

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 3, 1800.

To the FREEMEN of the Fifth District of MARYLAND.

[Continued from our left.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

OF the "alien act" it is contended, 1st. That it exercises a power no where delegated to the federal government. 2d. That it unites legislative and judicial power to those of the executive. 3d. That this union of powers subverts the general principles of free government. 4th. That it subverts the particular organization and positive provisions of the federal constitution.

In order to clear the way for a correct view of the first position, several observations will be premised.

In the first place; it is to be borne in mind, that it being a characteristic feature of the federal constitution, as it was originally ratified, and an amendment thereto having precisely declared, "That the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people;" it is incumbent in this, as in every other exercise of power by the federal government, to prove from the constitution, that it grants the particular power exercised.

The next observation to be made, is, that much confusion and fallacy have been thrown into the question, by blending the two cases of *aliens*, members of a hostile nation, and *aliens* members of friendly nations. These two cases are so obviously, and so essentially distinct, that it occasions no little surprise that the distinction should have been disregarded; and the surprise is so much the greater, as it appears that the two cases are actually distinguished by two separate acts of congress, passed at the same session, and comprised in the same publication: the one providing for the case of "alien enemies;" the other "concerning aliens" indiscriminately; and consequently extending to aliens of every nation in peace and amity with the United States. With respect to alien enemies, no doubt has been intimated, as to the federal authority over them; the constitution having expressly delegated to congress the power to declare war against any nation, and of course to treat it and all its members as enemies. With respect to aliens, who are not enemies, but members of nations in peace and amity with the United States, the power assumed by the act of congress, is denied to be constitutional.

A third observation is, that were it admitted as is contended, that the "act concerning aliens," has for its object, not a *penal*, but a *preventive* justice; it would still remain to be proved that it comes within the constitutional power of the federal legislature; and if within its power, that the legislature has exercised it in a constitutional manner.

In the administration of preventive justice, the following principles have been held sacred; that some probable ground of suspicion be exhibited before some judicial authority; that it be supported by oath or affirmation; that the party may avoid being thrown into confinement, by finding pledges or securities for his legal conduct (sufficient in the judgment of some judicial authority); that he may have the benefit of a writ of habeas corpus, and thus obtain his release, if wrongfully confined; and that he may at any time be discharged from his recognizance, or his confinement, and restored to his former liberty and rights, on the order of the proper judicial authority; if it shall see sufficient cause.

All these principles of the only preventive justice known to American jurisprudence, are violated by the alien act. The ground of suspicion is to be judged of, not by any judicial authority, but by the executive magistrate alone; no oath or affirmation is required; if the suspicion be held reasonable by the president, he may order the suspected alien to depart the territory of the United States, without the opportunity of avoiding the sentence, by finding pledges for his future good conduct; as the president may limit the time of departure as he pleases, the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus may be suspended with respect to the party, although the constitution ordains that it shall not be suspended, unless when the public safety may require it in case of rebellion or invasion, neither of which existed at the passage of the act; and the party being, under the sentence of the president, either removed from the United States, or being punished by imprisonment, or disqualification ever to become a citizen on conviction of not obeying the order of removal, he cannot be discharged from the proceedings against him, and restored to the benefits of his former situation, although the *biggest* judicial authority should see the most sufficient cause for it.

But in the last place, it can never be admitted that the removal of aliens, authorized by the act, is to be considered, not as punishment for an offence; but as a measure of precaution and prevention. If the banishment of an alien from a country into which he has been invited, as the asylum most auspicious to his happiness; a country where he may have formed the

most tender of connexions, where he may have vested his entire property, and acquired property of the real and permanent, as well as the moveable kind; where he enjoys under the laws, a greater share of the blessings of personal security, and personal liberty, than he can elsewhere hope for, and where he may have nearly completed his probationary title to citizenship; if, moreover, in the execution of the sentence against him, he is to be exposed, not only to the ordinary dangers of the sea, but to the peculiar casualties incident to a crisis of war, and of unnatural licentiousness on that element, and possibly to vindictive purposes, which his emigration itself may have provoked; if a banishment of this sort be not a punishment, and among the severest of punishments, it will be difficult to imagine a doom to which the name can be applied. And if it be a punishment, it will remain to be inquired, whether it can be constitutionally inflicted, on mere suspicion, by the single will of the executive magistrate, on persons convicted of no personal offence against the laws of the land, nor involved in any offence against the laws of nations, charged on the foreign state of which they are members.

One argument offered in justification of this power exercised over aliens, is, that the admission of them into the country being of favour not of right, the favour is at all times revocable.

To this argument it might be answered, that allowing the truth of the inference, it would be no proof of what is required. A question would still occur, whether the constitution had vested the discretionary power of admitting aliens, in the federal government or in the state governments.

But it cannot be a true inference, that because the admission of an alien is a favour, the favour may be revoked at pleasure. A grant of land to an individual, may be of favour, not of right; but the moment the grant is made, the favour becomes a right, and must be forfeited before it can be taken away. To pardon a malefactor may be a favour, but the pardon is not, on that account, the least irrevocable. To admit an alien to naturalization, is as much a favour, as to admit him to reside in the country; yet it cannot be pretended, that a person naturalized can be deprived of the benefit any more than a native citizen can be disfranchised.

Again, it is said, that aliens not being parties to the constitution, the rights and privileges which it secures, cannot be at all claimed by them.

To this reasoning, also, it might be answered, that although aliens are not parties to the constitution, it does not follow that the constitution has vested in congress an absolute power over them. The parties to the constitution may have granted, or retained, or modified the power over aliens, without regard to that particular consideration.

But a more direct reply is, that it does not follow, because aliens are not parties to the constitution, as citizens are parties to it, that whilst they actually conform to it, they have no right to its protection. Aliens are not more parties to the laws, than they are parties to the constitution; yet it will not be disputed, that as they owe on one hand, a temporary obedience, they are entitled in return, to their protection and advantage.

If aliens had no rights under the constitution, they might not only be banished, but even capitally punished, without a jury or the other incidents to a fair trial. But so far has a contrary principle been carried, in every part of the United States, that except on charges of treason, an alien has, besides all the common privileges, the special one of being tried by a jury, of which one half may be also aliens.

It is said, further, that by the law and practice of nations, aliens may be removed at discretion, for offences against the law of nations; that congress are authorized to define and punish such offences; and that to be dangerous to the peace of society is, in aliens, one of those offences.

The distinction between alien enemies and alien friends is a clear and conclusive answer to this argument. Alien enemies are under the law of nations and liable to be punished for offences against it. Alien friends, except in the single case of public ministers, are under the municipal law, and must be tried and punished according to that law only.

This argument also, by referring the alien act, to the power of congress to define and punish offences against the law of nations, yields the point that the act is of a *penal*, not merely of a preventive operation. It must in truth be so considered. And if it be a *penal* act, the punishment it inflicts must be justified by some offence that deserves it.

It is said, that the right of removing aliens is an incident to the power of war, vested in congress by the constitution.

This is a former argument in a new shape only; and is answered by repeating, that the removal of alien enemies is an incident to the power of war; that the removal of alien friends is not an incident to the power of war.

It is said, that congress are by the constitution to protect each state against invasion; and that the means of preventing invasion, are included in the power of protection against it.

The power of war in general, having been before granted by the constitution; this clause must either be a mere specification for greater caution and certainty, of which there are other examples in the instrument; or be the injunction of a duty, superadded to a grant of the power. Under either explanation, it cannot enlarge the power of congress on the subject. The power and the duty to protect each state against an invading enemy, would be the same under the general power, if this regard to greater caution had been omitted.

Invasion is an operation of war. To protect against invasion is an exercise of the power of war. A power therefore not incident to war, cannot be incident to a particular modification of war. And as the removal of alien friends has appeared to be no incident to a general state of war it cannot be incident to a partial state, or a particular modification of war.

Nor can it ever be granted, that a power to act on a case when it actually occurs, includes a power over all the means that may tend to prevent the occurrence of the case. Such a latitude of construction would render unavailing, every practicable definition of particular and limited powers. Under the idea of preventing war in general, as well as invasion in particular, not only an indiscriminate removal of all aliens, might be enforced; but a thousand other things still more remote from the operations and precautions appertenant to war might take place. A bigotted or tyrannical nation might threaten us with war, unless certain religious or political regulations were adopted by us; yet it never could be inferred, if the regulations which would prevent war, were such as congress had otherwise no power to make, that the power to make them would grow out of the purpose they were to answer. Congress have power to suppress insurrections, yet it would not be allowed to follow, that they might employ all the means tending to prevent them; of which a system of moral instruction for the ignorant, and provident support for the poor, might be regarded as among the most efficacious.

One argument for the power of the general government to remove aliens would have been passed in silence, if it had appeared under any authority inferior to that of a report, made to the house of representatives by a committee, and approved by the house. The doctrine on which this argument is founded, is of so new and so extraordinary a character, and strikes so radically at the political system of America, that it is proper to state it in the very words of the report.

"The act [concerning aliens] is said to be unconstitutional, because to remove aliens is a direct breach of the constitution, which provides, by the 9th section of the 1st article, that the migration or importation of such persons as any of the states shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year 1808."

Among the answers given to this objection to the constitutionality of the act, the following very remarkable one is extracted.

"Thirdly, that as the constitution has given to the states no power to remove aliens, during the period of the limitation under consideration, in the meantime, on the construction assumed, there would be no authority in the country, empowered to send away dangerous aliens which cannot be admitted."

The reasoning here used, would not, in any view, be conclusive;—because there are powers exercised by most other governments, which, in the United States, are withheld by the people, both from the general government and from the state governments. Of this sort are many of the powers prohibited by the declarations of right prefixed to the constitutions, or by clauses in the constitutions, in the nature of such declarations. Nay, so far is the political system of the United States distinguishable from that of other countries, by the caution with which powers are delegated and defined; that in one very important case, even of commercial regulation and revenue, the power is absolutely locked up against the hands of both governments. A tax on exports can be laid by no constitutional authority whatever. Under a system thus peculiarly guarded, there could surely be no absurdity in supposing, that alien friends, who, if guilty of treasonable machinations, may be punished, or if suspected on probable grounds, may be secured by pledges or imprisonment, in like manner with permanent citizens, were never meant to be subjected to banishment by any arbitrary and unusual process, either under one government or the other.

But it is not the inconclusiveness of the general reasoning in this passage which chiefly calls the attention to it. It is the principle assumed by it, that the powers held by the states are given to them by the constitution of the United States; and the inference from this principle, that the powers supposed to be necessary which are not so given to the state govern-

ments, must reside in the government of the United States.

The respect which is felt for every portion of the constituted authorities, forbids some of the reflections which this singular paragraph might excite; and they are the more readily suppressed, as it may be presumed, with justice perhaps, as well as candour, that inadvertence may have had its share in the error. It would be an unjustifiable delicacy nevertheless, to pass by so portentous a claim, proceeding from so high an authority, without a monitorial notice of the fatal tendencies with which it would be pregnant.

II. It is next affirmed of the alien act, that it unites legislative, judicial and executive powers in the hands of the president.

However difficult it may be to mark, in every case, with clearness and certainty, the line which divides legislative power, from the other departments of power; all will agree, that the powers referred to these departments may be so general and undefined, as to be of a legislative, not of an executive or judicial nature; and may for that reason be unconstitutional. Details, to a certain degree, are essential to the nature and character of a law; and on criminal subjects, it is proper that details should leave as little as possible to the discretion of those who are to apply and to execute the law. If nothing more were required, in exercising a legislative trust, than a general conveyance of authority, without laying down any precise rules, by which the authority conveyed should be carried into effect; it would follow, that the whole power of legislation might be transferred by the legislature from itself, and proclamations might become substitutes for laws. A delegation of power in this latitude, would not be denied to be a union of the different powers.

To determine then, whether the appropriate powers of the distinct departments are united by the act authorizing the executive to remove aliens, it must be inquired, whether it contains such details, definitions and rules, as appertain to the true character of a law; especially a law by which personal liberty is invaded, property deprived of its value to the owner, and life itself indirectly exposed to danger.

The alien act declares, "that it shall be lawful for the president to order all such aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or shall have reasonable ground to suspect, are concerned in any treasonable, or secret machinations, against the government thereof, to depart, &c."

Could a power be well given in terms less definite, less particular, and less precise? To be dangerous to the public safety; to be suspected of secret machinations against the government: these can never be mistaken for legal rules or certain definitions. They leave every thing to the president. His will is the law.

But it is not a legislative power only that is given to the president. He is to stand in the place of the judiciary also. His suspicion is the only evidence which is to convict: his order the only judgment which is to be executed.

Thus it is the president whose will is to designate the offensive conduct; it is his will that is to ascertain the individuals on whom it is charged; and it is his will, that is to cause the sentence to be executed. It is rightly affirmed therefore, that the act unites legislative and judicial powers to those of the executive.

III. It is affirmed that this union of powers subverts the general principles of free government.

It has become an axiom in the science of government, that a separation of the legislative, executive and judicial departments, is necessary to the preservation of public liberty. No where has this axiom been better understood in theory, or more carefully pursued in practice, than in the United States.

IV. It is affirmed that such a union of powers subverts the particular organization and positive provisions of the federal constitution.

According to the particular organization of the constitution, its legislative powers are vested in the congress; its executive power in the president, and its judicial powers, in the supreme and inferior tribunals. The union of any two of these powers, and still more of all three, in any one of these departments, as has been shewn to be done by the alien act, must consequently subvert the constitutional organization of them.

That positive provisions in the constitution, securing to individuals the benefits of fair trial, are also violated by the union of powers in the alien act, necessarily results from the two facts, that the act relates to alien friends, and that alien friends, being under the municipal law only, are entitled to its protection.

Of the federation act it is affirmed 1. That it exercises in like manner a power not delegated by the constitution. 2. That the power, on the contrary, is expressly and positively forbidden by one of the amendments to the constitution. 3. That this is a power, which more than any other ought to produce universal alarm; because it is levelled against that right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication thereon; which has ever been justly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right.

1. That it exercises a power not delegated to the constitution.

Here, again it will be proper to recollect, that the federal government, being composed of powers specifically granted, with a reservation of all other powers to the states or to the people, the positive authority under which the federation act could be passed, must be produced by those who assert its constitutionality. In what part of the constitution then is this authority to be found?

Several attempts have been made to answer this question, which will be examined in their order. We will begin with one, which has filled us with equal astonishment and apprehension; and which, we

cannot but persuade ourselves must have the same effect on all, who will consider it with coolness and impartiality, and with a reverence for our constitution, in the true character in which it issued from the sovereign authority of the people. We refer to the doctrine lately advanced as a sanction to the federation act: "that the common or unwritten law," a law of vast extent and complexity,—and embracing almost every possible subject of legislation, both civil and criminal, makes a part of the law of these states; in their united and national capacity.

The novelty and the extravagance of this pretension, should consign it to silence with other arguments, which an extraordinary zeal for the act has drawn into the discussion. But the auspices, under which this innovation presents itself, makes it necessary to bestow on it an attention, which other considerations might have forbidden.

In executing the task, it may be of use, to look back to the colonial state of this country, prior to the revolution; to trace the effects of the revolution which converted the colonies into independent states; to inquire into the import of the articles of confederation, the first instrument by which the union of the states was regularly established; and finally to consult the constitution of 1788, which is the oracle that must decide the important question.

In the state prior to the revolution, it is certain that the common law, under different limitations, made a part of the colonial codes. But whether it be understood that the original colonists brought the law with them, or made it their law by adoption; it is equally certain that it was the separate law of each colony within its respective limits, and was unknown to them, as a law pervading and operating through the whole, as one society.

It could not possibly be otherwise. The common law was not the same in any two of the colonies; in some, the modifications were materially and extensively different. There was no common legislature, by which a common will could be expressed in the form of a law; nor any common magistracy by which such a law could be carried into practice. The will of each colony alone and separately, had its organs for these purposes.

This stage of our political history furnishes no foothold for the patrons of this new doctrine.

Did then, the principle or operation of the great event which made the colonies independent states, imply or introduce the common law, as the law of the union?

The fundamental principle of the revolution was, that the colonies were co-ordinate members with each other, and with Great-Britain; of an empire, united by a common executive sovereign, but not united by any common legislative sovereign. The legislative power was maintained to be as complete in each American parliament, as in the British parliament. And the royal prerogative was in force in each colony, by virtue of its acknowledging the king for its executive magistrate, as it was in Great-Britain, by virtue of a like acknowledgment there. A denial of these principles by Great-Britain, and the assertion of them by America, produced the revolution.

There was a time indeed, when an exception to the legislative separation of the several component and co-equal parts of the empire, obtained a degree of acquiescence. The British parliament was allowed to regulate the trade with foreign nations, and between the different parts of the empire. This was however mere practice without right, and contrary to the true theory of the constitution. The convenience of some regulations in both those cases, was apparent; and as there was no legislature with power over the whole, nor any constitutional pre-eminence among the legislatures of the several parts; it was natural for the legislature of that particular part, which was the eldest and the largest, to assume this function, and for the others to acquiesce in it. This tacit arrangement was the less criticised, as the regulations established by the British parliament, operated in favour of that part of the empire, which seemed to bear the principal share of the public burdens, and were regarded as an indemnification of its advances for the other parts. As long as this regulating power was confined to the two objects of convenience and equity, it was not complained of, nor much inquired into. But no sooner was it perverted to the selfish views of the party assuming it, than the injured parties began to feel and to reflect; and the moment the claim to a direct and indefinite power was ingrafted on the precedent of the regulating power, the whole charm was dissolved, and every eye opened to the usurpation. The assertion by Great Britain of a power to make laws for the other members of the empire in all cases whatsoever, ended in the discovery, that she had a right to make laws for them in no cases whatsoever.

Such being the ground of our revolution, no support nor colour can be drawn from it, for the doctrine that the common law is binding on these states as one society. The doctrine, on the contrary, is evidently repugnant to the fundamental principle of the revolution.

The articles of confederation, are the next source of information on this subject.

In the interval between the commencement of the revolution, and the final ratification of these articles, the nature and extent of the union was determined by the circumstances of the crisis, rather than by any accurate delineation of the general authority. It will not be alleged that the "common law," could have had any legitimate birth as a law of the United States, during that state of things. If it came as such, into existence at all, the charter of confederation must have been its parent.

Here again, however, its pretensions are absolutely destitute of foundation. This instrument does not

contain a sentence or syllable, that can be tortured into a countenance of the idea that the parties to it were, with respect to the objects of the common law, to form one community. No such law is named or implied, or alluded to, as being in force, or as brought into force, by that compact.

After urging many other irresistible arguments on this subject, he proceeds to observe—

In aid of these objections, the difficulties and confusion inseparable from a constructive introduction of the common law, would afford powerful reasons against it.

Is it to be the common law with, or without the British statutes?

If without the statutory amendments, the vices of the code would be insupportable!

If with these amendments, what period is to be fixt for limiting the British authority over our laws?

Is it to be the date of the eldest or the youngest of the colonies?

Or are the dates to be thrown together, and a medium deduced?

Or is our independence to be taken for the date?

Is, again, regard to be had to the various changes in the common law made by the local codes of America?

Is regard to be had to such changes, subsequent as well as prior, to the establishment of the constitution?

Is regard to be had to future, as well as past changes?

Is the law to be different in every state, as differently modified by its code; or are the modifications of any particular state to be applied to all?

And on the latter supposition, which among the state codes could form the standard?

Questions of this sort might be multiplied with a much ease, as there would be difficulty in answering them.

The consequences flowing from the proposed construction, furnish other objections equally conclusive, unless the text were peremptory in its meaning, and consistent with other parts of the instrument.

These consequences may be in relation; to the legislative authority of the United States; to the executive authority; and to the governments of the several states.

If it be understood that the common law is established by the constitution, it follows that no part of the law can be altered by the legislature; such of the statutes already passed as may be repugnant thereto, would be nullified, particularly the "federation act" itself, which boasts of being a melioration of the common law; and the whole code, with all its incongruities, barbarisms and bloody mixtures, would be inviolably saddled on the good people of the United States.

G. DUVAL.

[To be continued.]

MILAN, April 7.

General Melas has advanced into the Genoeze with 60,000 men. The whole force of the Austrians in Italy is 117,000 men. It is expected that 15,000 French, who have thrown themselves into Genoa, are cut off by general Melas from any communication with France, will soon be obliged to surrender prisoners. The Austrian troops have taken with them bread for six days.

PAVIA, April 9 (received at night)

The brave Austrians on the 7th carried by storm Monte Notte, Monte Negro and Monte Ajuto; and afterwards entered Savona, where they made 300 French prisoners. General Massena has retreated precipitately to Genoa, where he is shut in by the Austrians. His army has partly thrown itself into Genoa, and has partly retreated by Finale and Nice. General Hohenzollern has taken possession of the Bochetta, and general Ott is under the walls of Genoa. The peasants of Fontana-Buona have joined the latter, and are commanded by a Genoeze general who has deserted to them.

SAVONA, April 9.

For these three days we have been engaged with the French, and with great success. We have made 1,500 prisoners, and taken 16 pieces of cannon and 8 standards. To-day our head quarters are here. Vado and St. Stefano are likewise in our possession. The battle still continues at several points. Massena is shut up in Genoa, and must either fight or surrender.

HAMBURG, April 25.

Extract of a letter.

"At length the campaign in Italy has been opened by general Melas. He has penetrated with his army into the eastern territories of Genoa, and made himself master of Savona, Vado and other places, and has cut off the French army. One division of it retreated to the county of Nice, the other, with Massena, towards Genoa. This general is now wholly separated from France. He has with him about fifteen thousand men, with whom he must either surrender or fight. The event cannot long remain doubtful, for general Melas is in full march against Genoa, where famine prevails. It is already reported that the French have evacuated the Bochetta; but this news requires confirmation.

"I enclose you Mr. Wickham's official letter from Louisburg, on this subject."

"Louisburg, April 18.

"Intelligence has been received at head quarters, that the campaign in Italy opened on the 7th instant, in the course of which day, the enemy's intrenchments on the Appennine Mountains, covering the river of Genoa at Ajuto, Monte Notte, Monte Regino and

Catibone, were all carried. A messenger came away in general Melas had penetrated the suburbs of which place.

"I have the satisfaction between the 7th and 8th of April, to have captured the important post of Catibone, which cost us two hundred men; and in advantage, he had penetrated Savoy, having taken possession of it on his way, from Vercelli and David difficulty."

VIENNA

A courier arrived here and brought an account of the arrival at Petersburg, and of the manner by which the apartments to be prepared for the Emperor; which fully belied the disgrace of that warrior.

BRUSSELS

At this moment a courier on his way from Paris, which are supposed to be authentic, speak in the most certain that negotiations emperor of Germany a rumour is the only obstacle Austria are so determined thought they will not

PARIS.

There is reason to believe, that yesterday, orders were issued from the emperor

BRIS.

Last week were in barrels of wheat, from flour, from Baltimore.

LONDON

The king of Sweden at Norkopping, and the by the great officers of

The king of Prussia a league in the north which is to place obduracy of his neighbor and Denmark seem to be one of the first successes of the Russian forces war.

The cause of the is said to have arisen from him to take possession of the

It is said that Sir John Campbell, who was in the command of the Admiral Dickson of the North Sea fleet, has been relieved.

Orders are sent to Toulbridge's immediate pointed captain of the rear admiral Pole, who is to command the fleet.

As the letters from the arrival in the Dnieper, with grain, the price of the Russian ships, are under order.

An encampment is formed at Sozopol, to compose it another secret expedition.

The different volunteers are again to be sent to the 4th of June next.

It is said that his majesty has adopted the same conduct as in 1705, at the time of the invasion.

In order to prevent the two period contented solutions of the two

ringement will be the parliament will rise.

The income to be discussed, which Mr. Howarth of Dublin, prefers day from the corporation.

In consequence of the seasonable supply experienced a red guinea expectation confidence be in only article the prices.

We received the 20th of April, of the day before yesterday from Strasbourg, have enrolled the

Catibono, were all carried by assault. When the messenger came away in the evening of the same day, general Melas had penetrated quite to Savona, of the suburbs of which place he was actually in possession.

"I have the satisfaction to add, that on the night between the 7th and 8th, general baron de Kalma surprised the important post of Mount Cenis, where he took sixteen pieces of cannon, six officers and about two hundred men; and that on the 8th, pursuing his advantage, he had penetrated as far as Termigno, in Savoy, having taken possession of the post of Lanneburg on his way, from which the two French generals Lavellee and David saved themselves on foot with difficulty."

VIENNA, April 10.

A courier arrived here on the 5th, from Petersburg, and brought an account that prince Suwarrow had arrived at Petersburg, and had been received in the most gracious manner by his sovereign, who had caused apartments to be prepared for him in the Imperial palace; which fully belies the reports of the death or disgrace of that warrior.

BRUSSELS, April 17.

At this moment a courier is passing in great haste on his way from Paris to Berlin, with dispatches, which are supposed to be very important.

Letters from Paris which may be considered as authentic, speak in the following manner:—It is certain that negotiations between government and the emperor of Germany are pursued with activity. Belgium is the only obstacle to peace. England and Austria are so determined on that point, that it is thought they will not recede from it.

PARIS, 9 Floreal, April 29.

There is reason to believe that the consuls passed a decree yesterday, ordering about three hundred new emigrants from the emigrant list.

BRISTOL, April 26.

Last week were imported into Liverpool 17,000 bushels of wheat, from Dantzic, and 2540 barrels of flour, from Baltimore, in America.

LONDON, April 28.

The king of Sweden was crowned on the 3d inst. at Norkopping, and the oaths of allegiance were taken by the great officers of state, and the nobility.

April 30.

The king of Prussia, it is reported is now forming a league in the north of Germany, the object of which is to place obstacles in the way of the aggrandisement of his neighbours. It is said that Sweden and Denmark seem disposed to enter into it, and that one of the first successes obtained by it was the recall of the Russian forces from the theatre of continental war.

The cause of the displeasure of the emperor Paul is said to have arisen originally from the refusal of allowing him to take possession of Malta.

It is said that Sir Ralph Abercromby has been sent for from Scotland, to proceed to Portugal, and take the command of the troops there.

Admiral Dickson is appointed commander in chief of the North Sea fleet, in the room of admiral Duncan, resigned.

Orders are sent to the Mediterranean for commodore Troubridge's immediate return to England, being appointed captain of the channel fleet, in the room of rear admiral Pole, who is to command on the Newfoundland station.

As the letters from Deal received yesterday state the arrival in the Downs of a large fleet from Embden with grain, the price will soon be lowered.

The Russian ships at Sheerness and Chatham, it is said, are under orders to return to Russia as soon as possible.

An encampment of 30,000 men is to be immediately formed at Southampton, and the troops that are to compose it are supposed to be destined upon another secret expedition.

The different volunteer corps of London and Westminster are again to be reviewed by the king, on the 4th of June next.

It is said that his majesty's ministers intend to pursue the same conduct in regard to the union with Ireland, as was adopted at the time of the Scottish union in 1705, at the recommendation of lord Somers. In order to prevent discussion on the bill for incorporating the two countries, the parliament of that period contented itself with merely reciting the resolutions of the two houses on the subject. This arrangement will of course shorten the discussion, and parliament will rise so much earlier than was expected. The income tax is the only great object left to be discussed, which will occupy much attention.

Mr. Howarth and Mr. Soane, aldermen of the city of Dublin, presented a petition to his majesty yesterday from the corporation of Dublin, against the union.

May 2.

In consequence of the fineness of the weather, and a seasonable supply of foreign grain, every article has experienced a reduction in price; and the most sanguine expectation of a still further decrease may with confidence be looked for. Boiling peas were the only article that stood its ground at Monday's prices.

May 3.

We received this morning the Paris papers of the 20th of April, one day later than those which arrived the day before yesterday. It appears by a private letter from Strasburg, dated the 25th, that the French have crossed the Rhine, and that a battle has taken

place. "The armies," says that letter, "have been engaged ever since six in the morning. It is now nine o'clock, and the advantage begins to be on our side. It was our centre that made the attack." It seems rather extraordinary, that as there is a telegraphic line from Strasburg to Paris, no intelligence has been communicated of a later date than those of the 25th.

One of the Paris papers asserts, on the authority of accounts from Germany, that general Hohenzollern has taken the Bochetta, after storming six lines of intrenchments with dreadful slaughter. Should this prove true Genoa must fall instantly.

The army of reserve is rapidly increasing in strength. It was on the 24th of last month about 70,000 strong, and fresh troops were expected to arrive. A part of the army is in motion—Two divisions have filed off towards Geneva.

The capture of the two Spanish frigates, with eleven of their convoy, as stated in yesterday's Albion, is as important as it is valued. This flotilla was bound from Cadix to Lima, and the frigates had fifteen hundred quintals of quicksilver on board for the use of the mines in South America. The loss must be most seriously distressing to the Spanish government, as the mines cannot be worked without a regular supply of this article. The value of this capture is most probably under-rated at 700,000l.

NEW-YORK, June 21.

By the Andromache we have received the Glasgow Courier down to the 3d of May, but we find no later news from the armies than that by way of Philadelphia.

We received no papers by the Catharine—When she sailed there was a talk of a general peace.

It was reported last evening that the Fair American, from London, was below.

Since the above, a gentleman handed us a paper containing the following

Extra of a letter from the Continent, dated April 8.

"Fifteen thousand Genoese peasants have joined the Austrians to the east, and six or seven thousand to the west of Genoa; those of Fontana Buona, in three regular battles, have obtained complete victories. In the first they killed 600 French, and made some prisoners. In the second, when, with four pieces of cannon and 40 mules laden with combustibles, the French advanced to burn their villages, they were repulsed with the loss of 900 men, the cannon, mules and combustibles; and, in the third, commanded by Massena in person, who menaced them with total destruction by fire and sword, they left 2000 dead upon the field, lost 2000 prisoners, besides two generals, and 113 officers. Massena himself escaped with great difficulty by sea."

June 26.

A Nashville paper of May 14 says, a gentleman just from the Creek nation informs, that the Cherokees were holding a talk, with respect to the expediency of going to war with the Chickasaws. It seems the dispute arose concerning the land at the Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee river: they both claim the land, and the Cherokees having settled thereon, were ordered off by the Chickasaws—they refused to go saying they would fight—upon which the Chickasaws declared they should.

The famous John Watts, a chief in the Cherokee nation, has gone with a party of men, to take the scalps from a nation of Indians on the west side of the Mississippi (the name not known) in consequence of their having killed two Cherokee traders.

A report is in circulation, that William A. Bowles who styles himself director-general of Muskogee, has been ordered by the Creeks to quit their territory.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond from Mr. JAMES MATTISON to me, for fifty pounds, as the same is mislaid and paid, any person finding it will confer a favour by delivering it to Mr. Mattison.

RICHARD PARROTT.

Annapolis, June 28, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of TALBOT SHIPLEY, deceased, to come and settle their accounts without delay, or they may depend on being dealt with as the law directs without respect to persons, and all those that have any claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be discharged, by

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Administratrix.

June 26, 1800.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near WILLIAM SPURRIER'S tavern, a bay MARE, supposed to be about ten or eleven years old, with a little white in her forehead, about 14½ hands high, has a large lump on her near side, supposed to be done by the poke of a cow, also a few white saddle spots on her back. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

BASIL SEVOY.

Received by the last arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL.

A GENERAL assortment of seasonable GOODS, among which are, feins and fein twine, all of which the subscriber offers for sale, on the lowest terms, for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

June 4, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of JOSHUA STEWART, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred.

HENRY STEWART, Admr. D. B. N.

WE, the subscribers, having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH MACKUBIN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, do require all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, properly authenticated, for payment, and those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

JAMES MACKUBIN, } Adminis-
RICHARD MACKUBIN, } trators.

June 24, 1800.

By order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 7th July next, on the premises,

THE houses and lots in the city of Annapolis, late the property of JAMES RINGGOLD, consisting of two large brick dwelling-houses, with stables and other necessary buildings, and five wooden tenements, near the church, with four unimproved water lots: the whole to be sold for CASH. At the same time will be sold, one spinet, one old chariot and harness, one fulkey and harness, one coach and a negro man, the property of Wm. Whetcroft, deceased.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, Adm'r.

NOTICE is hereby given to such persons that are owing officers fees for the year 1799, that it will be necessary for them to prepare the money to settle such accounts by the tenth day of August next, as indulgence after that day will not be given, and as there is a very considerable sum due me for officers fees for the year 1798, also for poundage fees for serving of cafas and laying of fieri facias, it is therefore necessary to prepare the money to discharge said accounts immediately, for all persons owing such accounts will be executed when called on again if they are not prepared for settlement.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne Arundel county.

THE creditors of MOSES MACCUBBIN, an insolvent debtor, are requested to meet at the sheriff's office, in Annapolis, on the fifth day of July next, in order to receive their dividend that hath arisen from the sale of said Maccubbin's property, agreeable to law.

JOHN WELCH, Trustee

June 17, 1800. agreeable to act of assembly.

Mr. Guichard

RETURNS his thanks to those who have favoured him with their custom to tune the PIANO FORTE and HARPSICORD which were intrusted to him, he will attend them every week, and pay the greatest attention to them.

Mr. Guichard informs the ladies of this city, that he will teach embroidery and drawing. Apply at his lodgings, at Mr. Claude's.

By order of the High Court of Chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property, part of the estate of RICHARD A. CONTEE, Esq.

ON Tuesday the eighth day of July next, at eleven o'clock, at Sparrow's tavern, in the town of Queen Anne, one lot, adjoining the town, on which is a well contrived tan-yard, now in complete order.

On Wednesday the ninth, at eleven o'clock, at Greenwell's tavern, in the town of Upper Marlborough, several lots, beautifully situated between the tobacco warehouses and court-house of the town, on which are two small dwelling-houses, the house now occupied by Messrs. John and Charles Hodges, as a store, well calculated for the purpose, and situated on an eligible part of the town.

Also two handsome saddle horses.

On Thursday the tenth, at eleven o'clock, at Flaetters' tavern, in the town of Bladensburg, one lot, including a commodious two story dwelling-house, and a productive garden, situated on the main street, near said tavern, and under rent to Mr. Scott.

On Friday the eleventh, at eleven o'clock, at Semme's tavern, in George-town, twenty-one acres and one quarter of an acre of land, on Rock creek, adjoining Deakins' mills, and the seat of Gustavus Scott, Esq; which, to accommodate purchasers, will be laid off in lots, to contain from two to four acres each, some of them afford handsome elevated situations for buildings, commanding a delightful view of the city of Washington, and the country around, and others by situation and soil most admirably calculated for gardens, being distant from the city but a few hundred yards. This land, it is supposed by good judges, can furnish five hundred cords of wood and rail stuff to enclose it. A credit of ninety days will be given, on the purchasers paying their notes, with approved endorsers, negotiable at the bank of Columbia, for payment of the purchase money, on payment of which the trustees are empowered to give proper conveyances.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
DENNIS MAGRUDER,

Trustees of Richard A. Contee.

June 7.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,
From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine
Store Baltimore.

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

**THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.**

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

**DR. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,**

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of—nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obduracy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which affords considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

FOR the cure of rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white-swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, acute and chronic rheumatism.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mustard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the superior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, selected from a numerous list.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plasterer, Pratt-street, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried British oil, opodeldoc and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became inflamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reece, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-house, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatism or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ankle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using less than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever since.

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REECE.

Mrs. Mary McCrae, wife of Mr. George McCrae, grocer, Bond-street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years standing. The greatest part of last winter she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

**DR. HAMILTON'S celebrated
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,**

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thousand persons of all ages, within nine months past, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms, and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels—they are a remedy suited to every age and constitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are so mild in their operation that they cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe, As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from any corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to the health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one, more so.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and restoring lost appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

**DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.**

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches, Catarrhs, Shortness of breath, Ticklings in the throat, Tightness of the chest, Whooping cough, Sore throats, Wheezings, Congested phlegm, Spitting of blood, Soreness of the breast and stomach, &c. &c.

Asthmas and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor maketh oath, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Veneral complaints of every description.

An extensive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venereal virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper administration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of Mr. Gideon White.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of warranted capped and jewelled and plain silver WATCHES, and a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the most reduced price.

N. B. Highest price given for old silver.

WE are authorized and requested to inform the freemen of the fifth district, comprehending Anne Arundel county, (including the city of Annapolis) and the city of Baltimore, that Mr. G. Duval offers himself a candidate at the ensuing election of ELECTORS of president and vice-president, to be held on the second Monday of November next.

Mr. Duval, if elected, will vote for that able and distinguished patriot and statesman, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire,—THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

WE are authorized to inform the voters of this district, composed of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that Jeremiah T. Chase, Esquire, will, if chosen, serve as an elector for the president and vice-president of the United States; he is decidedly in favour of John Adams, the friend of liberty and the constitution, as president.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living on Elk Ridge, near Hugh Drummond's tavern, a bright bay HORSE, ten years of age, trots rather clumsily, and is dull, branded on the near shoulder T P, has several saddle marks, a small star in his forehead, has had a recent sore on his back, his two hind feet white, shod lately, has a long tail, he is about 14½ hands high, and is lengthy to his height. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

NOAH DUVAL.

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 1st day of August next,

THE subscriber's plantation, whereon he now dwelleth, within one mile and a half of Upper-Marlborough, sixteen of the Federal City, and sixteen to Alexandria, supposed to contain 345 acres; there are on the premises, a very convenient house, with all the necessary buildings, in good repair, a new and well enclosed yard and garden, with a variety of excellent fruit of almost every kind, two valuable meadows, and a sufficiency of timber and wood to support the land. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase may first view the property. The terms of sale are, one third of the money, with interest, to be paid on the first day of December next, one third, with interest on the whole, on the first day of October, 1801, and the balance on the first day of October, 1802. Bonds, with good security, will be required. On the same day, and on the same terms as above, will be offered for sale, a lot containing 15 acres, more or less, on which is erected one of the best fixed distilleries probably in this state, with stills and every thing necessary to commence the business immediately.

w 9

COLMORE BEANS.

P. S. I will treat privately for the above property at any time before the day of Sale. Prince-George's county, Maryland, May 27, 1800.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th of October last, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, of a rag shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril. T. G. March 7, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 31st day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY. Fellow-Citizens,

BY the advice and recommendation of a number of respectable inhabitants of this county, I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages; as one of your representatives in the next general assembly; should I, through your favour, have the honour of being elected, you may depend that I will exert every ability I possess to promote the peace and prosperity of the state in general, and this county in particular, And am, with great respect,

Your humble servant,

JOHN C. WEEMS.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVth YEAR.)

MA

To the FREEMEN of the

[Continued]

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE argument the law on the ground recognized by the constitution act, let us arguments which have been

The part of the constitution be recurred to, in defence of the clause of the 8th section, "to necessary and proper for foregoing powers, and all constitution in the government in any department or office."

The plain import of all have all the incidents necessary and proper for the express powers; where the United States is the federal department for a grant of new powers, for the remission of the carrying in granted, are included in

Whenever, therefore, the constitutionality of question is, whether the constitution. If it be, be not expressed; the necessity is properly an incident necessary to its execution. by congress. If it be

Let the question be over the press exercised among the powers expressed. This is not pretended.

Is there any express power is a necessary and proper

The power which has in answer to this question functions; which is not insurrections, by and to them. But its plausibility, be said, the punishment of libels suppresses insurrections. would be, that the power tendency ascribed to of passing or executing the suppression of insurrections.

Has the federal government, as well as power

They have the power most proper in their hands has power, be punishing it; and the power to enforce those

It must be recollected to the satisfaction here put on the terms precisely the construction discussions and ratification may be added, and it is a contradiction

their consistency with government, as possessed only; not of the general ordinary government insurrections, include the power to punish, all the means that in relation and influence of legislation, that carry with it a power wholly immaterial, exercised under the ing into execution.

The next point is, that the power of the constitution is not amendments to the

The amendments shall make no law, religion, or prohibiting the free right of the people, union the government

In the attempt to be made, it is to be in the terms in the constitution, the power is prohibited them or lowered by this

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 10, 1800.

To the FREEMEN of the Fifth District of MARY-
LAND.

[Continued from our left.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE argument then drawn from the common law on the ground of its being adopted or recognized by the constitution, being inapplicable to the sedition act, let us proceed to examine the other arguments which have been founded on the constitution.

The part of the constitution which seems most to be recurred to, in defence of the "sedition act," is the 1st clause of the 8th section of the first article empowering congress "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

The plain import of this clause is, that congress shall have all the incidental or instrumental powers, necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the express powers; whether they be vested in the government of the United States, more collectively, or in the several departments, or officers thereof. It is not a grant of new powers to congress, but merely a declaration, for the removal of all uncertainty, that the means of carrying into execution, those otherwise granted, are included in the grant.

Whenever, therefore, a question arises concerning the constitutionality of a particular power; the first question is, whether the power be expressed in the constitution. If it be, the question is decided. If it be not expressed; the next inquiry must be; whether it is properly an incident to an express power, and necessary to its execution. If it be, it may be exercised by congress. If it be not; congress cannot exercise it.

Let the question be asked, then, whether the power over the press exercised in the "sedition act" be found among the powers expressly vested in the congress? This is not pretended.

Is there any express power, for executing which, it is a necessary and proper power?

The power which has been selected, as least remote, in answer to this question, is that of "suppressing insurrections;" which is said to imply a power to prevent insurrections, by punishing whatever may lead or tend to them. But it surely cannot, with the least plausibility, be said, that a regulation of the press, and a punishment of libels, are exercises of a power to suppress insurrections. The most that could be said, would be, that the punishment of libels, if it had the tendency ascribed to it, might prevent the occasion, of passing or executing laws, necessary and proper for the suppression of insurrections.

Has the federal government, then, no power to prevent, as well as punish resistance to the laws?

They have the power which the constitution deemed most proper in their hands for the purpose. The congress has power, before it happens, to pass laws for punishing it; and the executive and judiciary have power to enforce those laws when it does happen.

It must be recollected by many, and could be shown to the satisfaction of all, that the construction here put on the terms "necessary and proper," is precisely the construction which prevailed during the discussions and ratifications of the constitution. It may be added, and cannot too often be repeated, that it is a construction absolutely necessary to maintain their consistency with the peculiar character of the government, as possessed of particular and defined powers only; not of the general and indefinite powers vested in ordinary governments. For if the power to suppress insurrections, includes a power to punish libels; or if the power to punish libels, includes a power to prevent, by all the means that may have that tendency; such is the relation and influence among the most remote subjects of legislation, that a power over a very few, would carry with it a power over all. And it must be wholly immaterial, whether unlimited powers be exercised under the name of unlimited powers, or be exercised under the name of unlimited means of carrying into execution, limited powers.

II. The next point which is required to be proved, is, that the power over the press exercised by the "sedition act," is positively forbidden by one of the amendments to the constitution.

The amendment stands in these words—"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion; or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

In the attempts to vindicate the "sedition act," it has been contended, 1. that the "freedom of the press" is to be determined by the meaning of these terms in the common law. 2. That the article supposes the power over the press to be in congress, and prohibits them only from abridging the freedom allowed to it by the common law.

Although it will be shown, in examining the second of these positions, that the amendment is a denial to congress of all power over the press, it may not be useless to make the following observations on the first of them.

It is deemed a sound opinion, that the sedition act, in its definition of some of the crimes created, is an abridgment of the freedom of publication, recognized by principles of the common law in England.

The freedom of the press, under the common law, is, in the defence of the sedition act, made to consist in an exemption from all previous restraint on printed publications, by persons authorized to inspect and prohibit them. It appears that this idea of the freedom of the press, can never be admitted to be the American idea of it: since a law inflicting penalties on printed publications, would have a similar effect with a law authorising a previous restraint on them. It would seem a mockery to say, that no law should be passed, preventing publications from being made, but that laws might be passed for punishing them in case they should be made.

The essential difference between the British government, and the American constitutions, will place this subject in the clearest light.

In the British government, the danger of encroachments on the rights of the people, is understood to be confined to the executive magistrate. The representatives of the people in the legislature, are not only exempt themselves from distrust, but are considered as sufficient guardians of the rights of their constituents against the danger from the executive. Hence it is a principle, that the parliament is unlimited in its power; or in their own language, is omnipotent. Hence too all the ramparts for protecting the rights of the people, such as their *magna charta*, their bill of rights, &c. are not reared against the parliament, but against the royal prerogative. They are merely legislative precautions, against executive usurpations. Under such a government as this, an exemption of the press from previous restraint by licencers appointed by the king, is all the freedom that can be secured to it.

In the United States the case is altogether different. The people, not the government, possesses the absolute sovereignty. The legislature, no less than the executive, is under limitations of power. Encroachments are regarded as possible from the one, as well as from the other. Hence in the United States, the great and essential rights of the people are secured against legislative as well as executive ambition. They are secured not by laws paramount to prerogative; but by constitutions paramount to laws. This security of the freedom of the press requires, that it should be exempt, not only from previous restraint by the executive, as in Great-Britain; but from legislative restraint also; and this exemption, to be effectual, must be an exemption, not only from the previous inspection of licencers, but from the subsequent penalty of laws.

The state of the press, therefore, under the common law, can not in this point of view be the standard of its freedom in the United States.

But there is another view, under which it may be necessary to consider this subject. It may be alleged, that although the security for the freedom of the press be different in Great-Britain and in this country; being a legal security only in the former, and a constitutional security in the latter; and although there may be a further difference, in an extension of the freedom of the press here, beyond an exemption from previous restraint, to an exemption from subsequent penalties also; yet that the actual legal freedom of the press, under the common law, must determine the degree of freedom, which is meant by the terms, and which is constitutionally secured against both provisions and subsequent restraints.

The nature of governments elective, limited and responsible, in all their branches, may well be supposed to require a greater freedom of animadversion, than might be tolerated by the genius of such a government as that of Great-Britain. In the latter, it is a maxim, that the king, an hereditary, not a responsible magistrate, can do no wrong; and that the legislature, which in two thirds of its composition, is also hereditary, not responsible, can do what it pleases. In the United States, the executive magistrates are not held to be infallible, nor the legislatures to be omnipotent; and both being elective, are both responsible. Is it not natural and necessary under such different circumstances, that a different degree of freedom, in the use of the press, should be contemplated?

Is not such an inference favoured by what is observable in Great-Britain itself? notwithstanding the general doctrine of the common law, on the subject of the press, and the occasional punishment of those who use it with a freedom offensive to the government; it is well known, that with respect to the responsible members of the government, where the reasons operating here, become applicable to these, the freedom exercised by the press, and protected by the public opinion, far exceeds the limits prescribed by the or-

dinary rules of law. The ministry, who are responsible to impeachment, are at all times animadverted on by the press with peculiar freedom; and during the elections for the house of commons, the other responsible part of the government, the press is employed with as little reserve towards the candidates.

The practice in America must be entitled to much more respect. In every state, probably, in the union, the press has excited a freedom in canvassing the merits and measures of public men, of every description, which has not been confined to the strict limits of the common law.—On this footing the freedom of the press has stood; on this footing it yet stands. And it will not be a breach, either of truth or of candour, to say, that no persons or presses are more in the habit of unrestrained animadversions on the proceedings and functionaries of the state governments, than the persons and presses most zealous in vindicating the act of congress for punishing similar animadversions on the government of the United States.

The last remark will not be understood, as claiming for the state governments, an immunity greater than they have heretofore enjoyed. Some degree of abuse is inseparable from the proper use of any thing; and in no instance is this more true, than in that of the press. It has accordingly been decided by the practice of the states, that it is better to leave a few of its noxious branches to their luxuriant growth, than by pruning them away, to injure the vigour of those yielding their proper fruits. And can the wisdom of this policy be doubted by any who reflect, that to the press alone, chequered as it is with abuses, the world is indebted for all the triumphs which have been gained by reason and humanity, over error and oppression; who reflect that to the same beneficent source, the United States owe much of the lights which conducted them to the rank of a free and independent nation; and which have improved their political system, into a shape so auspicious to their happiness. Had "sedition acts" forbidding every publication that might bring the constituted agents into contempt or disrepute, or that might excite the hatred of the people against the authors of unjust or pernicious measures, been uniformly enforced against the press; might not the United States have been languishing at this day, under the infirmities of a sickly confederation? Might they not possibly be miserable colonies groaning under a foreign yoke?

To these observations one fact will be added, which demonstrates that the common law cannot be admitted as the *universal* expounder of American terms, which may be the same with those contained in that law. The freedom of conscience, and of religion, are found in the same instruments, which assert the freedom of the press. It will never be admitted, that the meaning of the former, in the common law of England, is to limit their meaning in the United States.

Whatever weight may be allowed to these considerations, it is not intended, however, by any means, to rest the question on them. It is contended that the article of amendment, instead of supposing in congress, a power that might be exercised over the press, provided its freedom was not abridged, was meant as a positive denial to congress, of any power whatever on the subject.

To demonstrate that this was the true object of the article, it will be sufficient to recal the circumstances which led to it, and to refer to the explanation accompanying the article.

When the constitution was under the discussions which preceded its ratification, it is well known, that great apprehensions were expressed by many, lest the omission of some positive exception from the powers delegated, of certain rights, and of the freedom of the press particularly, might expose them to the danger of being drawn by construction within some of the powers vested in congress; more especially of the power to make all laws necessary and proper, for carrying their other powers into execution. In reply to this objection, it was invariably urged to be a fundamental and characteristic principle of the constitution; that all powers not given by it, were reserved; that no powers were given beyond those enumerated in the constitution, and such as were fairly incident to them; that the power over the rights in question, and particularly over the press, was neither among the enumerated powers, nor incident to any of them; and consequently that an exercise of any such power, would be a manifest usurpation. It is painful to remark, how much the arguments now employed in behalf of the sedition act, are at variance with the reasoning which then justified the constitution, and invited its ratification.

From this posture of the subject, resulted the interesting question in so many of the conventions, whether the doubts and dangers ascribed to the constitution, should be removed by amendments previous to the ratification, or be postponed, in confidence that as far as they might be proper, they could be introduced in the form provided by the constitution. The latter course was adopted; and in most of the states,

the ratifications were followed by propositions and instructions for rendering the constitution more explicit, and more safe to the rights, not meant to be delegated by it. Among those rights, the freedom of the press, in most instances, is particularly and emphatically mentioned. In pursuance of the wishes thus expressed, the first congress that assembled under the constitution, proposed certain amendments which have since, by the necessary ratifications, been made part of it; among which amendments is the article containing, among other prohibitions on the congress, an express declaration that they should make no law abridging the freedom of the press.

Without tracing further the evidence on this subject, it would seem scarcely possible to doubt, that no power whatever over the press, was supposed to be delegated by the constitution, as it originally stood; and that the amendment was intended as a positive and absolute reservation of it.

But the evidence is still stronger. The proposition of amendments made by congress is introduced in the following terms: "The conventions of a number of the states having at the time of their adopting the constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstructions or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government, will best ensure the beneficial ends of its institution."

Here is the most satisfactory and authentic proof, that the several amendments proposed, were to be considered as either declaratory or restrictive, and whether the one or the other, as corresponding with the desire expressed by a number of the states, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government.

Under any other construction of the amendment relating to the press, than that it declared the press to be wholly exempt from the power of congress, the amendment could neither be said to correspond with the desire expressed by a number of states, nor be calculated to extend the ground of public confidence in the government.

Nay more; the construction employed to justify the "sedition act," would exhibit a phenomenon, without a parallel in the political world. It would exhibit a number of respectable states, as denying first that any power over the press was delegated by the constitution; as proposing next, that an amendment to it, should explicitly declare that no such power was granted; and finally, as concurring in an amendment actually recognizing or delegating such a power.

Is then the federal government, it will be asked, destitute of every authority for restraining the licentiousness of the press, and for shielding itself against the libellous attacks which may be made on those who administer it?

The constitution alone can answer this question. If no such power be expressly delegated, and it be not both necessary and proper to carry into execution an express power; above all, if it be expressly forbidden by a declaratory amendment to the constitution, the answer must be, that the federal government is destitute of all such authority.

And might it not be asked in turn, whether it is not more probable, under all the circumstances which have been reviewed, that the authority should be withheld by the constitution, than that it should be left to a vague and violent construction; whilst so much pains were bestowed in enumerating other powers, and so many less important powers are included in the enumeration.

Might it not be likewise asked, whether the anxious circumspection which dictated so many peculiar limitations on the general authority, would be unlikely to exempt the press altogether from that authority? The peculiar magnitude of some of the powers necessarily committed to the federal government; the peculiar duration required for the functions of some of its departments; the peculiar distance of the seat of its proceedings from the great body of its constituents; and the peculiar difficulty of circulating an adequate knowledge of them through any other channel; will not these considerations, some in all, of which produced other exceptions from the powers of ordinary governments, all together, account for the policy of binding the head of the federal government, from touching the channel which alone can give efficacy to its responsibility to its constituents; and of leaving those who administer it, to a remedy for their injured reputations, under the same laws, and in the same tribunals, which protect their lives, their liberties and their properties?

But the question does not turn either on the wisdom of the constitution, or on the policy which gave rise to its particular organization. It turns on the actual meaning of the instrument; by which it has appeared, that a power over the press is clearly excluded, from the number of powers delegated to the federal government.

III. Well may it be said that the unconstitutional power exercised over the press by the sedition act ought more than any other to produce universal alarm; because it is levelled against that right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication among the people thereon, which has ever been justly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right.

On the second section of the sedition act the following observations present themselves.

1. The constitution supposes that the president, the congress and each of its houses, may not discharge their trusts, either from defect of judgment, or other cause. Hence, they are all made responsible to their constituents at the returning periods of election; and the president, who is singly intrusted with very great powers, is as a further guard, subjected to an intermediate impeachment.

2. Should it happen, as the constitution supposes it may happen, that either of these branches of the government, may not have duly discharged its trust; it is natural and proper, that according to the cause and degree of their faults, they should be brought into contempt or disrepute, and incur the hatred of the people.

3. Whether it has in any case, happened, that the proceedings of either, or all of those branches, evinces such a violation of duty as to justify a contempt, a disrepute or hatred among the people, can only be determined by a free examination thereof, and a free communication among the people thereon.

4. Whenever it may have actually happened, that proceedings of this sort are chargeable on all or either of the branches of the government, it is the duty as well as right of intelligent and faithful citizens, to discuss and promulge them freely as well to control them by the censorship of the public opinion, as to promote a remedy according to the rules of the constitution. And it cannot be avoided, that those who are to apply the remedy must feel in some degree, a contempt or hatred against the transgressing party.

5. As the act was passed on July 14, 1798, and is to be in force until March 3, 1801, it was of course, that during its continuance, two elections of the entire house of representatives, an election of two thirds of the senate, and an election of a president were to take place.

6. That consequently, during all the elections, intended by the constitution to preserve the purity, or to purge the faults of the administration, the great remedial rights of the people were to be exercised, and the responsibility of their public agents to be screened under the penalties of this act.

May it not be asked of every intelligent friend to the liberties of his country, whether the powers exercised in such an act as this, ought not to produce great and universal alarm? Whether a rigid execution of such an act, in time past, would not have repressed that information and communication among the people, which is indispensable to the just exercise of their electoral rights? and whether such an act, if made perpetual, and enforced with rigour, would not in time to come, either destroy our free system of government, or prepare a convulsion that might prove equally fatal to it?

In answer to such questions, it has been pleaded that the writings and publications forbidden by the act, are those only which are false and malicious, and intended to defame; and merit is claimed for the privilege allowed to authors to justify, by proving the truth of their publications, and for the limitations to which the sentence of fine and imprisonment is subjected.

To those who concurred in the act, under the extraordinary belief, that the option lay between the passing of such an act, and leaving in force the common law of libels, which punishes truth equally with falsehood, and submits the fine and imprisonment to the indefinite discretion of the court, the merit of good intentions ought surely not to be refused. A like merit may perhaps be due for the discontinuance of the corporal punishment which the common law also leaves to the discretion of the court.—This merit of intention, however, would have been greater, if the several intemperances had not been limited to so short a period; and the apparent inconsistency would have been avoided, between justifying the act at one time, by contrasting it with the rigors of the common law, otherwise in force; and at another time by appealing to the nature of the crisis, as requiring the temporary rigour executed by the law.

But whatever may have been the meritorious intentions of all or any who contributed to the sedition act; a very few reflections will prove, that its baneful tendency is little diminished by the privilege of giving in evidence the truth of the matter contained in political writings.

In the first place where simple and naked facts alone are in question, there is sufficient difficulty in some cases, and sufficient trouble and vexation in all, of meeting a prosecution from the government, with the full and formal proof, necessary in a court of law.

But, in the next place, it must be obvious to the plainest minds, that opinions, and inferences, and conjectural observations, are not only in many cases inseparable from the facts, but may often be more the objects of the prosecution than the facts themselves; or may even be altogether abstracted from particular facts; and that opinions and inferences, and conjectural observations, cannot be subjects of that kind of proof which appertains to facts, before a court of law.

Again, it is no less obvious, that the intent to defame or bring into contempt or disrepute, or hatred, which is made a condition of the offence created by the act; cannot prevent its pernicious influence, on the freedom of the press. For omitting the inquiry how far the malice of the intent, is an inference of the law from the mere publication; it is manifestly impossible to punish the intent to bring those who administer the government into disrepute or contempt, without striking at the right of freely discussing public characters and measures; because those who engage in such discussions, must expect and intend to excite these unfavourable sentiments, so far as they may be thought to be deserved. To prohibit therefore the intent to excite those unfavourable sentiments against those who administer the government, is equivalent to a prohibition of the actual excitement of them; and to prohibit the actual excitement of them, is equivalent to a prohibition of discussion having that tendency and effect; which, again, is equivalent to a protection of those who administer the government, if they should at any time deserve

the contempt or hatred of the people, against being exposed to it, by free animadversions on their characters and conduct. Nor can there be a doubt, if those strictures of the press, as may expose them to contempt or disrepute, or hatred, where they may deserve it, that in exact proportion as they may deserve to be exposed, will be the certainty and criminality of the intent to expose them, and the vigilance of prosecuting and punishing it; nor a doubt, that a government thus entrenched in penal statutes, against the just and natural effects of a culpable administration, will easily evade the responsibility, which is essential to the faithful discharge of its duty.

Let it be recollected, lastly, that the right of electing members of the government, constitutes more particularly the essence of a free and responsible government. The value and efficacy of this right depends on the knowledge of the comparative merits and demerits of the candidates for public trust; and on the equal freedom, consequently, of examining and discussing these merits and demerits of the candidates respectively. It has been seen that a number of important elections will take place whilst the act is in force; although it should not be continued beyond the term to which it is limited, should there happen then, as is extremely probable in relation to some of other of the branches of the government, to be competitions between those who are, and those who are not members of the government; what will be the situations of the competitors? Not equal; because the characters of the former will be covered by the "sedition act" from animadversions exposing them to disrepute among the people; whilst the latter may be exposed to the contempt and hatred of the people without a violation of the act. What will be the situation of the people? Not free; because they will be compelled to make their election between competitors, whose pretensions they are not permitted by the act, equally to examine, to discuss, and to ascertain. And from both these situations, will not those in power derive an undue advantage for continuing themselves in it; which by impairing the right of election, endangers the blessings of the government founded on it.

Speaking of the liberty of the press, and the liberty of conscience, he proceeds to observe, "that the president established by the violation of the former of these rights, may be fatal to the latter, appears to be demonstrable, by a comparison of the grounds on which they respectively rest; and from the scope of reasoning, by which the power over the former has been vindicated."

First. Both of these rights, the liberty of conscience, and of the press, rest equally on the original ground of not being delegated by the constitution, and consequently withheld from the government. Any construction therefore, that would attack this original security for the one must have the like effect on the other.

Secondly. They are both equally secured by the supplement to the constitution; being both included in the same amendment, made at the same time, and by the same authority. Any construction or argument then which would turn the amendment into a grant or acknowledgment of power with respect to the press might be equally applied to the freedom of religion.

Thirdly. If it be admitted that the extent of the freedom of the press secured by the amendment is to be measured by the common law on this subject; the same authority may be referred to for the standard which is to fix the extent of the "free exercise of religion." It cannot be necessary to say what this standard would be; whether the common law be taken solely as the unwritten, or as varied by the written, law of England.

Fourthly. If the words and phrases in the amendment, are to be considered as chosen with a studied discrimination, which yields an argument for a power over the press, under the limitation that its freedom be not abridged; the same argument results from the same consideration, for a power over the exercise of religion, under the limitation that its freedom be not prohibited.

For if congress may regulate the freedom of the press, provided they do not abridge it; because it is said only, "they shall not abridge it;" and is not said, "they shall make no law respecting it;" the analogy of reasoning is conclusive, that congress may regulate, and even abridge the free exercise of religion; provided they do not prohibit it, because it is said only "they shall not prohibit it;" and is not said, "they shall make no law regulating, or no law abridging it."

I have extracted freely from these able and ingenious arguments because I consider them all powerful to establish these positions:

1. That the exposition of the general phrases in the constitution, contended for by congress in their justification of the alien and sedition acts, will tend by degrees to consolidate the states into one sovereignty.

2. That the obvious tendency, and inevitable result of a consolidation of the states into one sovereignty, would be to transform the republican system of the United States into a monarchy.

3. That the first of these acts, exercises a power not delegated to the federal government, and which by uniting legislative and judicial powers to those of executive, subverts the general principles of a free government, as well as the particular organization, and positive provisions of the federal constitution.

4. That the other of these acts exercises in like manner a power not delegated by the constitution, but on the contrary expressly and positively forbidden by one of the amendments thereto;—a power, which

more than any other, alarm; because it is levelled against that right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication among the people thereon, which has ever been justly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right.

The reasoning is such, that the exertion of pre-eminence in the great cause of the constitution, is tentatively read it through, convinced of these truths, though one arose from the

Satisfactory as these dispositions of mind, I opinions of our late envoys to the minister of foreign affairs, the genius of the constitution, the people of the United States, by those who administer those principles deemed those sacred rights of their liberty, which with awful reverence, the most cautious circumstances, the importance is more mind, than the liberty is often carried to excess, generated to licentiousness, the remedy has not yet been an evil inseparable from it; perhaps it is a from the stalk, without which it is torn."

If this act had been it was unnecessary and where the press is attacked congress are permitted they cannot abridge) soon be destroyed, and will fall with it. president gave his sanction approbation and signature. When the for his consideration rejected it, and still occurred to a mind he would have ended

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Last evening arrived, captain O'Neal, after leaving port, with a brig of 16 guns, shortly out from Boston, treated, and permitted having positive orders whole papers were ransacked and a ship

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The consul at C that the difference would be accommodated had first order. We sincerely wish that den of devils—

Captain O'Neal of shipping a sea, carried and was kindly received by captain Barry.

The large armed failed from this port been detained by a deder to Halifax.

We have no doubt most satisfactory wholly American that she will have better ourselves with pleasure of announce

The ship Juno belong to Messrs Jones, gentlemen we respected for are indebted solely for the property

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more than any other, ought to produce universal alarm; because it is levelled against that right of free communication among the people thereon, which has ever been justly deemed, the only effectual guardian of every other right.

The reasoning is such as might be expected from an exertion of pre-eminent talents by a virtuous citizen in the great cause of the people. Whoever will attentively read it throughout, and shall not be convinced of these truths, would not receive conviction though one arose from the dead.

Satisfactory as these observations must be to every dispassionate mind, I shall not omit to subjoin the opinions of our late envoys to France. In their letter to the minister of foreign relations there, they say "the genius of the constitution and the opinions of the people of the United States, cannot be overturned by those who administer the government. Among those principles deemed sacred in America; among those sacred rights considered as forming the bulwark of their liberty, which the government contemplates with awful reverence, and would approach only with the most cautious circumspection, there is none, of which the importance is more duly impressed on the public mind, than the liberty of the press. That this liberty is often carried to excess, that it has sometimes degenerated to licentiousness, is seen and lamented; but the remedy has not yet been discovered. Perhaps it is an evil inseparable from the good with which it is allied: perhaps it is a shoot which cannot be stripped from the stalk, without wounding vitally the plant from which it is torn."

If this act had been warranted by the constitution, it was unnecessary and impolitic. In every nation where the press is attacked, liberty is in danger. If congress are permitted to regulate (and it is admitted they cannot abridge) the liberty of the press, it will soon be destroyed, and whenever that falls, our liberty will fall with it. It is unnecessary to add that the president gave his sanction to these acts. Without his approbation and signature they would not have been enacted. When the sedition act was delivered to him for his consideration, if, instead of passing, he had rejected it, and assigned such reasons as must have occurred to a mind enlightened as his undoubtedly is, he would have endeared himself to a grateful people.

G. DUVALL.

[To be continued.]

SALEM, June 26.

Last evening arrived at Beverly, the schooner Nancy, captain Obeor, in 56 days from Corunna. Soon after leaving port, was boarded by three French frigates and a brig of 16 nine-pounders, at different times, all shortly out from Bordeaux—and by them all politely treated, and permitted to proceed—all four of them having positive orders not to molest any Americans whose papers were regular. Saw on Sunday last, a schooner and a ship standing to the eastward.

The consul at Corunna informed captain Obeor, that the differences between America and France would be accommodated very soon—and that the prisoners had first orders not to molest any Americans. We sincerely wish these orders might be enforced in that den of devils—Guadaloupe.

Captain Obeor on his outward bound passage, by shipping a sea, carried away his foremast and bowsprit, and was kindly relieved by the United States frigate, captain Barry.

BOSTON, June 27.

THE JUNO.

The large armed merchant ship of this name, which sailed from this port a few days since for Leghorn, has been detained by the British frigate Cleopatra, and ordered to Halifax. Her cargo is very valuable; and we have no doubt, that in a court of justice, the most satisfactory evidence could be given, that it is wholly American property. Upon the presumption, that she will have a candid and impartial trial, we flatter ourselves we shall, in a few weeks, have the pleasure of announcing the release of this vessel.

The ship Juno and the principal part of the cargo belong to Messrs. Matthew Bridge and Thomas K. Jones, gentlemen, who, wherever they are known, are respected for their industry and integrity. They are indebted solely to unremitted and honest exertions for the property they possess.

June 28.

The pretence for detaining the Juno is said to be, that she was employed in conveying the produce of a Spanish colony to the mother country; being bound to Malaga, and having Spanish sugars on board. It is said Pelieu informed the supercargo that had the been bound to Leghorn, which we learn, was the ulterior object of the voyage, she would not have been detained.

The snow Fair Eliza, and sloop Juliet, are libelled in Rhode Island, for being employed in the slave trade.

The Deux Anges prize ship was sold on Wednesday, for \$500 dollars.

A letter from Bilbao, 22d March, 1800, says, "Don Nicholas Blasco Xiofco (or some name like it, as we cannot decipher the chryography) has just been named by his Catholic majesty, minister plenipotentiary to the United States."

Importance of Massachusetts.

The inland revenue paid to the United States, by Massachusetts, from the commencement of the present government to the close of the year 1799, amounted to \$1,399,588 dollars; whereas Virginia, during the same period has paid only \$22,244 dollars. Yet Virginia sends 21 members to congress; and Massachusetts

sets but 14. Is this making representation in taxation go hand in hand?

June 30.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

On Saturday last, the brig Holbrooke, of New-York, captain Sayer, arrived here from Greenock, in 47 days. The papers received by this arrival are to May 6, from which we have extracted the most material articles of intelligence, which are to be found under the foreign head. Since the receipt of these papers, we learn from captain Sayer, that he had on board, when he sailed, a Glasgow gazette of May 12, which contained an official account of the defeat of Massena's army, in Italy, in which between 7 and 8000 men were killed and taken prisoners. This paper was taken from captain Sayer by a privateer which boarded him off the Western Isles.

From Portsmouth, June 21.

Arrived here the ship Hantonia, captain Moulton, in 41 days from Liverpool.—When we heard this vessel was coming in, we anticipated a flood of important foreign news! Boarded her in the river, and were informed that not a single paper was brought, as the captain had been sick ten days previous to her departure, and could not obtain the late papers; neither were they in the way of hearing the news or reports of the hour. However we have received the following purport of a letter.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to a respectable merchant in this town, mentions,

"The campaign is just opened in Italy, where the French have been terribly beaten;—and general Massena and his army expected to be made prisoners."

"The season is very forward, and appearance of plentiful crops."

Latest European Advances.

Received here by the Holbrooke, captain Sayer, from Greenock.

SAVONA, April 9.

Field-marshal Ott is under the walls of Genoa, joined by brave insurgents of Fontano Buona, who are commanded by a French general, lately escaped from Genoa. The French are retreating to Finale, closely watched by general Elsnitz.

ROVEREDO, April 13.

General Elsnitz was to have attacked Vado on the 7th, but the enemy did not think it advisable to make a stand, having retreated from St. Stefano to Finale, leaving behind 17 pieces of cannon, several ships, and military effects. In the citadel of Savona, 350 of the enemy were made prisoners. General Melas is at Savona, general Elsnitz at Finale, general Ott at Guardo, and the British have begun to bombard Genoa from the sea.

The manoeuvre of general Melas, by which he got in the rear of the French, and separated their force, is considered here as masterly.

NEW-LONDON, June 30.

Captain Bailey, of the brig Eliza, from Norfolk, spoke off Hampton Roads, a brig from the West-Indies, which informed him that the United States ship of war Connecticut, had had an action with a French national ship of 20 guns; in which the former was successful and had sent the prize into St. Kitts. The Connecticut lost 20 men.

NEW-YORK, July 2.

AMERICAN NEGOTIATION.

An arrival at Boston, from Bilbao, brings a report that the negotiations with our commissioners at Paris, had been broken off in consequence of a correspondence said to have taken place between our envoys and Mr. Pitt. This news is not probable—France will gain much more from America, by fair promises than by such hostile conduct. She is convinced of this from experience. Witness the late captures.

Extract of a letter from Boston, to a house of the first respectability in this city, received yesterday, dated 17th ult.

"A vessel arrived last evening from Bilbao, brings an account that letters received there from Paris to the beginning of May, stated that the treaty with our commissioners had broken off at their second meeting. There was a clashing which ended in this. The reason given by the first consul was—a correspondence with Mr. Pitt!"

BALTIMORE, July 5.

Extract of a letter from John Morton, Esquire, American consul at Havana, to the secretary of state, dated Havana, 21st of May, 1800.

"It is with much concern I announce to you, Sir, that since my last, the yellow fever has commenced its ravages among our countrymen at this place. A number of seamen, and several persons, who resided on shore, have already fallen victims to that dreadful disease; and several are now under the hands of the physician."

Annapolis, July 10.

Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, jun. takes this opportunity of informing his friends and fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel, that he shall remove his residence to Baltimore the ensuing fall, and is therefore under the necessity of requesting those, who meant to honour him with their confidence at the next election, to consider his name withdrawn from the list of candidates for the general assembly, as it will not be in his power to serve them with that punctuality, which a representative owes to his constituents.

At a meeting, this day, of the trustees of St. John's College, they resolved to appoint, on the first day of September next, an assistant to the professor of English and grammar, who is to receive for his services at the rate of 400 dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly.

It is the duty of the said professor, and his assistant, to teach English grammatically, writing, arithmetic and other branches of the mathematics usually taught in English schools; and to carry young students of Latin through the grammar, the Vocabulary and Catechism.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, June 23, 1800.

In CHANCERY, July 1, 1800.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of HENRY GASSAWAY, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property; and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the said Henry Gassaway being known to the chancellor to be at this time, and to have been at the time of passing the said act, a citizen of this state, and of the United States, and the said Henry Gassaway, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Henry Gassaway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, before the last day of the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the eighteenth day of August next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Henry Gassaway's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

PATIENCE GAITHER, Executrix.

July 8, 1800.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond from Mr. JAMES MATTISON to me, for fifty pounds, as the same is null and void, any person finding it will confer a favour by delivering it to Mr. Mattison.

RICHARD PARROTT.

Annapolis, June 28, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of TALBOT SHIPLEY, deceased, to come and settle their accounts without delay, or they may depend on being dealt with as the law directs without respect to persons, and all those that have any claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be discharged, by

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Administratrix.

June 26, 1800.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near WILLIAM STURRIER's tavern, a bay MARE, supposed to be about ten or eleven years old, with a little white in her forehead, about 14½ hands high, has a large lump on her near side, supposed to be done by the poke of a cow, also a few white saddle spots on her back. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

BASIL SEVOY.

WE, the subscribers, having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH MACKUBIN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, do require all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, properly authenticated, for payment, and those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

JAMES MACKUBIN, } Execu-
RICHARD MACKUBIN, } tors.

June 24, 1800.

LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscribers, on Severn.

LA FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white in his face and legs, nine years old, full 15½ hands high; he is handsomely formed, and equal as to bone, brawn and action, to any horse bred in America. He was got by the imported horse Venetian, his dam by Little Figure, out of a fine imported mare. La Fayette will cover mares at five dollars, or two barrels of corn, each mare, and a quarter of a dollar to the groom, if paid by the first of November next, if not then paid seven dollars will be charged. Good pasture at 3/6 per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

April 10, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,
From LEE'S and Co. Patent and Family Medicine
Store Baltimore.

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:
DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of rheum, dandruff, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

**THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.**

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which so often accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

**DR. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,**

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of—nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which affords considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

FOR the cure of rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white-swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, acute and chronic rheumatism.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mustard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the superior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, selected from a numerous list.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plasterer, Pratt-street, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried British oil, opodeldoc and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became inflamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reese, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-house, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatism or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ankle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using less than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever since.

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crae, grocer, Bond-street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years standing. The greatest part of last winter she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

**DR. HAMILTON'S celebrated
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,**

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thousand persons of all ages, within nine months past, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms, and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels—they are a remedy suited to every age and constitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are so mild in their operation that they cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe, As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from any corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to the health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one, more so.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and restoring lost appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

**DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.**

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches, Sore throats, Catarrhs, Wheezings, Shortness of breath, Congested phlegm, Ticklings in the throat, Spitting of blood, Tightness of the chest, Soreness of the breast and Hooping cough, Stomach, &c. &c.

Asthma and consumptions.

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Veneral complaints of every description.

An extensive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venereal virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper administration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the diseases with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White*.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of warranted capped and jewelled and plain silver WATCHES, and a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the most reduced price.

N.B. Highest price given for old silver.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY:
LONG ago determined to offer myself a candidate for the office of sheriff, at the ensuing election, in case district elections should be established; that just and convenient mode of election having at length prevailed, I am encouraged by my friends to persevere in the determination, and to solicit your suffrages. A long acquaintance with the duties of the office justifies me in saying, that if elected it shall be my constant endeavour and study to discharge the trust with diligence, impartiality, and fidelity.

NICHOLAS WATKINS, Elk-Ridge.

June 12, 1800.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 9th instant, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, a negro man named CHARLES, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, is bow legged, has a full round face, and is rather of a light black or brown complexion. The above reward will be paid for securing this fellow in any gaol, so that he is recovered, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

June 10, 1800.

OSBORN SPRIGG.

HENRY THOMPSON,

Cabinet and Chair-Maker,

Francis-street, Annapolis.

HAVING commenced business in this city, respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has laid in a quantity of the best materials for carrying on the above business, and flatters himself, from the experience he has had in the different branches, to be able to execute his work in a neat, fashionable manner, with punctuality and dispatch, and hopes, by a steady application to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

June 19, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of JOSHUA STEWART, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred.

HENRY STEWART, Admr. D. B. N.

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 1st day of August next.

THE subscriber's plantation, whereon he now dwelleth, within one mile and a half of Upper-Marlborough, sixteen of the Federal City, and sixteen to Alexandria, supposed to contain 345 acres; there are on the premises, a very convenient house, with all the necessary buildings, in good repair, a new and well enclosed yard and garden, with a variety of excellent fruit of almost every kind, two valuable meadows, and a sufficiency of timber and wood to support the land. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase may first view the property. The terms of sale are, one third of the money, with interest, to be paid on the first day of December next, one third, with interest on the whole, on the first day of October, 1801, and the balance on the first day of October, 1802. Bonds, with good security, will be required. On the same day, and on the same terms as above, will be offered for sale, a lot containing 15 acres, more or less, on which is erected one of the best fixed distilleries probably in this state, with stills and every thing necessary to commence the business immediately.

COLMORE BEANS.

P. S. I will treat privately for the above property at any time before the day of Sale.

Prince-George's county, Maryland,

May 27, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 31st day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

BY the advice and recommendation of a number of respectable inhabitants of this county, I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages, as one of your representatives in the next general assembly; should I, through your favour, have the honour of being elected, you may depend that I will exert every ability I possess to promote the peace and prosperity of the state in general, and this county in particular.

And am, with great respect,

Your humble servant,

JOHN C. WEEMS.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVth YEAR.

MA

From the London Ga

Dispatches, of which the been this day receive His majesty's military at the Imperial the right honourable principal secretary for

Riadlin

My Lord,

THE army marched on the 11th. and arrived forenoon, before the ene withstanding the great in to the gaining the positio thought possible to proc exposing to imminent d archduke Ferdinand (wh side of Kollhaue) and the ayser, which had recei burg and Offenbourg, a the same day the enemy had till then occupied t land, and was opposed t the Grifons and the Vo it it towards Constan course of the following frontier of Switzerland

On the 3d, in the m which had passed the R. inst. attacked and ca Stockach, occupied by with a force under his meet that which the e On this occasion the A siderable loss both in fortunately a part of th formed at Stockach, l course of the two prece been obliged to fall bac the left flank of gene ed.

In this situation of t Ferdinand had effected attacked at Engen, abo by the main French Moreau in person. 7 by a detachment from fitted of five entire div at the same time upon to fall back on Dut every where with th up fresh columns in messe numbers of me line where they had h however, unable to n point, and at nine i attempt; at which ti ters of the whole po in the morning, and army, after having d taken several pris His royal highness, t success was chiefly o ried and gained t whole army. At th dence of the army y le his turn, have at of Stockach, whic necessary. He reme the all night, and break.

The army arrive morning of the 4th afternoon, and th where a junction w Lorraine at nine in vered the march, biggest was joined from Friburg, and subsidiary army fr march was made, prince Joseph of I without any ma my.

In the afternoon of the enemy bei whilst general Kn thousand men d Moreau attacked with his whole fo of the Austrian cided superiority make any materi my retired to its very considerable reason to believ more considerabl which is confir prisoners, made not only on the

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 17, 1800.

From the London Gazette, Tuesday, May 20.

Downing-street, May 19.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from William Wickham, Esq; his majesty's minister plenipotentiary and commissary at the Imperial, royal and allied armies, by the right honourable lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary for foreign affairs:

Riedlingen, on the Danube, May 6.

My Lord,

THE army marched from Donaueschingen the 2d inst. and arrived at Engen in the course of the forenoon, before the enemy reached that place. Notwithstanding the great importance which was attached to the gaining the position of Stockach, yet it was not thought possible to proceed so far that day, without exposing to imminent danger the several corps of the archduke Ferdinand (which covered the march on the side of Kollhaus) and those of gen. Ginley and Kienmayer, which had received orders to retire from Friburg and Offenburg, and join the main army. On the same day the enemy withdrew the army which had till then occupied the north-east part of Switzerland, and was opposed to the Austrians on the side of the Grisons and the Voralberg and brought the whole of it towards Constance and Schaffhausen in the course of the following night, leaving the eastern frontier of Switzerland entirely open.

On the 3d, in the morning, this force united to that which had passed the Rhine at Schaffhausen on the 1st inst. attacked and carried the Austrian position at Stockach, occupied by prince Joseph of Lorraine, with a force under his command quite inadequate to meet that which the enemy had brought against him. On this occasion the Austrians sustained a very considerable loss both in men, cannon and stores; though fortunately a part of the magazines, which had been formed at Stockach, had been carried away in the course of the two preceding days. The prince having been obliged to fall back on Pfullendorf and Morkirch, the left flank of general Kray's army was uncovered.

In this situation of things, and before the archduke Ferdinand had effected his junction, gen. Kray was attacked at Engen, about two o'clock in the afternoon, by the main French army, commanded by general Moreau in person. This army had been reinforced by a detachment from the camp at Dijon, and consisted of five entire divisions. A separate force fell at the same time upon the archduke, and obliged him to fall back on Duttlingen. The French attacked every where with the utmost impetuosity, bringing up fresh columns in succession, and sacrificing immense numbers of men on every part of the Austrian line where they had hoped to penetrate. They were, however, unable to make any impression on any one point, and at nine in the evening they gave up the attempt; at which time the Austrians remained masters of the whole position which they had occupied in the morning, and the archduke had joined the main army, after having defeated the corps opposed to him, and taken several prisoners and three pieces of cannon. His royal highness, to whose personal exertions this success was chiefly owing, has, on this occasion, merited and gained the esteem and admiration of the whole army. At this moment the spirit and confidence of the army was such, that general Kray would in his turn, have attacked the enemy, but for the loss of Stockach, which rendered his retreat absolutely necessary. He remained, however, in the field of battle all night, and only began his march at day-break.

The army arrived at Leiptingen, at nine in the morning of the 4th, where it halted till three in the afternoon, and then marched forward to Morkirch, where a junction was effected with prince Joseph of Lorraine at nine in the evening. The archduke covered the march, in the course of which his royal highness was joined by general Ginley, with the corps from Friburg, and by the first division of the Bavarian subsidiary army from Baylingen. The whole of this march was made, and the junction with general Kray, prince Joseph of Lorraine and the Bavarians, effected without any material interruption from the enemy.

In the afternoon of yesterday, the different corps of the enemy being concentrated in one great army, whilst general Kray had still between thirty and forty thousand men detached on different points, general Moreau attacked the Austrian position at Morkirch with his whole force, but owing to the steady bravery of the Austrian troops, and particularly to the decided superiority of their artillery, he was unable to make any material impression, and at sunset each army retired to its respective quarters. The loss was very considerable on both sides; but there is every reason to believe that the enemy has suffered much more considerably than the Austrians. This opinion, which is confirmed by the unanimous report of the prisoners, made at the close of the day, is founded not only on the circumstance of his not renewing his

attack in the night or this morning, notwithstanding his very great superiority of numbers, but on the nature of the action itself, which consisted in a succession of impetuous but unsuccessful attacks made by the French infantry, under the fire of the Austrian artillery, and exposed to frequent charges of cavalry.

Unless general Kray should be again attacked in the course of to-day, he will, probably, take a position this afternoon or to-morrow behind the Danube, his left at this place, and his right at Sigmaringen.

Your lordship will probably have been much alarmed at the first reports of this affair that will have reached England through France, nor indeed can it be supposed that the expectation of the enemy should not have been extreme during the whole of the 3d, or that the French officers should not have holden out to their government the most flattering hopes of ultimate and complete success; but the steady valour of the Austrian troops, the order that reigns through every department of the army, and the skill and unshaken courage and coolness of the generals, have, I trust under the blessing of God, frustrated the great designs of the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

ULM, May 8, 1800.

My Lord—On the 6th instant the Austrians took a position behind the Danube without any material opposition from the enemy, whose loss in the battle of the 5th appears to have been greater than it was at first supposed. On the same day the junction was effected with lieutenant-general Kienmayer. The second division of the Bavarians passed through this place yesterday, and marched about a league farther, where they will halt to-day, and their junction with general Kray will be effected either to-morrow or the day after, according to the necessity that may exist for hastening their march. The first division consisting of 6000 men had joined the main army in time to render very essential services, and was closely engaged with the enemy in the battle of the 5th.

The Swiss regiment of Roverea in his majesty's service, under the command of colonel de Watteville, has formed a part of the archduke's corps from the beginning, and has been particularly distinguished by its bravery and good conduct. I am sorry to add, that it has suffered in proportion, and that a number of excellent officers have been either killed or severely wounded.

It is impossible at present to obtain any exact return of the Austrian's loss in killed and wounded. Though the general officers exposed themselves on every occasion, yet I believe not one of them has been killed or made prisoner, and one only (major-general Karzai) wounded.

Few prisoners have been made on either side: but the Austrians were obliged to leave some of their wounded at Engen, for want of carriages to carry them away.

No one corps of the Austrians has been broken or dispersed by the enemy, nor have they lost a single piece of cannon in the different actions between the main armies, though several fell into the hands of the enemy at Stockach.

The archduke Ferdinand, as I have mentioned in another dispatch, took three pieces from the enemy at the time when his royal highness formed his junction with the commander in chief near Engen. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. WICKHAM.

FROM THE PARIS JOURNALS.

Army of the Rhine.

General Moreau, commander in chief of the army of the Rhine, to the first consul Buonaparte.

Head quarters, Closterwald, May 6.

Citizen Consul—The chief of the staff will give the minister of war an account of the different marches, combats and battles of the army of the Rhine since its entry on the campaign. I cannot praise too much the bravery of the generals and the troops.—The battle of Engen and Morkirch, on the 3d and 6th inst. produced us about 10,000 prisoners. Nothing could equal the ardour and obstinacy of the two armies. Obstacles prevented all the corps of general St. Cyr from being engaged in these two battles.—The single brigade of gen. Roussel engaged four times on the heights of Engen. We have made no day since our departure from France, and we are now in our fifteenth day of march. This rapidity, the fatigue attending the continual engagements, have retarded the details. They will be transmitted with the utmost expedition.—It is essential that the whole republic should know the traits of courage which will ever immortalize the French soldiery. Our recompence will be the gratitude of our fellow-citizens, and the approbation of government.

Health and respect,

(Signed)

MOREAU.

The chief of the staff to the minister of war.

Head quarters, Closterwald, 17

Floral, May 7.

I have had the honour of announcing to you, citizen minister, by a telegraphic dispatch, the gaining of the battle of Engen on the 3d.—The enemy, who united the most part of their forces there, have been beaten, and in their march of next day we were unable to rejoin them. Lieutenant-general Lecourbe had received orders to move from his position at Hohenwiel to Stockach, and to detach to his right part of the division of general Lorge, for the purpose of preventing the enemy from penetrating between his attack, and that to be made immediately by the commander in chief of Engen.—The divisions of Delmas and Castoul, making part of that corps, divested themselves from their position between Tengen and Hohenwiel, by Weitenengen on Engen. That of gen. Richepaule, departing from Blumenfeld, marched by the left of Hohenwiel on the same point, while general St. Cyr, quitted his position at Stuhlingen, to take the same direction.—Lieutenant-general Lecourbe, with the divisions of Vandamme and Montrichard, and the rest of that of general Lorge, met the enemy before Stockach: after a vigorous attack he put them to complete rout, and pursued them beyond Stockach.—The general in chief found the enemy in force before Engen. The division of Delmas drove them from Werterdengen and from the wood, whilst general Lorge got possession of the Plateau of Mulhausen. These two attacks were perfectly seconded by the division commanded by general Balthou. At the same time general Richepaule vigorously engaged on the left of Hohenwiel. The general having assembled his principal forces on these points, opposed the most obstinate resistance, particularly at Mulhausen, which the general in chief vigorously attacked, in order to prevent the enemy from advancing with advantage against general Lecourbe, or general Richepaule. By the evening we were in possession of nearly the whole position of Engen, which the enemy entirely evacuated during the night. They directed their retreat towards Morkirch. The length of the road, and the difficulties which the enemy opposed to the corps of general St. Cyr, allowed only the brigade of general Roussel, to arrive in the line. The loss of the enemy this day was from 5 to 6000 prisoners, and about as many killed and wounded, one standard, eight pieces of cannon, and an immense quantity of magazines and baggage.—General Jacobin and adjutant-general Montroux, were on our side wounded.

Health and respect,

(Signed)

DESOLLES.

P. S. The general in chief, desirous of preventing the enemy from uniting with their corps in the Grisons, proceeded afterwards towards Morkirch, and there met them on the 5th. The enemy attacked us with the greatest fury, but were obliged to yield to the valour of our troops, which in that and the preceding affair was prodigious. The division of Vandamme, Montrichard, and Lorge, commanded by lieutenant-general Lecourbe, and that of Delmas, Balthou and Richepaule, under the orders of the general in chief, made their attacks with the greatest vigour. Soldiers and officers all have done their duty. The enemy have lost 4000 prisoners, from 3 to 4000 killed and wounded, and five pieces of cannon.

As soon as more particular reports have come to hand, I shall send you a more detailed account.

(Signed)

DESOLLES.

The general of division, chief of the staff, major general, to the minister of war. Head quarters at Eibersbach, 20th Floral, (May 10.)

Citizen Minister—The general in chief, wishing to follow the enemy as rapidly as possible in all his movements of retreat, put the army in march the day after the battle of the 3d. On the 4th the enemy took the position of Rente, and the French army was unable to overtake it on this day. On the 5th it put itself in motion anew. The right under the command of lieutenant-general Lecourbe, advanced from Stockach to Morkirch, by the road that leads to Grembach. The body of reserve under the immediate command of general Moreau, directed itself by its right to Grembach, and its left towards Glashott. The centre, commanded by lieutenant-general St. Cyr, marched by Leiptingen, declining on its left to Tutlingen. The enemy had collected great forces and a numerous artillery on the plain before the woods of Grembach. The right of the army, commanded by general Lecourbe, supported on its left by a part of the division of Delmas, forced this passage with the greatest vigour, and the enemy, notwithstanding the most obstinate resistance, were broken and driven from Morkirch, of which our troops took possession. While the head of the division of Delmas sustained the attack of the right, and the division of Balthou was exerting itself in front of the village of Grembach, the enemy endeavoured to turn the left of these two divisions with a numerous corps, supported by a great

force of artillery. Its attack was extremely brisk, and its success would have perhaps decided the fate of the day; but our troops, with the general in chief at their head, sustained it with that cool and intrepid courage which commands victory. Three times forced to change from front, they manœuvred with the greatest calmness, under the terrible fire of the enemy, and three times repulsed their attacks. It was particularly against the corps of general Delmas that the principal efforts were directed; but his talents, and the courage of himself and his troops, rendered them abortive. The action had continued some time when the division under general Richemont arrived on the field of battle. Supported by this fresh force our troops charged the enemy with new vigour, and the enemy began to retreat. They proceeded in the night to Sigmaringen, where they repulsed the Danube. Their loss in this affair was 3 to 4000 killed and wounded, about 3000 prisoners, and 5 pieces of cannon. The next day a division of the centre, commanded by general Ney, smartly pursuing the enemy, took 1500 more prisoners. All our troops displayed on this occasion their wonted courage. The generals, officers and soldiers, rivalled each other in their devotion and zeal.

I shall have the honour of sending you a more detailed report when those of the division shall have been received.

Health and respect,

(Signed)

DESOLLES.

The general of division, chief of the staff, major general, to the minister of war, head quarters, Biberach, May 10.

Citizen Minister—There are few examples of a resistance so obstinate as that of the enemy, and of an advance so vigorously pushed as that of the army of the Rhine in Germany. It might have been expected, after the two battles of Engen and Molskirch, that general Kray would have retired behind the Yller, and to his intrenched camp at Ulm; but the enemy, after these two bloody defeats, gained by forced marches, the line of the Riss, and on the 9th the body of the army commanded by lieutenant-general St. Cyr, and the reserve, met him on their march, and encountered him. The enemy occupied the heights in the front of the Riss. Two divisions of the corps of gen. St. Cyr (Baraguay d'Hillars and Turreau) had scarcely come out of the woods, and formed their columns, when they drove the enemy into the deep ravine formed by the river, and penetrated as far as Biberach. General Richemont, who for four hours had sustained a violent cannonade, seeing himself then supported, crossed the river at a ford with his troops, and gained the almost inaccessible height that commands Biberach. At the same time his cavalry, which on account of the marshes was unable to follow the infantry, went along the river, and after having crossed by the bridge at the gates of the city, formed, by a bold manœuvre in the rear of the Austrian army, which stood still firm. This courageous movement of the cavalry of the 3d division of the corps of reserve, did not a little contribute to the victory. The enemy retired, leaving about 3000 prisoners, and at least 2000 dead on the field of battle.

Thus, Citizen Minister, the environs of Biberach have been twice distinguished by splendid victories: one, when the army of the Rhine, by the finest of retreats, drew the attention of Europe, the other, when, more formidable, it carries its arms into the heart of Germany. I am unable to send you more circumstantial accounts. The army marches so rapidly that there is scarcely time to receive accounts of the successes of every day.—I shall, however, communicate them to you, and recurring these three battles, shall point out to you all those who have distinguished themselves in them by their talents and bravery.

Health and respect,

(Signed) DESOLLES, chief of the staff.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

"General Moreau to the minister at war.

"Huninguen, 25 Floreal, May 16.

"The right wing, commanded by general Lecourbe, attacked the enemy on the 11th, on the position at Memmingen. They have been completely beaten. More than 2000 men have been made prisoners, and a great number of dead are left on the field of battle."

VENICE, April 18, 11 at night.

A few hours since we received by a courier the agreeable news that the Austrians on the 15th, about three in the afternoon, had entered Genoa. A great battle and three other severe actions, had first been fought, in which Massena fell, and his army, consisting of 20,000 was all either killed, wounded or taken prisoners.—Augsburgh Gazette, April 25.

STUTTGARD, April 23.

Letters from Jassy say, that a Russian corps of more than 50,000 men, is collected on the frontiers of Moldavia, which will receive reinforcements. The motive for collecting these troops is not known; but it is supposed that the Sublime Porte has requested succours of the emperor of Russia against Pashan Oglou and other European pashas who refuse to acknowledge the authority of the grand signior.

TOULON, 11 Floreal, May 1.

A barge arrived here from Malta, bringing an account that our brave garrison in that island have immortalized themselves by their noble defence, but it is in extreme want and receives no supply of provisions.

LEGHORN, April 11.

A number of French prisoners of war are arrived here from Egypt, and have been conveyed to the military hospital, to perform quarantine, and to await the decision of their fate. Admiral lord Keith, un-

informed whether his government has consented to the capitulation concluded between the grand vizier and general Kleber, has sent a courier to London for instructions.

English ships of war are now cruising in every part of the Mediterranean, and make a great many prizes.

PARIS, May 4.

ROYALIST CONSPIRACY.

The discovery of a new royalist conspiracy engrosses the attention of every body, and it becomes the subject of universal conversation. It would be difficult to report with precision the various accounts and conjectures which it has given rise to. As usual in such cases, curiosity is less excited, and conversation turns less upon the obscure individuals who have been taken up than upon supposed accomplices not yet discovered, to whom the spirit of party attributes criminal intentions; the names of the persons are not yet known. But it is not a little surprising to find among them the identical Veyrat, who, on the 18th Fructidor, was appointed inspector-general of police. Mademoiselle Deforget, a young lady aged 20, was taken up yesterday in consequence of discoveries made by the police, and it is this moment reported that the brother-in-law of citizen Delarue, one of the representatives banished on the 18th Fructidor, and the youngest of her brothers-in-law, are also among the number of those in confinement. Eleven agents of police and some officers, expect every moment to be examined. Reports also state, that there are some prefects implicated in this business.

This plot was detected on the 12th. The counsellors of state appointed by the first consul to examine the papers of the committee so discovered and arrested on that day are citizens Emery, Brune, Dejean, and Champagny.

The following are the heads of these papers, according to the Journal des Hommes Libres. "Instructions for the agents. List of the public functionaries to superintend. Account kept of the conduct of each of them. A very comprehensive cypher, with explanation on the margin. Register of all the sums which have been distributed to the faithful servants of his majesty; even the pail placed in the temple of the Magdeleine, the 21st of January, is carried into this account; the greatest part of these sums is for the payment of writers. More than 100,000 livres appear to have been paid for writing libels against the first consul; these libels are in the hands of the police."

The whole correspondence, says the Journal du Commerce, proves a manifest intention to overturn the government, to give the command of the armies to Pichegrue, who was to place France in the hands of its legitimate sovereign, to corrupt the commandants of the ports, and to deliver the ports up, &c.

Buonaparte and general Lannes were both to have been assassinated at the same instant. Brest was to have been given up to the English, to effect which purpose counterfeit seals of all the ministers were provided, in order to remove the garrisons of that city to a distance, and send into it 3000 Chouans as republicans; the count d'Artois was then to be proclaimed. This account is not yet published in the Moniteur, but all the other papers of the 14th and 15th mention it. The Journal de Paris infits it is a miserable intrigue, unworthy of notice, while other papers assert, that the persons arrested are conspirators paid by England, to restore royalty in France.

DUBLIN, May 15.

The opposition to the union seems to have considerably decreased, both in and out of parliament. In the only two divisions which have taken place since the articles have been returned, the minority has considerably diminished.

LONDON, May 13.

A letter from the Hague, dated the 3d inst. received by the Hamburg mail, contains the following information:—"That no military man, or armed burgher, is suffered to go without the gates of Amsterdam. Some burghers, not liking this restriction, attempted on Saturday to pass the gates, to the number of fifty. The guard of the gate refused their passing, on which a scuffle ensued, and one burgher was shot dead. The rest took flight."

May 15.

A letter from Palermo, dated April 8, mentions the arrival there of the William Tell, French ship, lately captured by the English in the road of Malta. She had on board six millions of specie, with a quantity of other valuable effects, which the French found in that island. The conflict was desperate, and continued four hours. The number of killed and wounded on board the French ship amounted to about 400; the loss on our part is 90 men. There were about 1600 men on board the William Tell, chiefly of those belonging to the garrison, sick and Malta patriots.

A powerful expedition is certainly preparing to sail; it is to consist of 12,000 men, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby. The old regiments of Gibraltar and Minorca are, it is reported, to form a part of this force, and, being replaced by militia corps, will be embarked for Genoa, from whence a combined army of British and Imperial troops is to be marched into the south of France.

A letter received from an officer on board admiral Sir Alan Gardner's ship, dated off Brest, the 8th inst. states, "that six sail of French line of battle ships came out of that harbour for the purpose of getting in a convoy which they were greatly in want of, when lord St. Vincent made the signal to admiral Berkeley's division to chase, which they did, but the ships escaped back into port, and it is said the convoy also got in during the chase."

May 17.

It seems likely, from every appearance, that a new expedition is now upon the tapis. Several revenue cutters have just been put under admiralty orders at Portsmouth; and a number of flat bottomed boats are about to be put on board men of war at Deal, where the 3rd regiment is expected to embark in the course of the present week.

May 21.

Private letters in the Paris Journals state, that the battles of the 3d and 5th were most bloody. The loss of the Austrians is estimated at 10,000 killed and 11,000 wounded; the French 5000 killed and 7000 wounded. On the 7th the Austrians are said to have gained some advantages, but were soon compelled to retreat. The right wing of the French on the 9th, it is said, entered Lindau, and another was preparing to attack Bregenz, after passing the Rhine at Rheineck. The French army seems to be advancing to Augsburg.

From Massena there is no direct news; but an official letter from general St. Hilaire, commandant of Marseilles, contains some accounts from Genoa as late as the 3d instant.

Buonaparte arrived at Geneva late on the 8th of May. Dispatches were received from him on the 16th. On the 13th the head quarters of the army were at Lausanne. The chief consul reviewed the advanced guard, which was to set out the same day under the command of gen. Lannes. The whole army is reported to be in a most excellent state.

A letter from Merlin, the ex-director's son, to his friends at Paris, states, that the army of reserve was about to proceed to Italy by the great St. Bernard and the duchy of Aost, into Piedmont; and that the Austrians would soon have 60,000 men in their rear. Buonaparte said on the parade, that they would be at Milan in two decades. Prodigious exertions have been making to send provisions and stores to Geneva, and it has been necessary to have recourse to requisitions for many articles.

General Delfaix, Poussigne, Talien, and 130 officers of the army of Egypt, are arrived at Toulon.

BOSTON, July 7.

Yesterday arrived here in the schooner Adventure, from Halifax, Mr. Samuel Bridge, supercargo of the ship Juno, sent into that port a short time since by the Cleopatra frigate. We understand she has been libelled by captain Pelew; but it is with pleasure we learn the judge of the admiralty court and the attorney general had asserted there were no grounds for her condemnation, and that they highly disapproved the conduct of captain Pelew, in detaining her. Mr. Bridge has politely furnished us with late Halifax papers, and maritime news.

HALIFAX, June 21.

The private armed schooner Eagle, captain Nulton, which failed from this port on a cruise, on Friday the 13th instant, returned here on Thursday last, and brought in the schooner Fly, Palmer from St. Sebastian, (Spain) bound for New-York, for adjudication.

Letters from France, found on board the Fly, dated late in April last, mention, that the treaty between America and that country was progressing fast—and would probably have been concluded, but for the indisposition of one of the commissioners. Persons were to be appointed on both sides, to inquire into the violations on the American trade—and the remainder of an old debt due to France, was to be applied as a compensation.—The commercial connexion between the two countries was to be improved; and the Americans to be put on the footing of the most favoured nation.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

IMPORTANT!

Extra of a letter from an American gentleman, dated Liverpool, 20th May.

"By an American just arrived from Paris, I am informed that our commissioners have obtained secret information, that the consuls had authorized, by recent instructions, the capture of every American found trading to the West-Indies; while orders are given to let those pass that are bound to Europe, except they are met by cruisers belonging to particular persons, who have paid for the special privilege to make general captures. Hence you will often find, that after a national frigate or corvette has let your ships pass, the privateers Talleyrand, &c. will tend her into port as good prize.—Thus the national ships are made decoy ducks for the privateers belonging to the favourites of the consuls."

Extra of a letter from Washington, Georgia, dated the 21st June, 1800, to a gentleman in Wilmington.

"Bowles is making a good deal of disturbance among the Indians, and has taken one of the Spanish forts. Our government, it is said, has given orders this week, to have 5000 of the militia in readiness at a moment's warning, in consequence of an express received from colonel Hawkins our Indian agent:—I had it from a gentleman who left Louisville on Wednesday last, who said the governor informed him, that he had issued the orders on that day."

BALTIMORE, July 12.

A riot occurred at the Point last evening, between some sailors and others, in which a lad was killed and four men wounded. Several of the rioters were this day lodged in prison.

Died, at Rheims, a woman at the age of 102; having had 9 husbands, and bred up 26 children; she was attended to the grave by 153 sons, grand-sons, and great-grand-sons, many of the former going upon crutches, or led along blind, and borne down with

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[OFFICIAL.]

Extract of a letter from the American vice-consul at Leghorn, dated April 26, 1800.

"Genoa is still in the possession of the French; but from its absolute want of provisions, Massena being lately beat, and now with the remains of his army between that of the Austrians and the city, and the blockade being rigorously kept up both by sea and land, it is supposed must soon fall. So much a certainty is it considered, that one or two American vessels are here waiting to sail on the first news of its surrender."

* This must have been the same defeat alluded to in the letter from Liverpool.

Extract of a letter from the American consul at Gibraltar, dated May 7, 1800.

"Three Spanish frigates, and fourteen merchant vessels under their convoy, sailed a few days since from Cadix for S. America. Two of the former, viz. the Florentina and Carmen, (one loaded with quicksilver) and nine of the latter, were captured immediately after, and brought here by rear-admiral Duckworth. The Swiftsure brought in another. The remaining frigate, the Sabina, loaded with cannon, returned to Cadix."

"Yesterday arrived in four forty gun ships, two regiments from England, for this garrison; and two of those here embark to-morrow for the Mediterranean. Five others from England passed here last night; but their destination is not known. It is expected every moment that more troops from England will pass by this port into the Mediterranean, on some secret expedition. The whole, they say, will comprise 20,000 men."

The French line of battle ship Gillaume Tell, was captured by the English coming out of Malta. The plague rages with violence at Tangier, Tetuan, &c. Minorca is the port of rendezvous for the above-mentioned British armament. They have a large number of heavy battering cannon on board."

DEAL, May 20.

The Superb, captain Trial, arrived in the Downs from Charleston, and landed her passengers at the king's hotel. She was boarded in the channel by a French privateer brig mounting 22 guns and 180 men, and after looking at her papers, ordered her to proceed. The French commander said that the American commissioners had settled the difference between the two governments, and that they would not capture any American vessels, except they had British property on board. The Superb had a cargo worth 25,000l.

Annapolis, July 17.

On the 18th of May, while the king of England was reviewing the grenadier guards, Mr. Ongley, who stood a few yards from the king, received a musket ball, which entered the groin, and came out at the back part of the hip. No discovery was made of the person who fired, or whether the act was meditated or accidental.

On the evening of the same day, on the king's entering the theatre, James Hadfield levelled from the pit a horse pistol at the king's box, and fired it. The ball lodged itself in the roof of the box. On examining Hadfield the general opinion was that he was insane.

We are requested to insert the following:
FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.
ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

TO catch a mere party-man, ambitious leaders have nothing to do but to throw out a bait to his party-passions, and at once he becomes their property. This artifice has been at all times well known. Credulous people have been in all countries, too easily flattered or alarmed into measures to answer the supposed purposes of the day, which, to their surprise and mortification, have been afterwards continued, and at last have terminated in their utter degradation. By this kind of artifice have been introduced systems, which, in process of time have had the effect of placing the great body of the people of almost every country in Europe, in their present degraded and oppressed condition. And it is, I find, by this kind of artifice, that certain leading partisans in this State, would, at this time, cajole us into a surrender of the most valuable privilege we enjoy as republicans, viz. the right of voting freely and fairly for the electors of the president and vice-president.

It has hitherto been in Maryland the pleasing prevailing sentiment, that our federal constitution is distinguishable from the governments of all other nations, in this—that it is purely representative—that the people's right of suffrage is its vital principle, and that at every election of the chief magistrate of the nation, we should individually enjoy the high privilege of voting for the person the most worthy of our choice.

Dear, however, as this invaluable right of suffrage has been to us, there are men among us, who, at this interesting crisis, are daring enough to be meditating a plan to deprive us of it—who are assiduously endeavouring, but I trust, in vain, to induce the executive of Maryland to promote their aspiring views by convening the legislature for the purpose of violating or of taking from us this invaluable right, which under the existing laws we have hitherto happily enjoyed, and which by the bye we have never in any degree abused. And this all-important privilege is, forthwith, to be taken from us, because in some of the other States certain ambitious party leaders have, by some imposing stratagem or other, violated the people's

right of voting for the electors of president and vice-president.

The legislature of Virginia, it seems, at their last session, repealed their district election plan and substituted an election of the people by a general ticket. This, we are told, was promoted by the friends of Jefferson, to counteract the system previously promoted and established by the friends of Adams in the State of New-York, and other States. In Virginia the electors of president and vice-president are appointed by the people by a general ticket: In New-York, Massachusetts and some other States, they have dared to go many degrees further in degrading the people. There the electors are appointed, not by the people, but exclusively by the legislature. And thus in each of these States, the deluded people have meanly allowed themselves to be a bubble to a few ambitious party-leaders—themselves have they been cheated out of the essential characteristic of republicans. And strange to tell, this very degrading cheat is now urged in the State of Maryland, as an argument to justify the attempt in contemplation so to cheat us. Sancho Pancha desired that his subjects in the promised island might all be black, because he then could sell them. This seems to be also in some degree the modest wish of other wise Statesmen.

The system first adopted by the State of Maryland, for the appointing of electors of the president and vice president, and for the electing of representatives to congress, was by a general ticket. Experience, which ever teaches the most useful lessons, disclosed to the understandings of us all, that that mode of election was in a high degree unfair, and that under it the great body of the people had nothing but the privilege of voting for one of two tickets, which had been formed by a few self-appointed individuals without their concurrence, and which privilege was, to a large portion of the people of the State, nothing but the miserable alternative of choosing from two evils the lesser evil. So odious, indeed, did this system become, from our experience of its being but a mockery on the right of suffrage, that it was repealed by the general assembly of Maryland, by an unanimous vote. In this good work all parties in both branches of the legislature heartily concurred. And at the same time they established by law, the present district election system, which has confessedly afforded ever since, not only general but universal satisfaction. At their last session the general assembly had this district election plan under their most serious deliberation. They then could not but have had in view the approaching election of president and vice president. They then could not but have known the plan of the Virginia legislature. And with all this full in their view, they, upon due consideration, unanimously and cordially, and but a few months since, passed a law supplementary to this favourite system of district election. With a perfect knowledge, and a clear recollection of all these important facts, can the executive of Maryland consistently convene the general assembly? If convened, what would be the reason assigned to them by the governor for having thus called them? Could he say to them, that although the system of district elections has hitherto been so great a favourite in Maryland; although it has but a few months since been sanctioned by the unanimous cordial vote of both branches of the legislature, yet to the governor and council it has appeared unwise, and therefore the general assembly have been convened for the purpose of undoing what was sanctioned by them a few months since—or could the governor and council, unmindful of the high and dignified station they hold in government, allow themselves to be the organs of party-faction and openly avow to the general assembly, that they were convened for the mere purposes of party? No dispassionate person can for a moment, bring himself to imagine that the executive will act such a part, or that they will lend themselves to this or to any such party arrangement. It has, indeed, been intimated that the governor is himself utterly averse to the calling of the legislature, and that the importunate intrigues of certain busy partisans, have excited in him nothing but an honest indignation, and willingly would I indulge the persuasion that his council have also met them with the same virtuous reprobation.

A VOTER.

* A continuation of Mr. Duvall's Address in our next.

Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, jun. takes this opportunity of informing his friends and fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel, that he shall remove his residence to Baltimore the ensuing fall, and is therefore under the necessity of requesting those, who meant to honour him with their confidence at the next election, to consider his name withdrawn from the list of candidates for the general assembly, as it will not be in his power to serve them with that punctuality, which a representative owes to his constituents.

WHEREAS I heretofore gave notice, in the Maryland Gazette, to the creditors of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to meet at Mr. CARON's tavern, in the said city, on the 1st instant, at which time very few appeared, I do, therefore, hereby request all those who have claims against the estate to exhibit them to me before the 1st day of September next, as I am anxious to make a dividend of the assets in hand, which cannot be done until the whole amount of the claims against the estate be ascertained. It is earnestly hoped that all those to whom the estate is indebted will attend to this notice.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.
Annapolis, July 10, 1800.

Near Randall and Dobbin's Mill.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the first Tuesday in August next, at my dwelling plantation, ALL my lands, negroes, horses, cattle, plantation and household furniture, &c. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

THOMAS CHANEY.

July 14, 1800.

WHEREAS my wife MARY CHANEY has, without any provocation, eloped from me, this is to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts that she contracts.

THOMAS CHANEY.

July 14, 1800.

THE subscriber, after having in vain made personal applications to many of his debtors, without any success, once more calls upon all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, or in such proportions as are convenient for them at this time; he admonishes them to take particular notice of this call, and not reduce him to the disagreeable necessity of taking more rigorous measures with his old friends, for whom he has the highest estimation, and whose support, when he kept tavern, he takes this opportunity to acknowledge with the most lively gratitude; he will very much regret that his own wants, (which are very pressing) with the neglect of others, should finally compel him to break with them, he therefore entreats them to come forward and pay what sums (if ever so small) may be in their power. Those who have shewn no disposition to come to a settlement will be sued next fall court, unless they come forward before.

JAMES WHARFE.

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED.

And now opening for sale, at the lowest rates, at his house opposite the Governor's, A quantity of coarse linens, Britannias, platillas, Morlaix, these articles will be sold very cheap for cash, by the package or piece. Also, A quantity of round old Medoc claret, in boxes, fit for the warm season, excellent cherry bounce in quantities, not less than ten gallons, and a few barrels of herrings and shad. All these articles will be sold remarkably low for cash.

J. W.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, State of Maryland, in November last, a negro man named NACK, about 44 years old, slender made, with stout legs, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a down look, thick upper lip; his clothing unknown, as he will change them; he is supposed to be about Annapolis. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, and if brought home the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

ELISHA BERRY.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near the Poplar Spring, in Anne Arundel county, a bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, has no perceivable brand, has his ears foxed, about nine years old, upwards of fifteen hands high, paces, trots and canters. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

RACHEL SHIPLEY.

July 14, 1800.

AT a meeting, this day, of the trustees of St. John's College, they resolved to appoint, on the first day of September next, an assistant to the professor of English and grammar, who is to receive for his services at the rate of 400 dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly.

It is the duty of the said professor, and his assistant, to teach English grammatically, writing, arithmetic and other branches of the mathematics usually taught in English schools, and to carry young students of Latin through the grammar, the Vocabulary and Corderious.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, June 23, 1800.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

PATIENCE GAITHER, Executrix.
July 8, 1800.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond from Mr. JAMES MATTHEWSON to me, for fifty pounds, as the same is mislaid and paid, any person finding it will confer a favour by delivering it to Mr. Matthewson.

RICHARD PARROTT.

Annapolis, June 28, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of TALBOT SHIPLEY, deceased, to come and settle their accounts without delay, or they may depend on being dealt with as the law directs without respect to persons, and all those that have any claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be discharged, by

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Administratrix.
June 26, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,
From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine
Store Baltimore.

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

**THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.**

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

**Dr. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE.**

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of—nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which affords considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

Dr. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

FOR the cure of rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white-swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, acute and chronic rheumatism.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mustard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the superior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, selected from a numerous list.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plasterer, Pratt-Street, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried British oil, opodeldoc and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became inflamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reice, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-house, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatism or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ankle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using less than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever since.

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REICE.

Mrs. Mary McCree, wife of Mr. George McCree, grocer, Bond-Street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years standing. The greatest part of last winter she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

**Dr. HAMILTON'S celebrated
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,**

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thousand persons of all ages, within nine months past, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms, and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels—they are a remedy suited to every age and constitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are so mild in their operation that they cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe.

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from any corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ringworms, lumbago, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to the health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one, more so.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and restoring lost appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

**Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.**

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches, Sore throats, Catarrhs, Wheezings, Shortness of breath, Congealed phlegm, Ticklings in the throat, Spitting of blood, Tightness of the chest, Soreness of the breast and Hooping cough, Stomach, &c. &c.

Asthma and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Feverish complaints of every description.

An extensive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venereal virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper administration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White*.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

**CHARLES FARIS,
Clock and Watch-Maker,**

HAS received an assortment of warranted capped and jewelled and plain silver WATCHES, and a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the most reduced price.

N. B. Highest price given for old silver.

In CHANCERY, July 1, 1800.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of HENRY GASSAWAY, of Anne Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the said Henry Gassaway being known to the chancellor to be at this time, and to have been at the time of passing the said act, a citizen of this state, and of the United States, and the said Henry Gassaway, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Henry Gassaway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, before the last day of the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the eighteenth day of August next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Henry Gassaway's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on

Friday the 1st day of August next,

THE subscriber's plantation, whereon he now dwelleth, within one mile and a half of Upper Marlborough, sixteen of the Federal City, and sixteen to Alexandria, supposed to contain 345 acres; there are on the premises, a very convenient house, with all the necessary buildings, in good repair, a new and well enclosed yard and garden, with a variety of excellent fruit of almost every kind, two valuable meadows, and a sufficiency of timber and wood to support the land. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase may first view the property. The terms of sale are, one third of the money, with interest, to be paid on the first day of December next, one third, with interest on the whole, on the first day of October, 1801, and the balance on the first day of October, 1802. Bonds, with good security, will be required. On the same day, and on the same terms as above, will be offered for sale, a lot containing 15 acres, more or less, on which is erected one of the best fixed distilleries probably in this state, with stills and every thing necessary to commence the business immediately.

W. G. COLMORE BEANS,
P. S. I will treat privately for the above property at any time before the day of Sale.
Prince-George's county, Maryland,
May 27, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 31st day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

To the VOTERS of ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY,
Fellow-Citizens,

BY the advice and recommendation of a number of respectable inhabitants of this county, I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages, as one of your representatives in the next general assembly; should I, through your favour, have the honour of being elected, you may depend that I will exert every ability I possess to promote the peace and prosperity of the state in general, and this county in particular,

And am, with great respect,

Your humble servant,

JOHN C. WEEMS.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th of October last, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, osnabrig shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.
T. G.
March 7, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVth YEAR.)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1800.

To the FREEMEN of the Fifth District of MARY-
LAND.

[Continued from No. 2791.]

FELLOW CITIZENS,

It now remains to make a few remarks on the acts relating to *provisional armies*.

The constitution provides that "congress shall have power to raise and support armies." An act passed in May, 1798, authorizing the president of the United States to raise a provisional army. This act gives the president power "in the event of a declaration of war against the United States, or of actual invasion of their territory by a foreign power, or of imminent danger of such invasion, *discovered in his opinion to exist before the next session of congress*, to cause to be enlisted and to call into actual service, a number of troops not exceeding 10,000 men; to be enlisted for a term not exceeding three years." The same act also provides, "that in addition to the aforesaid number of troops, the president is empowered, at any time within three years, after the passing of the act, if in his opinion the public interest shall require, to accept of any company or companies of volunteers either of artillery, cavalry or infantry, who may associate and offer themselves for the service, who shall be armed, clothed and equipped at their own expence, and whose commissioned officers the president is authorized to appoint; who shall be liable to be called to do military duty at any time the president shall adjudge proper, within two years after he shall accept the same." By this act the power vested by the constitution in congress "to raise armies" is by them transferred to the president; and he is made the sole judge of the necessity and propriety of raising this army, and of the number of which it shall consist, provided the regulars shall not exceed 10,000 men; but without any restriction as to the number of volunteers; and as the president might accept of the volunteers, at any time within three years after the passing of the act, and as they are liable to be called on to do military duty, at any time the president shall adjudge proper, within two years after he shall accept their services, it may be truly said, that he has an unlimited power for five years to raise an army to any amount he may think proper, to be commanded by officers of his own appointment and to do such services as he, as commander in chief, shall direct. These volunteers cannot be considered in any other light than as select bodies of militia; and as by this act power is given to the president to appoint their commissioned officers, it violates that part of the constitution which "reserves to the states respectively the appointment of militia officers."

By another act passed in March 1799, giving eventual authority to the president of the United States to augment the army, he is authorized in case war should break out between the United States and a foreign European power, or in case imminent danger of invasion of their territory by any such power shall, in his opinion, be discovered to exist, to organize and cause to be raised in addition to the other military force of the United States twenty-nine regiments; but by this act he is enjoined not to accept of a greater number of volunteers than 75,000 men. By this act also the power vested by the constitution in congress "to raise armies" is by them transferred to the president; and he is made the sole judge of the necessity and propriety of raising this army. The power to raise armies must be considered as among the most important powers of legislation; yet it is transferred by the legislature to the executive magistrate, who already possessed as much as the framers of our constitution thought proper to intrust to him. Legislative power cannot constitutionally be transferred. The people of the United States by their constitution have vested all legislative power in congress, and by them only can it be lawfully exercised. This transfer of power from the legislative to the executive,—from the whole to a part; is as dangerous to liberty, as an assumption by the whole, of more power than is given to it by the constitution. Why this unwarrantable transfer of power should have been made, no solid reason can possibly be given. If such an act can be justified by a great and pressing emergency, experience has proved (if a doubt ever could have been seriously ascertained) that it was not warranted by the particular crisis which it was not warranted by the particular crisis which gave birth to it. The general officers, I believe, were appointed, but no attempt was made, to raise a man of the provisional army directed by the act of 1798. Of the provisional augmentation of twenty-nine regiments, I believe, there was not an officer appointed, or a man enlisted. One reason alleged by the friends of these extraordinary acts was, the saving an unnecessary expence.—Economy in public as well as in private life, is at all times laudable. But on a review of the measures of government, about this period, it will not appear that economy had any great share in their deliberations. By an act to augment the army of the United States; and for other purposes, twelve additional re-

giments of infantry, and six troops of light dragoons were directed to be raised, to serve during the continuance of the existing differences between the United States and the French republic, unless sooner discharged.—By another act, of the same session, the president was authorized to borrow, for the public service, five millions of dollars, without any limitation of interest. This loan was afterwards obtained at the enormous interest of eight per cent. The bill was carried through the house of representatives without any limitation as to the sum to be borrowed, but the senate concurring with the minority, they succeeded in limiting the sum to five millions. Without this restriction, the president would have possessed an almost unlimited and dictatorial power over the purse and the sword. A power vested by the constitution in congress, and which cannot be rightfully exercised by any other authority. When a transfer is made of such extraordinary and new powers to one of the three branches of government, it ought certainly to excite the vigilance and anxious jealousy of a free people. An abuse of power is common to all governments, though much less so in a republic than in any other kind. Constant experience teaches us that every man invested with power is apt to abuse it. "Is it not strange, though true, to say, that virtue itself has need of limits? To prevent the abuse of power, it is necessary, that, by the very disposition of things, power should be a check to power."

It has been contended by the friends of administration, that these extraordinary investments of power in the executive magistrate, were justified by the crisis of 1798. It is also contended by some that congress are justifiable upon any great emergency in committing a breach of a particular article of the constitution if they shall deem it expedient for the general welfare:—with the same propriety that a man may suffer the amputation of a limb to preserve the body. According to this declamation, it would follow, that it congress at any particular crisis, judging of the emergency, may deem it expedient to violate one article of the constitution, they may at a future period deem it expedient to violate another article; and thus may they break down every barrier which the wisdom of the constitution has reared against the encroachment of power.

When the result of the late mission to France was known, and it appeared that the directory, instead of manifesting a disposition to settle the existing differences between the two countries had treated our envoys with indignity and insult, an opinion universally prevailed that it was necessary to put the country in a state of defence. As to the nature and extent of the defence which the crisis required, a great variety of opinion prevailed amongst our rulers.

In addition to the measures already enumerated, the president was empowered, should he deem it expedient, to cause the frigates United States, Constitution and Constellation to be manned and equipped.—He was authorized and empowered to cause to be built, purchased or hired a number of vessels not exceeding twelve, to be armed, fitted out and manned under his direction.—He was authorized to accept by way of loan twelve more vessels of a model and size which he should approve. These vessels were to be of the following rates: six of them not exceeding eighteen guns each; twelve, not less than twenty or exceeding twenty four guns each; and six not less than thirty-two guns each. He was also authorized, if he thought proper, to cause ten small vessels to be built or purchased and to be manned and equipped as galleys or otherwise.

At the ensuing session six ships of not less than seventy-four guns each and six sloops of war, of a size not exceeding eighteen guns in addition to the naval force before authorized, were directed to be built under the orders of the president.—Hence large appropriations of money became necessary:—and hence the necessary supplies for the present and two last years, exceed the revenues of the United States for those years many millions of dollars.

Not having in possession the report from the secretary of the treasury, I cannot say with precision what were the sums necessary for the service of the year 1798. But it has already been shewn that by an act passed in that year the president was directed to borrow 5,000,000 of dollars, and a direct tax of two millions was laid on lands, houses and slaves. The whole amount of expenditures for that year must therefore have been great. In 1799, according to a report from the secretary of the treasury, the sums necessary for the support of the military department, including Indian expences, and for the navy department exceeded seven millions. The committee of ways and means reported "that the amount of necessary supply for the present year, agreeably to the estimate of the secretary of the treasury was 15,393,034 dollars and 11 cents; but deducting 1,600,000 dollars on account of the suspension of

further enlistments in the army, and a suspension of building the six seventy-four gun ships for the present year, would leave a sum to be provided for, of 13,793,034 dollars and 11 cents. To meet this expenditure the receipts of the present year were estimated at 9,301,258 dollars 51 cents. Deduct this revenue from the aforesaid expenditure would leave a sum to be provided for, above the revenue of the present year of 4,491,775 dollars and 60 cents. There remained in the treasury of the last year's appropriation 2,159,377 dollars and 10 cents: but as part of this would be wanted for contracts yet remaining due, not more than one million would be left on hand towards this year's expenditure, which deducted would leave a balance to be procured over and above the revenue of 3,491,775 dollars and 60 cents." The committee submitted a resolution to the house to authorize the president to procure by loan for the services of the present year the sum of 3,500,000 without limitation of interest, which was adopted.

How far these estimates were actually appropriated and expended is not material to inquire. The result is that there has been an increase of the public debt in the two last years, according to a letter from the secretary of the treasury to Mr. Griswold, chairman of a committee of the house of representatives, of the sum of 3,925,201 dollars and 48 cents. Add to this sum the loan directed to be procured for the services of the present year, and it will make the increase of the public debt in the present and two last years 7,425,201 dollars and 48 cents.—If it is a sound maxim that a progressive accumulation of debt must ultimately endanger all government, where is the security for the permanency of our own?

We have been told that the national debt was less on the first day of January last, than on the first of January 1790. This cannot be accurate; I will prove it from the most authentic documents. By a report from Mr. Wolcott, secretary of the treasury, read in the house of representatives on the 29th December 1796, the public debt on the 1st day of January 1790 was 75,414,427 dollars and 97 cents.—And on the 1st day of January 1791 it was 77,361,428 dollars 70 cents.—According to a report from Mr. Hamilton, late secretary of the treasury, on the 1st day of January 1795, the public debt was 79,424,668 dollars and 7 cents.—By Mr. Wolcott's report, before alluded to, on the 1st day of January 1796 it exceeded 85,000,000 dollars. Combine these statements with the increase of the public debt during Mr. Adams's administration, as before stated, and it may then be asked with what colour of truth can it be said that the public debt has been diminished since the year 1790? All these documents are now before me, and may be seen by any person who may wish to satisfy himself by ocular demonstration. I have no doubt of their accuracy: If they contain errors, they are the errors of the secretaries, not mine.

Having shewn that the public debt on the 1st day of January 1795 exceeded 79,000,000: that on the first day of January 1796, it had increased, and that during the present and the two last years it has been augmented many millions: no man in his senses can believe that on the 1st day of January 1800 it was reduced to 70,000,000. What the amount of the debt was on the 1st day of January 1797 and 1798 does not appear by any statement that I have seen; but it will not be pretended that the diminution, if any, could have been considerable in the years 1796 and 1797. The reimbursement of two per centum on the stock bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. under the act of March 1795 could not make the difference of a million and a half in those years.

Unfortunately for America there are too many among us who think all those measures right:—who advocate not only all the acts complained of, but who shew a strong predilection for standing armies and permanent and expensive navies. They tell us they must be right, as they have been passed by a majority of our rulers. It is true that they have been adopted and sanctioned by the highest constitutional authority of the people; but this does not prove the propriety or good policy of those measures. The decision of a majority can no more alter facts, or refute arguments than the decision of a court can change the immutable principles of reason.

I do not mean to enter into a discussion of the question how far the maintaining a navy by the United States, and to what extent, is dictated by sound policy. One reflection must have occurred to every man of observation: that it has increased too rapidly and far beyond the actual strength of our funds. If a stronger proof was necessary, than the expediency of suspending the building the six seventy-four gun ships, it may be found in the direct tax of two millions, and the five millions loan without any limitation of interest.

I have already given the reasons of my disapprobation of the acts relating to provisional armies. Whether the act to augment the army, which directed twelve regiments of infantry and six troops of light

dragons to be raised to serve during the existing differences with France, was a necessary measure, it is needless now to examine. We should not withhold our approbation from those who concurred in the act from an apprehension of an invasion by France, although the event in our opinion was not probable. But if there was reason to apprehend an invasion in the year 1798, why continue to organize this army since that period when there was not the shadow of a probability of an invasion by France. In the year 1799, France was struggling for her political existence as a nation against the most powerful combination that was perhaps ever formed. If it had been her intention, she had not the power to invade the United States. Why then, was not this army disbanded on the motion of Mr. Nicholas, if not before? And if it was good policy to retain in service the 3300 men who had been enlisted under the law, why were not the supernumerary officers discharged? Why retain in service officers for twelve regiments to command men who would compose only four or five? It is true that the recruiting service was suspended; but to stop the enlistments and retain the officers was holding out an appearance of economy with all the consequences of profusion. When money is borrowed to supply the deficiency of taxes every expense not absolutely necessary should be carefully avoided.

The opinion of the president upon the necessity of retaining this army may be collected from his speeches to congress. At the last session but one when addressing congress, he observes, "In proportion as we enlarge our views of the portentous and incalculable situation of Europe, we shall discover new and cogent motives for the full development of our energies and resources." Again, speaking of France, he says, "considering the late manifestations of the policy towards foreign nations, I deem it a duty deliberately and solemnly to declare my opinion, that whether we negotiate or not, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indispensable."

How different were the opinions of his predecessor, the truly great and illustrious WASHINGTON! I cannot contrast their opinions more clearly than by adopting the language of the general assembly of Virginia at their last session. "It is with the most serious concern that the general assembly of Virginia observes, the extraordinary solicitude displayed by the administration of the government of the United States, for raising and extending military establishments: and while it has been steady and uniform in the pursuit of that object, undeterred by the consequences of expenses and taxes, the motives avowed for the conduct have been varied and accommodated to every change of our political situation. They had indulged a hope when there was a prospect of an accommodation of differences with the French republic; or, if even the existing mission should not terminate in that desirable event; when all the belligerent nations of Europe are too much occupied with European concerns to meditate an invasion of the United States; that the people would have been relieved from the evils and expenses incident to a military establishment: But it has been with the most painful emotions, that they have seen in the president's speech, at the opening of the present session of congress, a total disappointment in this just and pleasing expectation. The following intimation contained in that speech not only proves that their expectation was delusive, but as they conceive, indicates a radical change in the great constitutional principle of national defence. The president in his speech observes, 'the result of the mission to France is yet uncertain: but however it may terminate, a steady perseverance in a system of national defence, commensurate with our resources, and the situation of the United States, is an obvious dictate of wisdom.' This recommendation if carried into practice would materially lessen the advantages which would naturally result from an accommodation with the French republic; the most important of which would be a relief from the evils incident to a preparation for a rupture; and essentially establishes a position never before officially advanced in the United States—that war in Europe is of itself a sufficient cause for raising a standing army here, equal at least to the present military establishment. The experience of all ages has shown that the respite from wars amongst the European nations is too short to justify disbanding an existing army, and raising another during the intervals of peace, as a preparation for the next rupture; and of course if European wars be a sufficient cause for raising military establishments, a perpetual standing army would be the certain consequence of the recommendation."

Again: "That the militia is the only safe and adequate defence of a nation, is a political axiom hitherto held sacred in the United States—This is not only the obvious meaning of the constitution, but is still more strongly evidenced by the practical construction thereof under the former administration, as will appear by reviewing its proceedings for several successive years after the government was put into operation. Shortly after that event, the first president in his speech on the 8th of January, 1790, called the attention of congress to the great business of providing for the national defence in the following words: 'A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined, to which end, an uniform and well digested plan is requisite.' Acting under the same impression in his speech on the 25th day of October, 1798, he again reminded congress of the militia, as the great depository of national force; speaking of the several objects referred to the consideration of congress, in referring to the militia he observes: 'The first is certainly an object of primary importance whether viewed in reference to the national security, or to the satisfaction of the community, or to the preservation of order, in connexion with this, the establishment of com-

petent magazines, and arsenals, and the fortification of such places as are peculiarly important and valuable, naturally present themselves to consideration. The safety of the United States, under Divine protection, ought to rest on the basis of systematic and solid arrangements exposed as little as possible to the hazard of fortuitous circumstances."

These recommendations being considered as relating exclusively to the militia gave rise to a law more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States. The president again recurring to the militia as the safe and adequate defence of the nation, in his speech on the 3d of December, 1793, after speaking of the necessity of procuring arms and other military apparatus emphatically observes: "Nor can such arrangements with such object be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friends of republican government. They are incapable of abuse in the hands of a militia, who ought to possess a pride in being the depository of the force of the republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States. But it is an inquiry which cannot be too solemnly pursued, whether the act has organized them so as to produce their full effect." And again, after the militia had demonstrated their efficacy in promptly marching to suppress an opposition to the laws in Pennsylvania, on the 10th of November, 1794, in his speech the president observes: "The devising and establishing a well regulated militia would be a genuine source of legislative honour, and a perfect title to public gratitude. I therefore entertain a hope that the present session will not pass without carrying into full energy the power of organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and thus providing, in the language of the constitution, for calling them forth, to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions as auxiliary to the state of our defence, to which congress can never too frequently recur, &c." These quotations require no illustration: They pronounce the national will.—The solicitude of the Virginia assembly for disbanding the army, and reinstating the great constitutional principle of national defence, is greatly increased by referring to the enormous sums appropriated for supporting the army and navy.—Whilst the only effects which this ruinous system has yet disclosed, are a corruption of public and private morals.—The dissemination of monarchical doctrines, the dissipation of the treasure of the laborious and industrious for the most part amongst the most idle, dissolute, and vicious of the citizens, violation of personal security, and contempt of the civil authority.

Thus we perceive that the late president in his addresses to congress uniformly expressed the most anxious solicitude that the militia should be organized and disciplined, and placed on the most respectable footing.—That he considered the militia as the only safe and adequate defence of a nation:—as the great depository of national force:—as an object of primary importance, whether viewed in reference to the national security, or to the satisfaction of the community, or to the preservation of order.—We may search in vain in Mr. Adams's speeches for similar sentiments and recommendations.

Had Mr. Adams, like the late president, cherished the opinion that the militia were "the great depository of the force of the republic,"—and that "they may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States,"—all the expense of the army lately disbanded would have been saved to the public, and might have been applied to more beneficial purposes. The president not long since deliberately and solemnly declared his opinion "that whether we negotiate with France or not, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indispensable." And yet when it is not known that any negotiation has taken place, when "no official or direct accounts have been received from our commissioners since their arrival in France" according to a letter from a member of congress to his constituents, the president submits to consent that the army may be disbanded.—What event has wrought this sudden conviction? Reason and reflection will suggest the proper inference.

Has the president pursued the course of his predecessor in other important points of national concern? By comparing their opinions and conduct on the subject of intercourse with foreign nations, we shall find that they differ. The president in his speech at the opening of May session 1797 observes, "although it is very true that we ought not to involve ourselves in the political system of Europe, but to keep ourselves always distinct and separate from it, if we can; yet to effect this separation, early, gradual and continual information of the current chain of events, and of the political projects in contemplation is no less necessary than if we were directly concerned in them: It is necessary in order to the discovery of the efforts made to draw us into the vortex, in season to make preparations against them. However we may consider ourselves, the maritime and commercial powers of the world will consider the United States of America, as forming a weight in that balance of power in Europe, which never can be forgotten or neglected. It would not only be against our interest, but it would be doing wrong to one half of Europe at least, if we should voluntarily throw ourselves into either scale. It is a natural policy for a nation that studies to be mutual, to consult with other nations engaged in the same studies and pursuits: At the same time that measures ought to be pursued with this view, our treaties with Prussia and Sweden, one of which is expired, and the other near expiring, might be renewed."

Now let us hear the words of the late president in his farewell address to the people. "The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in ex-

tending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.—Here let us stop."

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or very remote relation. Hence the must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humour or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world; to far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as patronizing infidelity to existing engagements.—Let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them."

The president conceives that it is a natural policy for us to consult with other nations engaged in the same studies and pursuits, and that measures ought to be pursued with this view. The late president deemed it unwise, by interweaving our destiny with Europe, to entangle our peace—unwise to implicate ourselves by artificial ties—unwise and unnecessary to extend our engagements. His opinion is emphatically expressed by these words: "HARK! LET US STOP."

The opinion of the president prevailed. A farther appropriation of 22,650 dollars was made for defraying the expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations for the year 1798, and new embassies were projected.

Have they been governed by the same rules with respect to appointments to office? It will not be contended that they have. Talents—integrity—patriotism—attachment to the constitution—and meritorious services, ought at all times to be powerful recommendations. These seldom recommended to the late president, his near relations and connexions: and those if we may believe what I have never heard contradicted, without an additional ingredient, have seldom been deemed a sufficient recommendation to the ruling president.

G. DUVALL.

[To be continued.]

STRASBURG, May 24.

The Austrians have evacuated the Grisons; Coire, Feldkirch, Bregenz and Lindau are in our hands. A letter from Augsburg states, that on the 18th a courier from Vienna passed that way on his rout to Paris. He was supposed to be charged with pacific dispatches.

PARIS, May 30.

An American frigate placed by the government of the United States at the disposal of their ministers plenipotentiary, has entered the road of Havre. A French pilot was sent on board to conduct her into the harbour; but as late as the 24th she remains in her former anchorage.

Yesterday peace was the order of the day, and nothing was heard but wishes of peace. Undoubtedly, a peace cannot arrive too soon; but in the present posture of affairs, it might be supposed that the Austrians would be the first to talk of it.

June 1.

The council for deciding on prize causes, yesterday ordered the American ship Figou, taken by the Co-card and Bravoure, to be restored, with costs.

We are assured that the negotiations with the ministers of the United States of America at Paris are advancing rapidly to an amicable conclusion.

LONDON, June 1.

Report says, that all the English in Russia are held as hostages for the return of the Imperial troops from the islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

A ferment prevails among the inhabitants of the duchy of Wirtemberg. One half of that country is occupied by the French; at the departure of the last post, however, they had not arrived at Stuttgart.

The city of Schaffhausen was obliged to pay to the French a contribution of 700,000 livres. From the free Imperial city of Ueberlingen, they exacted a contribution of 50,000 florins.

At Hohentwiel the French found 33 brass guns, 3 mortars, 4000 muskets, 20,000 pounds of powder, a considerable quantity of flints, bomb-shells, balls, grenades, 2000 casks of flour, and many other stores.

From the rich abbey in Germany, the highest contributions are exacted by the French. The free Imperial city of Memingen was obliged to pay to the French a contribution of 90,000 florins.

An article from Constantinople, dated March 30, says, the grand admiral of the Porte will sail about the middle of April with 14 ships of war and 20,000 men for Egypt and Syria. As soon as tranquillity and order shall be restored in Egypt, the grand vizier will proceed against the pacha of Acre, who wishes to render himself independent of the Porte. A great reward is set upon his head.

Prince Itshikoi, Count Suwarrow Rimnikoi, has been confirmed in his character of chamberlain, at the court of Petersburg, which he held previous to his leaving Russia with the army.

WAR
A most extraordinary current in this quarter communicated in our that general Kleber's army, and did not already reached Toul with the army of the slaughtered ten thousand, who have ever fine direction. The cause mains likewise, at mystery; but this is all the cabinet of report is, that on the Alexandria, for which blocked up by lord Ke's version of Sir Sidney's at home. All, there was, to prohibit imm Turkish army into Cairo forts not surrendered, engagement. This was Turks as little expected and undisciplined and whole armament, collected and requiring such a moment, has been come Egypt once more become France. There is a mail of yesterday morning brought on in consequence, in cold blood, diers, and many of the

Our Plymouth letter of the Havock sloop who had fallen in learnt that the combined Tuesday last, and the completely out of the mainder getting out as a net fleet passed Plymouth in Cawland bay there was every reason some up with them contains any doubt as is.

The combined fleet announced in our paper put back to Brest, and that port, in consequence having been apprized of.

Authentic intelligence Russian ambassador at been recalled, and meanwhile manage learned, at the same were carrying on by Berlin, under the m.

Since our last account the utmost exertions reinforcements to that all covered with arms As general Melas has Italy, the military w for his army will now of these reinforcements men.

An English court Egypt. From Leg we have now received Egypt having recon March, and of the general Kleber, who self in that country, of Buonaparte's bein verment.

We received last the 1st inst. and the arrived in court. The accounts co the operations of the and the siege of though they reach by the French jour Ulm, particularly troops were const camped on the 20th of the army, co person, was at De the Danube; gene maintained the bl right wing, under environs of Memu ments to Kempten, of Tyrol. Now have been experie corps commanded l not appear to have consequences, as w dated Huninguen passed between the army, under the has taken the pos which cannot be leaving that it is the object of the Fre think, now ascert on strong detachm purpose of faciliti army of reserve, tance with Berthie

WAR IN EGYPT.

A most extraordinary and unexpected event has occurred in this quarter since the date of the report communicated in our last retrospect; and that is, that general Kleber who resided behind with his army, and did not accompany the officers that have already reached Toulon, has had an engagement with the army of the grand vizier, and actually slaughtered ten thousand of them, and routed all the rest, who have ever since been flying in every possible direction. The cause of this unexpected event remains likewise, at present involved in much mystery; but this is also generally referred to the politics of the cabinet of Great-Britain. The common report is, that on the arrival of the French troops at Alexandria, for embarkation, they found the port blocked up by Lord Keith, in consequence of the convention of Sir Sidney Smith not having been ratified at home. All, therefore, that remained to be done was, to prohibit immediately, the entrance of the Turkish army into Cairo; to retain possession of the forts not surrendered; and to hazard a general engagement. This was probably a reconnoitre the Turks as little expected as the French themselves; and undisciplined and unprepared as they were, their whole armament, collected at such an infinite expence, and requiring such a long period of time for arrangement, has been completely cut to pieces, and all Egypt once more become the untrivalled possession of France. There is another report, however, in the mail of yesterday morning, that the engagement was brought on in consequence of the Turks having massacred, in cold blood, a large body of French soldiers, and many of their men of letters.

June 2.

Our Plymouth letter of this day states the arrival of the Havock sloop of war, captain Bartholomew, who had fallen in with a frigate, from which he learnt that the combined fleets were under sail on Tuesday last, and that thirteen sail of them were completely out of the harbour of Brett, and the remainder getting out as fast as possible. As the channel fleet passed Plymouth on Tuesday, and the squadron in Cawland bay were ordered out immediately, there was every reason to hope that our force would come up with them; and we believe no one entertains any doubt as to the result of such a meeting.

June 3.

The combined fleets, the sailing of which we announced in our paper of yesterday, are said to have put back to Brett, and to have been seen working into that port, in consequence, it is supposed, of its having been apprized that Earl St. Vincent was at sea.

June 4.

Authentic intelligence has been received, that the Russian ambassador at our court, Baron Kalitschek, had been recalled, and that a *Charge d'Affaires* would meanwhile manage the affairs of Russia. We have learned, at the same time, that negotiations for peace were carrying on between Russia and France; at Berlin, under the mediation of the court of Prussia.

Since our last accounts from Suabia came to hand, the utmost exertions have been used in sending reinforcements to that army. The roads to the empire are all covered with ammunition and artillery waggons. As general Melas has a sufficient number of troops in Italy, the military which was intended as a reserve for his army will now be sent to Suabia. The whole of these reinforcements will amount to 50,000 men.

An English courier has arrived at Leghorn from Egypt. From Leghorn, Smyrna and other places, we have now received confirmation of the war in Egypt having recommenced on the 17th and 18th of March, and of the discontented inhabitants joining general Kleber, who had determined to maintain himself in that country, since he had received intelligence of Buonaparte's being at the head of the French government.

We received last night by express, Paris papers to the 1st inst. and the Hamburg mail, due this morning, arrived in course.

The accounts communicated by them respecting the operations of the armies in Germany and Italy, and the siege of Genoa, are directly contradictory, though they reach nearly to the same date. We learn by the French journals, that in different actions near Ulm, particularly in that of the 21st, the republican troops were constantly victorious. They were encamped on the 20th of May round Ulm. The centre of the army, commanded by general Moreau in person, was at Dornshagen, on the right bank of the Danube; general St. Suzanne, with the left wing maintained the blockade on the left bank, and the right wing, under general Lecourbe, posted in the environs of Memmingen, extended itself by detachments to Kempten, and the frontiers of the country of Tyrol. Notwithstanding the repulse stated to have been experienced by general Starry from the corps commanded by St. Suzanne, this advantage does not appear to have been followed by any important consequences, as we learn, by a telegraphic dispatch, dated Honoiguen the 27th ult. that nothing new had passed between the armies. The division of Moreau's army, under the command of general Vandamme, has taken the post of Feldkirch, the importance of which cannot be more strongly stated, than by observing that it is the key of the Grisons. A principal object of the French commander in chief is, we think, now ascertained. He seems desirous to push on strong detachments towards the Tyrol, for the purpose of facilitating the invasion of Italy by the army of reserve, and co-operating even at that distance with Berthier. The division of general Lorge

has been already detached from the right wing, and will probably attempt the passage of Mount St. Gothard.

The army of reserve continues to make rapid advances towards Turin. After surmounting uncommon difficulties, which are described in an official bulletin, the van-guard captured the citadel and town of Ivrea on the 23d of May. Ivrea is 39 miles N. by E. from Turin. Genoa certainly held out on the 15th, if we are to accredit an official article from Carnot, the minister at war, which states that it had on that day received a supply of provisions for 30 days, and that Massena had on the nights of the 3d, 4th and 5th of May, made successful forties, defeated the besiegers, and made 4,800 prisoners. We do not find any official articles respecting the actions between generals Melas and Souchet, from the 1st to the 11th, but the Austrians have evacuated Nice, evidently for the purpose of concentrating their force, which was dispersed on a line too extensive for effective operations, should it be necessary to oppose the army of reserve in that quarter. Some accounts go so far as to announce the raising of the siege of Genoa, but they are too vague, and in no respects entitled to credit.

The official dispatches brought by the Hamburg mail, reach only to the 15th from the army of general Kray, and to the 7th from that of general Melas, and of course do not afford any new intelligence. The private accounts, however, represent the situation of affairs near Ulm in a very different view from the Parisian details.—The various actions which took place to the 21st are stated to have terminated to the advantage of the Imperialists. The French are said to be retreating in nearly the same line in which they had advanced; and it was reported that Genoa had surrendered on the 13th. It is, in so strange a confusion of accounts, extremely difficult to form a correct opinion of the state of continental hostilities. We are, however, inclined to think, that military operations will be soon transferred from Suabia towards the Tyrol, and that the real design of Moreau is to effect an important diversion in favour of the army of reserve.

[Traveller.]

NEW-YORK, July 17.

Mr. Rogers is the bearer of dispatches from our commissioners at Paris, as late as the 25th of April, being duplicates of those sent by Mr. Forbs, who was to have sailed from St. Sebastians. As we have no accounts of their having been received, it is probable these dispatches are the first from our envoys.—They are said to be important.

Annapolis, July 24.

The ship Factor, captain Kemp, in 38 days from the Downs, arrived at New-York on Wednesday the 16th inst. by this vessel London papers as late as the 5th of June have been received.—As far as room would permit, we have given a selection of the most important articles.

Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, jun. takes this opportunity of informing his friends and fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel, that he shall remove his residence to Baltimore the ensuing fall, and is therefore under the necessity of requesting those, who meant to honour him with their confidence at the next election, to consider his name withdrawn from the list of candidates for the general assembly, as it will not be in his power to serve them with that punctuality, which a representative owes to his constituents.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, for ready money, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 14th day of August next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the place formerly belonging to HENRY RIDGELY, on the Head of Magoth river,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of HENRY RIDGELY, deceased, consisting of stock of all kinds, household furniture, &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning.

RACHEL RIDGELY, Administratrix.

July 22, 1800.

WHEREAS I heretofore gave notice, in the Maryland Gazette, to the creditors of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to meet at Mr. CATON'S tavern, in the said city, on the 1st instant, at which time very few appeared, I do, therefore, hereby request all those who have claims against the estate to exhibit them to me before the 1st day of September next, as I am anxious to make a dividend of the assets in hand, which cannot be done until the whole amount of the claims against the estate be ascertained. It is earnestly hoped that all those to whom the estate is indebted will attend to this notice.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.
Annapolis, July 10, 1800.

AT a meeting, this day, of the trustees of St. John's College, they resolved to appoint, on the first day of September next, an assistant to the professor of English and grammar, who is to receive for his services at the rate of 400 dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly.

It is the duty of the said professor, and his assistant, to teach English grammatically, writing, arithmetic and other branches of the mathematics usually taught in English schools, and to carry young students of Latin through the grammar, the Vocabulary and Ciceronian.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, June 23, 1800.

Near Randall and Dobbin's Mill.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the first Tuesday in August next, at my dwelling plantation, ALL my lands, negroes, horses, cattle, plantation and household furniture, &c. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

THOMAS CHANEY.

July 14, 1800.

WHEREAS my wife MARY CHANEY has, without any provocation, eloped from me, this is to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts that she contracts.

THOMAS CHANEY.

July 14, 1800.

THE subscriber, after having in vain made personal applications to many of his debtors, without any success, once more calls upon all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, or in such proportions as are convenient for them at this time; he admonishes them to take particular notice of this call, and not reduce him to the disagreeable necessity of taking more rigorous measures with his old friends, for whom he has the highest estimation, and whose support, when he kept tavern, he takes this opportunity to acknowledge with the most lively gratitude; he will very much regret that his own wants, (which are very pressing) with the neglect of others, should finally compel him to break with them, he therefore entreats them to come forward and pay what sums (if ever so small) may be in their power. Those who have shewn no disposition to come to a settlement will be sued next fall court, unless they come forward before.

JAMES WHARFE,

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for sale, at the lowest rates, at his house opposite the Governor's,

A quantity of coarse lincens, Britannias, platillas, Morlax, these articles will be sold very cheap for cash, by the package or piece. Also,

A quantity of sound old Medoc claret, in boxes, fit for the warm season, excellent cherry bounce in quantities, not less than ten gallons, and a few barrels of herrings and shad. All these articles will be sold remarkably low for cash.

J. W.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, State of Maryland, in November last, a negro man named NACE, about 44 years old, slender made, with stout legs, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a down look, thick upper lip; his clothing unknown, as he will change them; he is supposed to be about Annapolis. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, and if brought home the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

ELISHA BERRY.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near the Poplar Spring, in Anne Arundel county, a bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, has no perceivable brand, has his ears foxed, about nine years old, upwards of fifteen hands high, paces, trots and canters. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

RACHEL SHIPLEY.

July 14, 1800.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

PATIENCE GAITHER, Executrix.

July 8, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, slow of speech, and fond of smoking a pipe, he is a methodist preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two osabrig shirts, short kersey coat and trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any goal, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me.

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's, on Severn,

LA FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white in his face and legs, nine years old, full 15½ hands high; he is handsomely formed, and equal as to bone, sinew and action, to any horse bred in America. He was got by the imported horse Venetian, his dam by Little Figure, out of a fine imported mare. La Fayette will cover mares at five dollars, or two barrels of corn, each mare, and a quarter of a dollar to the groom, if paid by the first of November next, if not then paid seven dollars will be charged. Good pasture at 3/6 per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

AUGUSTINE CAMBRILL.

April 10, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,
From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine
Store Baltimore.

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:
Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

**THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.**

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which, suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

**Dr. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE.**

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of—nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and bowels, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which affords considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

Dr. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

FOR the cure of rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white-swelling, chilblains, sprains, bruises, acute and chronic rheumatism.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mustard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the superior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, selected from a numerous list.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plasterer, Pratt-street, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried British oil, opodeldoc and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became inflamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reece, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-house, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatism or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ankle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using less than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever since.

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REECE.

Mrs. Mary McCrae, wife of Mr. George McCrae, grocer, Bond-street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years standing. The greatest part of last winter she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

Dr. HAMILTON'S celebrated

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thousand persons of all ages, within nine months past, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms, and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels—they are a remedy suited to every age and constitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are so mild in their operation that they cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from any corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ringworms, lunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to the health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one, more so.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and restoring lost appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches, Sore throats, Catarrhs, Wheezings, Shortness of breath, Congested phlegm, Ticklings in the throat, Spitting of blood, Tightness of the chest, Soreness of the breast and Hooping cough, Stomach, &c. &c.

Asthmas and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor makes oath, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Veneral complaints of every description.

An extensive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venereal virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper administration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of warranted capped and jewelled and plain silver WATCHES, and a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the most reduced price.

N.B. Highest price given for old silver.

In CHANCERY, July 1, 1800.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of HENRY GASSAWAY, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the said Henry Gassaway being known to the chancellor to be at this time, and to have been at the time of passing the said act, a citizen of this state, and of the United States, and the said Henry Gassaway, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Henry Gassaway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, before the last day of the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the eighteenth day of August next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Henry Gassaway's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 1st day of August next,

THE subscriber's plantation, whereon he now dwelleth, within one mile and a half of Upper-Marlborough, sixteen of the Federal City, and sixteen to Alexandria, supposed to contain 345 acres; there are on the premises, a very convenient house, with all the necessary buildings, in good repair, a new and well enclosed yard and garden, with a variety of excellent fruit of almost every kind, two valuable meadows, and a sufficiency of timber and wood to support the land. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase may first view the property. The terms of sale are, one third of the money, with interest, to be paid on the first day of December next, one third, with interest on the whole, on the first day of October, 1801, and the balance on the first day of October, 1802. Bonds, with good security, will be required. On the same day, and on the same terms as above, will be offered for sale, a lot containing 15 acres, more or less, on which is erected one of the best fixed distilleries probably in this state, with stills and every thing necessary to commence the business immediately.

COLMORE BEANS.

W. O. P. S. I will treat privately for the above property at any time before the day of Sale.

Prince-George's county, Maryland,

May 27, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 31st day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Fellow-Citizens,

BY the advice and recommendation of a number of respectable inhabitants of this county, I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages, as one of your representatives in the next general assembly; should I, through your favour, have the honour of being elected, you may depend that I will exert every ability I possess to promote the peace and prosperity of this state in general, and this county in particular.

And am, with great respect,

Your humble servant,

JOHN C. WEEMS.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th of October last, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, osnabrig shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

March 7, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVth YEAR.)

M A I

TOUL

LETTERS arrived from France, that the French troops of that place, and the Neapolitan troops, have been landed are not numerous, and confined. There are no Russian troops, and only a few days in a condition for service. Maltese who have taken the place.

It is not true, as has been reported, and especially that the inhabitants suffer much from the blockade. The place is blockaded.

S U A B

The expedition which taken from Italy against the canton of Uri, oblige us to think that the French will penetrate farther into Switzerland.

U L

Our apprehensions on the French have withdrawn from their position and are followed by the division of Lo.

The Imperial army, 100,000 men, is partly in a considerable number.

Evening—This morning, our troops had entered Genoa had begun to capture the city.

This day the centre of the army, the advance on the other. Towards the city, more and more favourable sign.

STUT

On the 21st, the French from the Blaichal, a Bluebeuren on that day.

The position of the day more advantageous, having induced the French to retreat.

The position of the day more advantageous, having induced the French to retreat.

It appears that the French on the left bank of the right bank of the Rhine.

GUNZ

Yesterday morning the position of the Austrians towards Solingen.

to penetrate through the mountains, and to retreat.

many killed and wounded. The Austrians are a formidable force.

F R A

Letters from the French, that the French troops are following the engagements were the environs of the town of the Austrians.

The marching of the French troops, and the country and the same time.

active army, and in the interior of the country.

Yesterday the French troops passed through the mountains, and advanced near the city.

4000 men are the French.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 31, 1800.

TOULON, May 6.

LETTERS arrived from Malta in seventeen days state, that the French occupy all the fortifications of that place, and have not abandoned the suburbs. The Neapolitan and English troops that have been landed are not numerous enough to effect a regular siege, and confine themselves to blockading. There are no Russian troops. Those who were sent, stayed only a few days. The French have 4000 men in a condition for service, without reckoning the Maltese who have taken up arms in defence of the place.

It is not true, as has been said, that several inhabitants, and especially the bishop and all the priests, have been forced to quit the city. The French and the inhabitants suffer many privations; but they have subsistence for four months. Medicines are scarce though the number of sick has never been considerable. The place is blockaded from the sea by 27 ships of war.

SUABIA, May 23.

The expedition which the Imperialists have undertaken from Italy against the south of Switzerland, to the canton of Uri, obliges the French to send reinforcements thither from Suabia, to prevent the Imperialists from occupying Switzerland in their rear. From the Grison country, the Austrian troops also penetrate farther into Switzerland.

U L M, May 21.

Our apprehensions of a bombardment of this city by the French have vanished. The French begin to withdraw from their positions in our neighbourhood, and are followed by the Imperialists.

The division of Lorge and other troops have been detached from Moreau's army to reinforce the army of reserve under general Berthier.

The Imperial army in Suabia now amounts to 100,000 men, is particularly strong in cavalry, and has a considerable number of fresh troops.

Evening.—This morning the army has been officially informed, in general orders, that on the 11th inst. our troops had entered Nice, and that on the 13th, Genoa had begun to capitulate.

This day the centre of our army was engaged with the enemy, the advantage being now on one side then on the other. Towards evening the roaring of cannon appeared more distant, which is considered as a favourable sign.

STUTGARD, May 23.

On the 21st, the French had entirely withdrawn from the Blaithal, and not any of them were seen at Blaubeuren on that day.

The position of the Imperial army becomes every day more advantageous—general Kray's manoeuvres having induced the French to withdraw from the environs of Ulm. The corps of prince Hohenlohe approaches from Kannstadt, and menaces their flank.

It appears that the left wing of the French hitherto on the left bank of the Danube, will form itself on the right bank of that river.

GUNZBURG, May 21.

Yesterday morning the French made an attack on the position of the Austrians, with a violent cannonade, towards Söldingen. After several fruitless attempts to penetrate through the Blaithal, the enemy were obliged to retreat about noon, leaving behind them many killed and wounded, and nearly 160 prisoners. The Austrians are again at Eppingen.

From another correspondent.

The French begin to see the impossibility of gaining any advantages over the Imperial army near Ulm; and to-day they have actually retreated a considerable way towards Biberach and Memmingen. General Kray's head quarters, it is thought, will be removed from Ulm to Eppingen, in a few days. The passage between this place and Ulm is entirely open and perfectly secure.

FRANCFORT, May 22.

Letters from Ulm, of the 21st, just received here, state, that the Imperial army is rapidly advancing, closely following the French on their retreat. Several engagements were fought on the 12th and 20th, in the environs of Blaubeuren, which terminated in favour of the Austrians.

B E R N, May 18.

The marching of French troops through the Vallais still continues. Operations will be carried on in that country and through Savoy, against Mount Cenis, at the same time. General Moncey is now with the active army, and Montchoisy commands in his room in the interior of Switzerland.

Yesterday the 17th and 30th half brigades of light troops passed through Lucerne, the Imperialists having advanced near Mount St. Gothard. From Holland 4000 men are shortly expected in Switzerland.

The passes of the Grison country, the Luciensteig and Chur, are yet occupied by the Imperials, where they are in great force.

If Moreau had not obtained possession of so many magazines in Suabia, the French army in Italy would not have been able to subsist.

It is now known, that the principal object of Carnot's journey to general Moreau's head quarters has been to induce him to send ten thousand men to the army of general Berthier.

By the order of Buonaparte, the Russian gen. Harman and the English gen. Don, have been set at liberty.

B E R L I N, May 6.

We have been informed here of the brilliant debut of the French arms in Suabia, and of their reverse in Italy. Our cabinet appears disposed to place limits to the ambitious pretensions of Austria; but is not less uneasy at those which the French republic appear to entertain. The Russian envoy extraordinary had his audience of ceremony to-day. It is remarked that he is much engaged in business with the count de Haugwitz.

The general opinion here is, that the two courts have the intention of intervening as armed mediators for a general peace, and that they will lean to the side from which they shall receive proofs of moderation. It is believed that they wish not Italy to be delivered up to Austria, nor that France shall abuse her old advantages over the Germanic empire. These ideas have a basis which appears to be real; and we have pretty certain advices that the court of Petersburg has proposed to ours the renewal of the ancient ties on the footing of 1793; adding, however, some secret conditions which the general situation of Europe appears to require. Thus do those conjectures, which were formed at the period of the retreat of the Russian troops, begin to be realised.

P A R I S, May 29.

It is said, that general Mack has not been received at the court of Vienna, where he had presented himself. He is entirely disgraced, it is said, for having shewn himself devoted to the party of the archduke Charles, and for having surrendered to gen. Championet.

May 31.

A rumour is in circulation that Madame Buonaparte is going to join her husband at Milan.

Gen. Vandamme has arrived at Paris. He left the army in the best disposition. He is going to command in the departments of ci-devant Belgium, where the English appear to threaten a debarkation.

L O N D O N, May 30.

Paris Journals to the 27th arrived yesterday morning. The Austrians stationed near Francfort are retreating into Franconia. Mannheim capitulated to the French on the 15th: Stuttgart had not been entered by them on the 16th. St. Suzanne, with the left wing of Moreau's army, was, on the 15th, between Musingen and Blaubeuren, about 15 or 20 miles north of the left bank of the Danube, and about the same distance west of Ulm. Moreau and Kray were in the same situation we stated yesterday, each encamped within a few miles of Ulm. The French seem to confine themselves behind the Iller, but we can find no intimation of the "repulse" mentioned in Mr. Wickham's letter, though the Paris Journals have published German accounts of much later dates; and we know, by what they published some weeks ago from those sources, unfavourable to themselves respecting Genoa, that if any reverse had occurred, it would not have been so long concealed. An article from Kempton of the 11th, says, the Austrians concentrated their forces, and repulsed the French at Leutkirch on that day. Probably this is true; but the affair could not be very important, as we find that the heavy baggage, &c. of the Austrians continued retreating through Augsburg on the 15th; and it is said a part of Lecourbe's division entered Kempton on the 13th or 14th. Prince Rens was retreating by Immenstadt, about twenty miles above Kempton, also on the Iller.

Thus far we keep with Moreau's army which appears to be taking repose. Probably both Kray and Moreau are collecting their strength, and preparing for a great battle, which will decide the fate of Ulm. Reports of such a battle, in which the French were victorious, were circulated in Paris, and yesterday in London, but without foundation. If the report had been true, the Telegraph would have been the first to announce it. If Moreau's object be to wait before Ulm till the Voralberg and the Grisons in his rear are secured, that object seems now to be attained. Breitenz was certainly taken by the French, on the 10th, and Lindau has since been taken. Great magazines were found in these places, and at the latter the Austrian flotilla of colonel Williams was destroyed. Breitenz and Lindau were taken by French troops coming from the Swiss side of the Rhine, above the

Lake; and as Lecourbe's corps was in Kempton, a junction must have been formed, and a line of communication into Switzerland established for Moreau above the lake. The Austrians were retiring up the Rhine to Mayenfeld.

June 4.

The average price of rice, computed from the returns made for the week ending the 24th day of May, 1800, is thirty-four shillings and seven-pence farthing per cwt.

Wheat has fallen 20 shillings per quarter in Hull market.

The commercial intercourse between Holland and France and this country is increasing daily; our imports include large supplies of potatoes, pork, bacon, beef, wheat, oats, leather, hides, madder, gin, currants, wine, linen, &c. and our exports embrace most articles of our colonial produce, and certain prohibited goods exported by certificate. Considerable quantities of sugar, coffee, calicoes, &c. were on Saturday entered at the custom-house for Antwerp, Calais, Dieppe, Ostend, Amsterdam and Rotterdam; and there are now in the river several vessels for each of these ports.

One hundred and seven tons of potatoes were during the last week received from Holland.

F A L M O U T H, June 1.

The following cutters, which arrived here in the course of last week, have received this evening sealed orders from Plymouth, to proceed to sea to a certain latitude, early to-morrow morning, when they are to open their orders:—Repulse, Dolphin, Speedwell, Greyhound, Falcon, Swan, Rose, and Swallow.

B O S T O N, July 21.

A vessel has arrived at Salem from Gibraltar, which brings accounts to nearly the middle of June. We learn by a gentleman from the former place, that the information by this arrival is, that Massena had made a sortie from Genoa about the 18th of May, and had succeeded in driving the besiegers from before that place with great slaughter. This intelligence is verbal. We have seen a letter brought by the same vessel, addressed to a respectable house in this town, dated the beginning of June, which says, Massena must have surrendered ere this, as by the last accounts he was in the greatest want of provisions.

AGREEABLE INTELLIGENCE.

It is with pleasure we announce that the ship Juno and schooner Vandyke, of this port, and the brig Hannah, of Salem, with their cargoes, lately captured and sent into Halifax, have been released without trial; this information was received by the Nancy, arrived on Saturday last from Halifax.

EFFECT OF THE COW-POX.

We hear that Dr. Waterhouse has received the matter of the Cow-Pox, from England, and that the inoculation of it has succeeded in one of his children. Upwards of thirty thousand persons, of all ages, have passed safely through this disease.

N E W - Y O R K, July 23.

We are happy in being able to assert (says the latest London papers by the Factor) that the appearance of a plentiful crop this year is general over the whole face of the country. The weather has been for some time particularly favourable.

July 24.

Mr. Sartori, the American consul at Rome, who arrived here yesterday, in the Olive from Naples, mentions, that when he left Cadiz, which was on the 12th June, and Algeiras, which was on the 17th no account had been received at either of these places respecting the fall of Genoa.

Captain Laughton was at Cadiz on the 16th June. He made particular and earnest inquiries whilst there respecting the fate of Massena; but could not gather the least information on the subject.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 12.

Hamilton Rowan failed for Hamburg on Tuesday last.

It is not true, as has been stated, that permission has been granted to Mr. Rowan to return immediately to Ireland. His family will meet him at Hamburg.

The conduct of Mr. Rowan, in America, has been peaceable and exemplary; and he leaves behind him many Americans, who will lament his absence as a friend and as a gentleman—We wish we could say as much for many of his countrymen.

Lieutenant-colonel Burrows, commandant of the marine corps, has left this city for Washington, where the head quarters of the marines are to be established.

July 19.

Mr. John Shaw, who is the bearer of dispatches to our government from Tunis, arrived here on Thursday evening last, in the ship Liberty, from Lisbon. He arrived at Lisbon the 1st May, after having been driven by fresh of weather, into several ports of Sicily.

ly and Malta. We are indebted to him for the following

INTERESTING ARTICLES:

The government of Algiers is well affected towards the United States; but the Tunisians have been very impatient for the arrival of the stipulated military stores. Mr. Eaton, our consul there, has, however, prevailed upon them to wait some time longer; and the desire the bey's minister has expressed of obtaining American bottoms to convey grain to Spain, has been an additional motive to this measure.

Though all the states of Barbary (except Morocco) are at war with France, yet the French merchants, resident in Tunis, have not been made slaves of as in Algiers, but are permitted to reside in the factory in full possession of their property. They are not, however, permitted to go out of the factory.

In September, 1798, the Tunisians, with a squadron of 4 cruizers made a descent upon the little island of St. Peter, in the vicinity of Sardinia, and landing in the night, carried off 120 men, and 700 women and children, who were conveyed to Tunis, and consigned to slavery. Don Antonio Porcile, who was one of the prisoners, was dispatched by the bey to Sardinia, to endeavour to procure the ransom. They returned in May 1799, with his father, the count St. Antioch, they being appointed by the king of Sardinia, joint ambassadors to negotiate for this purpose.—They brought with them letters from the Sardinian secretary of state to the consuls of the different European powers, requesting their friendly interference with the bey. By their influence a treaty was concluded, in which the price of ransom was fixed at 500,000 dollars to the bey, and 50,000 to the Sappatappa his minister; and for the payment of this it was stipulated, that the plate of the churches should be pledged. When this treaty was presented to the king of Sardinia, he refused to ratify it, but promised to send to Leghorn to negotiate a loan of the money.

In the meanwhile, the venerable count Porcile, who, at the age of 84 years, thus saw himself forced to undertake this his fifth embassy to Barbary, overcome with distress and anxiety for the ominous appearance of this business, on the event of which depended the liberty of two of his sons and four of his grand-daughters, sunk under the burthen, and expired.

In Nov. 1799, the Sappatappa, by order of the bey, wrote to the different consuls who had witnessed the treaty, that unless the money was paid by the 10th of January ensuing, the prisoners would all be sold at public auction for slaves. The issue of this business has not since been heard.

Encouraged by their first expedition, the Tunisians dispatched another squadron of 7 sail, commanded by the chief of the former, Mohammed Rais, a noted pirate, to the island of Maddalena, on the N. E. coast of Sardinia. Seven hundred of them landed, but were so warmly received that not one of them returned on board.

In September last, Sadi Hassan el Zeri, grand son of Ali Bey who was deposed by the Algerines in 1745, and lineal heir to the throne of Tunis, was put to death for riotous behaviour in the palace, by order of Hamuda Bashaw the present bey.

The brig Hassan Bashaw, which was taken from the Algerines by the French fleet, and by them delivered up to the Spaniards, was taken by the Portuguese on her voyage from Cadiz to Algiers. She now lies at Lisbon, but will be again restored to Spain.

July 21

The armed schooner Experiment, captain Maley, in the service of the United States, has taken and sent into the Havana, the sloop Betley, captain Munro, belonging to Charleston, S. C. from the coast of Africa, bound to Havana, (near which port she was taken) with 80 prime slaves on board. We are informed that they consist principally of boys and girls, in good health, and were intended for sale at the Havanna.

It is not yet known what will be done with these unfortunate people, as the law, contemplating that the heavy penalties it imposes on those engaged in this inhuman traffic, would effectually put a stop to it, makes no provision for the wretched strangers, after they shall be brought to the United States.

We are sorry to add, from good authority, that great numbers of vessels from different ports of the United States are constantly engaged in this barbarous employment; and that it will require the utmost vigilance of government to abolish a practice so disgraceful to our country.

NAPPER TANDY.

The trial of Napper Tandy came on in the court of King's Bench at Dublin, the 12th May last, when Sir J. Crawford, the British resident at Hamburg, having proved that the prisoner would have sufficient time for taking the benefit of the fugitive bill had he not been arrested, the jury found a verdict of acquittal. The attorney-general of course consented to the withdrawing of all the proceedings against Harvey Morris. They were, however, remanded to prison by the directions of the court. It is understood that Napper Tandy will be tried for high treason, as his present acquittal amounts only to a declaration that he does not come within the force of the act, which adjudged him and the others therein named, to be guilty, unless they surrendered before a determinate time.

The speech delivered by the celebrated pleader Mr. Curran, in defence of Mr. Tandy, is allowed to be a chef d'œuvre of forensic eloquence. *Land paper.*

July 22.

It is reported, that private letters received by the Factor, announce an event of high consequence to Europe. It is, that Russia, Prussia and the French

republic, have associated to oppose the British and Austrians. Our inquiries to trace the source from whence this report originated, have not afforded any satisfactory authority for its belief. The equivocal demeanor of the king of Prussia; and the sudden return of the Russian troops from Italy, are the only circumstances which tend to lessen the improbability of such an occurrence.

July 23.

The *Mercur de France*, a well known periodical work, literary and political, which had existed for upwards of a century, having been suspended since the revolution, is about to be resumed. Lucien Buonaparte, the minister of the interior, has sent round the prospectus to all the departments, recommending it to patronage. The language of it is very remarkable as forming so great a contrast to what we have seen prevalent, and patronized by the government at least in the later times of the revolution. In the literary department it says the object is, "To destroy in modern sentiments and style, the traces of that barbarism which the influence of the 18th Brumaire daily wipes away from our revolutionary laws." In the historical part the greatest fidelity is promised, and it is added, "The conduct of the governments of Europe will some times be criticised in this Historical Register, but they shall never be insulted."

"It shall be the business of the authors to seek in the manners of France, and in the respectful observances recognized by European diplomacy, all those generous ideas, and that character of style, which, by softening men's minds, may accelerate the great work of peace."

July 24.

Arrived this morning, snow Polly, Lake, 45 days from St. Sebastians.

Captain Lake informs, that reports at St. Sebastians stated, that the commissioners had nearly completed the negotiation, and were expected to leave France for the United States early this month.

Respecting the negotiation at Paris, captain Lake's verbal intelligence corresponds with former advices, but cannot be later, as Paris dates to June 2, have been received by the Factor.

Captain Lake brings no intelligence from the seat of war on the Rhine, nor of the situation of Genoa, later than what has already been received by the Factor.

GEORGE-TOWN, July 22.

Dispatches from our envoys at Paris, have reached the secretary of State—they are dated April 18. It is said, they contain an account of our ministers being received in a friendly manner, and that they had entered on the business of the negotiation, in which they had made some progress.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

A letter of the 6th June, from a respectable house in London, to a gentleman in this city, says, "the general opinion is that a peace will immediately take place."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Patrick Tager to Andrew Elliott, Esq; dated Covecotaballabasse, Creek Nation, June 11, 1800.

"St. Marks was surrendered to Bowles the 20th May last, and by the articles of capitulation between him and the commandant, the latter was permitted to march out, and with difficulty got an escort to see him safe out of the bay. During the siege, Bowles captured two or three vessels laden with provisions and other stores, for the use of the fort, just as they had arrived."

"Since general Bowles got possession of St. Marks, the Indians are flocking to his standard from every quarter—even the prince of this town, immediately after the colonel had gone to the talks at the Tookawatchees, started down to the mischief maker, with many others of the Tallafaces, Cuffetahs, &c."

"The colonel arrived here the night before last from the Tookawatchees; the chiefs there have taken his talk, and have promised to hold their warriors in readiness to go with him at his call, and aid him with all their might in restoring peace to the nation, reducing the Seminoles and others to obedience, and expelling or taking every mischief maker that comes into their land."

"Bowles' next design is suspected to be against Pensacola, as he has now got not only a strong force, but plenty of provisions and other stores."

* *Colonel Hawkins, agent general for the United States.*

COUNTERFEIT

Fifty dollar notes of the bank of the United States have been detected in Philadelphia within this week past.

July 26.

The subject of duties on goods from the United States was to have been decided in the legislature of Canada on the 20th June. The United States having levied duties on goods from Canada, has called forth this measure, say the accounts from Niagara.

Annapolis, July 30.

The following is extracted from a Paris paper of June 1st.

On the 20th May arrived in the road of Havre, the American frigate Portsmouth, captain McNeill, of 26 twelve-pounders, in 36 days from New-York.—Two officers came ashore near the Battery de la Heve, and were escorted to the city by the soldiers of the post. They went to inform the commander, that this frigate had been sent to Havre, to wait there for the commissioners, who were negotiating with our government. They received assurances that the French nation, and particularly the inhabitants of Havre, would give them an honourable and hospitable reception.—

They returned on board with a French officer, interpreter, and a pilot, who were doubtless charged to offer the captain any assistance he might stand in need of; and to make the necessary arrangements for the entry of the frigate. On the officer's going ashore, the Portsmouth fired 15 guns.—The batteries returned the salute with 9 guns, which was answered by the Portsmouth with 15 more.—The negotiation is near being honourably terminated for both parties; and, it is expected, the American commissioners will leave this city the latter end of June.

We are requested to insert the following
From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.
ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

A WRITER under the signature of "By-stander" has stated that "the constitution directs that the electors shall be appointed in such mode as the legislature of each state shall direct.—Consequently any manner of choosing, which the legislature of each state shall direct, is conformable and not contrary to the rights of the people."

When we look deliberately at this broad position, we perceive that, according to this gentleman's political creed, the legislature may take from us and give to themselves the whole power of voting for the electors of president and vice-president—that they may take from us this important privilege and give it to the governor and council, or to the governor alone, or to the council alone, or to any member of the council, or indeed to any man whatever residing either in or out of the state of Maryland. And, according to this writer's fashion of reasoning, because the legislature may do any of these acts, they, therefore, ought to do some one of them, and that the doing of any of them will not at all affect the rights of the people; and because the legislature may take to themselves all our rights of suffrage, those rights would therefore be as effectually preserved, as if they were in our own hands; and because the legislature may take from us those rights and may give them to a private individual, such deprivation of privilege is therefore not contrary to, but conformable to the rights of the people. He has somehow or other persuaded himself to consider *power* and *right* as convertible terms, and that whatever a legislature may do, they are justifiable in doing. For the present, let the mere statement of this kind of reasoning be its own refutation. Hereafter it may be a subject of very extensive and very serious discussion. At this time we have only to inquire whether the governor and council ought to convene the general assembly.

As the advocates of this call urge the necessity of it for the purpose of vesting in the legislature the power of appointing the electors of the president and vice-president, let us inquire whether the present general assembly, if convened, would be competent to the making of this appointment.

By the law of congress the electors must be appointed within thirty-four days next preceding the first Wednesday in December. By the constitution of Maryland the present legislature will not be in existence at any time within such period of thirty-four days, as the election of the new house of delegates will be on the first Monday of October. It is hence evident to demonstration, that as the present general assembly will not and cannot be in session at any time within the aforementioned period of thirty-four days, they of course, cannot and will not have the power of appointing the electors of president and vice-president. This then being the case, the legislature, when assembled, would discover it, and the governor and council, I can easily imagine, have already perceived it.

If, therefore, the executive possessed, as they must be, of this opinion, should convene the present general assembly, their intention would necessarily be to vest the powers of suffrage either in the next legislature, or in the governor and council, or in some private individuals.

As such a call could not be but with a view to the great party object—As it could not be but for the sole purpose of securing with *absolute certainty*, all the votes of Maryland, it is presumable, that that mode would be adopted which would with *absolute certainty*, secure their object, and that they would not, after going so far, leave any thing at risk. I am the more disposed to entertain this persuasion, because it is a truth, confirmed by universal experience, that when a set of men act avowedly upon party-principles, and for a declared party-object, they do not hesitate about the means of accomplishing their purpose, but dare to do whatever will effectually attain their ultimate end; and because certain leading administration-partisans affect and effect to believe that it is perfectly immaterial to the people, what mode of election is directed by the legislature, and that their rights are equally preserved, whether their privilege of voting be in their own hands or in the hands of others.

If the executive should then lend themselves to this party-arrangement; and if the legislature, when assembled, should be base enough to be the organs of such a faction, what course of proceeding would they probably pursue.

It would at once occur to the administration-majority in the legislature, that if these powers of suffrage should be given to the next general assembly, the people of Maryland, glowing with indignation at such an outrage upon their favourite privilege, would, at the ensuing election, elect delegates of different principles, who, of course, would unquestionably frustrate the great object of such their party-machinations. They would, therefore, from this apprehension, not expose their project upon such a precarious sea. They would perceive their perfect safety, to an absolute certainty, in giving these pow-

ers, either to the government or to private individuals. doctrine, may be done the sake of decency, expedient to transfer the private individuals, but event then of such a people of Maryland, the governor and council the executive should co their sole object would hands, and under their essential privileges of hitherto happily enjoyed in any instance about our executive; and this, will, I trust, from from other nobler motives unprecedented proceedings, I, with the g pleasing persuasion, the juncture, be as dignified nor of New-York, w cifically similar, replied, cordially concurred wi object, yet he could n great executive autho mere instrument of pa be the chief magistrat state, inhabited by pe ments, he could not fo the will and pleasure o

E. R.

In Mr. Duva

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read "of the."

4th column, 9th li
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5th column, 9th li
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read "28,650."

* A continuation
next.

Mr. CHARLES C

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To be SOLD, for
Friday the 15th d
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SUNDY NEGRO
and children,
if that day is not f
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July 22, 1800.

LIST of LETTE

Port-Tobacco, 1
up, will be sent
JOHN CLERKE
Benjamin Davi
James Dunnington
Margaret Powke.
Joseph Green,
William Green,
Benjamin Gray,
Tabetha Hudson,
William Hall.
Mary S. Jones.
James Lewis.
Julia Melford, 2,
Benjamin Marthal
Blender Smallwood
Philip Wedding,
James Waters,
Ignatius Willis,
John Williams,
Col. Francis War

Eight

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July 24, 1800.

ers, either to the governor and council, or to certain private individuals. Either, according to their doctrine, may be done with propriety. But, for the sake of decency, they would, I trust, deem it expedient to transfer these important powers, not to private individuals, but to the executive. In the event then of such a call, the right of suffrage of the people of Maryland, would, probably be given to the governor and council. It thence results, that if the executive should convene the present legislature, their sole object would be to get into their own hands, and under their own absolute control, those essential privileges of the people, which they have hitherto happily enjoyed, and which they have not in any instance abused. Thus, it must appear to our executive; and this, and other views of the subject, will, I trust, from a principle of delicacy, and from other nobler motives, restrain them from such an unprecedented proceeding. In all the pride of a Marylander, I, with the greatest confidence, indulge the pleasing persuasion, that our executive will, at this juncture, be as dignified and as correct as the governor of New-York, who, upon an application precisely similar, replied, that although he heartily and cordially concurred with them in their contemplated object, yet he could not allow himself to convert the great executive authority of the government into a mere instrument of party. And knowing himself to be the chief magistrate of a powerful and respectable state, inhabited by people of various political sentiments, he could not suffer himself to be an organ of the will and pleasure of any one party.

A VOTER.

ERRATA.

In Mr. Duvall's Address in our last.

1st column, 16th line from the bottom, for 'ascertained' read 'entertained.'
3d column, 8th line from the bottom, for 'the of' read 'of the.'
4th column, 9th line of 2d paragraph, for 'the policy' read 'her policy.'
5th column, 9th line from the bottom, for 'mutual' read 'neutral.'
2d line of last paragraph but one, for '22,650' read '28,650.'

* A continuation of Mr. Duvall's Address in our next.

Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, jun. takes this opportunity of informing his friends and fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel, that he shall remove his residence to Baltimore the ensuing fall, and is therefore under the necessity of requesting those, who meant to honour him with their confidence at the next election, to consider his name withdrawn from the list of candidates for the general assembly, as it will not be in his power to serve them with that punctuality, which a representative owes to his constituents.

To be SOLD, for CASH, by the subscriber, on Friday the 15th day of August next, at the dwelling of the late JOHN PINDEL.

SUNDRY NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, if that day is not fair, the first fair day, Sunday excepted.

SAMUEL WARD.

July 22, 1800.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Port-Tobacco, July 1st, 1800, which, if not taken up, will be sent to the General Post-Office.

JOHN CLEMENTS, of Francis.

Benjamin Davis,
James Dunnington,
Margaret Powke,
Joseph Green,
William Green,
Benjamin Gray,
Tabetha Hudson,
William Hall,
Mary S. Jones,
James Lewis,
Julia Melford, 2,
Benjamin Marshall,
Blender Smallwood,
Philip Wedding,
James Waters,
Ignatius Willis,
John Williams,
Col. Francis Ware.

SAMUEL HANSON, P. M.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th inst. a negro man by the name of PERRY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, slender made, and when spoke to replies in a pert manner; had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, mullin jacket, nankeen breeches, white shirt, blue and white hose, old shoes, and old hat. I expect he will make towards Annapolis, Baltimore, or the Federal City; as he some time past endeavoured to get off. Any person apprehending the said fellow shall receive the above reward.

JAMES HEIGHE.

Calvert county, July 22, 1800.

RAN away a few days past, a negro man named JEM, he is a lolly yellow fellow, about twenty-eight years of age. Any person who will deliver him to me shall be paid TWELVE DOLLARS.

BENNETT DARNALL.

July 24, 1800.

A DAILY PAPER.

Will be published in the City of Washington, on the first day of the next session of Congress, a daily paper, under the title of

The Washington Advertiser.

CONDITIONS:

I. IT will be published daily during the session of Congress; and during the recess, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The most judicious arrangements will be made to forward it to subscribers with the utmost regularity and dispatch.

II. It will be printed on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, with an elegant new type.

III. No industry and application of talents will be spared in the editorial and mechanical departments, to render it interesting to the judgment and agreeable to the eye.

IV. The price will be five dollars per annum, to be paid *yearly* on the first day of June annually; and as the editors pledge themselves to comply rigorously with the three preceding articles, they will exact as strict a compliance with the fourth.

The critical situation in which our country is placed, and the difficulty of rearing the barque in which every thing dear to Americans is freighted, between the "Scylla and Charybdis" which threaten it, must at this time peculiarly engage the attention of our countrymen. Newspapers are necessarily sought for, if not as the most *correct*, at least as the most *early* source of information; and the Washington Advertiser, from being a diligent vehicle of the proceedings of Congress and such official publications as government may deem it proper to make, and from having an active correspondent and proprietor in a sea-port where foreign vessels are daily arriving, holds out advantages to the public, equal at least, to any other paper on the continent. On this ground, it looks up to a liberal community for support.

BROWN & SNOWDEN.

Subscriptions will be received by the printers hereof.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-third day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of June, 1800.

ELISABETH CARTWRIGHT.

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 October next.

VALENTINE ARNETT, Annapolis.

Elizabeth Ball, Nicholas Brewer, John R. Bryce, Annapolis.

The Clerk of the General Court, Jeremiah Chase, (2), John Callahan, (2), Richard Chase, John Caruthers, William Caldwell, care of Hugh Maguire, Annapolis.

Allen Duckett, Jesse Dewees, Dawson & Co. H. C. D'Werbagen, Annapolis.

Dr. Thomas Edgar, Annapolis.

Capt. William Fairfield, (2), Annapolis.

John Gwinn, (4), John M. Gant, (2), Lovell Gorge, John Gibbon, Annapolis; John Groves, West river; Gardner & Bowling, (2), Magruder's ferry.

Alexander Contee Hanlon, Nicholas Harwood, major Philip Hammond, care of Baruch Fowler, John Hambleton, William Hammond, Samuel Harvey Howard, James Hunter, capt. Wm. Hanlon, Annapolis; Dr. William Handy, (2), care of the rev. Henry Molecrop, London-town; Thomas Hobbs, sen. Anne-Arundel county.

The Judges of the General Court, Henry Johnson, Annapolis; Mrs. Johnson, at Mr. Ogle's, Bell-Air; Horatio Johnson, near Elk-Ridge Landing.

John Linvill, Annapolis.

Alexander C. Magruder, William M'Meehen, Andrew Murdoch, Annapolis; William Middleton, Pool's Island.

Richard Owings, Anne-Arundel county.

Allen Queen, Annapolis.

Ridgely & Evans, Dr. Wm. Rogers, Sarah Reamer, Eliza Retallick, care of Dr. Harwood, Rezin Rowles, Richard Rawlings, Annapolis; Gaffaway Rawlings, near Annapolis.

Becky Severe, Robert Smith, Richard Soderstrom, Annapolis; John Snowden, Caleb Sappington, Wm. Sifton, Anne-Arundel county.

Mary Wilmer, James West, William B. Wood, Gideon White, (2), Charles Waters, care of John Randall, Annapolis; Richard Waters, Ruth Watkins, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

* Persons sending for any of the above letters are requested, at the same time, to send the money, or they will not be delivered.

July 1, 1800.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

PATIENCE GAITHER, Executrix.

July 8, 1800.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, for ready money, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 14th day of August next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the place formerly belonging to HENRY RIDGELY, on the Head of Magrudy river,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of HENRY RIDGELY, deceased, consisting of stock of all kinds, household furniture, &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning.

RACHEL RIDGELY, Administratrix.

July 22, 1800.

WHEREAS I heretofore gave notice, in the Maryland Gazette, to the creditors of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to meet at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the said city, on the 1st instant, at which time very few appeared, I do, therefore, hereby request all those who have claims against the estate to exhibit them to me before the 1st day of September next, as I am anxious to make a dividend of the assets in hand, which cannot be done until the whole amount of the claims against the estate be ascertained. It is earnestly hoped that all those to whom the estate is indebted will attend to this notice.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

Annapolis, July 10, 1800.

Near Randall and Dobbin's Mill.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the first Tuesday in August next, at my dwelling plantation,

ALL my lands, negroes, horses, cattle, plantation and household furniture, &c. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

THOMAS CHANEY.

July 14, 1800.

WHEREAS my wife MARY CHANEY has, without any provocation, eloped from me, this is to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts that she contracts.

THOMAS CHANEY.

July 14, 1800.

THE subscriber, after having in vain made personal applications to many of his debtors, without any success, once more calls upon all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, or in such proportions as are convenient for them at this time; he admonishes them to take particular notice of this call, and not reduce him to the disagreeable necessity of taking more rigorous measures with his old friends, for whom he has the highest estimation, and whose support, when he kept tavern, he takes this opportunity to acknowledge with the most lively gratitude; he will very much regret that his own wants, (which are very pressing) with the neglect of others, should finally compel him to break with them, he therefore entreats them to come forward and pay what sums (if ever so small) may be in their power. Those who have shewn no disposition to come to a settlement will be sued next fall court, unless they come forward before.

JAMES WHARFE,

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for sale, at the lowest rates, at his house opposite the Governor's,

A quantity of coarse linens, Britannias, platillas, Morlaix, these articles will be sold very cheap for cash, by the package or piece. Also,

A quantity of sound old Medoc claret, in boxes, fit for the warm season, excellent cherry bounce in quantities, not less than ten gallons, and a few barrels of herrings and shad. All these articles will be sold remarkably low for cash.

J. W.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Upper-Marlbrough, in Prince George's county, State of Maryland, in November last, a negro man named NACE, about 44 years old, slender made, with stout legs, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a down look, thick upper lip; his clothing unknown, as he will change them; he is supposed to be about Annapolis. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, and if brought home the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

ELISHA BERRY.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near the Poplar Spring, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, has no perceivable brand, has his ears foxed, about nine years old, upwards of fifteen hands high, paces, trots and canters. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

July 14, 1800.

RACHEL SHIPLEY.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, slow of speech, and fond of smoking a pipe; he is a methodist preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two osnabrig shirts, short kersey coat and trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any goal, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me.

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,
From J. E. and Co. Patent and Family Medicine
Store Baltimore.

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:
DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of—nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, (or white) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which assists considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

FOR the cure of rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white-swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, acute and chronic rheumatism.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mustard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the superior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, selected from a numerous list.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plasterer, Pratt-street, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried British oil, opodeldoc and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became inflamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reese, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-house, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatism or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ankle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using less than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever since.

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary McCas, wife of Mr. George McCas, grocer, Bond-street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years standing. The greatest part of last winter she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON'S celebrated WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thousand persons of all ages, within nine months past, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms, and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels—they are a remedy suited to every age and constitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are so mild in their operation that they cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe.

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from any corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to the health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one, more so.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and restoring lost appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS.

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches, Sore throats, Catarrhs, Wheezings, Shortness of breath, Congealed phlegm, Ticklings in the throat, Spitting of blood, Tightness of the chest, Soreness of the breast and Hooping cough, Stomach, &c. &c.

Asthma and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor makes oath, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Fervent complaints of every description.

An extensive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venereal virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper administration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of Mr. Gideon White.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of warranted capped and jewelled and plain silver WATCHES, and a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the most reduced price.

N. B. Highest price given for old silver.

In CHANCERY, July 1, 1800.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of HENRY GASSAWAY, of Anne Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, to far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the said Henry Gassaway being known to the chancellor to be at this time, and to have been at the time of passing the said act, a citizen of this state, and of the United States, and the said Henry Gassaway, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Henry Gassaway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, before the last day of the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the eighteenth day of August next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Henry Gassaway's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 1st day of August next,

THE subscriber's plantation, whereon he now dwelleth, within one mile and a half of Upper-Marlborough, sixteen of the Federal City, and sixteen to Alexandria, supposed to contain 345 acres; there are on the premises, a very convenient house, with all the necessary buildings, in good repair, a new and well enclosed yard and garden, with a variety of excellent fruit of almost every kind, two valuable meadows, and a sufficiency of timber and wood to support the land. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase may first view the property. The terms of sale are, one third of the money, with interest, to be paid on the first day of December next, one third, with interest on the whole, on the first day of October, 1801, and the balance on the first day of October, 1802. Bonds, with good security, will be required. On the same day, and on the same terms as above, will be offered for sale, a lot containing 15 acres, more or less, on which is erected one of the best fixed distilleries probably in this state, with stills and every thing necessary to commence the business immediately.

COLMORE BEANS.

P. S. I will treat privately for the above property at any time before the day of sale.

Prince-George's county, Maryland,
May 27, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 31st day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

To the VOTERS of ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

BY the advice and recommendation of a number of respectable inhabitants of this county, I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages, as one of your representatives in the next general assembly; should I, through your favour, have the honour of being elected, you may depend that I will exert every ability I possess to promote the peace and prosperity of the state in general, and this county in particular, And am, with great respect,

Your humble servant,
JOHN C. WEEMS.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th of October last, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, coarse shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne's river, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne's. N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

March 7, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVth YEAR.)

MAI

FRANCE
YESTERDAY several
through Nancy, w
Moreau, on their way to
trons for peace.

KINGSTON
Arrived schooner Blit
10 days.

Fourteen or fifteen capt
in the pickaroons cruisi
land, have been sent ho
by, to be exchanged, i
them here; they were pe
acquainted with every b
who had been brought in
shly on their being exc
ar trade, which being h
judiciously gave orders fo
land.

We learn from Port
land sent an officer at t
ward the cession of the
his motions having bee
venor, he assembled 8
in stationed at a post on
the French must necessa
their progress, which v
ander was allowed to
nago, where, after a it
conferences with the Spa
order for his instantly le

A French frigate wh
not long ago, with co
has been sent to Carroco
the ship which had the e
frigate Constellation.

PORT L
Died lately at Scarbor
Mr. Enoch Berry, aged
in April last by a cat, w
to be affected with can
diently killed on that ac
fectly healed in a few
parently well till last 7
of the wounded hand's
of madness soon after
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lig them with his ha
and the physician ord
but he turned from it
equated when he saw i
which came in his w
upon his father's arm
of his coat and shirt, b
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excepting only that th
became more extrem
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S A I
An Amsterdarn ar
the Batavian republic
heavily equipped, of
them of 80 guns—to
Winter.

It is an ill wind
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were doing service o
of the Spanish galle
frigate arrived in En
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having two hundred
with every poor fell
could be thus reward

BO
NE
Messrs. Young
Brig Essex, cap
Burlington, via Gi
Captain Orne brin
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Miles before Gen
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complete, and too
had been a previo
suffering a conditi
above news is bro
been along side of
when he lands, a
formation.

From the
On Friday eve
Jd. Orde, malle