

the treasury of the United States on draughts from their ministers at Paris.

The assumption is not to go beyond 3,750,000 dollars, and it is conjectured, that the amount of the debts and claims will fall short of that sum. 3d. French and Spanish vessels and merchandises directly from their own ports, the merchandises being of the respective countries, are to pay, in the ports of the ceded territory, for a period of twelve years, no higher duties than are paid by American citizens, and this privilege is not to be extended during that period to any other foreign nation. After that period France and Spain are to enjoy within the ports of the ceded territory the privileges only of the most favoured nation. The treaty is to be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within six months from its date. This circumstance will require the convening of congress a little earlier than the first Monday of November. It is understood that the ratification of the first consul is on its way to the United States. Immediately after the ratifications of the treaty, possession is to be delivered.

Appointments by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Andrew Edlicott, Robert Patterson, and Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Esquires, commissioners on the part of this State, to join and co-operate with commissioners appointed or to be appointed on the part of the States of Delaware and Maryland, to examine and lay down the nearest and best route for cutting a canal, to unite the Delaware and Chesapeake bays.

[The following private correspondence from Paris is prior to the commencement of hostilities—yet it appears to possess interest.] [Morn. Chron.]

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, May 8, 1803.

It is now determined, in case of war between England and Buonaparte, that 50,000 Frenchmen are to occupy Hanover, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen; and two armies of 30,000 men each, are to be encamped on the Rhine and the Dutch frontiers. All the acts of administration, all the plans and maps, and, above all, the rolls of contributions made, or made use of, in Hanover, by Marechal Richelieu, and other French generals, during the seven years war, are already taken from the archives here, and sent to the commissariat in Holland.

Prussia, after many representations by count Haugwitz to Duroc, when at Berlin, and to Buonaparte here, by the marquis of Lucchesini, has, at last, as report says, consented to the plan of the consul, who has flattered Prussia with a prospect of making the city of Embaen a second Hamburg, by permitting it to be the only place of communication between England and the continent on this side of the Elbe. It is said, Prussia has offered to occupy Hanover, and that Russia, as a guarantee of the late German constitution, has declared that it would not permit either Prussia or France to trouble or invade the empire, and that if, as Buonaparte pretends, England has nothing to do with the continental politics, the German constitution can have nothing to do with the quarrels between England and Buonaparte.

In the diplomatic circles here, we make the following speculations about the march of Buonaparte's soldiers into Hanover, against the consent of Russia. Buonaparte and Talleyrand believe the northern part of Germany is much richer than it really is, after more than forty years escape from French marauders and plunderers. The cities of Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen, by their trade with England, Prussia by its late loyal neutrality, and Saxony and Hesse-Cassel, by the economy of their princes, possess great riches, particularly the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, is known to have more ready money than any other sovereign in Europe; but the people of those countries are as poor as the southern part of Germany: Buonaparte has promised to respect the territories of Prussia, Hesse and Saxony; but we remember, in 1796, he made the same promises to Genoa, Tuscany and Venice; and that, in 1797, he conquered and plundered those countries; and that, in 1797, he promised the same to Switzerland, Malta and Turkey; and, in 1798, Switzerland was invaded, Malta betrayed, and Egypt conquered. From Munden in Hanover to Cassel in Hesse, is only a march of six hours; and six days march from the frontiers of Hanover, are sufficient for the French to be at the gates of Berlin and Dresden.

The temptation is great, when Buonaparte knows, as he does know, the immense treasures those cities contain, and to judge what he intends, from what he has already done; in other countries, his march into Hanover is, by many, thought a revolutionary financial transaction for himself, his family, and his favorites, rather than a political or military manœuvre against the interest of England. Was not this the case, he would not have offended Russia, because its distance prevents it from acting against him, at least this year—nor offered Austria a chart blanche to draw a line of neutrality for the south of Germany, as Prussia did formerly for the north.

At the same time Buonaparte sends some of his satellites into Germany, others are to occupy Ancona, Civita-Vecchia, Naples, &c. and so agreeable is this French fraternization to the king of Naples, that he intends to remove to Palermo in Sicily, as soon as the French enter his territory; his treasury, archives, &c. are ready packed up, to be sent there at a moment's warning.

Of the king of Spain, Buonaparte has demanded the exclusion of England from all his ports, and a permission for 60,000 Frenchmen to march through Spain to besiege Gibraltar; but as on the Spanish frontiers, there are not yet 10,000 French troops, this

is only a revolutionary hint, that the Corsican wants some more of the Spanish dollars lately arrived; but politicians think even this sacrifice will not procure Spain the right of neutrality longer than till the arrival of the galleons expected from Mexico before next winter.

At Lisbon, gen. Lafnes has proposed to the regent, to ask the Corsican for some troops to protect his neutrality against England, but we believe here, that some of the diamonds from Brazil, will cause this proposal to be forgotten, at least during the neutrality of Spain.

We are all surprised here that not one of the former generals in chief are nominated to command Buonaparte's armies; some think he does not trust them, others, that they are discontented, and have refused the commands; it is even said, one of the French generals answered lately when he was offered the command in Germany, that as the armies sent there, were intended to plunder and not to fight, our hopeful brother Lucien, or our favourite Mameluke Rostan, were fitter to command than any Frenchman.

The fact is, great discontent reigns, not only in the corps of general officers, but among the common men; those ordered to the colonies, or in expectation to be sent there look upon themselves as disgraced, dishonoured, and sacrificed; and the unjust partiality of Buonaparte in his appointments to the legion of honour, where few of Moreau's soldiers, and none of those who fought under Pichegru or Dumourier, are admitted, has caused a general disaffection and murmur, and the French soldiers begin again to talk of the milliard to often promised them, before they expose their lives for a person who is not a Frenchman.

Letters from Hamburg, brought by the mail of yesterday, state, that the French government, notwithstanding the rejection of its recent proposals for an offensive and defensive alliance with Denmark, has since urged the prince royal, in the event of a rupture with England, to shut the Elbe and entrance of the Baltic against all English ships: to this application, however, the Danish cabinet returned a positive refusal. According to the same letters, the French ambassador at Vienna lately demanded that in case of war, the Austrian harbours should be shut against the English. To this no answer had been returned on the 27th ult. but there was every reason to believe that such a demand would not be complied with.

TRINIDAD.

It appears from this island, that an unhappy difference had taken place between general Picton, col. Fullerton, and Samuel Hood, Esq; joint governors. This misunderstanding had proceeded to such a length as to cause col. F. and Mr. H. to leave their families and the island; by which the government was left to gen. P. In his resentment the general had demanded his recal, which was complied with, and col. F. appointed sole governor. This so inflamed the resentment of gen. P. that on the 9th June, when Fullerton returned from Barbadoes, the troops were called out to oppose his landing. Things were in this state on the 13th, the colonel on board his vessel waiting the arrival of the general in chief, Grinfield, to compel the general to resign his office, and admit the new governor. The war, and the expedition against the French islands, must delay the adjustment of this unhappy quarrel, and continue, for sometime longer, the anarchy which is described as prevailing there at the time the letter, from which this information is derived, was written, the 14th June.

Annapolis, July 21.

WE are authorized to say that the present Governor of Maryland will serve in the legislature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their representatives at the next election.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county.

Gentlemen,

WHEN busily employed in my professional and agricultural pursuits, I was called on by a number of my fellow-citizens to offer myself for the legislature; and having experienced your friendship before, I was induced to offer you my services, and for the encouragement I have received from you, not only on the present occasion, but on a former one, I return you my most sincere thanks.

I am truly sorry to inform you, my friends and fellow-citizens, that in consequence of some unforeseen events, I am compelled to visit the North Western Territory immediately, therefore have declined offering you my services, and hope you will no longer consider me as one of the candidates for Anne-Arundel county.

Should you, my fellow-citizens, demand my services at any future time, be assured that I shall always be found ready and willing to serve you, and I am determined that my conduct through life shall be such as to merit your esteem.

I am, gentlemen, with respect,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode river,
Rhode river, July 20, 1803.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY young negro woman, with a male child, two years old. Also a negro man, about twenty-two years of age; the man and woman have both been accustomed to all kinds of house work, and the woman can sew and knit, and is an excellent spinner on the large wheel. Inquire of the printers.
July 5, 1803.

ANNAPOLIS THEATRE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Mrs GREEN, of the Virginia theatres, is engaged to perform two nights, his first appearance will be on

Friday the 22d of July, 1803,

When will be presented, for the first time, the popular play of

A B A E L L I N O, THE GREAT BANDIT.

Abaellino, Mr. Green,
Rofamunda, Miss Westray.

After which the musical farce of

The P R I Z E,

OR

2, 5, 3, 8.

Lenitive, M. Green,
Caroline, Mrs. Oldmixon;

THE subscriber being appointed trustee by the honourable the high court of chancery for the purpose of selling the real estate of Henry Ridgely, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, the plantation lately occupied by the said Henry Ridgely, where his widow Rachel Ridgely now lives, with the improvements thereto belonging, and other parts of tracts of land adjoining the aforesaid plantation, situate in Anne-Arundel county, and within one mile of Mr. Charles Waters's mill, near the head of Magothy river, on Monday the eighth day of August, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock. The purchaser of the whole, or any part of the said property, will be required to give bond, with security, to the trustee, for the payment of the same, with interest, within fifteen months from the time of sale.

The creditors of the said deceased who have not yet exhibited their claims will bring the same into the chancery-office, within three months from the day of sale, properly authenticated:

July 13, 1803: FRANCIS CROMWELL.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on a credit of fifteen months, on the premises, on Friday the twelfth day of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the same hour and place,

ALL those tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the names of GOVER'S FERN, KNIGHTON'S PURCHASE and BROUGHTON ASHLEY, lately in the tenure and occupation of Gilbert H. Smith, deceased, containing together 324½ acres of land, more or less.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money within fifteen months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon, and upon the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm, to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, the land to him, her, or them sold, and all the right, title, interest, and estate therein and thereto, of Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceased, and of all persons claiming by, from, or under them.

It is further ordered by the chancellor, that the creditors of the said Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceased, who have not yet exhibited their claims shall bring the same, with the vouchers thereof, into the chancery court, on or before the twelfth day of November next.

THOMAS ROGERS, Trustee.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE, Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crests, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, a negro man called JEM, but commonly calls himself JEM COOLAGE, but as he is an artful fellow, I expect he will endeavour to alter his name, and pass for a free man: He is twenty-four years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a very dark complexion, has a small lump on one side of his face. Had on and took with him two new osnabrig shirts, and two pair of trousers, a pair of old light coloured casimier overalls, an old blue broad cloth coat, and several other articles of clothing unknown: It is expected he is gone to Annapolis, as he was hired some years past to Mr. Burton Whetcroft, of that city, and has many acquaintances there; he has also a sister living at Mr. Zachariah Duvall's, on the north side of Severn, where it is expected he will endeavour to harbour. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS for apprehending the said fellow and bringing him home, or securing him in any goal so that I get him again.

EDWARD H. WILSON,

July 16, 1803.