remained in the harbour for whose cargoes no purchasers could be found, even at the above reduced price. Every other article of provisions, he states to have been equally abundant and cheap.

From an actual survey made a few days since, it appears that there is more wheat, at this moment, in the Isle of Wight, than is sufficient for two years consumption of the inhabitants, supposing the ensuing harvest entirely to fail; and there is a greater quantity in every other quarter than has been known at this season for twenty years back. There is besides a far greater quantity of land sown with wheat than ever before happened; and there never was, in the memory of man, the prospect of a more plentiful crop.

Sailed the Dolly armed cutter, of eight guns, A. Watson, master, with the captain of la Virginie, who is to be exchanged for Sir Sydney Smith.

BOSTON, July 8.

The Betsey, Taylor, arrived on Wednesday from Bristol, (Eng.) A gentleman passenger obligingly favoured us with London papers to May 17, from which we extract the following highly interesting intelligence:

CONSPIRACY AT PARIS.  
COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.  
May 10.

Godard, in the name of a commission, proposed to the council to authorize the members of the central bureau of each of the cantons of Paris, Bourdeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles, to decree mandates of arrest, and to interrogate persons under accusation within twenty-four hours. This examination to be afterwards transmitted, together with the accused, to the magistrates.

Favard considered this plan as unconstitutional, and accordingly demanded the order of the day.

Doulcet supported the plan. He spoke of the necessity of compressing the factions, and of giving to the police the means of apprehending them. He proposed by this occasion to speak with warmth against the new plots set on foot by the anarchists, at the moment when an endeavour was made to lull the public opinion with respect to the perils with which France was menaced. He pointed out the partisans of Robespierre raising their heads with more audacity than ever, and proposing murder, pillage, and fire. He called on the council to pronounce loudly against every description of conspirators, and not suffer the constitution to be overturned, under the mask of patriotism.

Royer proceeded to lay before the council a detail of the crimes with which the terrorists menaced Paris. He urged the necessity of adopting the speediest measures to prevent a renewal of the crimes of the month of Prairial. He proposed to the council to augment the armed force stationed without the hall, and to compose it of one battalion of grenadiers, one battalion of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and a company of gunners. This force to receive its orders from the president of the council. This proposition excited murmurs. When

A message from the directory informed the council of the discovery of a new conspiracy.

"Citizens legislators—A horrible plot was intended to be executed to-morrow, at day break. Its object was to overturn the French constitution, to murder the legislative body, all the members of the government, the officers composing the staff of the army of the interior, and the constituted authorities at Paris. That great commune was to be delivered up to a general pillage, and to the most horrid massacre.

"The executive directory, informed of the place where the chiefs of this terrible conspiracy were assembled, and where they held their committee of revolt, gave orders for their apprehension. Several of them have been taken up, and it is with pain we apprize you that amongst them was found one of our colleagues, citizen Drouet, taken in the act of conspiracy.

"The executive directory calls upon you, citizen legislators, to have the goodness to point out the plan of conduct it ought to follow on this occasion. If you judge that the executive directory ought to put seals on Drouet's papers, it prays you to declare your intention on that point.

(Signed)

CARNOT, President."

Treillard demanded that the council should, by a resolution, authorize the putting of seals on Drouet's papers.

Defermont observed, that this mode of procedure would be too slow. Imperious circumstances commanded that this measure should be instantly executed. He demanded therefore, that the council should pass

to the order of the day on this ground, that the mandate of the arrest justified in itself the placing of seals on the papers. Adopted.

One of the secretaries then read another message from the directory.

"It cannot be dissembled that the commune of Paris is the resort of all the immoral beings of the republic. A swarm of dismissed functionaries, and of disbanded soldiers, flock to it, and the laws are insufficient to reach them. The directory demands of the legislative body a law, enacting that every ex-conventionalist, every dismissed functionary, every soldier not employed, every person convicted of emigration, and every individual not born in France, unless he be attached to the diplomatic body, shall be obliged to quit Paris in three days, and to withdraw himself ten leagues from thence on penalty of transportation. The accused to be tried according to the form prescribed by the law of 27 Germinal."

A commission, composed of Treillard, Mathieu, Camus, Cambaceres, and Madier, was charged to present as speedily as possible a plan of a resolution on that head.

After an hour's suspension, that is to say, at 5 o'clock, the sitting was opened.

Camus the reporter of the commission, charged to examine the message of the directory, declared the urgency of adopting the proposed measure, to defeat the plot which was ready to explode, and to disperse the ringleaders of the anarchists, become more daring than ever.

A tumultuous discussion on the expulsion of the conventionalists, not re-elected, from Paris, ensued. Lecharde, Talien, Dubois Crance, Guyonard, Talbot, and several others, made fruitless efforts in their favour. They said that such a measure would tend to throw an odium on the convention. In spite of their arguments, however, the plan presented by Camus, was adopted without any alteration.

May 11.

In this sitting nothing interesting occurred.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS.

May 10.

The council approved the measures adopted by that of five hundred.

Legendre insinuated that the conspiracy was the work of the royalists: while some of the members replied with a smile of pity, others were enraged at seeing him thus palliate the crimes of the anarchists.

May 12.

A member obtained a hearing on motion of order. He denounced the journalists who incessantly insulted the legislative body, and aimed at depriving it of the confidence it was necessary to inspire to enable it to do good. He observes on that very day the *Amis des Lois*, the most disgusting of these libellers, abused the new president of the council of five hundred, whom it accused of having been placed in the chair by the faction—Some confusion in the hall. The order of the day was called for on all sides.

"If the council," said several members, "were to pay attention to the low scurrilities with which the Jacobinical prints are daily filled, it would be impossible for it to pay attention to the great interests of the country."—The order of the day was adopted.

Vouffran presented the definitive plan of a resolution, which admits into the legislative body six ex-members of the national convention. It was adopted. The members are Monnel, Legendre of la Nievre, Martinot, Delbert, Sevestre, and Levasseur of la Meurthe.

P A R I S, May 11.

Before the passing over of a fortnight, a second conspiracy has been formed by terrorism, notwithstanding its existence has been obstinately denied by the half accomplices and hireling writers, who have endeavoured to change its complexion, to prevent its being recognized, and to thwart the efficacious measures it was necessary to adopt against their indefatigable accomplices. Great praise is due to the directory! Clear-sighted, notwithstanding the greater part of those by whom it is surrounded seem to be paid to mislead its members, it has held out to public indignation, it has courageously brought forward to notice the most dangerous enemies of France—the eternal enemies of the good citizens, those who are in a permanent conspiracy against every established government, because disorder is their element, pillage their hope; and massacre their means and their pleasures.

We shall now content ourselves with adding a few details, in addition to the particulars already given in the proceedings of the council, relative to the new conspiracy from which we are extricated. Its aim was to overthrow the constitution of 1795. The conspirators spoke of re-establishing the anarchical code of 1793, but they would soon have done what they have already twice succeeded in doing. Their cherished constitution would have been placed among the sacred archives, and we should soon have had a second edi-



tion of revolutionary tyranny. The convention would have been re-created, and the deputies not re-elected, would have taken the place of the new third. In consequence almost of all the deputies of the new third, the greater part of the seventy-three of those outlawed, and all those of the other deputies distinguished by their probity, their energy, and their detestation of the anarchists, together with the members of the directory, several ministers, and the commanders of the armed force, were to have been apprehended early this morning, and afterwards butchered. Ten men were for this purpose to have proceeded to each of their houses.—A part of the gunners had been brought over, and it said, that the conspirators had at their command thirty field pieces. At day break the barriers were to have been shut, the apprehensions were to take place, and the tocin to be sounded. The plunder of all the houses was to have been permitted on pretext of supplying the wants of the people. The conspirators did our brethren in arms the injustice to think, that the temptation of this plunder would have attached them to their cause.

The plot was denounced to the directory by some of the conspirators themselves, who appeared to tremble at the moment of the approach for its execution. The directory immediately brought up the armed force, which surrounded the committee of revolt; at the head of this committee was Drouet, a member of the council of five hundred. He had with him sixty of the principal terrorists when his house was surrounded. Several of his colleagues state, that since his return from Austria, they have heard him openly speak of the plan of overthrowing the constitution and the directory. Prior to his detention in the prisons of Germany, he was one of the most serious mountaineers. On the 31st of May he played a very distinguished part—he was more especially desirous, he said, to revenge the death of Romme, Soubrany Bouchotte, and other mountaineers executed last year, for having been implicated in the revolt of the 1st Prairial.

The history, and the papers which prove the conspiracy, will without doubt be published by the directory. Thirty-five of the principal conspirators are apprehended. Babou's interrogatory is particularly interesting. We are assured that his confessions are very important, and well calculated to throw a light on this horrible plot. He was taken ill at the minister's house, but was recovered by a glass of water. Among those apprehended, we have collected the following names: Babou, editor of the *Tribune of the People*; Laugnelet, ex-conventionalist, who was apprehended last year as an accomplice of the insurrection of 1st Prairial; Ricors, ex-conventionalist, companion of Robespierre the younger, in his mission at Toulon, also apprehended on the 1st Prairial; Charles, ex-conventionalist, formerly imprisoned in the Chateau of Ham; Darther, Bouchotte's secretary; the secretary of Joseph Lebon; Germain, commissioner of the directory at Versailles; Rossignol, ex-general in La Vendee, and Antanille, a writer in the *Journal des Hommes Libres*.

Four hundred thousand livres in specie had been expended in maturing the conspiracy. We are assured that the agents of the present minister of police received 200,000 livres of this money, which they have faithfully deposited in the office of police. Several proofs are established that the assassins of the Lyons courier who are apprehended, were sent on that business by the conspirators. They killed him for the purpose of getting into their hands considerable sums of specie he had about him, with which, they were to pay their partisans.

A very numerous force has been on foot in this capital since yesterday morning; and guns are placed at the principal gates and round the two councils. The utmost tranquillity prevails, in consequence of the vigilance of the armed force and police. The conspirators and their partisans are confounded and abashed. Several of them have fled. Among these are Vadier and Amar. Inquiries are making on all besides who were and who were not concerned in the plot. Those who three days ago pronounced boldly against the constitution of 1795, and as boldly in favour of that of 1793, have now a real passion for the first, and curse the second bitterly. If efficacious steps, however, are not taken to dismiss from public employments the men who are a scandal to them, the anarchists will, in the course of a fortnight, be as daring as ever, will deny the existence of the conspiracy, and will accuse the directory of having devised it to cut off the remains of the patriots.

The interrogatories of the conspirators are now taking. It is said, that besides Drouet, another deputy, known to have been a great friend to Marat, is implicated in the plot. It is worthy of notice, that the trials of the Septemberizers began yesterday. It was a question to snatch them from the death, which awaits them.

At Drouet's house was found a proclamation, which the conspirators announced to the people the constitution of 1793. To this paper was annexed a seal, with the words "public safety."

Three waggons filled with conspirators have proceeded to Pleds.

Paris is still tranquil. Three hundred thousand copies of an address, destined by the conspirators for the departments and the armies, have been seized. The following is the only paper which has as yet been officially given to the public on the subject of the conspiracy.

*The Executive Directory to the citizens of Paris, 21 Floreal, fourth year.*

"Citizens, a terrible plot was to have exploded this night, or to-morrow morning at day break. A horde of robbers and assassins had formed the plan of assassinating the legislative body, all the members of

the government, the staff of the army of the interior, and all the constituted bodies of Paris. The proclamation of the conspirators was to be the signal of a general pillage in Paris, as well of the houses, as of the magazines and shops, and the massacre of a great number of citizens was to take place at the same time.

"But be comforted, good citizens, the government watches; it knows the ringleaders of the conspirators and their means.

"The simple publicity which the executive gives to their plans, will without doubt suffice to prevent any movement on their part. But, in every case, be tranquil, and pursue your ordinary avocations. Abandon the brigands to themselves; the government has taken certain measures to defeat their plots, and to deliver up them and their partisans to the vengeance of the laws.

(Signed) "CARNOT, President."

NEW-YORK, July 10.

**DISTURBANCES AT PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD.**

An affray took place about the 10th of May, between captain Vaughan, of the English frigate Alarm, and some of his officers and seamen, and some French privateers men (who had been driven on shore by an English frigate) late in the evening. It is impossible to ascertain from which party the offence came, rumour says from the English seamen. On the day succeeding, captain Vaughan landed on the king's pier with 115 men, armed for offence, and advanced to the great square with drums beating and colours flying; on this the republicans called "to arms." The governor of the island, Chacon, went to captain Vaughan and requested him to retire on board his vessel, if he had any regard for his men, or the English inhabitants of the island, as by a contrary conduct he sacrificed the lives and property of all such. Captain Vaughan told the governor, pointing to the English colours in a rage, saying, "that has been insulted, and must be satisfied;" but on the governor's further requisition, he retired. In a few minutes the republicans paraded in the square, and commenced firing on some of the English inhabitants and others, who run from them—Some were killed, and some made their escape.—The republicans at length were pacified, and drawn off by the humane and prudent captain Bedeau, of the French privateer that had been ashore in that island, which fortunately prevented further mischief, and prevented an insurrection of the negroes, which was meditated. When our informant left Port of Spain things were again tranquil. It was said that about 3000 republicans and blacks were under arms shortly after the landing of captain Vaughan.

[Daily Adv.]

OF ST. LUCIA, May 26.

The British have got possession of all the forts, &c. on that island, with the loss of about 600 men, among whom were 45 officers. The French loss was inferior. There are yet about 2000 men in arms who have not surrendered, and whom the British are hunting down as beasts of the forest; it is probable they will prove a troublesome enemy to the English for some time.

OF ST. VINCENT, June 10.

The British are in possession of the forts, &c. of that island, they assailed two forts and as many redoubts, defended by about 400 republicans, the assaults about 4000 men. The skirmishing and assault commenced at 4 o'clock, A. M. and at 3 o'clock, P. M. the English carried one fort and two redoubts, and were called from further assault, on which the French paraded, and obtained honourable terms.

July 13. By two arrivals here yesterday, viz. the schooner Lady, captain Hall, from Charleston, and the sloop Sally, Greer, from Turk's Island, we learn, that the Thetis and La Prevoyante are cruising off our coast. They were seen, a few days since, off the mouth of the Chesapeake.

Captain Greer was informed by the brig Harriot, from Cape Francois to Baltimore, that a French fleet consisting of about 20 sail of the line, had arrived at the Cape, and had captured part of the Jamaica outward bound fleet.

By an arrival here yesterday, from Cape Nicholas Mole, we are informed that a number of British armed vessels and transports lay at that place—that great preparations are making for the commencement of hostilities; and that American produce tells high there.

**PIRACY.**

July 14. Captain Abeel, of the brig Susan and Polly, who arrived here yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, has favoured us with the following account.—That on Sunday, the 26th June, after he had left Kingston, Cape St. Antonia being still in sight, a small sailboat built schooner, black sides and white bottom, came up with him, and without hailing, fired several shot through his sails and into his vessel, then ordered him to come on board with his papers, which he was obliged to comply with; he and his men were detained, and his boat sent back again with seven of the pirates, who obliged his mate to leave the deck, and then they took charge of the vessel and brought her to an anchor under Cape St. Antonia, where the privateer also anchored; next morning, at sun rise, they began to plunder his vessel of several sails, rigging, stores, provisions, water, wearing apparel and stock, besides several other articles. Captain Abeel could not, by any means, obtain the name of the captain of vessel, only learned that he had been fitted out and sailed from Charleston, South Carolina, about three months ago, had taken one vessel before him, but who, or where from, he could not learn. The schooner was manned by French, English, and other

nations, with 25 men, had sweeps, two four pounders and small arms. They detained captain Abeel until 10 o'clock, A. M. then sent him on board his own vessel, ordering him to make the best of his way, and returned only some of his papers.

June 30th, he was brought to by a French privateer brig, who used him extremely civil, and reproached the conduct of the pirate.

*From the Argus.*

By captain Sherry, in the Three Friends, arrived yesterday from Amsterdam, which place he left the 17th May; we have been favoured with the "Haarlem Courant," to May 15, which is several days later from Holland than any thing before received. The important articles from them are now translating for Monday's Argus. Hostilities had not commenced on the Rhine; defections in the Austrian army were immense—300 came over to the French at one time, chiefly cavalry, who sold their horses and were sent to Mentz. There were some disturbances at Amsterdam.

*From the Daily Advertiser.*

**RIOTS IN AMSTERDAM.**

By the arrival of the ship Three Friends yesterday afternoon, in 48 days from Amsterdam, we learn that the inhabitants of that city were placed in a disagreeable situation.—There were a body of citizens to the number of 8 or 900, called cannoniers, of the lowest class in the society, who were allowed to wear side arms.

They had lately assembled every night in gangs, and ranged about the city like madmen, in several instances committing murder. The municipality justly alarmed at these proceedings, gave orders on the 11th of May for them to assemble in front of the stadt-houze, and surrender their arms. The cannoniers assembled on the day appointed; and the light horse, and the rest of the militia were ordered to surround them in order to disarm them. The cannoniers however, remained firm, determined to surrender only with their lives. With this disposition they remained from 12 o'clock at night until 12 at night.

At about half past 12 at night they entered the stadt-houze, and forcibly liberated three or four of their party who had been confined for murder; who were next day seen to parade the streets of the city unmolested. A body of French troops had been sent for to keep the peace of the city.

Letters by the Three Friends mention a report having circulated in Amsterdam of an engagement on the Rhine, in which the Austrians were defeated with considerable loss.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

The brig Sufanna, captain Baird, arrived here last Saturday in 53 days from Belfast, a passenger vessel. After a tedious voyage, when the Sufanna had nearly made the land, it was the misfortune of these emigrants, about 215 in number, to fall in the way of the British frigate La Raison, they were told commanded by captain Beresford, in company with the Alliance 50 gun ship. Captain Beresford sent officers and men on board the Sufanna, who, after transacting and searching every thing, impressed 46 of the passengers and two of captain Baird's seamen.

What rendered this transaction the more distressing, was the wanton and barbarous conduct in dragging away the sons of many aged and respectable parents, who were obliged to part with them in this cruel and insolent manner.

This transaction took place on the 29th ult. The Sufanna then being in lat. 39, 42, long. 71, 12, at 6, P. M. and was detained ten hours by captain Beresford's orders, whose hardened heart could not be removed by the tears and cries of the women and children, the old or the young, to restore any of those unhappy men he thus wantonly tore from their peaceable relatives.

The Sufanna was afterwards boarded by the British frigate Thetis, in company with La Prevoyante, but neither of these thought proper to inflict any further distress on the passengers when they were informed of the conduct of captain Beresford.

A Dutch fleet arrived at Surinam, on the 28th of May. It consisted of two sail of the line, two frigates, and two cutters, and had on board 16,000 troops. A British squadron blocked the river.

The following intelligence is furnished by captain Pelor, from Gibraltar.

About the middle of April authentic accounts were received at Gibraltar, from different parts of the Mediterranean, that the dey of Algiers had declared war against the king of Denmark; that his cruisers were out, and had taken and sent to Algiers eight sail of Danish merchantmen.

July 13.

*Authentic intelligence from St. Domingo.*

C A P E, June 24.

Villate and his accomplices are embarked on board the Hyena sloop of war, and sent to France, where they are to stand their trial.

Dispatches transmitted by Roume (a member of the colonial commission) from Santo Domingo, and arrived on the 23d June, announce the arrival of Richery's squadron, composed of nine ships of the line, ten frigates, four sloops of war, and four armed transports with troops on board, and five millions in specie.

The squadron has in its passage made 22 prizes, among which is an English frigate and a sloop of war.

The corps which marched under the orders of Rochambeau, Pageot and Toussaint, was composed of 300 troops of the line and 5000 Africans intended against Cape Nicholas Mole; they have already rendered themselves masters of Bombard, where they sur-

rounded a corps of 500 men, made them prisoners, sacked an advanced post, took two pieces of artillery, put to the sword the re-

ANNAPO

DON JOSEPH

Confid general and sholic majesty to the

To all wh

Whereas permission decessor, to carry B Havanna, which the thought proper to put trade has been lately therefore this is to m may be cleared out I date of this publicatio permissions; will be part of Havanna, ag tion made to me, by stit ult. in virtue uee.

Philadelphia, 12th

TO THE CITY

A LATE accident thren, the Charlesto reduced from the h lowest state of pove est misery and despa tion of these unhap on has been traveler has contributed the alone, long famed and unconcerned sp When the inhabitat your humanity, you And shall it be fa the voice of your denied them that ers? True, indee highest gratitude, our nature, whi aliens than to relat a miserable philos may be in your specious in your fullness of your enry.

Suffer it not t ther Annapolis w needy; or that th to relieve a filter assistance, howeve that brotherly ass zenship.

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Philosophy In airy schemes The rule and co In her great pro

SIR,

ESSAYISTS, ly accused of m times; the one b the other by a to of our ancestors is not of much each member th censured in the v proach. If, ho on, no one can calculated to gr not suppose tha tive to, your pa that the subject on the foibles led the mor Where this exist nothing but th have any effect retribution as That many of advanced slape what is equiv christian faith, to deny. If in of believers all able world wou of infidelity. are few but v to see and seducing scene most eloquent phrasing leep Yet even this than an entire on the infern churches are gay, there wi countymen p reason," or ou to enlighten are many ca proper respect national con continue to b comparison I



rounded a corps of above 300 English horse; and made them prisoners; they pushed forwards, and attacked an advanced post near the Mole, supported by two pieces of artillery, which they took, after having put to the sword the troops that guarded the post.

## ANNAPOLIS, July 21.

DON JOSEPH IGNATIUS DEVIAR,

Consul general and charge des affaires, from his catholic majesty to the United States of America, &c.

To all whom it may concern.

Whereas permissions have been granted by my predecessor, to carry flour and other provisions to the Havanna, which the holders of them have not yet thought proper to put in execution; and whereas that trade has been lately stopped by royal order. Now therefore this is to make known, that no vessel which may be cleared out from the United States, after the date of this publication, and proceeding under the said permissions, will be admitted to an entry at the said port of Havanna, agreeable to an official communication made to me, by the intendant of said port, dated 25th ult. in virtue of which I give this public notice.

Philadelphia, 12th July, 1796.

### TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS.

A LATE accident has befallen a part of our brethren, the Charlestonians, by which many have been reduced from the highest state of affluence into the lowest state of poverty, and all thrown into the greatest misery and despair. To relieve the distressed situation of these unhappy sufferers, every part of the union has been traversed with subscriptions, every town has contributed the most ample donations. Annapolis alone, long famed for liberality, has been an idle and unconcerned spectator on this interesting occasion. When the inhabitants of a foreign country applied to your humanity, you vied with each other in liberality. And shall it be said, my fellow-citizens, that when the voice of your own brethren solicits you to unloose the strings of your purse to relieve their distresses, you denied them that relief which was granted to foreigners? True, indeed, these foreigners deserved your highest gratitude, but where exists that principle in our nature, which requires us to be more liberal to aliens than to relatives and brothers? If you go upon a miserable philosophy like this, however ardent you may be in your donations to distress, and however specious in your humanity, the world will suspect the selfishness of your hearts, and will deride your hypocrisy.

Suffer it not then, my fellow-citizens, to be said that Annapolis was ever deaf to the complaints of the needy; or that she was ever behind hand in her gifts to relieve a sister city. Let each man pour forth his assistance, however humble it may be; and recollect, that brotherly affection is the foundation of true citizenship.

X. Z.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

### The INQUISITOR, No. XI.

Philosophy consists not  
In airy schemes, & idle speculations;  
The rule and conduct of all social life  
Is her great province.

THOMPSON.

To the INQUISITOR.

SIR,

ESSAYISTS, as well as poets, have been frequently accused of moroseness to the manners of their own times; the one by exaggerating prevailing follies, and the other by a too partial commendation of the customs of our ancestors. Whether or no the charge is true, is not of much moment; because society, in which each member that reads, becomes a judge of what is censured in the whole, can never suffer from unjust reproach. If, however, such authors have this disposition, no one can say but what the present is an age well calculated to gratify it. With this opinion, you will not suppose that I have been surprised at, or inattentive to, your papers; and all that I find fault with is, that the subjects of them seem to have been too often on the foibles of life; while you have hitherto neglected the more dangerous influence of irreligion. Where this exists, all lessons on vice will be vain; for nothing but the poor restraint of human laws, can have any effect on him who treats the idea of moral retribution as a farce, fit only to deceive the vulgar. That many of our youth, and some even in the more advanced stage of life, are thus impressed, or that, what is equivalent, they are heedless of the duties of christian faith, is a melancholy truth which few care to deny. If indeed we were to compute in the number of believers all who resort to our churches, the fashionable world would be exempt at least from the imputation of infidelity. But it will, I fear, be found that there are few but what visit it as they would the theatre, to see and to be seen, and many would prefer the seducing scenes of a loose play to the sermon of the most eloquent divine; or the "reason" of a blaspheming sceptic to all the beauties of sacred truth. Yet even this semblance of worship is more excusable than an entire disregard, from the effect it may have on the inferior ranks of society. As long as our churches are frequented even by the thoughtless and gay, there will not be any danger of ever having our countenances prostrated before a "harlot goddess of reason," or our bibles and prayer books cast in the fire to "enlighten mankind." In a turbulent age there are many causes that serve to warp our minds from a proper respect to our sacred duties. Among these our national connections, perhaps, have been and may continue to be, not the least effectual. Retired, as in comparison I am, from the chief source of intelligence,

I can easily perceive, Mr. Inquisitor, that in the term of a few years the religious, as well as political state of the world, has undergone a great change; and thence, in our zealous applause for the latter, we have been almost insensibly induced to sanction sacrilege, and the destruction of every thing that might perpetuate the remembrance of christianity. Blind prejudice is a bane that will for ever destroy right decision; and in a generous wish for the success of what we think should be a *universal cause*, we may be brought to the dreadful precipice of impiety. "Principles, and not men," has been a popular maxim; and some among us should do well to be cautious here, lest an attachment that they have for men should gain their approbations to principles directly opposite to religion and morality. This century has been pregnant with Deists and Atheists, that have employed their talents, or made use of a favourable impression, to promote the cause of vice, and to alienate mankind from the religion of their forefathers; and perhaps the number is not small of those whom an often accidental perusal of their works has finally reduced to the most abject misery.

There are many young men, who esteem it as a mark of superior understanding to ridicule and laugh at the practice of divine worship. They are frequently led astray by the example of those whose eminence attracts their imitations; and to whose conscious depravity the idea of no future punishments must be comfortable. The youth, deceived by sophistry and an admiration for characters, is easily persuaded of the truth of a doctrine which leaves him to the free indulgence of the appetite. The obligations of rectitude are thus readily sacrificed to the momentary gratifications of sensual pleasure.

From the enchanting cup

Which fancy holds to all, the unwary thirst  
Of youth oft swallows a Circean draught,  
That sheds a baleful tincture o'er the eye  
Of reason, till no longer he discerns,  
And only guides to err: Then revel forth  
A furious band that spurn him from the throne;  
And all is uproar.

AGREED.

We were taught by old foolish prejudices to believe, that religion and philosophy were given men to make them happy, and to subdue their passions; we have had, however, friends kind enough to undeceive us; and are now told that religion was only a shackle on the rights of man, and that true philosophy consists in the enjoyment of every pleasure that presents itself. From this enlightened state, we are so happily situated as to be above the danger of a relapse into former ignorance. Modern philosophy is nurtured among ourselves, by the supplies which every season imports. Should this common mean fail, we have the advantage of having a whole nation of philosophers faithful friends, who will be always ready to regenerate us. If, Mr. Inquisitor, we advance in a like ratio to what has been done in the revolution of one or two years, we may confidently expect, that with an annual present from our brother, the vernal philosopher, the dawn of the 18th century will be that of the pure "Age of Reason."

Your's, &c. I.

### Wanted Immediately,

A NEGRO WOMAN (without a young child) in a small family, to whom generous wages will be given. Inquire of the PRINTERS.  
July 21, 1796.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH THOMPSON, late of St. Mary's county, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all those that have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the tenth day of October next, those who do not exhibit their claims on or before that day will be considered as excluded afterwards.

HENRY MILES, Administrator.

Annapolis, July 19, 1796.

TAKEN up, on the shore of Kent Island, a small BATTEAU, built with oak timbers, has mulberry row-locks, an iron chain fixed to her bow, and a leath hole through her stern. The owner may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, first proving his property and paying charges.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Junr.

### Wants a Place,

AS an ASSISTANT in a counting-room, or as a superintendent in a retail store, one who can come recommended. Inquire at this office. 2

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the house of Mr. THOMAS GRASS, near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county, on the morning of the 15th of last May, a dark brown HORSE, eight years old, about fourteen and an half hands high, has a very small star in his forehead, some saddle spots, and has been galled on his breast with the girth. The above reward will be given for securing the thief and horse, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, paid by

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

July 13, 1796.

### An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Piscataway, 1st July, which will be sent to General Post-Office, if not taken up before 1st October, 1796.

REVEREND WALTER D. ADDISON, Gx.

en hill.  
Mr. John Boll, Prince-George's county.  
Wm. Bayley, Esq.  
Messrs. Thos. Clagett & Co. Piscataway.  
Mr. Richard Dent, near Piscataway.  
Mr. Joseph Gray, to care of Judson M. Clagett.  
Mr. Basil Hatton.  
Mr. Anthony Hardy.  
David Hare, Manawoman.  
Rinaldo Johnson, Esq; 2 letters.  
Col. William Lyles.  
Mr. Dennis M'Carthy.  
Mr. Benjamin Ogle, near Piscataway.  
Reverend Mr. Runian, Piscataway.  
Mr. Hezekiah Reeves.  
Mr. James Rudd, Prince-George's county.  
Mr. Walter B. Smawood, near Piscataway.  
Capt. ——— Smith, late of the ship Brothers of Baltimore.  
Messrs. Thos. Turner & Co. merchants, Piscataway.  
Mr. Wm. Thompson, 2 letters.  
Mr. Wm. Webster, sen. Prince-George's county.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

The subscriber, appointed by the decree of the honourable the chancery court for the state of Maryland trustee for the disposal of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, late of Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, on the 22d day of June next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

THAT elegant brick house in the town of Baltimore, at present in the occupation of Messieurs M'COMIC and DEBUTTS, situate on South and Water-streets, three stories high, besides garret, with kitchen and cellar under the house; the first and second stories are divided into two rooms, each elegantly finished; the third story with three sleeping rooms. At twelve o'clock, on the next day; two lots on Howard's Addition to Baltimore, near the market house, on which stands the following houses, now in the occupation of Doctor CLINGAN; to wit: a two story brick house, twenty-one feet front on Pratt-street, and twenty feet deep, with one room below, and a passage, three rooms above, besides the garret, a good brick kitchen behind, adjoining the house, in the back yard is a pump of excellent water; adjoining the house and back yard a vacant lot of thirty feet front, and about one hundred and fifty deep.

On Tuesday the 16th day of August next, on the premises, all the real property of the said Thomas How Ridgate, in Charles town, Charles county, commonly called Port-Tobacco, which, for the convenience of purchasers, will be laid off in three divisions, or lots, numbered 1, 2 and 3. Lot No. 1 fronts south for breadth seventy feet on the square where the court-house stands, and five hundred feet on St. George's-street, the principal entry to the town from the north-west, north or northeast. In the angle of said square and street stands a well built framed house, fronting south forty feet long and twenty-eight wide, two stories high, with two brick chimneys at the end, and a dry airy brick cellar the size of the house, in it two fire places, adapted for a kitchen, laundry, or servants room; the first story of this house is fitted up with a large store, and back store room on the east, and counting room and lodging room on the west end, with fire places in the two last; the second story is divided into four rooms, besides a passage, all well finished, the two rooms in the west end have fire places, the garret is divided in two, for family store rooms; the house has piazzas and platforms on the north, south, and part of the west end, on this lot also stands, at a small distance from the northeast corner of the former house, a framed kitchen, with brick chimney, brick cellar, and platform in front, near to it a wash house, with brick chimney, a meat house, dairy, and proper built corn house, likewise a large granary with three divisions besides the loft, before and behind the house fronting the square are neat yards, which part of the forementioned houses surround, and behind them is a garden three hundred feet square, with locust posts, planked; the whole in good repair; there is also a spring of excellent water on this lot No. 1. On lot No. 2 stands a well finished house, with brick chimney, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high; also another new house, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high, which has been fitted up and used a short time as a stable; the extent of this lot may be about one acre, fronts St. Andrew's street for one hundred and forty feet, on which may be erected buildings convenient for trade or tradesmen; the soil is well adapted for a garden. Lot No. 3 contains about three acres of fertile ground, fronts St. Andrew's-street for one hundred and ninety feet, and on it stands an unfinished house, fifty feet long and sixteen wide.

On the first Monday in September next, one hundred and fifty acres of land, in Durham parish, Charles county, now in the occupation of JANE MADDOX, who will shew the land. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond and security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money one half in nine months, with interest, the remainder in fifteen months, with interest. The creditors of the said Thomas How Ridgate are, in pursuance of the said decree, hereby required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the honourable the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d day of June next.

JAMES FREEMAN, Trustee.



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

MRS. W. D. ADDISON, Primrose-hill; John Ashburn, Anne-Arundel county.

Mrs. Brice, Susanna Brewer, William Brogden (3), James Boyd, John R. Brice, Robert Butler, Annapolis; John Beard, near Annapolis; Joseph Barnes, Kent Island.

Clerk of Anne-Arundel county, John Callahan (2), Nicholas Carroll, Annapolis; John Cornwall, near London-town; Philemon Lloyd Chew, Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Elizabeth Dowson, Elizabeth Duffin, Gabriel Duvall (5), John Davidson (2), Dawson and Co. Bennett Darnall, care of William Cooke, Richard Daws, Annapolis; Hy. Hall Dorley, Indian Landing.

James Earle, attention of John Gwinn, Annapolis. Samuel Frederick, Annapolis.

Miss P. Gillis, care of Mr. Pinkney, John Gwinn (4), John M. Gantt, Jacob Graybill, Thomas Graham, William Gilmer, care of George Mann, Annapolis; John Groves, Pig Point.

Thomas Harwood, treasurer, Samuel H. Howard, Annapolis; Elizabeth Henderson (5), at Mrs. Hefelius's; Rexin Hammond, care of Mrs. Arquhart, Richard Harwood, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Harrison, Cedar Grove; Richard Harrison, Herring Bay.

Judge Iredell, Annapolis; Jane Johnson, West river.

Captain Robert Lyon, William Laurence (2), Thomas Lisbey, Annapolis.

Juliana M'Hard, at Mrs. Dowson's, James Mac-kubin, Luther Martin (2), John May, Gilbert Murdoch, Annapolis; Mrs. Motcrop, near Annapolis.

Baithers Nath, at Mr. Ogle's, Annapolis. Madam Pineau, at Mrs. Mann's, Margaret Pryfe, Thomas Price (2), Edward J. Pryfe, Mr. Pealch, Annapolis; Thomas Purdy, West river.

Margaret Rogers, at Mr. Kilty's, Henry Ridgely (2), Samuel Ringgold, John Ridgely, jun. John Reigal, Annapolis.

Robert Smith (3), Vachel Stevens, William Smith, John Smith, Annapolis; capt. Samuel L. Smith, Pig Point.

Treasurer of the Western Shore, John A. Thomas, in his absence James Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Tillard (4), Herring Bay.

Washington Van Bibber, Thomas Unsworth, Annapolis.

William Wells, Mr. Wilmore, Annapolis; John Weems, jun. Herring creek; Richard Welch (3), near Pig Point.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.  
No letters will be delivered without the money.  
July 1, 1796.

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

JOHN ADDISON, Daphne Alexander, Burd Ashton, jun. John Barnes, 2, Ann Brown. Benjamin Cawood, Mrs. B. Contee, Thomas C. Clements.

Francis B. Franklin. Mrs. Eleanor Ann Hamilton, John Haw. Basil Jones, 2. John Knox. Miss Ann Lee, Thomas Leftwich. Mary Morton, Ignatius Matthews, Mary Morris. Joseph Pye. John Smith, Michael J. Stone, 3, Messrs. J. H. Stone & Co. Alexander Scott, 2, Joseph M. Semmes, Cloe Stoddart. John Tayloe. William Wilkinson, 2.

MATTHEW BLAIR, P. M.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in South river neck, a negro man named GEORGE, about twenty-nine or thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, large featured, especially the feet, a remarkable good set of teeth, with a simple smiling countenance when spoken to; had on and took with him two osabrig shirts, two white ditto, one pair trousers, one black coat, and red jacket; he has relations in and near Baltimore-town, and has once been to Philadelphia, it is therefore presumed, he will make that way; it is probable, if apprehended, he may say he belongs to the estate of JAMES MAXO, of said county, having formerly lived in that family. Whoever takes up and secures said runaway in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, and if brought home all reasonable charges.

RICHARD BATTEE.  
Anne-Arundel county, June 22, 1796.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, having moved into the country, wishes to dispose of his property in the city of Annapolis, to wit, his late dwelling house in School-street, near the flat-house, now in possession of Mr. JONATHAN PINKNEY, and three tenements in Church-street, near the church; likewise a lot of four and a quarter acres of land, within the jurisdiction of the said city, on which stands a wind-mill, stable, carriage house, and a small dwelling house, likewise a large garden paled in, the whole enclosed with a post and rail fence; this lot will be divided into small lots if more suitable to the purchasers, or sold altogether, as may best suit. Any person inclined to purchase may see the property by applying to Mr. RICHARD M. MANN, in Annapolis, and the terms, which will be easy, may be known by applying to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

Who has still on hand sundry articles of Household Furniture, which he will sell low, apply to Mr. Richard Mackubin.

Rhode River, June 22, 1796.

## Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

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

Viz—1 Prize of	20,000	dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each	5,000		35,000
5 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		5,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,070
To be raised for the canal,			26,250

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

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

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

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

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

(Signed)

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

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

RAN away, on the evening of the 18th instant, a negro DANIEL, thirty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very small and feet remarkably long for one of his size; he has lost a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his escape a new cotton jacket and trousers of the same, an under waistcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro-shoes, cut down a small distance before to prevent them from pressing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the soles and heels, and an old pair of yarn stockings; his wool is short, having been not long since cut off. He has been several times on these trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leesburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July last. It is expected he will change his dress, and that he may have a pass, as he had when last out one, which he says he had from a person in the neighbourhood. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for securing him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if a less distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment.—Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscriber solicitously hopes early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, April, 1796.

AS the creditors of the late THOMAS KING, of Anne-Arundel county, did not generally attend under my first notice, I have postponed a final distribution of the assets until three o'clock of Saturday the 18th of June, when all persons interested are requested to meet at Mr. CRAGGS's, at South river ferry, and receive their respective dividends.

SOLOMON GROVES, Administrator of  
THOMAS KING.

May 24, 1796.

## NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by act of assembly to receive subscriptions to the Bank of Baltimore, &c. give notice to subscribers, that attendance will be given by said commissioners on Monday the 20th day of August, and on the two following days (during bank hours) at the Bank of Maryland, and Office of Discount and Deposit, in Baltimore-town, for the purpose of receiving, in gold or silver, one sixth part of each persons subscription, or whatever further part the subscribers may think proper to advance.

Any person neglecting to pay his said one sixth part at the time and places above mentioned, will forfeit all right and title to his subscription, in conformity to the act of assembly for establishing this Bank.

N. B. As soon as the returns from the different counties in the State are received, an alphabetical list of the stockholders will be published.

Baltimore, June 16, 1796.

## W A N T E D.

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

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good clothing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man. FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

JOHN THOMAS.  
Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

## To be Sold,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, about nineteen or twenty years of age, with a male child about seven months old; she has been accustomed both to domestic services and to the work of a farm, and will be sold for a term of eight years; the child, for twenty-one years. Apply to the PRINTERS.

March 30, 1796.

## To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated on School-street, in this city, lately occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, it has eight rooms, besides the garret, a kitchen and cellar underneath, with a stable sufficient for twelve horses. Any person inclinable to rent or purchase are requested to apply to

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, June 22, 1796.

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

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

July 6, 1796.

THOMAS OWINGS.

## NOTICE.

I SHALL make application to Baltimore county court, at their next August term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in Baltimore county called CLONISK CARROLL'S ISLAND.

June 22, 1796.

N. CARROLL.

## To be RENTED,

THAT valuable FARM, commonly known by the name of GREENSBURY'S POINT, at present in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, containing about 350 acres of arable land, equal in quality to any in this State, with negroes, stock, and plantation utensils, or without the stock, as may be most agreeable; there is a commodious dwelling house and every necessary out house; there is to be sown about 100 bushels of wheat. Also a farm, adjoining the above, of about 250 acres of arable land, commonly known by the name of BEAMAN'S FORT, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN WELSH, with three negroes, a good dwelling house, and other improvements. These farms lie within one mile of the city of Annapolis, where there is a good market for all sorts of produce, fruit, &c. The land lies on the north side of Severn river, and very different from any lands on the south side thereof. For terms apply to captain MARRURY, at Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Balton, Talbot county.

June 25, 1796.

DAVID KERR.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE LEVELY, late of Baltimore-town, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; also, all persons having claims against the said estate will please to furnish them, legally authenticated, for settlement.

ELIZABETH LEVELY, Administratrix.

N. B. I will rent the front SHOPS, the one now occupied in the watch and clock making business, the other is well calculated for a silversmith. There being a number of watches which have been in the shop some years, the owners are requested to call and pay the bills on them, or they will be sold at public sale.

Baltimore, June 11, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1796.

## H A G U E, May 8.

A letter from Stockholm, dated the 26th April, it appears, that they are still making preparation for war throughout that country. Their squadrons, consisting of 20000, galley, and gun boats, will soon be in readiness and be commanded by admiral Steding, brother of their ambassador at Petersburg. The grand fleet, consisting of about thirty sail at Carlscroon, will be soon ready for sea, commanded by admiral Nersenskiold. Baron Stockberg will have the command of the land force, consisting of about 10,000 men, which army the inhabitants of Finland are fully inclined to double, in case of necessity.

## B R U S S E L S, May 9.

The Austrians take all necessary precautions to defend themselves, though they seem not to be inclined to another attack. They have raised large batteries and strongly manned the island before Vallendar, which port they declare they will defend until the last moment.

The French likewise have strongly fortified the island opposite Newied.

General Mercier, who commands the right wing of the army on the Sambre and Meuse, having brought his troops into such a position by particular movements upon the Hondpruck, that the Austrian generals thought necessary to inquire into the reason, which they have received from the French to their satisfaction, viz. "on account of the victories gained by the French, the troops are very much encouraged, wishing for similar triumphs."—The Austrian generals, mean time, make all possible speed to put themselves in a state of defence, but do not appear desirous of making the first attack.

## A M S T E R D A M, May 11.

Yesterday at noon we had the proclamation as follows:—The commonalty of Amsterdam, with that sensibility with which they always have inspired their fellow-citizens, having been informed, that a great many of the inhabitants of this city, the greatest part of them belonging to the militia which forms the artillery, have been so audacious, several days past, as to make several attempts to subdue the defenceless citizens without the walls of the city, their intention being to disturb and abuse the citizens, by which their persons and property would have been brought into imminent danger.

Therefore the magistrates after mature deliberation, have found it necessary to dismiss the militia, artillery, and all the citizens who have neglected to perform their duty; dismissing likewise the colonels, captains, lieutenants and all the subaltern officers of the militia.

The magistrates ordered them to bring their arms before the committee, at 6 o'clock P. M. of the same day, as a place by them appointed, that they might be deposited in the military stores. The magistrates also expressly forbid the officers of all ranks to wear any side arms or other defensive weapons whatsoever, under penalty of the severest punishment. However, these orders of the magistrates have not been regarded by the five companies of the artillery, consisting of five hundred men, one third of which only returned their arms. A body of them assembled yesterday afternoon in the fields, from whence they marched to town, with drawn swords, being joined by a great number of citizens, and posted themselves opposite the city hall, in spite of a very powerful guard, which was reinforced by the cavalry. At half past 6 o'clock they sent a message to the assembled magistrates, the result of which is as yet unknown. In the mean time the mob repaired to the prison, and by force liberated all the prisoners, and committed many other outrages; but there was no blood shed.

## P A R I S, May 6.

The news from Italy seems to be very interesting. They estimate the loss of the allies, in the different actions, at more than 22,000 men; as well killed as prisoners. In Mondovi they have found corn and hay magazines, and provisions of all kinds plenty. After the defeat of the 21st of April, general Colli polled himself, with the Sardinian army under his command, near Arona, towards Coni, Cherasco, and Fossano. We suppose our armies will endeavour to extend their operations rather towards Turin than Lombardy, as the Austrians have much more cavalry there.

Our victories have caused great disturbances in the government of Turin; different persons have been arrested there—and they seem to be afraid of an insurrection.

Extract of a letter from citizen Buonaparte, commissioner of war, to one of his friends, written in Paris, the 15th Floreal (May 6).

"I have received letters from my brother: You know that he is now, with all his victories, advanced to within about nine leagues of Turin, which he intends

to attack the next night. The king of Sardinia has sent to my brother a minister of state, to ask a cessation of arms. He was received in the middle of the field; and, after having heard his proposals, received for answer—"I shall now offer you my proposals; yours are inadmissible:—I propose, in the name of the committee appointed by the directory of my country, and expect you to perform it immediately, that to-morrow morning Turin be delivered up to me; my first aide-de-camp will tell you my terms." Mean-time I prepare for the siege of Turin."

"This spirited proceeding has frightened the Sardinian minister; he returned to Turin, and soon came back with the treaty which my brother had offered to him."

"On the same day the unconquerable places Coni, Tortona, and Alessandria were to be delivered up to the French army. All the Sardinian troops were to separate from the Austrian army, and the cessation of arms was left to the decision of the committee."

"These terms were immediately accepted to. We are in possession of Piedmont. In case the committee is inclined for peace, we can march through the states of Sardinia, in the Milanese, and Lombardy. If our progress continues, we shall have all the forts in our power, and in twenty-four hours Sardinia will be a kingdom no more. My brother has sent his first aide-de-camp to Paris. He passed through Turin, where they bestowed honours upon him. It is only four days and an half since he left Turin. Yesterday the committee resolved to give my brother full power to make peace, or to continue the war. To-morrow two commissioners from Sardinia are expected here."

May 7. Seventeen rebels belonging to the legion of Police, which has excited considerable disturbances of late, have been condemned to be shot, and have suffered accordingly on the plains of Grenelle.

May 8. The terrorists have not yet renounced their designs on the legion of Police. The day before yesterday, in the Champs Elysees, their orators were loudly haranguing the legion on chairs. They invited them to knock down all those whom they called spies; that is, all the men who inform the government of the manoeuvres of the anarchists.

The soldiers of the legion, excited by their discourse, directed their march towards the Thuilleries, and there traversed several quarters to the number of three or four hundred men, saying different airs, and insulting the peaceable citizens. Arrived at the garden of the ci-devant Palais Royal, they formed themselves into groups, and some of them moved to send a deputation of four soldiers to demand the liberty of their comrades detained for the rebellion of the legion of Police. The proposition was adopted. We are assured the minister of Police has taken the necessary steps to prevent such scenes in future: they have always preceded the most serious movements.

May 10. Peace will be made, within a week, with the king of Sardinia upon such terms as the directory shall please to impose. Persons the best informed assure us, that this will not be the only peace; and that the house of Austria, desirous to prevent the devaluation and conquest of the Milanese, has already sought a renewal of the negotiations, upon the basis pointed out by the directory in its answer to Mr. Wickham.

The plenipotentiaries of the king of Sardinia will be presented to the directory on the next Decadi.

The army of the Alps, under the command of Kellerman, has formed a junction with the army of Italy, and they are both going to enter the Milanese. The king of Sardinia had also proposed an armistice to Kellerman to last five days after the breaking off of the negotiation, should such an event unfortunately take place. It appears that this proposal was accepted to, which enabled Kellerman to form a junction with Buonaparte.

The count de Revel, and another Piedmontese, are the persons sent by the Sardinian monarch to negotiate a peace with the directory.

It appears certain, that the emperor had not more than 35,000 men to defend Lombardy and the Milanese. Many of these perished in the first actions, the rest have been defeated and are flying before an army of 50,000 conquering French.

## May 11.

Extract of a letter from brigadier-general Dutilly.

NANTES, 2d Floreal.

"Almost all the communes from Nantes to Ancenis have surrendered their arms."

"The Debrues, Valeri, Jouslin, Bayet, all chiefs of the army of Stoffles, have come in with their arms, and have promised submission to the laws of the French republic."

Extract of a letter from general Drouot, to general Hoche.

ROZAY, 3d Floreal.

"The Chouans are hallooing to their dissolution in the department of the Lower Loire. I ordered a general offer of pardon to be made on the 18, which was productive of the happiest effects."

"The question with the royal army at present is, whether they shall surrender in detachments or in a mass."

If a letter from Milan may be credited, the archduke has sent a confidential agent to the emperor, to represent to him the imminent danger which threatens Lombardy, and the necessity of making peace.

## L O N D O N, May 18.

This morning advices were received in town, from admiral Duncan's fleet cruising in the North Sea, by which it appears he has taken the Dutch frigate Argo, of 44 guns, a brig of 18, and driven two armed brigs on shore near the mouth of the Texel.

The Zephyr sloop of war, of 14 guns, captain Lawrie, and the Hawk, of 16, captain Hale, arrived at Leith on Friday last, with five Dutch fishing smacks, taken by them during their cruise.

Brigadier-general Strutt, who was so severely wounded in gallantly resisting the repeated attack of the French at St. Vincent's arrived in the Halifax packet from the West-Indies; he brought over dispatches from the commander in chief, and on Saturday had an audience of field-marshal the Duke of York. The brigadier had lost his leg just above the knee, and has still a flug remaining unextracted in his side.

Our correspondent at Framlington writes, that on Monday last there was the greatest fall of snow in the vicinity of that place ever remembered by the oldest man living there.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 17.

Admiralty-Office, May 17.

Extract of a letter from vice-admiral Colpoys, dated on board his majesty's ship London, at Spithead, the 14th instant, to Mr. Nepean, secretary to the admiralty.

I herewith transmit you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, copies of two letters received from captain Foote, of his majesty's ship Niger, giving me an account of his proceedings at different times I detached him in shore on the coast of France.

Niger, near the Penmarks, April 27.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that from the time I made the signal of the chase being an enemy's cruiser, I continued working towards her. By sunset our shot reached her, and shortly after, the signal being made for three fathoms, I anchored within half cable's length of a rock, (most of which was covered at high water) and a mile from the main land; a spring was got upon the cable, and a constant fire kept up till nine o'clock, when I sent Messrs. Long and Thompson, the first and third lieutenants, Mr. Morgan, master's mate, and Mr. Patton, midshipman, in the barge and cutters, with their crews and six marines, giving directions to lieutenant Long to set fire to the vessel, if he could not bring her off. At half past ten the boats returned, with a second captain, a midshipman, and 26 men, having so effectually performed this service, that at twenty-nine minutes past twelve she blew up. It was with great difficulty they got along side the enemy, the tide have ebbed considerably, and they experienced a very obstinate resistance, the greatest part of the crew having remained on board, several of whom lost their lives.—She proved a corvette, lugger rigged, called L'Ecurial, mounting 18 four pounders, commanded by Mons. Rouffeaq, having 105 men on board.—She was captured and had only been launched two years.

(Signed)

E. J. FOOTE.

Enclosed is a return of the wounded officers, seamen and marines.

Return of wounded on board his majesty's ship Niger, April 26.

Lieutenant-Long, first lieutenant, severely wounded on the head and hand.

Mr. James Patton, midshipman, on the head.

Three seamen and two marines slightly wounded.

(Signed)

E. J. FOOTE.

Niger, at sea, May 8.

SIR,

In compliance with the orders which I had the honour to receive from you on the 4th instant, I stood for the French coast, and seven o'clock the next morning fetched close in with the eastern part of the Ile d'Or, where I discovered, and immediately gave chase to and run ashore, a French schooner and sloop. The schooner was completely bilged; the sloop, laden with wine and brandy, was brought off and taken in tow; but in a short time she became so water logged that I scuttled her.

## N E W Y O R K, July 25.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated 9 Messidor—June 27.

"The 6th of this month (23d June) a division of fleet (see Argus) making up that complement, with those that accompanied the commissioners, arrived at



the port of the Cape. The news from France is good—the enemies are defeated on every side.

"The internal troubles of this colony are finally at an end, as it respects serious alarms: the chiefs of the revolt are sent to France; Villate, is of the number; and what is very happy for us is, that we have been obliged to spill no more blood. Pardon on one side, to those who lay down their arms, and a formidable army, well organized, and ready to go against those who refuse to do it, on the other: these are measures which have happily succeeded.

"The English in turn will now feel the impetuosity of the republican bayonets, which had been diverted from their true objects by the interior commotions. Our attention will now solely be fixed against the English, who have themselves come to awaken and unite us, by attacking fort Bombard, which, guarded by a small national corps, was obliged to surrender after four hours resistance. The attention of general Touffant was immediately drawn to this point, and precautions are taken to prevent this little advantage being of any consequence to the enemy, by cutting off all communication. On the third we attacked and took fort Pleffis, which communicated with fort Bombard and the Mole; in which affair 102 English and impious emigrants who defended it, and refusing to surrender, were killed; we lost 30 men.

"The culture of the plantations of St. Domingo already recommence; and if the enemies to our present public affairs do not create new troubles, every circumstance inspires new hopes of future prosperity.

"I forgot an anecdote which appeared singular to me: fifteen of the English cavalry, in a fornic from the Mole, bound to fort Bombard, fell in with one of our ambuscades (not knowing the communication was cut off) and seven of them were left dead on the field of battle; among whom was found a woman with a musket on her shoulder."

A gentleman of this city obligingly favoured the editor with a Newry paper of the 11th of May, containing the following particulars of the ship America, belonging to this port:

NEWRY, May 11.

On Tuesday evening last arrived at Warren point, the ship America, capt. Palmer, laden with flaxseed from New-York, which port she left the 10th of February. On the 14th she encountered a severe gale, which continued with increasing violence till the 22d—about 3 o'clock P. M. in lat. 39, 58, long. 47, 50, a large sea struck the ship, stove in her dead lights, and laid her on her beam ends, she was filling fast with water when another sea (as they suppose) struck her, by which she righted, but—how dreadful the prospect, six of the best seamen swept overboard, and clinging to pieces of the wreck, masts, rigging, boats, anchors, bowsprit, head, stern, and quarter rails, binnacle, kitchen, water and harness casks, even the timber heads, all were gone close by the decks.—The first exertions were directed to the unfortunate men who were struggling with the waves, but they could save only one, five perished. In three days they were able to shape their course for the Western Islands, distant about 1200 miles, having converted one of the remaining anchor-rocks into a tiller, some spars into jury-masts, and in 21 days arrived at Fayal—in five weeks were refitted, and on last Saturday morning made the S. E. coast of Ireland, at night struck the tail of Wicklow sands, but was soon got off—On Monday night she ran on Sheep rock inside Carlingford bar, where she struck, every moment expected to go to pieces, when she was saved by the great, uncommon, and highly praise worthy exertions of James Read, Esq; surveyor of Carlingford, who instantly double manned the king's shallop, and armed with every necessary for the ship's protection, collected all the vessels, small craft and boats, at or near Carlingford, and got along side the ship by break of day—he instantly proceeded to lighten her, by which means she got off the rocks, and her cargo saved. Mr. Read saw her safe into port, where she is now discharging the remainder of her cargo.

July 22.

Translated for the Daily Advertiser.

PARIS, 23d Floreal, May 19.

Yesterday the council of five hundred ratified the treaty with Sardinia. The council of Ancients are employed in the examination of the treaty.

7th Prairial, May 26.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The French republic and his majesty the king of Sardinia, equally animated with the desire of concluding a happy peace, and of finishing the war that now divides their love, appointed, the Executive Directory in the name of the French republic, citizen Charles de Lacroix, minister of the external relations, and his majesty the king of Sardinia, M. M. Chevalier de Revel, and de Tonso, to treat in their names the conditions requisite to re-establish and consolidate good harmony between the two powers, who, after having exchanged their respective powers, have agreed to the following articles.

1. There shall be peace, friendship and good understanding between the French republic and the king of Sardinia—all hostilities shall cease between the two powers, from the time of the signing of the present treaty.

2. The king of Sardinia revokes all adherence or consent given by him either openly or privately to the coalited powers against the French republic; to all treaties of alliance, either offensive or defensive, which may have been concluded with any power. He shall not furnish any contingent in men or in money to any power at war against France, under any title or denomination whatever.

3. The king of Sardinia renounces purely and simply for ever, for himself, his successors, and assigns, in favour of the French republic, to all the rights that he may have on Savoy, the counties of Nice, Tende and Brafil.

4. The boundaries between the kingdom of Sardinia and the departments of the French republic, shall be established by a line drawn from the point nearest to the side of Piedmont, the heights and the platforms of the mountains and other places hereinafter mentioned, and also the intermediate height and platforms, viz: beginning at the point where the frontiers of the late Faucigny Joia, the dukedom of Aoste and Valais, to the extent of Glacier or Carced Mounts.

1. The summit of the Alps to the east of Col mayor.

2. Little St. Bernard and the hospital which is situated thereon.

3. The summits of mount Alban, Col de Creauc, and mount Merceau.

4. In turning a little to the south, the summits of Celen and Cava.

5. The great mount Cenis, and the hospital which is situated on the south of the Lake.

6. Little mount Cenis.

7. The summits that separate the valley of Bardonnache from Valderpries.

8. Mount Geneveve.

9. The summits which separate the valley of Quiero from those of Caudois.

10. The mount of Cifo.

11. The Col-Maurin.

12. The mountain of Argentiere.

13. The rivers of Ybette and Sure.

14. The mountains which divide the vallis of Stured and Gasse, and those of St. Etienne or Tines, St. Martin or Lezabie, Tende or Roze.

15. Roche Barbon on the boundaries of the republic of Geneva—If any communes, habitations or portions, of the territories of the said communes, were behind the line of the boundaries above mentioned, they shall continue to make a part of the territory of the French republic, without affecting the present article.

5. The king of Sardinia engages not to permit the emigrants or exiled of the French republic to remain within his kingdom; he may nevertheless retain in his service, emigrants from the departments of mount Blanc and of maritime Alps, as long as they do not give cause of complaint by their undertakings and manoeuvres tending to affect the internal safety of the republic.

6. The king of Sardinia renounces all personal action which he might exercise against the French republic for anterior causes to this time.

7. There shall be concluded between the two powers a treaty of commerce upon an equitable basis; and such as shall insure to the French nation advantages at least equal to those enjoyed by the nations most favoured in the kingdom of Sardinia, in the mean-time all communications and commercial matters shall be re-established.

8. The king of Sardinia engages to grant an amnesty to those of his subjects who have been prosecuted for their political opinions—all suits that are commenced on that account, as well as the judgments that may be obtained thereon, are abolished—all their property, real and personal, or the value of them if they have been sold, shall be restored without delay. It shall be lawful for them to dispose of the same, to return and remain within the kingdom of Sardinia, or to quit them.

9. The French republic and his majesty the king of Sardinia engage to give up all sequestered revenue or seized property, confiscated, detained or sold from the citizens or subjects of the other power, on account of the present war, and to admit them respectively to exercise legally the actions or rights which may appertain to them.

10. All the prisoners respectively taken, shall be delivered one month from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, on payment of the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity.

The sick and wounded shall continue to be taken care of in the respective hospitals,—they shall be delivered on their recovery.

11. Neither of the contracting powers shall grant a passage through its territories to the troops of another power.

12. Besides the fortresses of Coni, Ceva and Tortona, and of the territory which the troops of the republic now do or are to occupy—they shall have possession of the fortresses of Exiles, Alette, Suze, Brunette, Chateau Dauphin and Alexandria—to which last place Valence shall be substituted should the general in chief of the French republic prefer it.

13. The places and territory herein above mentioned, shall be restored to the king of Sardinia on the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between the republic and his majesty, of a general peace, and of the establishing the boundary line of the frontiers.

14. The territories in possession of the troops of the republic, and which are definitively to be restored, shall remain under the civil government of his Sardinian majesty, but shall be subject to the levy of the military contributions and loans of provisions, as to the rage which may be required for the wants of the French army.

15. The fortifications of Brunette and Suze, as well as the intrenchments erected above this town, shall be demolished and destroyed at the expense of his Sardinian majesty under the inspection of commissaries appointed for that purpose by the executive directory.

The king of Sardinia shall not erect or repair any fortifications on this part of the frontiers.

16. The artillery of the occupied places whose destruction is not stipulated by the present treaty, may be employed in the service of the republic, but it shall be restored with the places and at the same time to his Sardinian majesty; the warlike stores and provisions which may be found in them may be used for the service of the French republic without return.

17. The French troops shall enjoy a free passage through the dominions of the king of Sardinia, to transport themselves into the interior parts of Italy and return therefrom.

18. The king of Sardinia accepts from henceforth, the mediation of the French republic, definitively to terminate the differences which have long subsisted between his majesty and the republic of Genoa, and decree upon their respective pretensions.

19. Conformably to the 6th article of the treaty concluded at the Hague, the 27th Floreal, of the 3d year, the Batavian republic is comprehended in the present treaty. There shall be peace and amity between the republic and the king of Sardinia; All things shall be restored between them on the same footing they were, previous to the last wars.

20. The king of Sardinia shall cause to be disavowed by his minister near the French republic, the proceedings against the French ambassador.

21. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within one month from the signing of the present treaty.

Done and concluded at Paris, the 26th Floreal, 4th year of the French republic, one and indivisible, answering to the 15th May, 1796.

(Signed) CHARLES DE LACROIX,  
LE CHEVALIER DE REVEL,  
LE CHEVALIER TONSO.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.  
Extract of a letter, dated New-York, July 20th, 1796.

"Reports are spreading that we have the yellow fever among us, and I believe we have had a few instances of it, but do not find that it increases yet."

Several other letters from New-York contain the like disagreeable information.

The ship Mount Vernon, captured a few weeks ago by the Flying Fish, has arrived at Porto Rico, where the Spanish governor, from some suspicions of the impropriety of her capture, has forbid her being proceeded against as a prize.

We publish the following extract of a letter from Madame De la Fayette, which came to us from a quarter which leaves no doubt of its authenticity.

Extract of a letter from Madame de la Fayette, to general Ferrari, one of the emperor's ministers.

"I am particularly grateful for the regret you express at the impossibility of granting my requests. I made them in the first instance to the commanding officer of Olmutz, because his Imperial majesty had told me to address myself to him—I made them in writing, because I had no means of seeing him.

"I asked first—permission to go *masi*, because I ought to do every thing in my power to go to it, on Sundays and holidays.

"2d.—To be attended occasionally by a servant, because having learnt when at Vienna, that M. Bournonville, Camus, Bancal, and others, conventional prisoners, who had servants, enjoyed here the liberty of seeing them all the day long, I did flatter myself that the same favour might be granted to me for some moments.

"I have also asked that M. de Maubourg and De Puzy might pass some hours with us, because in the different prisons of France, in Robespierre's time, (where, as you know, I have passed sixteen months) I was in the habit of seeing the prisoners communicate with each other.

"I beg pardon, for having in this respect allowed my confidence to carry me too far.

"I confess with great pleasure, that we agreed to participate all the rigours of M. de la Fayette's prison, and that this was the only favour we applied for. Our sentiments are still the same, and we repeat with all our hearts, that we are happier with M. de la Fayette, even in this prison, than we should be any where else without him.

"To justify, however, the liberty I have taken with you, I will remind you Sir, that his Imperial majesty in the audience he was pleased to grant me, had the goodness to say to me, that "I should find M. de la Fayette very well treated, and that if I had any request to make, I should be well satisfied with the commanding officer."

"I have also the honour of reminding you, Sir, that his Imperial majesty permitted me to write directly to himself, and to address my letter to the prince of Rosenberg; and, as since we have been shut up, I have been utterly deprived of the means of writing to the emperor, or even to M. Rosenberg, I conceived it my duty to address my requests to you, and beg you will excuse me, if they have appeared somewhat exaggerated to you."

ANNAPOLIS, July 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Niagara, to his correspondent in New-York, dated the 1st instant.

"Two months ago this place, the liveliest, the most thronged in Upper Canada, garrisoned by 360 men, reduced to the most lonely in all the province; not a gun to be seen in all the works, nor a particle of any thing left—all is gone. Fifty men under the command of captain Sheaffe, and two subaltern officers, of the 3th regiment, only left to deliver up the fort to the Americans. It is really like a desert, but it is to be hoped will not be long so. We hear the

American troops are for report says, they are near

For the MARY

The INQUIRY

New and flat, but Quia beneficium non fit in ipso dantis aut

It matters not what the gift, but what the gift not in the act of

BANISH not pity but let thy soul be the

The name of Nouran, the name of the salt, and let and wide amongst ships were borne on nations of the world, the fan filled the mind thousand groves of

nodded their lofty heads spring. His palace of the west. His palace luxuries of the east, fourth. A thousand

But riches alone was out of Nouran: and brought no pleasure to needy he never offered from him. The soul

thick clouds hang under rumble from his eyes and his

ness and despair. A repose settled after grove of spice trees torn with all the evil

he thus burst forth: doomed to droop, den when the sick upon it? Why am I

our monster of the which sparkled in me? My officers covered with the pa but their tongues fa

coffers filled with g with all the commo table covered with a

then is Nouran m mankind? Nouran before him, crown of reproof. "O

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"Ask then the objects of stretch forth

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American troops are for certain on their march; and report says, they are near Buffalo creek."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE INQUISITOR, No. XII.

*Non quid fiat, aut quid datur, refert, sed qua mente. Quia beneficium non in eo quod fit, aut datur consistit sed in ipso dantis aut facientis animo.*

SENACA.

*It matters not what may be the act, or what may be the gift, but what may be the mind. For charity consists not in the act, or gift, but in the will of the giver, or donor.*

BANISH not pity from thy breast, O son of man, but let thy soul be the dwelling of humanity.

The name of Nouran was mighty among the people of the east; and the fame of his possessions spread far and wide amongst the kingdoms of the earth. His ships were borne on the bosom of the deep to all the nations of the world. For him the darting beams of the sun filled the mine with treasures; and for him a thousand groves of spice put forth their blossoms, and nodded their lofty heads to the passing breezes of the spring. His palate was refreshed with the soft wines of the west. His palace was filled with all the various luxuries of the east, the west, the north, and the south. A thousand store-houses contained his wealth. But riches alone was the great object of all the actions of Nouran; and yet it was observed that riches brought no pleasure to his soul. To the poor and the needy he never offered relief, and humanity fled far from him. The soul of Nouran was as the sky, when thick clouds hang upon her breast, and peals of thunder rumble from afar. Flashes of lightning darted from his eye; and his face was covered with gloominess and despair. At night he sought for repose, but repose fled far from him. One day as he sat in a grove of spice trees, reflecting on his situation, and torn with all the evil passions which dwell in his breast, he thus burst forth: "O Providence, why am I thus doomed to droop, like the tender flower of the garden when the sickly beams of the scorching sun fall upon it? Why am I flung by man as some pernicious monster of the forest? Where has fled that joy which sparkled in the eyes of those who approached me? My officers come unto me, but their cheeks are covered with the paleness of fear; they speak unto me, but their tongues falter with diffidence. Are not my coffers filled with gold? Are not my store-houses filled with all the commodities of the world? And is not my table covered with all the luxuries of every nation? Why then is Nouran more unhappy than the meanest of mankind?" Nouran raises up his eyes, when he sees before him, crowned with radiance, Selinac, genius of reproof. "O presumptuous Nouran, says Selinac, why dost thou ask of Heaven the cause of thy unhappiness? or why dost thou dare to tax Providence with injustice? Dost thou think that because more rich, thou art more exempt from trouble than the meanest of man? Our benevolent creator has formed us after the same image, and has placed us on the same equality of condition. On some he bestows wealth and greatness, but he bestows them not to raise man above the condition of his fellow-citizens. No, our good and all feeling maker has bestowed them for more noble purposes; he has given man these to display his virtue, to assist the needy, and to become the generous protector of the helpless. And where they tend to raise him above the condition of others, and where they are sought for as serving to afford grandeur and pleasure alone, they become more useless than the sands of the sea shore. And, indeed, the man who does not employ his wealth on proper objects, is more despised by God than the meanest of the brute creation. Our wise creator has, therefore, to make charity and humanity prevalent amongst man, made the disposition of our souls such, as to cause the most agreeable of human joys to flow from the exercise of them. How happy then should they be whose situations in life enable them to be such constant exercisers of them? But alas! how doubly miserable must they be, who, notwithstanding such situations, renounce all sense of humanity.

"Ask then thy soul, O Nouran, what have been the objects of thy riches? When did thy liberal hand stretch forth the charitable morsel to the poor? or when was thy purse opened to relieve the distressed? Thou hast longed for wealth, thou hast received it; thou hast strived after greatness, thou hast become as the strong oak of the mountain, whose roots are deep in the ground. But thy shadow has been, as the shadow of the pomegranate, when the days of its youth are flown, and its arms are robbed of their dark green leaves. Let then thy branches shoot forth unto the heaven; let them be a dwelling place for charity; and let them afford a shade to the helpless. Then shall joy gladden thy soul."

Thus spake Selinac, angel of the sky, and departed clothed in a cloud of darkness. Nouran remains thoughtful. His soul is wrapt in gloominess. His red eyes roll about, as the eyes of the angry lion when the dart of the huntsman strikes him from afar. "And is this the mean, says he, by which I am to obtain my happiness? Must I lay open my coffers to the poor? Must I part with that for which alone life is worthy of enjoyment?" Here the thought of parting with his wealth wrung his soul with the most excruciating torment, and a torrent of tears poured forth from his eyes.

He rises. He walks with unequal steps to his dwelling. Night now came on; and Nouran spent it, tossed in his mind betwixt a multitude of resolutions. At one moment he determines to follow the words of Selinac; but immediately the love of wealth flashes across his mind; he renounces them. But he recol-

lects that Selinac had represented joy as the concomitant of charity; he resolves to make the experiment.

Accordingly the following morning he rises from his bed. He unlocks the door of his palace; he beholds his door surrounded with distressed. They all dread to ask for relief, for they know his avarice; but their looks beseech him. He calls unto him the nearest, for he dreads to give unto all; and gives unto them, each, a piece of silver, in value about a half of a ducat. Nouran then retired to his chamber; but reflecting upon his late donations, his mind was hurt within him; because of the loss of his money: nor does he obtain that happiness which he expected. Retiring then to the grove, where he had seen Selinac the day before, he thus poured forth: "And is this the happiness, O Selinac, which I was taught by you to expect? Thou hast ordered me to convert my riches to charity, my purse has been opened to the needy; thou hast ordered me to humanity, I have endeavored to wipe the eyes of the miserable of their tears. Thou hast promised me that my soul should be enlivened with the rays of joy and happiness; but my soul has been as the mountain of Taurus, when the dark clouds of the tempest rest upon it. My mind is, as the raging of the stormy ocean of India, when its waves are dashed by the violent winds of the east. Why then, O Selinac, dost thou order me to seek for happiness where it can not be found? Or why dost thou sport with my sufferings?"

Nouran beholds before him Selinac, who with a stern mildness thus addressed him: "Thy words, O Nouran, are true, but the fault has been in thyself. Thy purse has indeed been opened to relieve the distresses of the poor; but happiness has not covered thee with her wings, because thy gifts were not dictated by humanity. Thy soul was overshadowed with darkness; and thou thoughtest to drive it away by giving to distress; but thy heart was insensible as the rock which hangs on the side of Caucasus, to pity; and thy soul was tortured at thy liberality. Humanity consists not, Nouran, in external acts of beneficence; the breast must glow with generosity, and the soul melt to the soft notes of pity. It is then the rapturous joy diffuses itself through the soul, when the heart gladdens, as you behold the object of your charity relieved from distress; when the mind forgets every lesser consideration, and smiles in your beneficence. Then teach generosity to thy soul, O son of man; let thy presents pour forth, unmuddled by the spirit of selfish interest; and let thy eyes be dim'd with tears at the plaintive notes of woe." Thus spake Selinac and departed.

Nouran raises from the ground. His look is thoughtful. A secret happiness seems to break through the gloominess of his soul, as when the moon is covered with a cloud which dims but does not eclipse her light. His countenance shows that he looks to better days.

Whilst Nouran walked toward his dwelling, a voice, which issued forth from one of the avenues that led to the palace, thus met his ear:—"O Lord! how hard it is to climb the treacherous hill of life! How uneven, how slippery are its paths! Blooming, as the joyful flower of the vernal morn, my youth was spent in happiness and joy. My smiles were courted by the lyres of many birds. But, doomed to become the child of sorrow and adversity, I wander without a habitation, and seek a scanty subsistence from the charity of others. O man, thou wert made for man, but how far art thou from fulfilling the intention for which thou wert made! How few possess a spirit of beneficence; and how blind are the rich to objects of charity! The strength of Nouran is as the strength of the sea, which is made by the flowing of many waters; but how few feel the benefits of his strength! The poor pine away under his eye for sustenance; yet his hand refuseth the charitable morsel. I have applied unto him, but my suit has been rejected; I have knelt unto him, but have been spurned from his feet. I die for bread, O my Lord! receive me to thy bosom." Nouran's bosom was wrung with shame; and was melted to pity. "But thou shalt not die, O daughter of man; lo! Nouran shall preserve thee. He flies to her, he bears her in his bosom to his palace, whilst his tears bedew her emaciated form. His own hand prepares the food to relieve her hunger. His humanity raises her, as the waters of the gardener raise the lily of the vale of the mount of Lebanon, when its roots are withered, and its leaves are parched by the scorching heat of the sun. He soon beholds her flourishing in health; and he makes her mistress of one of the repositories of his treasures.

Nouran felt joys untasted before. Now, for the first time, were the strings of his soul touched by the soft fingers of pity. His heart became softened within him. He cautes to be published throughout the kingdoms of India, that the house of Nouran is the receptacle of the needy. His strength is the strong hold of the poor, and his arm is the arm of the helpless. He hears the praises of all around him; and he gladdens at the joys about him. One day as he was comparing his present with his former situation, he thus spake: "Why, O Selinac, have I been so long ignorant of true happiness? Why have I placed my delight in grandeur and pomp? Why have I turned mine ear from the distresses of the poor? Where is that which can confer happiness like the joys of benevolence? When in wealth I placed my strength, and hardened my heart to pity, my soul was darkened with misery; but humanity has chased it away, as the sun chafes away the darkness of the night. My soul is as the bosom of the deep, when the voice of the strong wind is hushed, and stillness rests upon the seas. But to thee, O Selinac, let me ever offer up my adorations, adorations too small for thy services. O let man, great God, but once to taste of joys like mine, to let the voice of pity but once to come unto his heart! O—

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Saturday the 6th of August next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premises.

ONE undivided half of the sloop HOPB, as the new lays in the Dock, being a part of the estate of captain JOHN STEUART, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, she is a square stern'd vessel, built at West river in the year 1784, burthen thirty-three tons, in good repair. She may be viewed on application to captain JOHN SARRIS, who owns the other half. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix,  
ROBERT DENNY, Executor.  
Annapolis, July 26, 1796.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And to be sold at this office, price three eighths of a dollar,

REFLECTIONS

On the proposition to communicate, by a navigable canal, the waters of Chesapeake with those of Delaware Bay,

Addressed To the CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

HAVING experienced for some years past the many evils and inconveniences that arise from my servants carrying off all the choicest and best fruit of the VINEYARD, under the pretence that they are allowed the privilege of so doing, I now expressly and openly forbid it, they have no right to sell any thing of that kind without my leave in writing. Men of virtuous principles will take notice of this advertisement, others will regard nothing but what the law ordains. I am determined to prevent it, if necessary, by legal prosecution, but I hope, after this public notice nothing of that sort will be requisite.

J. HALL.

July 20, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to Prince-George's county court, the next September term, for a commission to prove and perpetuate the boundaries and line trees of a tract of land called MOUNT CALVERT MANOR, lying in the aforesaid county, agreeably to act of assembly in that case made and provided.

WILLIAM N. DORSETT.

July 14, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have demands against the estate of Doctor MICHAEL PUE, late of Baltimore county, deceased, are requested to appear at the dwelling plantation of the subscriber, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on the nineteenth day of September next ensuing the date hereof, with their claims legally authenticated, when a dividend will be made among the creditors, pursuant to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

MARY PUE, Administratrix of  
Estate of MICHAEL PUE, deceased.  
Anne-Arundel county, July 19, 1796.

Wanted Immediately,

A NEGRO WOMAN (without a young child) in a small family, to whom generous wages will be given. Inquire of the PRINTERS.  
July 27, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH A THOMPSON, late of St. Mary's county, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all those that have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the tenth day of October next, those who do not exhibit their claims on or before that day will be considered as excluded afterwards.

HENRY MILES, Administrator.

Annapolis, July 19, 1796.

TAKEN up, on the shore of Kent Island, a small BATTEAU, built with oak timbers, has mulberry row-locks, an iron chain fixed to her bow, and a scull hole through her stern. The owner may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, first proving his property and paying charges.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Junr.

Wants a Place,

AS an ASSISTANT in a counting-room, or as superintendent in a retail store, one who can come recommended. Inquire at this office. 2X

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the house of Mr. THOMAS GRASS, near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county, on the morning of the 15th of last May, a dark brown HORSE, eight years old, about fourteen and an half hands high, has a very small star in his forehead, some saddle spots, and has been galled on his breast with the girth. The above reward will be given for securing the thief and horse, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, paid by

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

July 13, 1796.



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

**MRS. W. D. ADDISON**, Primrose-hill; John Ashburn, Anne-Arundel county.  
Mrs. Brice, Susanna Brewer, William Brodgen (3), James Boyd, John R. Brice, Robert Butler, Annapolis; John Beard, near Annapolis; Joseph Barnes, Kent Island.

Clerk of Anne-Arundel county, John Callahan (2), Nicholas Carroll, Annapolis; John Conwall, near London-town; Philemon Lloyd Chew, Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Elizabeth Dowson, Elizabeth Duffin, Gabriel Duwall (5), John Davidson (2), Dawson and Co. Bennett Darnall, care of William Cooke, Richard Daws, Annapolis; Hy. Hall Dorsey, Indian Landing.

James Earle, attention of John Gwynn, Annapolis. Samuel Frederick, Annapolis.

Mrs. P. Gillis, care of Mr. Pinkney, John Gwynn (4), John M. Gantt, Jacob Graybill, Thomas Graham, William Gilmur, care of George Mann, Annapolis; John Groves, Pig Point.

Thomas Harwood, treasurer, Samuel H. Howard, Annapolis; Elizabeth Henderson (5), at Mrs. Hefflin's; Rezin Hammond, care of Mrs. Arquhart, Richard Harwood, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Harrison, Cedar Grove; Richard Harrison, Herring Bay.

Judge Iredell, Annapolis; Jane Johnson, West river.

Captain Robert Lyon, William Laurence (2), Thomas Listby, Annapolis.

Juliana M'Hard, at Mrs. Dowson's, James Mac-kubin, Luther Martin (2), John May, Gilbert Muddock, Annapolis; Mrs. Molecrop, near Annapolis.

Balthus Nash, at Mr. Ogle's, Annapolis.  
Madam Pineau, at Mrs. Mann's, Margaret Pryse, Thomas Price (2), Edward J. Pryse, Mr. Pealch, Annapolis; Thomas Purdy, West river.

Margaret Rogers, at Mr. Kilty's, Henry Ridgely (2), Samuel Ringgold, John Ridgely, jun. John Ringal, Annapolis.

Robert Smith (3), Vachel Stevens, William Smith, John Smith, Annapolis; capt. Samuel L. Smith, Pig Point.

Treasurer of the Western Shore, John A. Thomas, in his absence James Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Tillard (4), Herring Bay.

Washington Van Bibber, Thomas Unsworth, Annapolis.

William Wells, Mr. Wilmore, Annapolis; John Weems, jun. Herring creek; Richard Welch (3), near Pig Point.

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

No letters will be delivered without the money.  
July 1, 1796.

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

**JOHN ADDISON**, Daphne Alexander, Burd Ashton, jun. John Barnes, 2, Ann Brown. Benjamin Cawood, Mrs. B. Conter, Thomas C. Clements. Francis B. Franklin. Mrs. Eleanor Ann Hamilton, John Haw. Basil Jones, 2. John Knox. Miss Ann Lee, Thomas Lettwich. Mary Morton, Ignatius Matthews, Mary Morris. Joseph Pyc. John Smith, Michael J. Stone, 3, Messrs. J. H. Stone & Co. Alexander Scott, 2, Joseph M. Semmes, Cloe Stoddart. John Tayloe. William Wilkinfon, 2.

**MATTHEW BLAIR, P. M.**

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber, living in South river neck, a negro man named **GEORGE**, about twenty-nine or thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, large featured, especially the feet, a remarkable good set of teeth, with a simple smiling countenance when spoken to; had on and took with him two ofsnabrig shirts, two white ditto, one pair trousers, one black coat, and red jacket; he has relations in and near Baltimore-town, and has once been to Philadelphia, it is therefore presumed he will make that way; it is probable, if apprehended, he may say he belongs to the estate of **JAMES MAYO**, of said county, having formerly lived in that family. Whoever takes up and secures said runaway in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive **SIX DOLLARS**, and if brought home all reasonable charges.

**RICHARD BATTEE.**

Anne-Arundel county, June 22, 1796.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

**THE** subscriber, having moved into the country, wishes to dispose of his property in the city of Annapolis, to wit, his late dwelling house in School-street, near the flat-house, now in possession of Mr. **JONATHAN PINKNEY**, and three tenements in Church-street, near the church; likewise a lot of four and a quarter acres of land, within the jurisdiction of the said city, on which stands a wind-mill, stable, carriage house, and a small dwelling house, likewise a large garden piled in, the whole enclosed with a post and rail fence; this lot will be divided into small lots if more suitable to the purchasers, or sold altogether, as may best suit. Any person inclined to purchase may see the property by applying to Mr. **RICHARD MAC-KUBIN**, in Annapolis, and the terms, which will be easy, may be known by applying to

**ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.**

Who has still on hand sundry articles of Household Furniture, which he will sell low, apply to Mr. **RICHARD MAC-KUBIN**.

Rhode River, June 22, 1796.

## Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

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

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

5847 Prizes,  
11053 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

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

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

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

(Signed)

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

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

**RAN** away, on the evening of the 18th instant, a negro **DANIEL**, thirty five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very small and feet remarkably long for one of his size; he has lost a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his escape a new cotton jacket and trousers of the same, an under waistcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro shoes, cut down a small distance before to prevent them from pressing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the soles and heels, and an old pair of yarn stockings; his wool is short, having been not long since cut off. He has been several times on these trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leesburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July last. It is expected he will change his dress, and that he may have a pass, as he had when last out one, which he lays he had from a person in the neighbourhood. A reward of **TWENTY DOLLARS** will be paid for securing him; so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or **FIVE POUNDS**, if a less distance.

**WILLIAM BROGDEN.**

February 26, 1796.

**ALL** persons indebted for the **MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c.** are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscriber solicitously hopes early attention will be paid.

**FREDERICK GREEN.**

Annapolis, April, 1796.

## CHARLES FARIS, Clock and Watch-Maker,

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

Annapolis, May 11, 1796.

## NOTICE.

**THE** Commissioners appointed by act of assembly to receive subscriptions to the Bank of Baltimore, &c. give notice to subscribers, that attendance will be given by said commissioners on Monday the 29th day of August, and on the two following days (during bank hours) at the Bank of Maryland, and Office of Discount and Deposit, in Baltimore-town, for the purpose of receiving, in gold or silver, one fifth part of each persons subscription, or whatever further part the subscribers may think proper to advance.

Any person neglecting to pay his said one fifth part at the time and places above mentioned, will forfeit all right and title to his subscription, in conformity to the act of assembly for establishing this Bank.

N. B. As soon as the returns from the different counties in the state are received, an alphabetical list of the stockholders will be published.

Baltimore, June 16, 1796.

## WANTED.

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

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named **BILL**, or **WILL**, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of **M'DANIEL**, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good clothing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter **B**. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man; **FORTY DOLLARS** shall be paid for the boy, and **TEN** for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

30

**JOHN THOMAS.**

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

## To be Sold,

**A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN**, about nineteen or twenty years of age, with a male child about seven months old; she has been accustomed both to domestic services and to the work of a farm, and will be sold for a term of eight years; the child, for twenty-one years. Apply to the **PRINTERS**.

March 30, 1796.

## To be SOLD, or RENTED,

**A BRICK HOUSE**, situated on School-street, in this city, lately occupied by **WILLIAM CAMPBELL**, Esquire, it has eight rooms, besides the garret, a kitchen and cellar underneath, with a stable sufficient for twelve horses. Any person inclinable to rent or purchase are requested to apply to

**JOHN WILMOT.**

Annapolis, June 22, 1796.

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

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

**THOMAS OWINGS.**

July 6, 1796.

## NOTICE.

**I SHALL** make application to Baltimore county court, at their next August term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in Baltimore county called **CLONLICK CARROLL'S ISLAND**.

**N. CARROLL.**

June 22, 1796.

## To be RENTED,

**THAT** valuable FARM, commonly known by the name of **GREENBURY'S POINT**, at present in the tenure of Mr. **JOHN MITCHELL**, containing about 350 acres of arable land, equal in quality to any in this state, with negroes, stock, and plantation utensils, or without the stock, as may be most agreeable; there is a commodious dwelling house and every necessary out house; there is to be sown about 100 bushels of wheat. Also a farm, adjoining the above, of about 250 acres of arable land, commonly known by the name of **BEAMAN'S FORT**, now in the tenure of Mr. **JOHN WELSH**, with three negroes, a good dwelling house, and other improvements. These farms lie within one mile of the city of Annapolis, where there is a good market for all sorts of produce, fruit, &c. The land lies on the north side of Severn river, and very different from any lands on the south side thereof. For terms apply to captain **MANNERY**, at Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Easton, Talbot county.

**DAVID KERR.**

June 25, 1796.

**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of **GEORGE LEVELLY**, late of Baltimore-town, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; also, all persons having claims against the said estate will please to furnish them, legally authenticated, for settlement.

**ELIZABETH LEVELLY**, Administratrix.  
N. B. I will rent the front SHOPS, the one now occupied in the watch and clock making business, the other is well calculated for a silversmith. There being a number of watches which have been in the shop some years, the owners are requested to call and pay the bills on them, or they will be sold at public sale.

Baltimore, June 11, 1796.

## ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

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