

and people of all descriptions, to treat Indians of every description, wherever found, as friends, unless the contrary appears.

Peace with the Indians exists now not only in name, or upon paper in form of treaty; but in fact; and he who shall violate it will deserve the severest punishment of the laws, and execrations of his fellow-citizens—Such of my fellow-citizens as are fore under their former sufferings, I beg them to recollect that if they should meet the particular Indians at whose hands their friends have fallen, that the death of such Indians will not restore their friends to life, and that the death of even one such Indian will bring on another war to which thousands of innocent people will be the victims: In other words, he who shall break the peace by killing an Indian, however improper his past conduct may have been, may be truly said to have killed a number of innocent women and children—You will please make this letter public, and believe me, with great respect, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM BLOUNT.

The rev. Joseph Dorris, at Knoxville, on his way with many families to Nashville.

Felicia Black-house, Thursday, October 15, 1795.

SIR,
I AM to presume you have seen my letter of the 11th instant to the reverend Mr. Dorris, as it must before this have been made public, containing assurances of the peaceful disposition of the Cherokees and Creeks—Every hour I am at this place serves to prove to me how well those assurances are founded.

I have no reason, from any thing I have recently heard, to doubt the good disposition of the frontier people; yet it may be that some of them, fore under their former sufferings, may yet be too warm.

You are an extreme frontier settler, and high in Esteem, and have many valuable connexions also extreme frontier settlers—These circumstances put much power in your hands as to the preservation of peace and order, especially that of giving a proper tone of thinking and acting to your neighbours, with whom they all know you have a common interest; and I trust you will embrace every opportunity of so doing, particularly during the present term of the superior court—I am the more impressed with the necessity of such a conduct on your part as early as may be, because the chiefs and warriors, as soon as the conference is over, mean to turn out to hunt, and will pass to their hunting grounds by way of Fort Grainger; and from thence across the point and over Clinch, in which passage it is absolutely necessary that they receive from the citizens of the United States no treatment but good. I am aware that there are some who will exclaim, does the governor suffer the Cherokees to pass that way to their hunting grounds? the answer is, the happiness and true interest of the citizens of the country require, not only that I should permit them to do so, but that I should not hesitate to grant that request—They (the Indians) declare that they are sincerely disposed for peace with the citizens of the United States: and as a proof among many others of their sincerity, they not only permit the citizens of all descriptions to pass freely into any and every part of their country, but give them the best treatment in their power, and if I was to refuse their passage across the point, a part of which is their own property, how could they credit me when I tell them the citizens of the United States are with themselves equally disposed for peace. I must repeat, that it is essential to the peace and happiness of this country, that the Cherokees, upon the present occasion, be permitted to pass the point by way of Fort Grainger; and in my opinion the people living in the point will consult their true and immediate interest (meaning such as shall see them in their passage) in treating them with friendship and civility.

Don't let it be supposed the object of this letter is to serve the Indians to the injury of the citizens of the United States. It is not: it is to serve the interest of the citizens of the United States committed to my government; in whose happiness or adversity, I shall ever rejoice or sympathize.

John Walker, with a small party, obtained a passport yesterday, to pass the point to-morrow. The chiefs with the other parties will not leave this place before about Monday next. I mention this circumstance that you may, if you judge proper, be at Fort Grainger early in the succeeding week—You are at liberty to make this letter as public as you please.—In particular you will please show it to your brother judges, and to Captain Campbell—It is written with a view to preserve the peace at length so happily established, and thereby promote the welfare of all parties. I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.

(Signed) **WILLIAM BLOUNT.**
The honourable Judge Campbell,
at Knoxville.

Alexander Carnell, with the Creek chiefs, and the Tories, with the Cherokee chiefs of his town, are just arrived. They report, that the large party of the Creeks who invaded the Chickasaw were repulsed with the loss of twenty-five killed—the Creeks took seven Chickasaw scalps—The Chickasaws pursued upwards of twenty miles.

Annapolis, November 26.

Extract of a letter received from a house in Palmetto, to their correspondents in Philadelphia, dated 25th September, 1795.

It is understood government have directed their orders to let neutrals with provisions for France pass

on, Wheat continues high; near 80 shillings at London, but must fall ere long.

"The French have passed the Rhine, and the national guards join them. Count Artois and his troops are arrived in the Bay. No talk of peace just now. Consults 69."

By the SENATE, November 25, 1795.
RESOLVED, that the declaration of the General Assembly, passed this day by both branches of the legislature, relative to the President of the United States, be printed in the Annapolis, Easton, Frederick, Baltimore and George-town newspapers.

By order,
H. WARFIELD, Clk.

THE General Assembly of Maryland, impressed with the liveliest sense of the important and disinterested services rendered to his country by the President of the United States, convinced that the prosperity of every free government is promoted by the existence of rational confidence between the people and their trustees, and is injured by misplaced suspicion and ill-founded jealousy, considering that public virtue receives its best reward in the approving voice of a grateful people, and that when this reward is denied to it the noblest incentive to great and honourable actions, to generous zeal and magnanimous perseverance, is destroyed, observing, with deep concern, a series of efforts, by indirect insinuation or open invective, to detach from the first magistrate of the union the well earned confidence of his fellow-citizens, think it their duty to declare, and they do hereby declare, their unabated reliance on the integrity, judgment and patriotism, of the President of the United States. Unanimously assented to in the House of Delegates.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, November 25, 1795: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,
H. WARFIELD, Clk.

By the SENATE, November 25, 1795: Read the second time by especial order, and unanimously assented to.

By order,
H. WARFIELD, Clk.

FRANCE. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

September 11.

Copy of the Capitulation of the city of DUSSELDORF.

"We the undersigned, invested with powers to treat of the capitulation of the city and place of Dusseldorf, that is to say, I Louis Denisot, adjutant to the adjutants-general of the French republic, and the directing minister Hemptsche, having civil and military powers from the elector palatine for this territory, lieutenant-general and commandant of the city of Zedwitz, and major-general commandant of the city of Dalvick, have resolved as follows:

Art. 1. The garrison shall instantly march out with arms and baggage, and all the honours of war, and shall be allowed to retire whither they shall think proper, on condition that they shall not carry arms for a year and a day against the armies of the republic, and that of her allies.

2. The garrison shall be allowed 46 horses belonging to the cavalry in the place: The others shall be delivered up to the officers of the French, except those belonging to the officers of the Marechausse of the country, provided nevertheless, that the latter do not exceed 15 in number.

3. All the guns and artillery ordnance whatever, and military stores, as well as the boats and flying bridges which may be in port, shall be delivered into the hands of the French.

4. The governor shall point out an officer who shall be charged to deliver to the agent of the French republic, an exact statement of all the magazines, military stores, and guns, contained in the place, as at the time of its surrender. He shall also deliver a statement of the mines and subterraneous works, as well as the charts and plans relative to the defence of the place. The force of the present garrison shall also be included in his statement.

5. The governor of Dusseldorf shall leave an agent for each corps, who shall have the charge of the baggage to be removed when the Austrian army shall have retreated behind the Sieg. Two open carriages shall nevertheless be granted to the generals commanding the troops.

6. The Austrian soldiers who are in the city are not comprehended in the present capitulation, and are from this moment to be considered as prisoners of war.

7. The governor of Dusseldorf shall declare and deliver into the hands of the French, all the French emigrants who may be in the city.

8. The security of the property and of the persons of the inhabitants of the city of Dusseldorf is put under the safe-guard of French good faith.

9. The liberty either of continuing with his family at Dusseldorf, or of quitting the city and country, whether he shall think proper, is granted the above-named directing minister.

Done at Dusseldorf, 10 Fructidor of the French republican era, and the 6th of September, 1795.

(Signed) **L. DENISOT,**
of Hemptsche Zedwitz, lieutenant-general and commandant of the province of Dalvick, major-general and commandant of the place.

The Adjutant of General Jourdan,
N. DUCHEIZON.

A true copy. (Signed)

THE subscriber, being authorized by Mr. KILBY, late clerk of the Council, to receive, for his own use, all fees due for the issuing of militia commissions prior to the twenty-second of June last, begs leave respectfully to remind those officers who have not paid the same, that small as the fee is, the aggregate is an object with him, and that he will be very thankful to those who shall be considerate enough to take some convenient method of forwarding to him, at Annapolis, the sums due from them respectively.

JOSIAS W. KING.

FOREWARN all persons against hunting with dog or gun on my plantation after this date, as they may expect to be dealt by agreeably to law.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.
November 25, 1795.

RAN away, on the 11th of September last, a negro man named JERRY, about five feet five or six inches high, of a yellowish complexion, has lost some of his fore teeth, and has some wheels on his belly, raised by a switch; it is uncertain what cloaths he has with him; it is very likely he will attempt to go to George-town or Baltimore; it is probable he has a forged pass, and may change his name. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

12/10
SAMUEL DARE.
Calvert county November 16, 1795.

By virtue of an order from the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, directed to me as trustee for colonel JOHN ADDISON, notice is hereby given, that I will offer at Public Auction, on the second day of December next, at the house of Mrs. SURR in George-Town,

SEVERAL LOTS,

THE property of John Addison, being a part of Hawkins's and Beauty's addition to George-Town, and some of them conveniently and advantageously situated. The terms will be as follows: viz. where the price of the lot shall not exceed five pounds, ready money will be required; and where the price shall be more than five and less than fifty pounds, the purchaser may, at his election, either pay ready money or give bond to the trustee, as such, with security, if required, for paying the purchase money with interest, within one year from the time of sale.—When the price shall be fifty pounds, or upwards, the purchaser shall, at his election, either pay ready money, or give bond as aforesaid, for paying one half of the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue with interest, within two years from the time of sale.

And on the 15th day of December, at the house of the said John Addison, in Charles county, at 12 o'clock, I will sell all the personal property of said Addison, consisting of twelve likely country-born slaves, some of them valuable house servants, twelve horses and colts, some of them very handsome—one coach, with harness, and a pair of well matched horses—a very good stock of hogs and cattle, among the latter, some excellent oxen; two carts, several ploughs, and other plantation utensils, five feather beds with furniture, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture—the terms, the same as above. If the 15th should be a bad day, the sale will commence the first fair day after, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

WM. BAKER, Trustee.
November 18, 1795. 2

Agreeably to a decree of the court of chancery, will be EXPOSED to SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 12th of December next, at ten o'clock,

THE dwelling house and lot, and a variety of household goods, belonging to the estate of WILLIAM HANSON, deceased. The sale will be at the dwelling house, and a credit will be given to purchasers, as will be at the sale more particularly notified.

The creditors of the said WILLIAM HANSON are requested, in conformity to the order, or decree aforesaid, to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, before the twelfth day of April next, in order that the said claims may, if established to the chancellor's satisfaction, be discharged from the proceeds of the sale.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Trustee.
Annapolis, Nov. 17, 1795. 2

THE officers commanding companies in the 22d regiment of militia, are to take notice, that some time in this present month they are to have a meeting of their companies agreeably to law, and they are requested to be particular in making a return of the absentees at the last regimental meeting, and also those who do not attend on the days appointed for the company's meeting, as the commanding officer is determined to have the fines collected from those who have not attended, or do not attend in future; the captains will be pleased to have returns of their companies made out, so that they may be digested into a regimental return, for the purpose of having it transmitted to the adjutant-general's office.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Lieut. Col.
Nov. 17, 1795. 2

THE sale of CARROLL'S SCOUTING, advertised to be on the 24th inst. is postponed till the 15th of December next.
November 19, 1795.