

bury, that such principle, presented in a vague and isolated manner, cannot serve as the basis of negotiation; that the first points of consideration, are, the common necessity of a just and solid peace, the political equilibrium which absolute cessations might destroy, and the means which the belligerent powers may possess, to retain conquests made at a time, when it was supported by a great number of allies, now detached from the coalition;—and the other, to recover them at a time when those who were at first enemies, have almost all, either become its allies or neutrals.

Nevertheless, the executive directory, animated with an ardent desire of putting a stop to the scourge of war, and to prove that they will not reject any means of reconciliation, declare, as soon as lord Malmesbury shall exhibit to the minister for foreign affairs sufficient powers from the allies of Great-Britain, for stipulating for their respective interests, accompanied by a promise on their part to subscribe to whatever shall be concluded in their names; the executive directory will give a speedy answer to the specific propositions which shall be removed; as far as may be consistent with the safety and dignity of the French republic.

(Signed) REVEILLERE LEPEAUX, Pref.
LA GARDE, Gen. Sec.

After receiving this answer, lord Malmesbury wrote to his court by an extraordinary courier, to obtain the powers required of him, without which it is evident he cannot act. Thus, supposing that the British cabinet have not sent us a new Argus, and that they are really anxious to take efficacious measures for giving speedy satisfaction to the directory, the negotiations will at least be suspended for some time.

(Le Messager du Soir.)

November 3.

LORD MALMESBURY.

Translation of the credentials given to lord Malmesbury. The original in Latin.

George Rex.

"George by the grace of God, king of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. to all whom these presents shall come, greeting—Seeing that the flame of war has for a long time raged in different parts of the globe, deeply occupied with the project of terminating regularly so many quarrels and dissensions, of restoring and consolidating the public tranquillity; resolved for this purpose to choose a man capable of a negotiation of this importance, and to invest him with full authority, to complete so great a work, be it known that the fidelity, talents, genius, perspicuity, and experience of our faithful and dear councillor James baron Malmesbury, knight of the most honourable order of Bath, inspiring us with full confidence, we have named him, and he is appointed and constituted our true, certain and accredited commissary and plenipotentiary, giving and conceding him, in all respects, FULL AND ENTIRE power, faculty, and authority; charging him beside with our general and special orders, to confer on our part, and in the name, with our ministers, commissioners and plenipotentiaries of the French republic, sufficiently invested with equal authority, as well as with the ministers commissioners, or plenipotentiaries of the other princes and states who may take part in the present negotiation, also invested with the same authority; to treat either separately or together; to confer upon the means of establishing a solid and durable peace, and sincere concord; and to adopt all resolutions and conclusions; to sign for us, and in our name; all the said convention or conclusions; to make, in consequence every treaty or treaties, and all other acts as he shall judge necessary, as to deliver and receive mutually, all other objects relative to the fortunate execution of the above mentioned work; to transact with the same force and the same effect as we should be able to do if we assisted in person; guaranteeing, and on our royal word promising, that all and each of the transactions and conclusions which shall be made and agreed upon, ratified, accepted, and adopted with the best faith; that we shall never suffer any one, either in whole or in part, to infringe and contrary to them; and in order to give every thing more security and force, we have signed the present with our royal hand; and affixed to it the great seal of Great-Britain.

Given in our palace at St. James's, 13th October, year of grace 1796, and of our reign the 37th."

LONDON, November 10.

Yesterday his majesty signed an order in council, granting letters of marque and reprisals against all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the king of Spain. We understand there will be no counter declaration on the part of our court, to the manifesto of the court of Madrid, nor indeed does it require any; the reasons assigned in it are too frivolous to need a reply.

Nov. 11. By one of the Hamburg mails was received a private letter from Berlin; it contains the following passage:

"The prospect of a general peace approaches near: His Prussian majesty, either alarmed at the rapid successes and military prowess of Austria, or apprehensive that Russia (in conjunction with Sweden) will now take a part with the strongest, or from motives of seeing the stadholder and his family reinstated, has determined to interfere in the impending negotiation at Paris. It is publicly spoken here (Berlin) that instructions are sent to the Prussian minister at Paris, to notify to the directory, that his majesty is anxious to see peace restored in Europe; that the offers of the court of London are equitable; that his majesty wishes Holland should be no obstacle to the general treaty,

as Great-Britain will be ever ready to restore the Dutch property, the Cape, and other conquests, as soon as Holland resumes a proper form of government.

"These instructions are said to contain a threat, in case the directory should refuse to listen to proper terms, that other means must be taken, to put a period to the present destructive war."

From the total silence for some days on the subject of lord Malmesbury's negotiation, we hope the happiest conclusion may be drawn, viz. that things are going on in a train which promises fair for a speedy adjustment.

From the Rhine.

Kehl was surrounded on the 26th ult. by 15,000 Austrians, and every thing ready to storm that fort at a moment's notice. The attack was only postponed till the archduke arrived.

The particulars of general Kray's attack on the French at Nieuwied are not detailed; but the loss of the republicans is stated to exceed that of the Imperialists. Since that time both armies have been reinforced. Some of the foreign prints we have perused, speak of the defeat of Moreau's army to be complete—nay, some state it to be annihilated; and that it is not in the power of the French government to re-organize there three great armies.

The Imperial armies in Italy, as well as on the Rhine, receive reinforcements daily; and, unless peace is concluded, the Imperialists will follow up their successes by a winter campaign in France.

NORFOLK, January 7.

Yesterday arrived here a gentleman who came passenger in the brig Jane, captain Lillibridge, of Philadelphia, (a cartel employed to carry French persons from this continent) who has obligingly furnished us with the following information.

On the 9th of December the commissioners at Cap-Francois issued their orders, directing the vessels of war belonging to the French republic, as well as to individuals, to capture and carry into French ports, all American vessels whatever, bound to or from British ports, or engaged in any commerce contrary to the orders of the executive directory. In consequence of which, about 65 sail of American vessels in the ports of St. Domingo were condemned (vessels and cargoes) and all Americans were detained in port, under pretence of an embargo. Every American vessel which arrived bound to French ports, have had their cargoes put in requisition; and if any opposition was made as to giving up their property, the captains have been imprisoned, and their cargoes taken from them and deposited in the government stores. The mode of condemnation is unprecedented.—The captured are not permitted to put in any claim for their property, or adduce any proof in their own behalf whatever. They have also refused to furnish copies of their condemnations.

It was supposed that upwards of 100 privateers were fitting out when our informant left there on the 14th of December.

The above gentleman left the brig Jane off the Capes on her passage to Philadelphia.

Capt. Lillibridge, on the 20th of December, in lat. 37, 4, long. 73, spoke the brig —, Timothy Russel, master, of Philadelphia, out 90 days from St. Ubes, in great distress, very leaky, and totally destitute of provisions; one of his hands had died at the pump. Capt. Lillibridge endeavoured to assist him, but the gale in which he spoke him was so violent, that every attempt was rendered abortive, and he parted company before it was over.

Annapolis, January 19.

"DIED, on the 12th instant, in the 27th year of his age, at his seat near Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's county, TURNER WOOTTON, Esquire.—

"Just as this young man, dear to his family and his native state, had consummated the blessings of life, interwoven his fond hopes with those of an amiable and truly affectionate wife, embraced the dearing pledge of a smiling infant, and begun to enjoy the fruits of an abundant fortune, death's awful summons hurried him to the silent mansions of the grave, severed the happy union, and closed, in eternal night, all his flattering prospects.—His faults were unknown.—His virtues decorate his memory with garlands coloured for imitation.—He sustained his last illness with that fortitude and resignation which evince the good man in the hour of death.—Ever remarkable for gentleness of manners, humanity and probity, he conciliated the affection, friendship, and confidence of all who knew him.—His talents, frequently displayed in the public councils of this state, prefiged to his country the most sanguine assurances of his future utility, as a patriot and a statesman.—In short, the worth of this amiable and inestimable young man cannot be better recorded than it is in the sorrows of his wife, his relations, his neighbours and friends.—Torn from their tenderest affections, in the bloom of life, their only consolation is, that he is gone to receive the reward of his incomparable virtues in "The bosom of his Saviour and his God."—His remains were respectfully deposited in the family burying ground on the Sunday following, when a suitable and pathetic sermon was elegantly delivered, by the reverend Mr. Ralph, to a numerous concourse of respectable citizens.

Prince-George's county, January 16, 1797.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the next county court of Calvert county, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of a tract of land called BACHMANS QUARTER, lying in the county aforesaid.
December 26, 1796. JOSEPH SPRIGG.

In CHANCERY, December 27, 1796.

ORDERED, That the sale made by EDWARD NICHOLLS, trustee, as stated in his report, of 240 acres of land, in Prince-George's county, the property of BENJAMIN BERRY, deceased, for the sum of £360, be approved and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Tuesday in March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the end of January next.

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

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, January 5, 1797.

ORDERED, That the resolutions passed by the general assembly, at their last session, respecting certificates and bills of credit, be published eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Fredericktown and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
DECEMBER 27, 1796.

RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the State of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

2d. RESOLVED, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the State of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest; on or before the first day of July next, and that no interest on any certificates heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the said first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

3d. RESOLVED, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same until after the end of the next session of assembly.

4th. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit of the emission under the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, as may be produced and brought into the treasury on or before the first day of July next.

5th. RESOLVED, That if any of the holders of bills of credit emitted in virtue of the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

6th. RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be published for eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Fredericktown and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette, that the creditors of the state may be notified that funds are prepared for the discharge of their claims.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 27, 1796: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,
A. VAN-HORN, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 29, 1796: Read the second time and assented to.

By order,
A. VAN-HORN, Clk.

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

CHARLES FARIS,
Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold gills, and steel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Castors, Candlesticks and Sals, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.
The highest price given for old silver.
Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

WHEN R. K. HEATH lived in Annapolis (at Mr. STEVENS) he lost a brass Gunter's SEAL, with JACOBUS HEATH cut on the edge thereof. Whoever will deliver it to Mr. Green, shall have TWO DOLLARS REWARD.
November 26, 1796.