

vide for the removal of all obstacles which may obstruct the taking possession, by the Imperial troops, on the stipulated 30th of December, of the territories and fortresses, of which possession is to be given them according to the said article; and the 5th article of the annexed secret convention.

14. Should magazines of warlike stores and provisions appertaining to the French republic, remain in these territories and fortresses, at the time they are taken possession of by the troops of his Imperial Majesty, all necessary protection and assistance shall be granted for the removal of such magazines.

Given and signed at Rastadt, the 11th of December, 1797. (11th Frimaire,) 6th year of the French republic.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.
Louis Colontzel,
Count Bailie de Latour,
Count Niesfeldt.

LONDON, March 17.
French and Dutch Fleets.

Advice was yesterday received at the admiralty, that a considerable convoy, with naval and other stores, and having on board a large body of troops, had arrived at Brest from Bourdeaux. Seven frigates and seventy gun vessels at Havre, have been dismantled, and the crews conveyed to Brest. The numerous privateers of Cherbourg have experienced the like fate, and the fishermen along the entire of the coasts of Normandy and Brittany have been put in requisition. The Brest fleet thus recruited, and now in every respect ready for sea, consists in the outward road of six ships of 110 guns, and nine two deckers; and in the inner road there are twelve ships of the line nearly equipt for service.

In consequence of this intelligence, orders were yesterday issued from the admiralty for reinforcing the squadron of admiral Kingmill, and to expedite as much as possible the equipment of the several ships preparing at Portsmouth, &c. for sea.

The Dutch marine, by uncommon exertions, has not only repaired the losses which it sustained in the action of the 11th October, but attained a more formidable appointment than it has known pending the war. The fleet in the Texel is in readiness for sea.

March 18.

The king of Prussia goes to Wesel on the 5th of June to review the troops in that neighbourhood.

The movements of the French troops in Italy indicate an intention to attack the Austrians in that quarter. Letters from Brescia, dated January 21st, mention the departure of a considerable body of French troops with a train of artillery, and a corps of cavalry, from that place for the banks of the Adige, on the frontiers of the Cisalpine republic.

According to the letters from Cadiz the Spanish government is preparing very considerable armaments in that port.

March 19.

Last night the Paris journals from the 12th to the 14th instant, inclusive, were received in town. They contain more important intelligence than has lately come from that quarter.

On the 12th and 13th instant the directory sent messages to the two councils, containing a formal requisition that

A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE EMPEROR and the GRAND DUKE

might be decreed by the French nation.—None of the journals that have arrived contain full copies of these important documents; but the following extract from the Patriote Francais, of the 14th, will enable our readers to form tolerable correct ideas respecting them:
COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED,

24 Ventose, March 13.

“Delbrel, the secretary, read several messages from the council of Elders, containing the resolutions of that council on the subject of the message of the directory, stating that the French republic is at war with the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and with the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

“The directory has explained at length in its message the complaints of the republic against those two powers. It declares, with respect to the emperor, that the treaty of Campo Formio was misunderstood in its principle, and not carried into effect in one of its principle articles; and that the conduct of the Austrian cabinet has been always in opposition to peace. It adverts to the cool reception of our ambassador Bernadotte, at Vienna; to the affront offered to him there; hypocrisy of that court in the negotiations of Selts; which was the more evident because Baron de Degelman did not repair to Paris; the sending of count Cobenzel to Berlin and Russia; and to the difficulties raised at Vienna to receive the Cisalpine ambassador.

“It finally demonstrates the hostile dispositions of the emperor with respect to the march of the Russians across Moravia and Austria, which are on the confines of Bavaria, already occupied by an army of 100,000 Austrians.

“The directory in the same message accuses the grand duke of Tuscany of perfidy towards the republic, and of connivance with the enemies of France.

“It exposes his secret negotiations with the cabinet of St. James, particularly by the possession of Leghorn by the English, against which he merely opposed ill-disguised efforts.

“The message concludes with a formal proposition of declaring war against the emperor and the grand duke.

“It was ordered to be printed, and was received with shouts of ‘long live the republic!’

Thus is the great question at last decided, and Europe, miserable unhappy Europe, is doomed to

suffer indelible horrors, and to hear the wail of widows and orphans.

Already have the French begun their operations. The Patriote, of the 13th, gives the following account of their first successes:

“We joyfully announce a happy prelude of success on the part of our arms. A courier just arrived from Switzerland, brings intelligence that the troops under the command of Massena and another general, have taken 4,500 Austrians, together with the commandant of Coire (Chur), the capital of the Grison country, and all the staff of that army.”

No further particulars are mentioned, nor has any official communication been made on the subject. The Austrian general Bellegarde was according to the last advices, at Coire; but had an officer of his rank been made prisoner, the Paris papers would not have failed to notice it.

It was only on the 2d inst. that general Massena entered the country of the Grisons. His army lost no time, we see, in proceeding to hostilities; and it is probable, therefore, that before this the armies that have crossed the Rhine have regularly opened the campaign; for the notes and proclamations received by the last mail may now be considered as mere blinds to lull the Germans into an idea that they meant only to induce the emperor to order the Russians to retreat.

The following appear to be the different positions of the French armies that have crossed the Rhine, according to the most recent advices:

The French column under general Bernadotte, which passed the Rhine near Mannheim, of which it took possession, continued its rout with the utmost rapidity by Hulseberg and Heilbron. It is said that the general made this haste for the purpose of being before hand with the Austrians, and to form a line from Philipingen and Heilbron, along the Neckar, on both sides of which river are high mountains and advantageous positions.

General Bernadotte, after crossing the Rhine, summoned the port of Philippsburg to surrender, which the governor refused. The army under general Jourdan marched direct into the interior of Suabia, leaving a garrison in Offenburgh. His principal head quarters were, on the 5th instant, at Villingen in the Black Forest.

General St. Cyr, who commands the left wing of the French army, has entered the duchy of Wurtemberg by the Kniebis mountains, and has taken possession of Stuttgart. The duke, who has been for some time past at open war with the provincial diet, had repaired to Louisburg. The Paris papers report that he and the ducheys will come to England.

The next papers may be expected to contain very important facts. The Patriote Francaise of the 13th states, that the Austrians had passed the Lech, had advanced beyond Ulm, and that in a few days the two armies would be in sight of each other.

March 20.

According to the latest letters from Ratisbon, the diet had not come to any decision relative to the march of the Russian troops.

It is said that Dumourier has made his peace by some projects for an attack of Ireland, and that he is actually at Brest.

March 21.

As this paper was about to be put to press, we learned that French papers had reached town of the 15th and 16th. They confirm the account of the French having beaten the Austrians at Coire, the capital of the Grisons, after a bloody engagement, which place they have taken.

An account has been received by the Hamburg mails, of a proclamation by the archduke Charles, in which he declares his intention of immediately marching to the attack of the French, in consequence of their having crossed the Rhine.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

A large ship of war, anchored the evening before last, below the Brown, supposed to be the United States frigate, commodore Barry.

The trial of John Fries proceeds with the utmost solemnity. A vast mass of evidence, which occupied a week, has been given in; and the three last days have been taken up by the pleadings of the respective counsel, in which the whole learning and energy of the bar have been successively displayed.—It is not likely to close before the end of this week.

For Sale,

On very Moderate Terms,

A fast Sailing, strong Built, NEW
SCHOONER, forty-one feet long.

Apply to

Samuel or Horatio Ridout.

Annapolis, May 15, 1799.

“RAN away on Tuesday the fourth instant, from the estate of WILLIAM SANDERS, on South river, a negro man named DENBY, a stout black fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a quick pert way of speaking; took with him sundry cloathing, among them a coat and breeches of dark striped elastic cloth, a white muslin waist-coat, and an old pair of corded breeches; a new small round hat; bands; and a pair of black shoes; it is expected he has made for Baltimore. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for securing him at the port of Baltimore, so that he be had again or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater distance.
Sept 10, 1798. WILLIAM BROGDEN.

THEATRE

By Permission.

Messrs. Hamilton & Co.

MOST respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that the THEATRE, will be opened on THURSDAY EVENING, May 16th, 1799, and may be assured that every exertion will be used to render the entertainments worthy the attention of an audience whose approbation they will be ever proud to merit.

When will be presented a celebrated Comedy, called,
The MIDNIGHT HOUR:
Or, War of Wits.

Between the PLAY and FARCE

The Song—“Lucy or Selim's Complaint,”
By Mr. Bartlett

To which will be added that much admired FARCE,
called, The

WEDDING DAY:

Or, WHAT WE SHOULD ALL COME TO.

The Doors to be opened at six, and the Curtain
rise at seven o'clock precisely

No Money to be taken at the Doors, nor any person
admitted without Tickets.

BOX TICKETS, One Dollar—PIT TICKETS,
Three Quarters of a Dollar—To be had at the
Printing-Office, and at the Theatre, where Boxes may
be taken from Ten till One o'clock.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of July next.

JACOB BLAME, Egbert Van Bueren, William Bishop, Thomas Butler, Elias Brown, James Barber, Thomas Braley, John Bryce, Lewis Butler, Annapolis.

Jeremiah T. Chase, John Callahan (2), William Coe, Annapolis.

Gabriel Davall, John Daviston, Walter Dorset, William Smith Dallam, Annapolis; Thomas Dixon, jun. Anne Arundel county.

John Edmondson (2), Annapolis.

Jos. Gwin, James Greenleaf, Mr. Gordon, F. & S. Green, Mr. Green, Annapolis.

John Henry, Alexr. Conter Hanson, Rebecca Hanson, John Hurst, Annapolis; Dr. Walter Hurdon, Rich Harrison, Herring Bay; C. D. Hodge & Co. Pig Point; Elisha Hopkins, Anne Arundel county.

Thomas Johnson, of Ben. Annapolis; Philip Jones, Anne Arundel county.

Charles Kartchner, care of Frederick Grammer, Annapolis; Nancy Mantle, Benjamin Madden (2), Gilbert Murdoch (5), Annapolis; J. & John Moffit, Maryland.

William Perry, Monf. Regneau, Firmo Perrier (2), Annapolis.

Tobias Rudolph, Annapolis.

Seth Switzer, Saml. Sheppard, John Syrkiffet, care of Frederick Cramer, Annapolis; John Stone, at George Hogarth's, Herring Bay; Richard Smith, Pig-Point.

Henry Thomas, Annapolis; John Thew, at Joseph Galloway's, West river.

Anne Urquhart, Head of Severn.

Ephraim K. Wilson, William Wilkins, William B. Wood, Jane Grace, Annapolis; John Weens, jun. Herring creek; Charles Warfield, Anne Arundel county.
S. GREEN, P. M.

April 1, 1799.

By his EXCELLENCY

BENJAMIN OGLE, Esquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, that a dwelling-house, the property of William Bradley Beanes, lying in Prince George's county, was consumed by fire, and that some malicious person or persons are supposed to have wilfully set fire to the same; I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to issue this my proclamation, hereby offering a reward of One Hundred Dollars to any person who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof, so that he, she or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this sixth day of May, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-nine.

BEN. OGLE.

Attest.

NINIAN PINKNEY, clerk
of the governor and council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, and the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, every day for the space of five weeks.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

WHEREAS a certificate was issued by the State of Maryland on the 14th day of March, 1794, No. 2138, to JAMES HUTCHINGS, Esquire, for £. 50. with interest thereon, which certificate was lost in the life-time of the said James, and has never come to our possession since his death; we hereby give notice of our intention to prefer an application to the governor and council to have it renewed, agreeably to an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1792.

KITTY B. HUTCHINGS, Executor of
HARRIET HUTCHINGS, John Hutchings