

been apprehended. The troops had received orders to fire on the people in case of any resistance.

There have been some disturbances at Coxhaven between the American and English sailors. The former planted the tree of liberty, which the latter destroyed, a scuffle ensued, in which the English from their superiority of numbers, were victorious. The American sailors have since confined themselves to their ships.

Two new commissioners from the States General, have arrived in a flag of truce fishing vessel, of, and from Schevling. They are charged with dispatches for our government.

We have accounts from Holland, that the council of Rotterdam, has, at the request of the French general, published a proclamation, by which all the burghers are summoned to deposit, at the stadt-houze, in the space of 24 hours, all property or effects of any kind whatever, which they may have belonging to any English.

The national debt in Holland amounts to five hundred millions of Dutch florins.

The latest letters from Warsaw, state, that the want of provisions and corn throughout Poland, is most alarming and distressing for the poor inhabitants. Bad disorders and infections spread also their ravages through that devoted country.

Some disturbances of a serious nature have broken out in the district of Brundrut, where about 2000 of the populace planted a tree of liberty, and excited the rest of the subjects of the prince bishop of Wesel, and some of the Swiss district belonging to the canton of Beru, to follow their example. The senate of Beru is preparing to send troops to reduce the insurgents.

The Dutch, who, while they were our allies, preferred such a determined inactivity in their marine, seem eager to shew themselves more illustrious in the service of their new friends. The following is copied from a letter from Flushing, dated the 25th of February:

"The zeal of a merchant of this place, named Zouiffen, has prevailed to the state 3500 sailors, whom the admiralty had discharged for want of funds for their support. It seems he gave to each of these sailors ten crowns; and then proceeded to man three privateers with them, putting the others on board merchantmen. It is to be observed that during the whole continuance of the war, our republic did not fit out a single privateer. Now that they are menaced by a war with England, the Dutch begin to employ themselves seriously in equipping them."

The appointments for reinforcing the British Squadron on the Mediterranean station, are at last made out. Admiral Lord Hood is immediately to hoist his flag on board the Victory, of 110 guns; rear-admiral Archibald Dixon, on board the Zealous of 74 guns; and rear-admiral Man, on board the Cumberland, of 74 guns; these ships are to sail from Spithead by the 10th or 11th instant, at last. The Southampton, of 32 guns, capt. O'Brien, is the only frigate ordered at present to accompany them. The Commerce de Marseilles, of 120 guns, could not be refitted in time for this service; she is therefore destined to carry vice admiral Allan Gardner's flag in the Channel fleet.

BOSTON, May 28.

By captain Brooks, from Montserrat, in 21 days, we learn, that news was received there by the arrival of two men of war, that a fleet had sailed from Point-Petre (Guadaloupe), on an expedition; in consequence of which the inhabitants of Montserrat mounted guard every night, and were much agitated, expecting a visit to that island.

We learn with pleasure from Bermuda, that they have relaxed in, if not ceased, their infamous practice of deprecating on American commerce.

Flour was selling at Port-au-Prince from 23 to 24 dollars per barrel; cod, and other kinds of common fish, at 6 dollars per quintal; boards, scantlings and staves, were extremely high.

NEW-LONDON, May 28.

Captain Siffare, who arrived here on Thursday last from Spanish St. Domingo, was brought to off the south side of that island, by a French privateer, who obliged him to pay three joes for three shots they fired at him. They told him it was the way they intended to serve all Americans. The name of the vessel or captain he could not obtain.

NEW-YORK, June 3.

Captain J. Thurston, of the schooner Polly, informs, that he left at Port-de-Paix 25 sail of American vessels, waiting for the payment of their cargoes; the last of which he believes will have to wait six or eight months before they will get it. On his passage here, captain T. was taken by the Bermudian privateer schooner Enterprise, who kept him in possession 5 days, and then released him in consequence of falling in with a more valuable prize, which was the brig Betsey, captain Holden, of Providence, (R. I.) While captain Thurston was in possession of the privateer, they opened and examined all her letters, &c.

The people of the brig Betsey, who was taken on the 18th May, on her passage from Port de-Paix to Providence, (R. I.) as above mentioned, arrived here in the Polly.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.

It has been published in several of our prints, on the authority of a letter from a French royalist, dated Port-au-Prince, May 1st, that general Rigaud, commanding in the southern department of St. Domingo, had been wounded by the bursting of a bomb shell on the 15th of April last, and that he died five days after of the wound. It was also added, that this event had

taken place in an attack under the command of that officer against Port Bizoton.

A correspondent informs us, on the authority of letters dated Aux Cayes, May the 5th and 11th, that general Rigaud was not only alive, but well, and at his post in the west. If he had been killed at Leogane, the account must have reached Aux Cayes, 30 hours after.

The same letters enable us to contradict the account of the capture of the French privateer Les Jumeaux, which was said to have been taken into the Mole by an English frigate. That privateer was at Aux Cayes on the day of the date of those letters which have been received here, via New-York.

June 4. In the Philadelphia Gazette of yesterday, we mentioned the report of a letter being received in this city, which mentioned the landing of 55,000 French troops in Ireland.

This report was founded on a French letter received from New-York, of which the following is a translation.

"This day, (May 30,) arrived here a ship from Ireland, in which 200 merchants came passengers. They escaped on the approach of 55,000 French troops, who have effected a descent, which has been so long in contemplation."

In the New-York papers of yesterday, there is no mention of such an event. We may therefore conclude that the information is at least premature.

June 5. Last Sunday, about noon, numbers of persons witnessed a most distressing scene—Mr. Muhlenberg, son of general Peter Muhlenberg, being alone in a boat between the city and the island, attempted to attach his boat to the boat of a shallop then passing—unfortunately the bow of the shallop's boat struck and sunk the other.—It blew exceedingly fresh, and though attempts were made to save him by the people on board the shallop, and by sundry persons who pushed off from shore; after swimming a few minutes, the unfortunate youth sunk to rise no more.

BALTIMORE, June 3.

By the brig Rover, capt. Smith, from Cadiz, we learn, that the Algerines had a number of cruizers out at the time he sailed. He says he was chased by two row boats, armed, and had it not been that his vessel was a remarkable fast sailer, and carried guns, he must have been taken by them.

The brig Amelia from New York, out six days, the captain of which informs, that when he sailed, there was no report in that city respecting the French landing in Ireland, but says he passed in coming out, a vessel which he supposed to be in the passenger trade, and by her he doubts not that the report has circulated. The latest New-York papers, however, do not mention the arrival alluded to above.

June 10. We learn from Newport, says the Connecticut Gazette of June 4, that on Tuesday last, a French frigate arrived there in 44 days from Rochfort, in France, which brought out citizen Adet, the new French ambassador to the United States, and citizen Le Tomb, former consul at Bolton, who, it is supposed, is appointed consul general. The frigate captured an burnt on her passage two large Spanish and one Portuguese ships. We are informed from good authority, that a copy of a treaty of peace signed between France and Prussia has arrived in the above frigate—that France and Spain are negotiating for peace—and that Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, &c. are banished to Normandy.

THE subscriber having ceased to represent the Adjutant-General, Henry Carbery, Esquire, at this place, thinks it necessary to give public notice thereof, lest the returns of militia and communications relative thereto should continue to be addressed to him. He takes this occasion respectfully to request that those field-officers, and others, who have undertaken to receive the fees due to him, as clerk of the council, for issuing militia commissions, would avail themselves of the earliest meetings of their corps to collect what remains unpaid. He would not be understood to complain of delay, on the contrary, he acknowledges himself under great obligations for the attention which has been paid to him in this particular, and does not suppose that any thing but the smallness of the fee has occasioned delay in any one instance. The fee is one quarter of a dollar, payable on all commissions accepted, whether original ones or issued in cases of promotion.

JOHN KILTY.

Annapolis, June 8, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY the 17th of July, for READY MONEY, at the house of DANIEL BUSY, near the mouth of Fishing-creek, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the personal property of CHARLES BUSY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of two negro girls, horses, cattle, hogs, household furniture, and some plantation utensils. Those who have claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them, on or before the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

HENRY BUSY, DANIEL BUSY, Administrators.

June 9, 1795.

To be SOLD, for READY CASH, by the representatives of JOSHUA GRAVES, deceased, on the 22d instant, at Mr. WALKER'S Tavern, on the Head of Saint-Clement's bay, in Saint-Mary's county,

SUNDRY NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.

June 11, 1795.

For PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on West River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and nineteen acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very small expence. The situation of the dwelling-house commands an extensive view of the bay, &c. and situated in a neighbourhood of several of the most respectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, consisting of a two story framed dwelling-house, well finished and painted inside and out, a kitchen and store-room at each end, conveniently constructed, milk house, smoke house, poultry houses, corn house, several negro quarters, stable, four tobacco houses, and a decent overseers house, conveniently constructed for a genteel family, a cow-house, &c. all in good order. The purchaser may also be accommodated with a large stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and some valuable well broke mules, with every necessary plantation utensil, there are several small apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on said land, but as its presumed any person inclined to purchase will view the premises, any further description is deemed unnecessary, more than the terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and possession given the first of December.

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A set of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on said land. West-River, June 7, 1795.

THE members of the Society of the CINCINNATI are earnestly requested to meet at Mr. WHARREN'S Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the fourth day of July next, as business of importance to the society requires their attendance.

By order,

ROBERT DENNY, Secretary.

Annapolis, June 4, 1795.

WILLIAM CATON,

Has for SALE,

At his Grocery and Dry Goods Store,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

SPIRIT; West-India and New-England rum; gin; whiskey; peach brandy; French ditto; carry-blance; molasses; brown, lump, and leaf sugars; hyson, congou, touchong, green, and bohea teas; soap; mould and dipped candles; barley; rice; starch; salt; James river and pig-tail tobacco; snuff; nutmegs; egg and Indigo blue; coffee; salad, boiled, and raw oils; lampblack; white and red lead; coppers; pork; herrings; fish; mackerel; salmon; hogs lard; butter; cheese; powder and shot; hoes; spades; sheep shears; frying pans; flat irons; grid-irons; nails; tea kettles; padlocks; trunk locks; hinges; trunk handles; coffee-mills; knives and forks of different kinds; razors; scissars; penknives; powder knives; hones; curry-combs; horse, shaving, sweeping, scrubbing, painting, shoe, tooth, and buckle brushes; waiters of different sizes; trace ropes; bed-cords; leading lines; gins; figs; raisins; tamarinds; jar raisins; allspice; pepper; almonds; flour; Spanish and American segars, and boxes for the same; pipes; sisters; wool and cotton cards; playing ditto; candlesticks of different kinds; snuffers; white metal spoons; brass cocks; chocolets; Cayenne pepper; mustard; Stoughton's bitters; a large assortment of stone, queen's, and wooden ware; hollow and window glass; men and women's leather and stuff shoes; India china of different kinds; saddle-bag locks; twine; white rope; snuff, tobacco, and shaving boxes; combs of all kinds; walking canes; cow-hides; writing, and flowered paper; tea canisters of different patterns; large dressing cases of different kinds; hard and soft pomatum; court-plaster; peak boilers; tooth powder; lip salve; hair powder; swan down and silk puff; wash balls; perfumes of all kinds; milk of roses; watch chains, keys and fobs assorted; sealing wax; wafers; lead pencils; the best lavender water; silk purses; red bark; looking glasses of different kinds; white linen; cfm-brigs; Russia sheeting; striped holland; brown holland; calicoes; handkerchiefs; cotton stockings; ribbed and plain; inawls; silk; thread; fans; ladies and gentlemen's gloves of different kinds; hats; needles; pins; black blacking; hat and band boxes; all kinds of trunks; razor straps; elastic razor straps; tin coffee pans; glass goblets and sugar dishes; which he will sell very low for cash.

The said Caton, actuated by a due regard to the sacred principles of gratitude, tenders his grateful thanks for that liberal patronage which a generous and indulgent public has afforded him, and he flatters himself, that, while his mind is animated by a lively sense of preceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of universal approbation.

WHEREAS the PARTNERSHIP of ROBERT and LEWIS DUVALL was dissolved on the thirty-first day of January last, all persons indebted to the concern are respectfully requested to call upon the subscriber (who has full power to settle with them) and pay up their respective balances; necessity requires that the business of the concern should be immediately finally closed, it is therefore earnestly requested that strict regard may be paid to this notice, otherwise absolute necessity will compel me to have process issued against every one who does not regard it.

ROBERT DUVALL.

June 10, 1795.