

say, that we think, as far as we can judge from the conferences lord Malmesbury has held with the French commissioners, and the general disposition of the people of France, that the prospect is FAVOURABLE TO THE ATTAINMENT OF PEACE.

The extraordinary preparations for war on the part of the king of Prussia, of which we have received intelligence by the Brussels papers, now appear to have been undertaken with a view to hostilities with the court of Vienna.—The important state paper, may be considered as the prelude to the commencement of a war between Prussia and Austria.

The king of Prussia's having opposed the decree of the Aulic council against his usurpation in Franconia, is confirmed by the mail, which contains his proclamation on the subject. Every thing seems to threaten a rupture between the two courts of Berlin and Vienna.

The equipage of the archduke Charles is arrived at Schwezingen.

Prague is putting in a complete state of defence. The troubles at Turin go on increasing, and 10,000 French troops have marched for that capital.

A strong fleet has sailed from Venice with a large body of French and Venetian sailors on board, for the Venetian Islands in the Levant.

August 1.

It must grieve the heart of every humane and considerate person, to see the trials for mutiny still carried on with unremitting ardor, and of criminals condemned to be hanged, which in extent of number are, in the opinion of many judicious and moderate persons, going much farther than prudence, or sound policy can approve. Some examples were certainly necessary; but is there not a possibility of destroying the very effect intended to be produced by punishments, which in the hands of a government should ever be conducted so as to avoid even the appearance of revenge? Revenge is a passion that should never be imputed to a government, or any of its officers, and the aim of all punishment is the reform of the guilty. This is as necessary to be made manifest in all punishments intended to produce good, nay more so than that punishment should be inflicted at all.

The punishments are intended to strike with such terror as to prevent, by fear, the possibility of fresh mutinies. Can it be demonstrated that they will incontestibly produce that effect? Lord Howe, who is well acquainted not only with human nature in general, but with the character of British sailors in particular, and whose heart is open to the voice of reason, as well as that of pity, will, we persuade ourselves, exert his influence on the present distressing and alarming occasion.

We copy the following paragraph literally, from a ministerial paper: At a time when Mr. Pitt has evidently been rather hard pushed for objects of taxation, it is a little surprising that it should never have been suggested, to tax the revenues of large corporate bodies, which certainly might lend their assistance to the state, as the bank did, without any real inconvenience. The revenues of some of these wealthy corporations, are, we know, frequently appropriated to very charitable institutions; but it is impossible to deny that the greater part is destined to the most scandalous luxury, and too frequently to gluttony. A corporation that can afford to give 21s. a quart for green peas, might certainly afford to pay a pretty round sum to the service of the state."

August 4.

The first and third of the four Hamburg mails due, arrived in the afternoon, and at 11 o'clock last night we received our letters by the fourth mail. The second is also said to be landed at Yarmouth.

The news by the above mails has been in a great measure anticipated by the regular receipt of the Paris Gazettes; but a private letter from Hamburg, dated the 28th ult. contains very interesting news respecting the negotiation at Lisse. It confirms the reports given in this paper, and generally believed here, that the negotiation is incumbered with many difficulties; and we have reason to believe that they principally regard our cession of the Dutch possessions in the East-Indies, which it was always foreseen would be a bone of contention. The French are understood to have guaranteed the restitution of these settlements to the Batavian republic, because they would in fact be throwing their political importance into the hands of France. The letters from Holland mention the Cape of Good Hope to be the principal grounds of contention, though we are persuaded that the island of Ceylon is considered of far greater importance. But we do not think that any correct opinion of the result can be formed from any thing that has yet passed on the subject. As we have already observed, it is the system for every negotiation for both parties, to make the best appearance of their own strength and importance, our ministry are willing to give up all the conquests made from France, in order to procure peace; and it is said that France has, in the first instance, demanded the restitution of every thing taken from herself, as well as her present allies. We think she will relax in her demands. But after all, such is the importance of events now passing on the theatre of republican France, the issue of which no human foresight can determine, that much must depend on the chapter of accidents; though it is unfortunate there ever was such a chapter in the history of the war.

The letters from Holland, again assert in the usual stile of bombast, that the Dutch fleet only waits for a fair wind to put to sea, and that it has nothing to fear from the English. We are tired of reading the repetition of such assertions, which are so well known in this country to be false.—We shall sooner expect to hear of admiral Duncan sending some ships into the inner road of the Texel, for the purpose of burning their ships.

The report continues to prevail in Germany, that the prince of Orange is to be indemnified for the loss of the stadtholderate by some ecclesiastical state, to be secularized in his favour. This event we have long since announced; though we have grounds to think that not Lige, but another more important bishoprick, will fall to his share.

The provisional government of Venice has issued a formal protest against the usurpations of the emperor, respecting the Venetian dominions in Iltria and Dalmatia, occupied by Austrian troops.

We are informed by a letter from the Udine, of the 30th ultimo, that the negotiations between the emperor and the French republic are to be continued at Passeriano, a few leagues distant from Udine. The marquis di Gallo, as well as baron Hamburg, are already arrived at Passeriano, and generals Buonaparte and Clarke were hourly expected.

A letter from the Italian frontiers of the 17th ult. advises, that general Buonaparte has threatened the duke of Tuscany with marching a corps of republican troops into his dominions, in case full satisfaction should not be given by the Tuscan government for the insults lately offered to several Frenchmen, both at Leghorn and Pisa.

According to a letter from the Upper Rhine of the 22d ultimo, the report is still prevailing there, that the bishoprick of Lige is to be secularized in favour of the prince of Orange.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.

Extract of a letter from the Natchez, dated June 4, 1797.

"Business in this quarter, continues to wear a threatening aspect—all communication between governor Gayoso and Mr. Ellicott has ceased for some time, and the Spaniards continue to fortify and reinforce their garrisons.

"This day a Mr. Powers, who is in the Spanish service, started for Kentucky, and Mr. Ellicott has received positive information that his business is to endeavour to raise an insurrection there in favour of the Spaniards. He is a man well qualified for an undertaking of this kind."

Extract of another letter from the same place, dated the 22d of June.

"This country is in an uproar—on the 17th inst. the inhabitants declared themselves independent, and to be true to the United States. Unless a change takes place war will be the consequence.

"A few nights ago five of Mr. Ellicott's men were out patrolling, and were fired on by the Spaniards from their fort—they returned the fire, but no damage was done on either side."

Extract of a letter from Post Vincennes, on the Wabash, dated 25th July, 1797.

"After passing the rapids of the Ohio, into what is called the low country, the river had overflowed its banks, and all the lands near it were inundated, a few promontories only excepted; we found ten feet water on the highest banks at the mouth of the Wabash. I arrived at the post on the 23d of May, from which time until very lately, we had continual falls of rain; the Mississippi has overflowed its banks and covered most of the villages, by which inundation the inhabitants have sustained great loss. We have frequent visits from our tawney brethren, who have been perfectly friendly. In a talk with them last month, they appeared dissatisfied with our conduct towards them—they charged us with infraction of the treaty made at Greenville, by general Wayne; they stated that when the boundary lines were to be run of the land ceded to the United States, their chiefs were to have notice previous to the running, so that they might attend the same, and said, 'We had no notice—you have been running lines and marking trees; in this we think you have broke the treaty, yet we wish to live in friendship with you, but request you will run no more lines until our chiefs have notice, according to treaty.' We are much pleased with the conduct of the Indians, as commissioners ought long since to have been appointed to settle their boundaries with them."

CHARLESTON, August 29.

"There has actually been a skirmish between the American troops stationed at the Natchez and the Spaniards; the Spaniards fired first, and was returned by the Americans; several lives were lost; our information is, that the rupture was accommodated, and that the present prospects are more pacific; the Indians had been urged on likewise by the Spaniards; one of their chiefs had requested Spanish aid."

BALTIMORE, September 18.

On Saturday evening, about five o'clock, a carriage with two ladies, was stopped between this city and Hook's town, by a man who demanded a seat in the carriage, which being refused, he insisted on it, and attempted to stop the horses, in which attempt the pole of the carriage struck against his breast, and drove off, the man then made his way into the woods.

Yesterday three men, who call themselves James Wilson, John Wall, and Laurence Brady, were brought before G. G. Pellsbury, Esq; by a Mr. Isaac Henry, who lives near this city, on the Annapolis road, and committed for further examination, on suspicion of being of the party who have for some time past infested the neighbourhood in every direction, by attempting to rob travellers. They were observed to lurk in the woods near Mr. Henry's house, which gave him cause of alarm, and he immediately had them apprehended, and found on them two bundles, one of bread, &c. the other, sundry articles of wearing apparel. They differ in their accounts as to what had been their intentions.

Yesterday three men, to wit, John Kelly, Adam Kerr, and Charles Church, were committed to prison, for robbing the house of Mr. Nathan Griffith, of sundry articles of wearing apparel, &c. Two of the three above-mentioned, Kerr and Church, came to Mr. Griffith's on Saturday, rather at a late hour, and asked for supper and lodging, which was granted; after supper they were shewn to their room, where they remained without lying down till the family went to bed; they then proceeded to plunder, in which, however, they made so much noise, as to alarm the family, and one of them was at that time apprehended; the other made his escape, but was soon after taken, and the greater part of the things returned. Mr. Griffith's was the second house they had been in for the same purpose in the course of that day.

Doctor FENDALL,
Operator upon teeth,

WILL be at Mr. WHARFE'S, in Annapolis, (but only) during the week of the ensuing races, where he may be seen and consulted on all the variety of disorders that are incident to the teeth and gums, &c.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, from the general court, to me directed, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the fourth day of October next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Ross's tavern, in Blacensburg,

A TRACT of LAND called GRANBY, containing four hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, this land is good and well improved with convenient houses, and is of a good soil, it is distant from the Federal City four and a quarter miles, six from George-town, and scarcely two from Eadsburg. Also two hundred and fourteen acres, more or less, adjoining to Granby, in good order, through which runs the stage road; the above two tracts are in the district of Columbia, late the property of WILLIAM FERGUSON, taken to satisfy a judgment due the State of Maryland, and to be sold for CASH only. And on the fifth day of October, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eastern Branch Hotel, will be sold, at public sale, part of a tract of land called the HORYARD, containing fifty-three acres, more or less, this land lies in the city of Washington, near the Eastern Branch, between the commissioner's wharf and the capital, late the property of WILLIAM BAILEY, taken by a fieri facias from the general court, to satisfy a judgment due the State of Maryland, and to be sold for CASH only.

JOSEPH BOONE, Sheriff of Prince George's county.

September 12, 1797.

REED'S FARM.

On Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of October next, if fair, otherwise the first fair day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, adjoining the town of Nottingham, I shall offer to the highest bidder,

THAT so much celebrated tract of LAND, called REED'S FARM, (the property of the late Mr. FIELDER BOWIE) supposed to contain 341 acres: Also all that other tract of land, which the said Bowie purchased of a certain Robert Hooker, adjoining the farm, and estimated at 100 acres, more or less. One third of the purchase money in cash, and the purchaser's bond, with good security, payable in twelve months from the aforesaid 25th day of October, for the rest; but no conveyance given until the debt be fully and completely discharged; are the terms of sale.

THOMAS CONTEE BOWIE, Trustee under a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 15, 1797.

For S A L E,

At Strawberry-Hill,

Near Annapolis,

FOUR HORSES, six milk cows, two heifers, and four calves of this year; also two boats, one of which is as good as new, being made in Baltimore in the month of May.

To be R E N T E D,

The ensuing year,

THAT valuable ferry called BROAD CREEK, on Kent-Island, with or without hands. For terms apply to

KITTY E. HUTCHINGS,

and HARRIET HUTCHINGS.

September 19, 1797.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the commons of this city, on Sunday the 10th instant, a dark brown HORSE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder W.B. has a small trop on one of his ears, he paces, trots and canters. Whoever takes up the said horse, and will bring him to the subscriber, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and on conviction of the thief TWELVE DOLLARS, paid by

JOHN THOMPSON.

Annapolis, September 20, 1797.