promises to pay, out of those
y have sustained by our vessels
arrying wheat and flour to

*a merchant at New-York, to his
un, dated February 15.*

ed a ship from Amsterdam, in
rs; but relates, that Toulon
he French, and 20,000 men
s.

ships were freighted, in Hol-
Spain; but on receiving the
cruisers, they unloaded again,
ballast. Thanks to our dear
e above vessel left Amsterdam

er in the western army, to a
phia, dated January 12, says,
nly to tell you, that by taking
battle of the 4th of Novem-
other manœuvre towards the
ve this moment sent a flag,
for peace; but we have some
ncerity, and therefore we are
iverted from the grand object
they give us the most founded
of their future peaceable con-
e present overture (but we trust
uvre to gain time and avert the

select committee of congress,
on the 13th Instant, communi-
n in committee of the whole,
ster-general, received since the
which an extract follows:—
sed by means of printers of
great, and for the most part,
n in the male, induce me to
on, whether it would not be
n with the same postage as those
this case we should rid the
and make room for something
rs in the few great sea ports
of news-papers by every post,
do not unfold. One of the
ly informed me that he makes
of them than to furnish the
th waste paper. Hardly any
n take more than six or eight
y receive from 30 to 50 or 60,
oo were received weekly at the
, for the printers of that city
ow charged with postage, the
en of the largest towns may,
ual exchanges, to the number
printers in other towns would
elves with the best papers print-
, and a couple from the seat of
Formerly printers used to pub-
tters gratis: Now they demand
the large offices this expence is
delphia it amounts to a hundred
done at rates below the usual
his circumstance at least lessens
of receiving their papers free.
proposed restriction the printers
uced (as they would be) four
would be more practicable to
ce of them; and expedition
counterbalance the expence.

O L I S, *February* 27.

it being the anniversary of our
ain John Gassaway's volunteer
paraded on the College green in
ough divers military manœuvres
rely exhibited by so young a
ess of the field was finished, the
Ir. Golder's tavern, and partook
It affords us pleasure to men-
whole of the entertainment the
ailed, indeed, the recollection
to his country by the HERO,
e meeting was held, seemed to
nind with those sentiments of
d veneration, which constitute
nd the flow of soul." The fol-
drank on the occasion:
f the United States.
France.

nt of the United States enjoy
he has received mortal honours.
ty and Republicanism, for ever

nation to all despotic govern-

trod under foot, and Patriotism
hant.

y and Tranquillity, may they

of Liberty triumph over their

and Dismay attend all the Re-

Enemies to Universal Liberty
mbraces.

nism flourish, and Humanity

all those who have bled in the

m friends, and Champaigne to

the frigate L'Astrea.
Company in the City of Anna-
er toast by colonel Stone.

A public dinner was also prepared at Mr. Mann's, where his excellency the Governor, and a number of citizens, attended—And in the evening there was an elegant ball at the assembly-room.

The American Gazette, and Norfolk and Portsmouth Weekly Advertiser, of the 12th instant, says,

On Saturday last arrived in Hampton Roads, the french frigate Charant, of 40 guns, from Rochfort, and on Monday the remainder of the French fleet, consisting of the following vessels, viz.—Le Tigre, of 80 guns; Le Jean Bart, of 74 guns; La Concorde, of 40 guns; Le Semillante, of 40 guns; Le Papillon brig; and a corvette. They sailed from France on 26th December last, in company with two more ships of the line, who may be daily expected here or at New-York.

They have brought out the new minister appointed to succeed Mr. Genet; and also consuls for the different districts of the United States.

On their passage they have taken four prizes, viz. —a frigate and a sloop of war from the East-Indies, who were dispatched express with the news of the capture of Pondicherry, and had on board the treasure and trophies taken there; they also captured a ship in company with the above, who had on board, (besides other property) 87,000 dollars; they were sent to France, under a sufficient convoy. The fourth was a merchantman, taken near this coast, and whose arrival is hourly looked for.

The information received by this fleet is, That the internal affairs of France are now in a regular and prosperous train; that the army of the Pyrenees, after several successful battles, had entered Spain, and conquered the whole of Catalonia, except Barcelona; that so rapid were the successes of the French arms in that quarter, there was little doubt but by this time the Cargmanole dance was performing in the environs of Madrid; that the batteries raised against Toulon had succeeded in cutting off the communication between the inner and outter harbours, which had reduced the town to the greatest distress for provision, the garrison was on an allowance of 4 oz. of bread *per diem*; that Toulon had twice offered to capitulate, but the convention having passed in decree for its total destruction, the republican general was determined they should surrender at discretion; that the Prussian army in Alsace meeting with strong opposition, had given up the design of besieging Strasburg, had recrossed the Rhine, and totally quitted the territories of the Republic; that in Austrian, Flanders, Courtray, Menin, and Nieuport, were in possession of the Republican troops, and Ostend close besieged; that the convention had decreed the seizure of all goods and merchandise the manufacture of her enemies, and placed them in the public stores, paying the former owners for them; and also that no more should be admitted into France from those countries during the war; that the cruising frigates on the coast of France had been particularly successful; and that the Republic, in spite of the perfidy of the Toulonese, will have ready for sea by the last of February a fleet of 50 sail of the line well manned. We also understand that M. Bompard is under arrest at Paris.

By his EXCELLENCY

THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire,

GOVERNOR of the STATE of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is provided by the thirty-sixth section of the constitution and form of government, that "the council shall have power to make the great seal of this state, which shall be kept by the chancellor for the time being, and affixed to all laws, commissions, grants, and other testimonials, as has been heretofore practised in this state:" And whereas, under, and in virtue of the said power, the board have lately caused to be made of silver, a great seal dependent, with certain devices, and with the words "*Great Seal of the State of Maryland*" inscribed on one side thereof, and the words "*Industry the Means, and Plenty the Result*," on the other: And whereas the same hath been delivered to the honourable the chancellor, to be kept and used as the great seal of this state; I have, therefore, with the advice and consent of the council, thought proper to issue this my proclamation, declaring the seal so as aforesaid made, and delivered to the chancellor, and none other, to be the Great Seal of the State of Maryland.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, this fifth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of America the eighteenth.

THOs. S. LEE.

Attest. JOHN KILTY,
Clerk of the Council.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

HAVING the good of my country, and the honour and credit of the city of Annapolis, much at heart, I take the liberty of laying before you, my fellow-citizens, a scheme for embodying a company, or corps of militia in said city, and of subjoining some reflections, which have occurred to me, on the subject of military manœuvres. But before I enter into a detail of my scheme, I think proper to premise, that if the proposition be true "that all governments ought to be formed, as undoubtedly ours is, for the benefit and safety of the great bulk of the people," the consequence "that the bulk of the people ought to be intrusted with the defence of them" must necessarily be true also. In this point of view, a corps raised upon the plan I am about to propose, must unquestionably be considered as a patriotic and useful one.

1st. I propose that this company be styled the "Portly Company, or the Portly Boys, of Annapolis," and that it consist of persons, no one of whom shall weigh less than two hundred and twenty pounds net weight.

2d. That those persons, who may be disposed to enrol themselves in said company, do meet at some place to be appointed for that purpose, and that each person so disposed, bring with him, at the time, a certificate from under the hand of the clerk of the market, or of the person who has the care of the hay machine, specifying his exact weight in words at full length.

3d. That every person thus weighed shall have on, at the time of weighing, his hat, shirt, breeches, shoes, and stockings only, and that the clerk of the market, or the person who has the care of the hay machine, as the case may be, take special care that nothing be concealed about said person, which may in any degree increase his weight, for which service, the company when formed, will no doubt allow an adequate compensation.

4th. That, upon examination into the certificates, he who shall be found to weigh the highest number of pounds, shall be set down to be recommended to the governor and council as captain of the company, the person having the next highest number to be lieutenant, and the third ensign. And that this scale be observed in the appointment of non-commissioned as well as commissioned officers.

5th. If it should so happen, that amongst those *who* are qualified to hold a commission in said company, two or more persons shall appear upon the certificates to be of the same weight, then the preference shall be determined by measurement across the back and belly, over against the navel, the greatest circumference to prevail. This rule to be observed in the case of non-commissioned as well as commissioned officers. But should this method fail, for a cause similar to the above, I cannot at present devise a better one, than to lay the competitors on the ground, flat on their backs, and that he who rises first upright and firm on his feet, without straining a joint, be declared the successful candidate.

6th. That the order of placing the men in the ranks be upon the same principle as that of choosing the officers, and that all steps taken respecting the same, be of a like nature.

7th. As a handsome uniform adds much to the appearance of a soldier, I will venture to recommend one, which I think very becoming, because it shews the figure and motions of a man to the best advantage, viz. a short flesh coloured jacket and overalls, edged with pea green, the overalls to be tied over the lower part of the jacket, and at the ankles, with ribbons of a claret colour, and a cap of deer skin, with the hair on, round on the top, and bulging at the sides, nearly in the shape of a Richmond pudding.

8th. As the kind of arms to be used by the infantry is fixed by law, and I suppose cannot be departed from, I shall say nothing on that head, except that I am of opinion the Portly Boys would do more execution, especially in an attack with long swords, made in the form of carving knives, and pikes with two prongs, resembling those instruments used in kitchens called flesh forks. I think too they would march, and attack with more spirit and effect, to the sound of the kettle drum, than to that of the one commonly used.

9th. I would propose, that after the formation of the company, at their first meeting in the field, an ox, not weighing less than the full amount of weight of the three commissioned officers, be roasted whole, with a pudding in his belly, that a sufficient quantity of stout liquor be procured, and that their fellow-citizens of Annapolis be invited to take part in the jollity of the day.

The reflections I have to make on the subject of military manœuvres are few, but they may not, perhaps, be entirely without use, towards bringing about some kind of reformation in the particulars to which they relate. In the course of my experience in these affairs, I have continually observed, that very little attention has been paid to the ease and convenience of the common soldier, when the officer had every indulgence, and comfort he could wish for. Whilst the soldier is broiling in the hot sun, under a weight of heavy arms, turning now to the right, now to the left, the sun now in his face, now on his back, and he sweating at every pore, the officer is reclined at his ease, on a bench under an arbour, with a cool refreshing cup before him. I hope there never will be any ground for complaints of this kind in the Portly Company, but that both officers and soldiers may have a comfortable shade to do duty in, and a cool sup to refresh them in the course of it; however in the case of marches the former of these cannot always be had, but this may in some measure be remedied by having booths, covered with the bows of trees, erected at convenient distances, as places of rest and refreshment, viz. about three hundred yards apart, which I think might be done at a small expence, and would certainly be a great relief in the fatigue of a long march; moreover, I am well assured that the company, by frequently practising in this manner, may in time be brought to march as far as Sandy Bottom, without making a single halt, nay even as far as the Rope-Walk, should the good of the service require it.

The next reflection I shall make relates to a manœuvre in the manual exercise, called "grounding the arms." Although I profess I like the thing in itself, yet I do not approve of the manner of doing it, and am well satisfied it will be a very inconvenient one to the Portly Corps. I mean as to the manner only. Indeed I have more than once seen the person, who attempted to affect it in military form, fall flat on his nose. I wish for the advantage and honour of the service, some other mode could be pointed out to get rid of our arms, without our being made liable to such an untoward accident. The next and last manœuvre I shall mention now, is that used in platoon firing, in which the first rank is required to sink suddenly with the right knee resting on the ground. This also is attended with great inconvenience, for although there be no danger, as in the former case, of falling on the nose, yet the suddenness of the motion, and the want of that lateral support which a person has when he is in his erect position, occasion the body to totter, and if weighty, to incline to one side or the other with such force, that it becomes difficult to bring it to a tolerable state of steadiness, nay it may be attended with a worse consequence than the former, for by the fall of one man the whole front rank of the platoon may be brought to the ground, as I have often seen in the play of nine pins, and in a trick at cards, where, by touching one card in the extremity of a row, the whole have come flat on the table. Having, in the former part of this my address to my fellow citizens, recommended that a time be fixed for the enrolment of those who are disposed and qualified to become members of the Portly Corps, I shall here take the liberty to suggest a day, which I think well suited to the occasion, I mean on Tuesday next, it being Shrove Tuesday, a day long memorable for the custom of fighting cocks, and eating pancakes, and I hope Mr. George Mann, at whose house I propose the meeting to be, at 11 o'clock in the forenon, will not forget to be well provided in the latter article of the festivity of that day.

A CITIZEN.

On the 25th of March will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling house of FRANCIS RAWLINGS, deceased, on the Head of South river,

ALL the personal property, consisting of negroes, horses, cows, hogs, sheep, household and kitchen furniture, and farming utensils. The terms to be made known on the day of sale, by

RICHARD & JON. RAWLINGS, Executors.

All persons having any claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, legally proved, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, to

RICHd. and JON. RAWLINGS, Executors of FRANCIS RAWLINGS, deceased.

Anne-Arundel county, February 24, 1794.

Bank of Maryland.

NOTICE is hereby given to the STOCKHOLDERS in the BANK of MARYLAND, that, agreeably to charter, an election for TWELVE DIRECTORS for the year ensuing, will be held at the FOUNTAIN-INN, on Friday the 7th of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the President and Directors,
EBENEZER MACKIE, Cashier.

Baltimore, February 20, 1794.

ANY person inclined to undertake the building of the NEW PRISON, in this city, the brick work excepted, according to the designs and plans in the hands of Mr. JOHN SHAW, is requested to send in proposals, sealed up, to the trustees, on or before the tenth day of March next.

Annapolis, January 26, 1794.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 16th inst. a black negro man named SOLOMON, about five feet nine inches high, his cloathing is uncertain; as he has several brothers petitioned for freedom in our county court, it is very likely he may change his cloaths with some of them; it is supposed he has made for Annapolis. Whoever will apprehend the said negro man, so that I get him again, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS if taken out of the county, if in the county FOUR DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges paid, by

FRANCIS FENWICK, of B.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned carrying the said negro off, or hiring or harbouring him.

St. Mary's county, February 18, 1794.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Owings's merchant mills, on Saturday the first of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day, Sunday excepted, for CASH,

THE personal property of REZIN MOBBERLY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of three NEGROES, two boys and a girl.

MARY MOBBERLY, Executrix,
with the will annexed.

February 11, 1794.

N O T I C E.

THOSE persons who are indebted to the firm of JOHN PETTY, and Co. or YATES, PETTY and YATES, are again solicited to pay their accounts, else suits, *in course*, will be instituted without respect.

RICHARD YATES.

Annapolis, February 10, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH HAGAN, of John, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to meet at Bryan-town, on the 12th day of February next, with their accounts legally proved, and passed the orphans court.

JOHN BOARMAN, Administrator.

January 13, 1794.

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