

Plymouth. He has favoured us with the following article from a Paris paper of November 8, 1794. The siege of Maestricht continues to be pursued with the same vigour and courage by the republican army. This place is attacked on three sides at once. Fort Viek by general Bernadotte with 13 battalions; that of St. Michaels by general Ponsset with 14 battalions; and the body of the place by general Duhem, with 30 battalions. General Kteber takes the command of the whole; the Rhine is established as the line of circumvallation. The prince of Hesse, who commands at Maestricht, has been summoned to surrender and refused; the soldiers are discouraged and desert continually from the place; a fortis has been made in which they were vigorously repulsed.

In addition to the above, our informant brings a verbal account, that the day before he left Dunkirk, accounts were received that Maestricht had surrendered to the arms of the Republic, and that in Dunkirk and Calais the bells were rung on the occasion.

**CONFIRMATION.**

On Sunday last, arrived at Gloucester the schooner Friendship, captain Brown, in 52 days from Nantes, who informs that two days previous to his sailing, the news arrived of the surrender of Maestricht to the arms of our Gallic republican friends. Captain Brown, we are informed, brought the following particulars. Reports from the West-Indies still continue contradictory. A captain of a vessel arrived at Martha's Vineyard, reports, that an advice boat had actually arrived at Guadaloupe, bringing positive information of the sailing of a fleet from France for that island, and that the advice boat had left it in a certain latitude. Captain Brown arrived from St. Eustatia, informs, that a British fleet of five sail of the line was cruising off Guadaloupe, when he left St. Eustatia.

**BALTIMORE, January 26.**

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Western army, dated Greenville, November 26, 1794. "I wrote you in September from Fort Defiance and Auglaize rivers; this is the centre of all the western Indian settlements. After leaving a garrison of 200, with every necessary article for six months, we proceeded up the Miami river 48 miles to its junction with the St. Joseph and St. Mary's, or the Miami villages, (General Harmar destroyed them in the year 1790.)

This is the key to the communication between the southern and western Indians. The carrying place is not more than eight miles from this to the Wabash river, which empties into the Mississippi—you see then it is only eight miles land carriage from Detroit to the gulph of Florida. After building a strong garrison and leaving 300 men, with every thing equivalent for six months, we left it, and taking a circuitous march of 90 miles, we returned to this place the first of November, for our winter quarters. The campaign was just three months, and we accomplished every thing that was possible. The question is now how are we to keep these posts? The present army times expire in April, May, and June next; and six months is a very short time for congress to raise troops and to send them to this quarter."

**ANNAPOLIS, January 29.**

A Statement of the debt of the United States to the close of the year 1793.

	Dol.	Cts.	Dol.	Cts.
Funded domestic debt.				
Six per cent. stock	18,169,213	45		
Deferred 6 per cent. stock	9,084,608	46		
Three per cent. stock	12,432,649	64		
			39,686,471	25
Funded assumed debt.				
Six per cent. stock	8,120,824	11		
Deferred 6 per cent. stock	4,060,411	78		
Three per cent. stock	6,090,551	57		
			18,271,787	46
Registered debt			606,622	42
Balances due to creditor states			3,517,584	
Domestic debt receivable on loan not registered			2,120,972	27
			64,203,457	40
Foreign debt.				
Due to France, 31st Dec. 1793.	2,611,789	55		
Debt in Holland	10,767,000			
Antwerp debt	820,000			
			14,198,789	55
<b>Total</b>			<b>78,402,246</b>	<b>95</b>

**Third Congress of the United States.**

At the second session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the third day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four. An Act providing for the payment of certain instalments of foreign debts, and of the third instalment due on a loan made by the bank of the United States. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to cause any in-

stalments of the foreign debts, which may fall due in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and also the third instalment due on a loan made of the bank of the United States, in pursuance of the eleventh section of the act for incorporating the subscribers to the said bank, to be paid out of the proceeds of any foreign loans heretofore made.

FREDERICK A. MÜHLENBERG, Speaker of the house of representatives.  
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States and president of the senate.  
Approved, January the eighth, 1795.  
GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.  
Deposited among the rolls in the office of the secretary of state.  
EDM. RANDOLPH, Secretary of state.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEN we review the calamities which afflict so many other nations, the present condition of the United States affords much matter of consolation and satisfaction. Our exemption hitherto from foreign war—an increasing prospect of the continuance of that exemption—the great degree of internal tranquillity we have enjoyed—the recent confirmation of that tranquillity, by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it—the happy course of our public affairs in general—the unexampled prosperity of all classes of our citizens, are circumstances which peculiarly mark our situation with indications of the Divine Beneficence towards us. In such a state of things it is, in an especial manner, our duty as a people, with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to Almighty God, and to implore him to continue and confirm the blessings we experience.

Deeply penetrated with this sentiment, I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, do recommend to all religious societies and denominations, and to all persons whomsoever within the United States, to set apart and observe Thursday the nineteenth day of February next, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer; and on that day to meet together and render their sincere and hearty thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the manifold and signal mercies, which distinguish our lot as a nation; particularly for the possession of constitutions of government which unite, and by their union establish liberty with order; for the preservation of our peace foreign and domestic; for the seasonable control which has been given to a spirit of disorder in the suppression of the late insurrection; and generally for the prosperous course of our affairs, public and private; and at the same time humbly and fervently to beseech the kind author of these blessings graciously to prolong them to us—to imprint on our hearts a deep and solemn sense of our obligations to him for them—to teach us rightly to estimate their immense value—to preserve us from the arrogance of prosperity, and from hazarding the advantages we enjoy by delusive pursuits—to dispose us to merit the continuance of his favours; by not abusing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a correspondent conduct as citizens and as men—to render this country more and more a safe and propitious asylum for the unfortunate of other countries—to extend among us true and useful knowledge—to diffuse and establish habits of sobriety, order, morality and piety; and finally to impart all the blessings we possess, or ask for ourselves, to the whole family of mankind.

IN testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,  
EDM. RANDOLPH.

**FOR SALE.**

I WILL on the 17th of February next, offer at PUBLIC SALE, that valuable plantation known by the name of BROOK POINT, containing about 250 acres, being in Prince-George's county, and within two miles of Nottingham; there are a valuable water mill on the said land, and a good dwelling house, with other convenient houses. The soil is adapted to corn and tobacco equal to any in the county. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS LANE.  
Anne Arundel county, January 28, 1795.

**TO BE HIRED.**

A NEGRO MAN, who has from his infancy been accustomed to waiting. For terms apply to the printers.  
January 28, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. JAMES SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally attested, that they may be settled, by  
SUSANNA SANDERS, Administratrix:  
January 26, 1795.

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

**Forty Dollars Reward.**

Hockely Works, January 22, 1795.  
RAN away from the Hockely Works, in the night of the 21st instant, two negro men, one named JOHN, about 32 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, middling black, and is of a dark, stubborn countenance; had on when he went off, a new felt hat, farnought jacket, and negro cotton under jacket and breeches, white stockings, and shoes with nails in them. The other, a mulatto, named OSBORN, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, slender made, has a cheerful countenance, very talkative, and can read and write; had on a new felt hat, dark drab jacket, a cotton under jacket, dark brown kersey trousers, almost new. One of the above negroes was lately the property of governor STONE, the other lately the property of Mr. JOHN SHAW, cabinet-maker in Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negroes, and confines them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive, if taken within five miles FIVE DOLLARS, if ten miles TEN DOLLARS, if twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, if forty miles the above reward, or for each TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable travelling expences if brought home, paid by

JOHN WRIGHT, or  
Mr. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON,  
Baltimore.

**Eight Dollars Reward.**

RAN away, on the 5th of November last, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, negro SHADRACH, a black fellow, twenty-eight years of age, five feet five or six inches high, stout made, has a wide mouth, thick lips and nose; had on when he went away, an old white plains over jacket and breeches, ofnabrig shirt and trousers, old shoes, stockings, and felt hat. Whoever secures the said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, or the above reward if brought home, to

THOMAS WOODWARD.

**A WATCH LOST.**

LOST, near South river ferry, a SILVER WATCH, numbered 402, the maker's name W. MITCHELL, COCKSTON. Whoever will deliver the said watch to me, in Annapolis, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward.

PHILIP SWHERAR.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Chaptico, which, if not taken up by the first day of April, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. REUBEN CRAGS (3), Mr. Edmond Key, St. Mary's county; Mr. Alexander Crain, merchant, Charles county; Mon. Girerd, to the care of the rev. Mr. Piles, Mr. William Cartwright, St. Mary's county; Luke White Barber, Esquire, near Chaptico, St. Mary's county; Mrs. Lydie Smith, living near Chaptico, St. Mary's county; Mr. Hendley Woodard, Mis. Mary Carrel, Chaptico, St. Mary's county; Nicholas Sewel, sen. Esq; Cedar Point, St. Mary's county.

J. B. GRINDALL, P. M.

By virtue of an order from the honourable chancellor, the subscriber will offer, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on the third day of February next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at twelve o'clock,

THE following valuable tracts or parcels of land, viz. part of LOX HEAD, LOX LOMB, and NEWINGTON, supposed to contain about three hundred acres, lying on Patuxent river, near Lower Marlborough, now under mortgage from WILLIAM ALLEN, Esquire, to CHARLES WALLACE, JOSHUA JOHNSON, and JOHN MUIR, Esquires; The purchaser to bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money and interest thereon, within one year from the time of sale; the land not to be conveyed until the sale shall be confirmed by the chancellor, and the purchase money, and interest shall be fully discharged. The improvements are, a large dwelling, kitchen, store, tobacco, and several other necessary out houses. This place has great advantage from a water carriage, and for raising stock it cannot be excelled; as it has great abundance of valuable marsh, a part of which may be easily reclaimed. Any person desirous of viewing the lands, previous to the sale, will be pleased to make application to,  
3X CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Trustee  
to WILLIAM ALLEN, Esquire.  
Calvert county, January 6, 1795.

THE subscriber, intending to decline business, the ensuing spring, once more earnestly solicits all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, as he is determined, without respect to persons, to bring suits to the next county court against all those who shall neglect to discharge their accounts, previous to that period. WILLIAM CATON.  
Annapolis, December 24, 1794.

THE subscriber has for private sale the following SLAVES, one negro boy, about nineteen years of age, a complete gentleman and ladies hair dresser, one negro woman about twenty-five years old, and child about three years old, one negro girl, about fifteen years old, one complete house wench, aged about twenty-six years, and her four children, the eldest a girl about eight years of age, the youngest a boy of three years old, and a mulatto boy, who can comb and dress hair pretty well, about fifteen years old. The subscriber will sell the above slaves cheap for cash.  
WILLIAM CATON.