

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1798.

LONDON, January 12.

## SANGUINARY CONFLICT.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated Dec. 12.

HE latter end of last month, as a Maltese fleet, consisting of two frigates, one xebecque, and a bark, was cruising between the islands of Sardinia and Sicily, they fell in with three Algerine rovers of equal force. The former was commanded by a noble knight of Malta, and the latter by a fellow called Aza, both men of undaunted courage and great resolution, well known in these seas for their enmity to each other's cause—Aza, the chief of the pirates, run his ship along side of that which the noble knight of Malta, himself commanded, and poured in a broadside, which carried away the mizen-mast, and did considerable damage to the after-rigging; the charge was returned with the greatest spirit, and then began one of the most desperate and resolute battles ever fought in these parts. The two commodores engaged each other yard-arm and yard-arm for upwards of three hours, which caused a horrid carnage on both sides.

The Barbarians attempted to board several times, sword in hand, but were as often beat off with great slaughter. The valiant knight was slain by a lance in the midst of the action, as he was firing off a blunderbuss; and Aza, his daring antagonist, was shot through the head by a musket ball soon after.

Notwithstanding the destruction of these champions, the battle continued with the utmost fury, until they both were reduced to mere wrecks, their masts, sails, yards, rigging, being all gone, the rudders shot away, and not a yard of canvas left in either. In this disabled state, did they keep up a constant fire with grape and patridge shot, and with the great guns battering each other, and swearing bitterly never to strike. At last the Maltese blew up, with a most tremendous explosion, and five minutes after the chief of the pirates sunk, and not a man saved during the conflict between the two commodores; the other part of the fleets were engaged all the time with the same obstinacy, until reduced to near the same condition. The xebecque was sunk, and one of the pirate's ships, which the robbers had lashed to one of the frigates, after a furious contest both went down together. The bark escaped in a very shattered condition, and the other rover sunk the next morning, and what few remained of her crew were taken up from a raft two days after by a Tunisian corsair, and carried into Tunis.

P. S. Aza, the chief of the pirates, was the man, who with a ship of 30 guns, beat off two Portuguese frigates in the Straits' mouth last summer, of 36 guns each, and a cutter, after a sharp and bloody contest of 9 glasses, and then sailed away in triumph.

In this action he lost one of his arms, and was wounded in three places besides; yet this sanguinary ruffian would not quit the deck till the conflict was subdued, nor did he then return into port until his cruise was out, during which he took two rich prizes; one was a large ship under French colours, armed en flûte, well manned and loaded with naval stores. This fought bravely, and stood a severe tug of one hour and twenty minutes, at last was obliged to strike, in spite of all resistance, to that daring infidel, who brow beat her safe into Algiers."

NEW-YORK, March 26.

On Saturday morning came on and continued through the day, one of the most tremendous gusts from east, ever remembered here; which has done considerable damage to the shipping in the harbour, as well as houses in the suburbs.

Several small vessels dragged their anchors, and went on shore—and we are informed several unfinished houses in the suburbs were blown down—and others had their roofs taken off.

It is reasonably conjectured that much damage is done to vessels on our coast—a schooner is said to have gone ashore on Staten-Island, below the Narrows.

March 28.

Yesterday arrived brig James, captain Fitch, from Havre-de-Grace, which place she left 5th February. By this vessel Rouen newspapers are received to the 4th ult.

A gentleman passenger, arrived in the above vessel, informs, that he saw a letter from Mr. Gerry, dated Paris, February 2, which stated, "that the affairs between the republic and the United States remained in statu quo, and that all the American commissioners were in Paris."

This gentleman likewise adds, that very active preparations were still carried on in all the ports of the republic for an invasion of England, that he did not learn any American vessels had been carried in under the new orders of the Directory; and that it was pretty generally thought, were Mr. Gerry the only negotiator, matters between the two republics might be settled amicably. Thus far report.

(Dail. Adver.)

By this arrival we are verbally informed, that the French still shew a serious design of invading England, as gun boats, to the number of about one hundred, have been built at Havre, and more building, which are to be manned and manœuvred agreeably to Tom Paine's plan, each carrying 100 men, and a cannon, which cannon, by some machinery, is to be launched on shore in a moment—The experiment has been made, and, we are told, answers so well, that the Frenchmen say they are "sure of England!"

Besides these boats, there were in the port of Havre, two frigates with their sails bent, and four more in great forwardness, to aid in the expedition.

We hear nothing of Buonaparte's disaffection—but, it is said, "he is the only one capable of introducing the Army of England to his Britannic majesty."

On the 6th of March captain Fitch spoke an English brig, which, a day or two before parted the homeward bound Jamaica fleet—all well.

A few days out, and capt. F. was boarded by three French privateers, one of which was the Buonaparte, from Bourdeaux—his papers strictly examined, and suffered to proceed—telling him, that if he had been from an English port he would have been a good prize, as their late orders were to capture all vessels from those ports.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.

The following resolutions were moved by Mr. Marshall on Monday last.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to lay an embargo, for a limited time, on all ships and vessels owned wholly or in any part by citizens of the United States, other than ships or vessels employed solely in the fisheries, or coasting trade; and that these be regulated in their safety and a state of neutrality.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to complete the fortifications of the ports and harbours of the United States, and effectually to garrison the same.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to raise a provisional army, to be employed when necessary for internal security and defence.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for supplying any deficiency existing or arising in the arms and military stores of the United States.

"And Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions, be referred to the committee to whom was referred the president's message of the 19th inst. with instructions to the said committee to prepare and report bills corresponding with the said resolutions, and in the same order which they stand."

The first of these resolutions came under consideration yesterday—and was negatived 22 to 5.

The YEAS were

Messrs. Anderson, Bloodworth, Jackson, Marshall, and Tazewell.

The NAYS were

Messrs. Bingham, Brown, Chipman, Clayton, Foster, Goodhue, Greene, Hillhouse, Hobart, Hunter, Langdon, Latimer, Laurance, Lloyd, Martin, Paine, Read, Rofs, Sedgwick, Stockton, Tattall, and Tracy.

A gentleman from the Havana informs that a short time previous to his leaving that place, the following unfortunate accident happened.

A person who dealt in gunpowder, being engaged serving out a quantity of that article to a customer, (it is supposed with a lighted segar in his mouth, a spark from which must have dropt into the gunpowder of which there was more than 1,000 wt.) the house was blown up in an instant, with every person in it; considerable damage was done to the adjoining buildings, and about twenty persons lost their lives: two young ladies who were riding in a carriage by the house at the moment the misfortune occurred, were blown into the air, and not a vestige of them, their horses, or carriage, were afterwards to be found.

March 29.

The senate yesterday had before them a bill to authorize the executive to procure ships for the protection of our trade. The blank was filled up with twelve ships of 22 guns each.

The following bill to enable the president of the United States to purchase or lease one or more foundries, is now before the senate.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and required to purchase or lease for the use of the United States, one or more foundries with such quantity of land as he may judge necessary to be connected therewith, and all other necessary materials for the casting of cannon, shot, and such other iron castings as may be wanted for the use of the United States, and to cause to be employed all such persons as may be necessary under his direction, for carrying on the business thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be appropriated for the above purposes, the sum of — to be paid out of the unappropriated monies in the treasury of the United States.

March 30.

In the house of representatives this morning,

Mr. Allen proposed the following resolution, viz. "Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house the dispatches from the envoys extraordinary to the French republic, referred to in his message of the 19th February, or such parts thereof, as considerations of public safety, in his opinion, may permit.

Mr. Giles conceived that the call for papers, if made at all, should be general, and therefore suggested the propriety of amending the motion by adding to it a call for the instructions to our envoys.

Mr. Livingston concurred with the gentleman from Virginia, and after some observations on the subject, moved that the words "instructions to," should be inserted in the former part of the motion, and that the latter part, beginning with, "or such parts thereof," be omitted.

Extract of a letter from Havre, dated February 5, received by the arrival at New-York.

"The law relative to neutrals was no sooner known in England than the British vessels of war commenced stopping all vessels going to any of the French ports; even the fishermen and pilot boats are arrested by them."

[N. Y. Gaz.]

CHARLESTON, March 15.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of respectability in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this city, dated the 11th of January, received on Tuesday, by the brig Aurora, captain Woodman.

"Although a coolness still continues between our governments, we here persist in believing that there will be no rupture; but be assured, that American vessels will be molested, unless they are cleared in the most satisfactory manner. However, we hope the Americans will shortly correct the mistakes in their mode of clearing vessels, which has occasioned so many captures and confiscations.

"That there may be nothing to dread, (while there is not a declaration of war) every American captain before he sails ought to be provided with—

1st. A certificate of the property on board being American.

2d. A passport conformable to the model annexed to the treaty of commerce of 1778.

3d. A role d'equipage, signed by the marine officers of the place from whence the vessel departs, containing the names, surnames, places of birth and residence, ages, &c. of the crew.

4th. A declaration from the marine officers, which shall set forth that the captain has delivered a duplicate on the foregoing list, or role d'equipage, to them.

5th. Bills of lading, signed by the captain on which there ought to be specified "for the account of —, merchant and citizen of the United States."

6th. The invoice, signed by the shipper.

7th. The charter party.

"An American captain, furnished with these vouchers, has nothing to apprehend from our cruisers.

"It ought also to be known, that all these vouchers are to be produced, if required, at sea; and in case of capture, the captain ought to insert in his journal, that he had produced them, and they are to be left on board in his trunk, under seal, and he is to be careful not to take them with him in his pockets: for the papers found on board are the only ones acknowledged. Should the captain land with them in his pocket, they will not be taken as evidence.

"With these precautions, which may be depended upon, and which you may impart to your friends, that their property may be preserved from seizure you may with safety send vessels to France, as long as there is no declaration of war; and we do not think that such an event will take place, more particularly at a moment when all our wishes are for a general peace."

March 16.

In Wednesday's paper it was said, that the Directory of France had declared Great Britain to be in a state of blockade. From a perusal of the latest papers brought by the Aurora, and from the information received from an intelligent gentleman who came passenger in the brig, there is no reason to believe that such a decree has passed. The message of the Directory, respecting the capturing of vessels with British merchandise on board, most probably gave rise to the mistake.

Annapolis, April 5.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, March 17.

Mr. Baldwin hoped the house would now resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

"This bill, must mean, height and complexion."



After a few observations from Mr. Sewall against, and from Mr. Nicholas in favour of going into the business of the union, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on that subject; Mr. Dent in the chair; when the president's message of the 19th instant having been read,

Mr. Sprigg rose and observed, that every subject which came before the committee of the whole on the state of the union, must necessarily be important; but he believed there never was any more so than that which was presented to them by the message of the president which had been read. Separated as we are from Europe by an immense ocean, it were to be wished that we were equally separated from its political concerns, and that we should have to do with them no farther than what relates to commerce.—This, unhappily, had not been the case, and there now existed painful differences betwixt this country and the French republic. The message which had just been read was an evidence of this. In this situation of things, it appeared necessary that the house should declare whether this country was to have peace or war. This was a subject in which the best interests of the union were deeply concerned, and he hoped the business would be met fully and fairly.—The president had informed the house that the present state of things is changed from what it was when he prohibited the arming of merchant vessels, and that therefore he had withdrawn that prohibition. Whether the order formerly issued by the president for this purpose was in conformity to the spirit or letter of the law, was not of importance now to inquire—the effect had been beneficial, and in the same proportion as the prohibition had been beneficial, would be the evils of withdrawing it. In order to ascertain the sense of the committee upon what measures may be proper to be taken in the present crisis, he should offer the following resolutions to their consideration:

“Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that under existing circumstances, it is not expedient for the United States to resort to war against the French republic.

“Resolved, &c. that provision ought to be made by law for restricting the arming of merchant vessels, except in cases in which the practice was heretofore permitted.

“Resolved, &c. that adequate provision shall be made by law for the protection of our sea-coasts, and for the internal defence of the country.”

The first resolution came under debate, to which an amendment was proposed by the speaker, to strike out the words “against the French republic.” The debate then turned upon this amendment, and occupied the whole of the sitting, without any question being taken.

By his EXCELLENCY  
JOHN HENRY, Esquire,  
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

WHEREAS the following proclamation, signed by the President of the United States, has been transmitted by the Secretary of State, and it being desirable that the said proclamation should be known to the citizens of this state, I have thought proper to order and direct that it be published for the term of two weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, of Baltimore, the Herald, at Easton, the Rights of Man, at Fredericktown, the Washington Spy, at Elizabeth-town, and in one of the George-town papers.

Given under my hand, the seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

JOHN HENRY.

By the GOVERNOR,  
NINIAN PINNEY, Clerk  
of the Governor and Council.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

AS the safety and prosperity of nations ultimately and essentially depend on the protection and the blessing of Almighty God; and the national acknowledgement of this truth is not only an indispensable duty which the people owe to him, but a duty whose natural influence is favourable to the promotion of that morality and piety, without which social happiness cannot exist, nor the blessings of a free government be enjoyed; and as this duty, at all times incumbent, is so especially in seasons of difficulty or of danger, when existing or threatening calamities, the just judgments of God against prevalent iniquity, are a loud call to repentance and reformation: And as the United States of America are, at present, placed in a hazardous and afflictive situation, by the unfriendly disposition, conduct and demands of a foreign power, evinced by repeated refusals to receive our messengers of reconciliation and peace, by depredations on our commerce, and the infliction of injuries on very many of our fellow-citizens, while engaged in their lawful business on the seas:—Under these considerations it has appeared to me that the duty of imploring the mercy and benedictions of Heaven on our country demands, at this time, a special attention from its inhabitants.

I have therefore thought fit to recommend, and I do hereby recommend, that *Wednesday the ninth day of May* next be observed throughout the United States, as a day of solemn humiliation, fasting and prayer: That the citizens of these states, abstaining on that day from their customary worldly occupations, offer their devout addresses to the father of mercies, agreeably to those forms or methods which they have severally adopted as the most suitable and becoming: That all religious congregations do, with the deepest humi-

lity, acknowledge before God the manifold sins and transgressions with which we are justly chargeable as individuals and as a nation; beseeching him, at the same time, of his infinite grace, through the Redeemer of the world, freely to remit all our offences, and to incline us, by his holy spirit, to that sincere repentance and reformation which may afford us reason to hope for his inestimable favour and heavenly benediction: That it be made the subject of particular and earnest supplication, that our country may be protected from all the dangers which threaten it; that our civil and religious privileges may be preserved inviolate and perpetuated to the latest generations; that our public councils and magistrates may be especially enlightened and directed at this critical period; that the American people may be united in those bonds of amity and mutual confidence, and inspired with that vigour and fortitude by which they have in times past been so highly distinguished, and by which they have obtained such invaluable advantages; that the health of the inhabitants of our land may be preserved, and their agriculture, commerce, fisheries, arts and manufactures, be blessed and prospered; that the principles of genuine piety and sound morality may influence the minds and govern the lives of every description of our citizens; and that the blessings of peace, freedom, and pure religion, may be speedily extended to all the nations of the earth.

And finally, I recommend, that on the said day, the duties of humiliation and prayer be accompanied by fervent thanksgiving to the bestower of every good gift, not only for having hitherto protected and preserved the people of these United States in the independent enjoyment of their religious and civil freedom, but also for having prospered them in a wonderful progress of population, and for conferring on them many and great favours conducive to the happiness and prosperity of a nation.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the United States of America, at Philadelphia, (L. S.) this twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the said states the twenty-second.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,  
TIMOTHY PICKERING,  
Secretary of State.

The Easter vacation in St. John's College begins on the 6th instant, and continues during the whole of the ensuing week.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

MR. GREEN,

As the public are much alarmed by mad dogs, the following recipe for that dreadful disorder produced by their bite, is worthy of publication.

#### HYDROPHOBIA.

FIRST cover the wound with fresh earth to imbibe the saliva of the dog, then wash the wound with water. At the same time warm half a pound of butter in two pounds, i. e. one quart of vinegar; and when the wound is cleared, apply a linen compress steeped in this mixture, moistening it often with the same for nine days; after which you may safely remove the compress and cure the wound in the usual way. During this outward application, the patient must take internally four times a day doses of one and half ounce of vinegar, warmed with a little fresh butter. His common drink for at least fifteen days, must be water with a little vinegar or juice of citron. Strong liquors are extremely hurtful, as is any violent emotion of anger, impatience, &c. This remedy was discovered by Doctor de Moneta, physician to the king of Poland. He has used it not only against the bite of a mad dog, but also of vipers and other venomous reptiles, and always with success. He has prevented the hydrophobia in more than sixty people, and many other physicians, who have followed this method have found it equally efficacious.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Cedar Point Neck, Charles county, on the third of December last, a likely negro man named BILL, 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a yellow complexion, he is quick spoken, and has a small scar on one side of his face; this fellow has contended for his freedom in the general court by the name of WILLIAM SHORTER, and was condemned; he likely may have a pass with him, as he is a very artful fellow; his clothing I think it unnecessary to mention, as he is very fond of changing his dress, and given to gaming. Any person or persons that will apprehend the said fellow, or secure him in gaol so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid, by

ALEXIUS TIAR.

Maryland, St. Mary's county, March 12, 1798.

CAME to my plantation near Chaptico, a small bay HORSE, ten or twelve years old, twelve and an half hands high, branded on the near buttock with a crooked mark something like the letter V, a white spot on his off hind foot, a natural pacer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ELIAS GATTEN.

CAME to my plantation in Charles county, near Port Tobacco, some time in November last, a brindled COW and YEARLING, the cow hath a crop in her right ear, the yearling no perceivable mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HUGH MURRAY.

In CHANCERY, March 26, 1798.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for record, signed, executed by the said William Reynolds on the 24th day of March, 1789, for conveying unto the said Greenbury Ridgely part of a tract of land called HAMMOND'S CONTRIVANCE, lying in Anne Arundel county; it is stated, that the said William Reynolds is out of the jurisdiction of this court, and resides in Virginia; and it is thereupon on the complainants motion, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the 13th day of April next, to the intent that the said William Reynolds, or any other person who may conceive himself interested, may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be wanted to appear here, in person or by solicitor, on or before the second Tuesday in August next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on my plantation called BEAL'S NECK, or passing through the same, without permission, or business with the overseer, as I shall deal with all offenders as the law directs.

MARY WREMS.

Annapolis, March 27, 1798.

#### BELSIZE,

A fine bay colt, rising five years old, fifteen hands high.

STANDS this season at Mr. SPRAGG'S farm on Well river, and covers at six dollars a mare, and 7/6 to the groom, provided the money is paid when the mare is first covered, or ten dollars and 7/6 to the groom if the money is not sent with the mare. Excellent pasturage at 3/9 per week, under a good fence, but will not be answerable for escapes or any other accidents.

BELSIZE was got by the high bred imported horse *Paymaster*, his dam by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq's well known horse *Badger*, his grand dam by col. Lloyd's *Traveller*, his great-grand dam by col. Telfer's imported horse *Othello*, his great great grand dam by the famous imported horse *Old Spark*, out of the high bred imported mare *Queen Mab*.

The mares and money will be received and attended to by the overseer on the farm.

Also covers on the said farm.

#### DON PEDRO,

A Jack-Ass, (got by Royal Gift) at five dollars—money sent with the mare, or ten dollars credit, and 3/9 to the groom.

Well river, March 20, 1798.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, living in Frederick county, about four miles from Fredericktown, on the 31st of January last, two negroes, DANIEL, the property of PETER STILLEY, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 25 years of age, very black, has a down look when spoken to, with a high or bow nose, and has but little to say; he formerly belonged to major WILLIAM BROGREN, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; had on and took with him, two full lined lincey coats, waistcoat and overalls of a light colour, and a long blue broad cloth coat. PRISS, alias PHILLIS, the property of JACOB SMITH, of John, about 27 years of age, very black, 5 feet high, well made, of a bold rough countenance, and fond of talking; had on when she went away a striped lincey dress, the colours brown, yellow and white, but took with her sundry other cloaths; she formerly belonged to a Mr. MIRCZELL, of Charles county. Whoever will secure the above described negroes in any gaol, so that they are recovered again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or in proportion for either of them, with all reasonable expenses, if brought home, paid by

PETER STILLEY, and  
JACOB SMITH, of John.

March 18, 1798.

WAS committed to Kent county gaol, on the 23d instant, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself FRANCIS THOMPSON, says he belongs to JOHN GIBSON, of Anne Arundel county, he is about six feet high, large features, his nose flat, one long tooth before in his upper jaw; his cloaths are a kerley over jacket and trousers, yarn stockings, and coarse shoes. Unless the owner releases him in two months from the date hereof, he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law.

BEN. HATCHERSON, Sheriff  
Kent county.

March 24, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the first day of June next, if fair, or the first fair day after, at the farm now in the occupation of ZACHARIAH BALDWIN.

THE undivided sixth part of the said FARM, lying in Prince George's county, and agreeable to the will of TYLER BALDWIN, deceased, of Anne Arundel county. The terms of sale for cash.

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, Executor  
of TYLER BALDWIN.

March 19, 1798.

To be S

TWO likely young men, house carpenter and joiner, healthy and active; the plantation work, and is healthy years of age; they will be for

Annapolis, March 19, 1798.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, Anne Arundel county court, to PUBLIC SALE, on April next, at 12 o'clock.

FIFTY acres of land, COVET'S FOLLY, and a tract of land called CHERRY, property is taken as the property of the deceased, to satisfy a debt of RICHARD YATES, surviving and Co.

JOHN

March 21, 1798.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, Anne Arundel county court, to SALE, on Friday the 21st of April next, at 12 o'clock.

TWO HOUSES, one framed one, with a see simple; the above property of William Whetcroft's, in Anne Arundel county, property of THOMAS DAVIDSON, and JEREMIAH T. CHASE, Executors of JOHN

March 21, 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED  
And to be sold at a  
Price, To

The I

M A R Y

Passed Novemb

The celebrate

WHISTLE

WILL stand the ens Mount Air, (near at sixteen dollars, and money to be sent with taken away. The season of March and will end the pasture for mares at those that want their orders, which will be price, and the greatest not be liable for accident

March 5, 1798.

WHISTLE JACKE sixteen hands high, distinguished as a remarkable med, supposed to be one America, was a thorough imported Old Flimnap, ty guinea a mare; Luc Jacket, was got by Bell (Taylor) a son of Morett dam, Matchless, by O Cate, by Childers, her ing Cates, by the Danc Devonshire Childers, h was the Spanish mare u True copy, Berry Plain, Februar

RAN away from t Anne Arundel county, negro NELL, a bright eight years of age, four inches high, with common used to house spinner, and in fact, about a house; her el with her more than Annapolis, and it is now be there. I will any person that will b that I get her again.

February 8, 1798.

STOLEN from th miles from Mount distance from Mrs. R. December, 1797, an tern hands and an hal a spit in one of his head, his brand is on horse, blows very n information I have Petapico ferry, or in Rhode Landing. An hand, and brings him LARS, paid by TH



## To be SOLD,

TWO likely young negro MEN, one a good house carpenter and joiner, about 24 years old, stout, healthy and active; the other has been used to plantation work, and is healthy and strong, about 26 years of age; they will be sold on moderate terms.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, March 19, 1798.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 12th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

FIFTY acres of land, part of a tract of land called COVELL'S FOLLY, and sixty acres of land, part of a tract of land called CHEYNEY REEF; the above property is taken as the property of WILLIAM DAVIS, sen. deceased, to satisfy a debt due to JOSEPH and RICHARD YATES, surviving partners of John Petty and Co.

JOHN WELSH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

March 21, 1798.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on Friday the 13th day of April next, at 12 o'clock,

TWO HOUSES, one a brick, and the other a framed one, with one half acre of ground, in fee simple; the above property is fronting Mr. William Whetcroft's, in Annapolis, and is taken as the property of THOMAS DALZELL to satisfy a debt due JEREMIAH T. CHASE, Esq.

JOHN WELSH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

March 21, 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,  
Price, Two Dollars,

## The LAWS OF MARYLAND, Passed November Session, 1797.

### The celebrated running horse WHISTLE JACKET,

WILL stand the ensuing season to cover mares, at Mount Air, (near Piscataway, in Maryland,) at sixteen dollars, and a dollar to the groom, the money to be sent with the mares, or before they are taken away. The season to commence the fifteenth of March and will end the fifteenth of July. Good pasture for mares at half a dollar per week, and those that want their mares fed with grain will give orders, which will be complied with at a moderate price, and the greatest care taken of them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

EDWARD EDELEN.

March 5, 1798.

WHISTLE JACKET is elegantly formed, full sixteen hands high, strong, bony and active, distinguished as a remarkable fine foal-getter; his sire, Diomed, supposed to be one of the best running horses in America, was a thorough bred son of col. Fenwick's imported Old Flimnap, which horse covered at twenty guineas a mare; Lucy Locket, the dam of Whistle Jacket, was got by Belle-Air, (bred by the hon. col. Taylor) a son of Moreton's Taveler, and Selima, her dam, Matchless, by Othello, her grand-dam, Young Cate, by Childers, her great-grand-dam, Old Creeping Cate, by the Dancing Master, a noted son of the Devonshire Childers, her great-great-grand-dam was the Spanish mare imported by col. Churchill.

JOHN THORNTON.

Berry Plain, February 8, 1794.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living about two miles from Mount Pleasant ferry, and the same distance from Mrs. Rawlings's tavern, on the 26th of December, 1797, an iron gray HORSE, about four years old and an half high, he is shod all four, has a split in one of his houghs, and a remarkable short head, his brand is unknown, he is a strong well made horse, blows very much when he gallops; by what information I have I am apt to believe he is about Peapack ferry, or in that neighbourhood, or Elk-Ridge Landing. Any person that takes up the said horse, and brings him to me, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, paid by

THOMAS LANE, Mount Airy.

## A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There is feed for the benefit of the purchaser between seventy and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first day of January next, and an extensive credit will be given for the residue. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by

JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 7, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one committed on January 22d, by the name of DAVY, who says that he belongs to a Mr. WILLIAM HOBBS, of Baltimore, near the market-house on Howard's Hill, he is about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a dark complexion; his cloathing is a white broad cloth coat, black cloth jacket, ofsnabrig shirt, thickest breeches, old stockings, and old shoes, has lost three toes off his left foot, and the great toe off his right foot, and has a scar over his right eye. The other committed on February 1st, by the name of PETER, but since says his name is MAY, and that he belongs to Mr. BATTLE MUSE, of Berkely county, State of Virginia, he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, 35 years of age, and chunky built; his cloathing is a dark coarse cloth coat, striped cotton under jacket, ofsnabrig shirt, and thickest breeches, a pair of white yarn stockings, a pair of shoes, and an old hat. Their masters are desired to come and take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences according to law.

JOHN WELSH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

February 3, 1798.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles-county, Cobb Neck, State of Maryland, on the 26th of February, 1798, a likely young negro man named JEM, about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stoops in his shoulders a little, is of a yellowish complexion, has thin lips, a wide mouth, and a very great impediment in his speech, or stutters and stammers when he talks; had on when he went away, a round white negro cotton jacket and breeches, ofsnabrig shirt, a felt hat, white yarn country knit stockings, and a pair of coarse country made shoes; he has other cloathing I suspect with him, and may change his drefs, there are an old blue broad cloth coat, a round country cloth jacket and overalls, with yellow stripes, among them. I suspect he will make to Annapolis to get with old Terry Short, and her tribe, who did belong to Chunn. Whoever will apprehend said negro and bring him to me, or put him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward; and all reasonable expences paid if brought home. All persons are forewarned harbouring said negro, and all masters of vessels employing him, as I shall deal with them as the law directs.

WILLIAM SHAW.

March 3, 1798.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from my landing place, on Severn river, commonly called Duvall's Creek, about the quantity of twenty-five cords of WOOD, for a discovery of the person or persons who committed this daring depredation I will give a reward of ten dollars.

J. F. LEFEBVRE.

March 7, 1798.

Annapolis, March 4th, 1798.

UNDER the patronage of three gentlemen of the first eminence in the law having lately engaged in that laborious and necessary work, a revision of the laws of Maryland, I would be thankful to any gentleman for any extracts or notes he may have made, which may tend to facilitate this undertaking.

D. T. BLAKE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WALSH, at Leonard-town, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

## PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING

## A DIGEST

OF THE

## LAWS OF MARYLAND,

FROM THE YEAR 1785, TO THE PERIOD OF PUBLICATION:

Containing all the Laws from that to the present time, inclusive.

THE object which this intention contemplates, is to publish every Law, now in force, in periodical order, with marginal references and notes, to obviate obscurities created, the consequence of progressive subdivisions, which necessarily resulted, to answer the annual purposes of legislative convenience. The Laws within this space of time, include all our STATUTES, since HANSON'S COLLECTION, and many of them, of the first importance to the people.

The complaints which have been frequently made by the student, in toiling through the dreary course of many perplexing sessions, unavoidably clouded by enumerated additions, amendments and repeals, often produce to his inquiries both doubt and uncertainty. The MERCHANT and FARMER have also frequently evidenced a solicitude, that these Laws were comprised in a clearer view, to abate the difficulties that occur in perusal. Hence it becomes the duty of the citizen, during intervals of leisure from necessary avocations, to digest a plan to remedy the evil.

The multiplicity of Laws is one of the grievances attendant on free governments, for when a Law, which is the "rule of our civil conduct," is enacted at the will of a despot, or aristocratic body, it generally remains fixed, and without frequent alteration or addition. On the contrary, when a REPRESENTATIVE, or FREE GOVERNMENT, like our own, act in a legislative capacity, from the very freedom and spirit of the organization, our codes are naturally swelled to a more bulky size; sometimes from the frequency of change in our representation, and sometimes from kindred causes. Though this is one of the consequent defects (for human perfection is unattainable) of free governments, yet when we consider the unparalleled privileges and blessings we enjoy, under our Constitutions and Laws, unknown to any nation in the civilized world, we should not be unmindful of our duty, unanimously to co-operate in the most earnest and zealous benedictions to Heaven, for such signal marks of divine favour.

This plan, more copiously displayed, will be presented to the next session of Assembly, for their approbation; because the author is of opinion, that it is not right to interfere with any acts of the constituted authorities, without their previous acquiescence. The glaring injuries that have grown out of such evil practices, have already been too manifest to require animadversion, and too severely felt by us a people, not to discourage repetition. The whole, it is trusted, will be found useful to the magistrate, the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic. If it should prove so in event, the labours of the compiler will be abundantly rewarded.

### CONDITIONS.

- I. That this work will be printed and bound in one volume, and put to press as soon as the subscription is sufficiently enlarged to defray the expences of printing.
- II. That the whole will be printed on good paper and good type.
- III. That each subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay Five Dollars in advance, for every copy subscribed for, (to enable the printer to go speedily through with the work) and the balance on delivery of the book.
- IV. That the price will be as moderate as books of the same kind, containing the same quantity of matter, are sold for: it cannot be ascertained at present, with accuracy, what the expence of printing will be, and therefore no fixed price can yet be promulged.
- V. That if any invisible accident should counteract this plan, so as to produce miscarriage, or to prevent it from being carried into execution; in such case, or cases, the money advanced, shall be returned to the respective persons subscribing.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. James Rice, & Co. and George Hill, bookellers in Baltimore, and by Frederick Green, Annapolis.

ALL persons having any claim or demand against the estate of col. WILLIAM FITZHUGH, formerly of Calvert but late of Washington county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to PHILIP B. KEY, of Annapolis, JOHN T. MASON, of George-town, or the subscriber, near Hagar's-town, in Washington county, on or before the 10th of August next.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, Executor of WILLIAM FITZHUGH, deceased.

### For SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of four families, the first, two women and four children, all boys, two fit for service; the second, one ditto, four ditto, two boys fit for service; the third, one woman and two children, both boys; the fourth, a young man, his wife and child; they have all had the small pox except a few small ones. They are as likely negroes as any in America. The woman that have got husbands may be purchased in the same neighbourhood.

GEORGE SMITH.

Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.



In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 24, 1798.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified, the act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate, and the act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases, be published once in each week, for the term of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Herald, at Easton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk  
of the governor and council  
of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified.

WHEREAS the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner herein after directed, viz. Saint-Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Cecil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen-Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall, at all future elections, form and constitute one district for the purpose of electing sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, place, time and manner of holding the several elections therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for elector of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore-town, in virtue of the constitution and form of government.

And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates, and for elector of the senate, be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force if it shall be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, in their first session after such new election.

An ACT to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath labour under many and great inconveniences, owing to their not being admitted to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses in all cases instead of an oath; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Menonists, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses, in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatever.

And be it enacted, That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as they respect either of the sects or societies aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 23, 1798.

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

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,  
December 26, 1797.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorized to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the state of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment, on or before the first day of October, 1798.

Resolved, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the state of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of October next, and that no interest on any certificates heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the said first day of October, 1798, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

Resolved, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore, on or before the first day of October, 1798, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same thereafter, but be subject to such appropriation as shall hereafter be declared.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorized, to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit, of the emission under the act of June, 1780, as may be produced and brought into the treasury, on or before the first day of October next.

Resolved, That if the holders of bills of credit, emitted in virtue of the act of June session, 1780, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of October, 1798, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not to be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

Resolved, That the resolutions passed at the last session of assembly, for limiting the time to the first of July last for bringing in certificates for payment be, and the same are hereby rescinded.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Thus endorsed;

By the senate, December 26, 1797: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,

A. VAN-HORN, clk.

By the senate, December 29, 1797: Read the second time and assented to.

By order,

A. VAN-HORN, clk.

### Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, is situated on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of water-works; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grain. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land.

The road from Cumberland to Pittsburgh runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years.

The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evert's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres, lying on Evert's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good tanyard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers.

Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run, on this tract are several valuable sites for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small settlements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing fifty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rain, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing sixty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Rols's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will show the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and show the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's-town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL  
GREEN.

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## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1798.

BASLE, January 14.

**P**OLITICAL affairs occupy more than ever our magistrates, and the senate is occupied every day. To-day we waited with extraordinary impatience news from Upper Switzerland; they inform us that several towns and communes in the country of Vaud, have renewed their oath of fidelity, with some reservations analogous to present circumstances. Some regiments of the German territory, who had orders to march, received counter-orders. The news of to-day is, that 15,000 French troops have entered on the frontiers of Bern; their troops passed through Geneva in small divisions of 4 or 500 men—other troops have also arrived at Huningen, and other places in our neighbourhood.

RASTADT, January 15.

Since unlimited powers are arrived to the diet of the deputation of the empire, negotiations for peace will not fail to be soon opened.

Yesterday the deputation held their twelfth meeting, to-day the full powers will be presented.

Citizen Bacher, after stopping here a few days, took the rout for Ratibon, where he will make his appearance at first as a private citizen, after which he will display himself charge d'affairs of the French republic.

Letters from Vienna of the 30th December, to several merchants here mention, that at the moment of the departure of the express, several Greek merchants were arrested who had printed in the language of their nation, revolutionary writings, to be spread over Turkey and the Archipelago islands. They are also accused of being the authors of the present revolution in Turkey. The Turkish ambassador on this occasion will make the more serious representations to the emperor. It is also said, that the Greeks established at Vienna, have an understanding with several rich Greek merchants established in Hungary, whose influence extends into Turkey.

The same letters also mention, that the Turkish rebels, after a terrible bloody battle, took Belgrade by assault, and that all the inhabitants of that miserable place were massacred. The 7th December, the commandant forbade the inhabitants to receive any strangers in their houses. Several Jews were taken up as spies.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated 12th December.

"The French revolution has extended its effects from Lisbon to this place. The grand sultan has the mortification to see the old system overturned here as well as in several other countries. France will soon cover Europe with its numerous and valiant legions. Instead of being a friend at a distance, she has become a dangerous neighbour. The capture of the former Venetian islands on our coasts, by the French occupies all the attention of the divan, at the same time the spirit of liberty manifests itself in all the Moreas, and Old Greece.

"The Turkish troops will not be able much longer to keep order in their provinces. The beginning of this month an ambassador was sent to Paris, with very pressing instructions to make representations to the French government, and to enter into negotiations. As there have been great insurrections in some of the islands of the Levant, the French general Serrurier, commanding at Venice, was obliged to dispatch great reinforcements to these islands, which has served to increase the Porte's anxiety. Since which the Porte seems determined to take strong measures to meet these exigencies. Conferences have been held with the Russian minister, and it is yet possible, that before the end of this century, Russia will be the ally of Turkey in a common cause, especially if Prussia shall be forced to declare itself, and that the French should extend yet farther the miseries of war. It is possible that in such a case England will also ally itself with the Porte against France."

PARIS, January 27.

Extract of a letter from Rome, dated January 1.

"We are yet in a consternation, in consequence of the dreadful event which lately took place in this city, the details of which are doubtless already known in France; to these we subjoin the following:

"The Neapolitan minister, on this occasion, dispatched two extraordinary couriers, immediately succeeding each other, to his court. The Spanish minister, who had determined to withdraw, at last acquiesced to the pressing and repeated invitations of our secretary of state, by sending a courier to the court of Madrid.

"There has been an extraordinary meeting to advise what should be done in this fatal conjuncture. It is agreed to send cardinal Braschi to Naples, accompanied by Lord Gelaspi, to implore the succour and protection of that power; those two deputies departed the 29th ultimo. But what can the court of Naples do for us, otherwise than give us their councils of wisdom

and moderation. Their intercession even, near a government so justly irritated against ours, would it be of any weight!

"We shall say nothing of their military succours, for one hostile movement would inevitably involve their ruin.

"The greater part of the cardinals and other distinguished characters of this capital, are preparing to abandon it. In vain does an edict just published, order, on pain of death, that all the citizens, and all strangers, of what nation soever, be respected, several of this last description, have already left the city, and many others are preparing to follow.

"In this frightful anxiety our government have recourse to all sorts of means, if possible to escape from the unhappiness which menaces it. It invokes the aid of the powers of both Heaven and earth. It has expedited a courier to Vienna imploring the mediation or succour of the emperor. It has also thought it its duty to invoke the intercession of the duke of Tuscany. It has caused the theatres to be suspended. It has just ordered eight days of prayer, to obtain the protection of the Most High. Of all our governing people the pope is yet the most to be pitied. He is in such a feeble state, that he has been kept ignorant of all that passed until this very moment.

"The greatest part of those Frenchmen, whose popular principles are known, have taken their flight, in spite of securities which were offered to inspire them, and are on their way to Ancona, where they will have stronger motives to conceive themselves secure.

"The palais of cardinal Neveu is guarded with a single eye by the centinels. It is not known to what place Louis Braschi has retired.

"The priests cannot but be in a consternation at an event the result of which will be the total abolition of their tyrannic power. In the mean-time their malice ceases to be gluttoned at the expense of those who are suspected by them. Among those who are arrested, some French were found, who were, however, released upon the intercession of chevalier Azara, and some Danes who owed their liberty to the intercession of the Swedish minister. About 60 persons have been incarcerated. These measures so badly calculated, the consternation of the government, the scarcity of provisions, all concur to render the crisis still more violent and to augment the force and audacity of the French party.

"There is at this moment a subscription opened for the erection of a monument for the general, so cowardly assassinated by our soldiers. A very great number of patriots have already subscribed.

"There has been a trifling insurrection in several places, particularly around the vicinall houses; but they have been easily appeased.

"You will see the disposition of the mass of the people. They desire a change of government; but they are much opposed to the excesses which accompany revolutions; they are prepared to welcome every one who shall come and dictate to them the laws; provided they might see the end of the sacerdotal authority, which by its perfidies, and its misdemeanors, is become the object of universal execration.

BALTIMORE, April 9.

THE DISPATCHES.

As anxious to give, as our readers can be to obtain, every article of information relative to the dispatches of our ministers in France, we have not been negligent in fulfilling our duty. Having received from a kind correspondent at Philadelphia, Claypoole's paper of Saturday morning, every thing that had at that time transpired relative to this important object, is given in the Extra. Gazette of this morning.

The following is copied from Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser of Friday morning:

To gratify, in some degree, the public anxiety, we give the following, as being, what we have reason to believe, a tolerably correct outline as far as it goes.

When the last dispatches left our ministers they had not been, nor were they likely to be acknowledged by the French Directory. They had, however, had some conferences with two persons (whose names are omitted by the president, and are designated by the letters X and Y) who informed them that they were commissioned by Talleyrand Perigord the minister for foreign affairs, to wait on the envoys extraordinary from the United States, to state to them upon what terms an advantageous treaty might be made with the French Directory. These terms were, that in the first place, a *douleur* of fifty thousand pounds sterling should be made to Talleyrand Perigord; and that as the Directory were greatly in want of money, the United States must engage to purchase from them, a debt of sixteen millions of florins, due from the Batavian to the French republic (but which they are at present unable to pay) by way of loan to the French. X and Y stated that these were the only conditions upon which the American ministers could expect a favourable reception from the Directory.

X and Y dwelt much on the power and resources of the French republic, and of the consequences which must inevitably ensue to the United States, from a war with France, referring to the fate of Venice and other countries, whose views had been inimical to the interests of France; adding, that the Directory were well informed as to the divided state of opinion in this country; and that the misunderstanding betwixt the two republics, had been owing to measures injurious to France, which had been brought forward and supported in the government of this country, by what we call the federal party, but by what they call the *British faction*.

That our ministers had afterwards an interview with M. Perigord himself, who informed them, that before any negotiation could take place, it was indispensably necessary that the terms which had been proposed to them by X and Y, should be complied with.

It does not appear that our ministers have held any conference with any of the members of the Executive Directory themselves.

Our ministers suspect that Merlin, the minister of marine, is peculiarly interested in all prizes carried into French ports, and that it is not likely, therefore, that they will diminish in number.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

After considerable discussion, the senate yesterday determined to make public all the communications lately received by congress from the president of the United States, relative to our dispute with France, (except the instructions which were given by the executive to our commissioners) by ordering 500 copies of the dispatches to be printed. The printed copies will probably be laid before the senate on Monday next.

A correspondent assures us that the following may be depended upon as the leading points of these important communications:

Fifty thousand pounds sterling to Talleyrand Perigord, as a *douleur*, for a promise of an interview! but he would not engage for any reconciliation.

A loan required for thirty-two millions of florins (inscriptions of Holland) which was then selling at ten shillings in the pound. This to be under a secret article of treaty, so as not to be known to Great-Britain.

When the amount of the French spoiliations shall be known, double the sum shall be lent by the United States to France, which she will repay when convenient.

Question (by Mr. Marshall.) How much money do you require?

Answer. As much as your people can pay!

Our commissioners replied, that the people of America had been warmly concerned for the establishment of the liberties of France. That when all the powers of Europe were against France, still America had stood her friend—Notwithstanding, the Directory had ordered spoiliations to be committed upon us without cause, to a considerable amount—that the government of America was virtuous—that it had the most ardent disposition to reconcile existing differences, and that they were willing to sacrifice every thing not inconsistent with national honour and independence, to effect this desired end—but that they had no orders to pay money.

The answer was, that the president of the United States had offended the French republic and the Directory very much, in his speech, at the opening of the extra session of congress—that they could not effect a reconciliation without money—that the government of France was terrible to its enemies, and to prove this, it was only necessary to view the situation of Venice, Hamburg, Geneva and Genoa.

Our commissioners answered them, that those governments were small, and near to France; but that the United States was powerful within itself, and would not submit its liberty without a struggle.

To which it was replied, that the French had a strong party in America, warmly attached to their cause. That it would be impossible for the United States to carry on a war, because the people were divided, and very unwilling to fight the French.—That even money could not secure the whole number of the Directory, because MERLIN received his pay better from another source.

Our envoys said, that they supposed it was from masters and owners of privateers, to which they nodded assent.

That X, Y, Z, and a lady, were the persons employed to communicate with our commissioners, who said that Talleyrand was powerful—had great influence in France and with the Directory—and that he would probably retain his popularity for 6 months: That it would be a very unfortunate situation for the United States and France to be engaged in a war, when probably a party better disposed to favour the interest of America might hereafter be admitted into the admini-







By his EXCELLENCY  
JOHN HENRY, Esquire,  
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

WHEREAS the following proclamation, signed by the President of the United States, has been transmitted by the Secretary of State, and it being desirable that the said proclamation should be known to the citizens of this State, I have thought proper to order and direct that it be published for the term of two weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, of Baltimore, the Herald, at Easton, the Rights of Man, at Fredericktown, the Washington Spy, at Elizabeth-town, and in one of the George-town papers.

Given under my hand, the seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

JOHN HENRY.  
By the GOVERNOR,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk  
of the Governor and Council.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

AS the safety and prosperity of nations ultimately and essentially depend on the protection and the blessing of Almighty God; and the national acknowledgement of this truth is not only an indispensable duty which the people owe to him, but a duty whose natural influence is favourable to the promotion of that morality and piety, without which social happiness cannot exist, nor the blessings of a free government be enjoyed; and as this duty, at all times incumbent, is so especially in seasons of difficulty or of danger, when existing or threatening calamities, the just judgments of God against prevalent iniquity, are a loud call to repentance and reformation: And as the United States of America are, at present, placed in a hazardous and afflictive situation, by the unfriendly disposition, conduct and demands of a foreign power, evinced by repeated refusals to receive our messengers of reconciliation and peace, by depredations on our commerce, and the infliction of injuries on very many of our fellow-citizens, while engaged in their lawful business on the seas:—Under these considerations it has appeared to me that the duty of imploring the mercy and benedictions of Heaven on our country demands, at this time, a special attention from its inhabitants.

I have therefore thought fit to recommend, and I do hereby recommend, that *Wednesday the ninth day of May* next be observed throughout the United States, as a day of solemn humiliation, fasting and prayer: That the citizens of these States, abstaining on that day from their customary worldly occupations, offer their devout addresses to the Father of mercies, agreeably to those forms or methods which they have severally adopted as the most suitable and becoming: That all religious congregations do, with the deepest humility, acknowledge before God the manifold sins and transgressions with which we are justly chargeable as individuals and as a nation; beseeching him, at the same time, of his infinite grace, through the Redeemer of the world, freely to remit all our offences, and to incline us, by his holy spirit, to that sincere repentance and reformation which may afford us reason to hope for his inestimable favour and heavenly benediction: That it be made the subject of particular and earnest supplication, that our country may be protected from all the dangers which threaten it; that our civil and religious privileges may be preserved inviolate and perpetuated to the latest generations; that our public councils and magistrates may be especially enlightened and directed at this critical period; that the American people may be united in those bonds of amity and mutual confidence, and inspired with that vigour and fortitude by which they have in times past been so highly distinguished, and by which they have obtained such invaluable advantages; that the health of the inhabitants of our land may be preserved, and their agriculture, commerce, fisheries, arts and manufactures, be blessed and prospered; that the principles of genuine piety and sound morality may influence the minds and govern the lives of every description of our citizens; and that the blessings of peace, freedom, and pure religion, may be speedily extended to all the nations of the earth.

And finally, I recommend, that on the said day, the duties of humiliation and prayer be accompanied by fervent thanksgiving to the bellow of every good gift, not only for having hitherto protected and preserved the people of these United States in the independent enjoyment of their religious and civil freedom, but also for having prospered them in a wonderful progress of population, and for conferring on them many and great favours conducive to the happiness and prosperity of a nation.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the United States of America, at Philadelphia, (L. S.) this twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the said States the twenty-second.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,  
TIMOTHY PICKERING,  
Secretary of State.

CAME to my plantation in Charles county, near Port Tobacco, some time in November last, a small COW and YEARLING, the cow hath a crop in her right ear, the yearling no perceivable mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HUGH MURRAY.

In CHANCERY, March 20, 1798.

*Greenbury Ridgely* against *William Reynolds*. THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for recording a deed, executed by the said William Reynolds on the 24th day of March, 1789, for conveying unto the said Greenbury Ridgely part of a tract of land called HAMMOND'S CONTRIVANCE, lying in Anne-Arundel county; it is stated, that the said William Reynolds is out of the jurisdiction of this court, and resides in Virginia; and it is thereupon on the complainant's motion, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 15th day of April next, to the intent that the said William Reynolds, or any other person who may conceive himself interested, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be wanted to appear here, in person or by solicitor, on or before the second Tuesday in August next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on my plantation called BEALE'S NECK, or passing through the same, without permission, or business with the overseer, as I shall deal with all offenders as the law directs.

MARY WEEMS.

Annapolis, March 27, 1798.

### BELSIZE,

A fine bay colt, rising five years old, fifteen hands high,

STANDS this season at Mr. SPRIGGS's farm on West river, and covers at six dollars a mare, and 7/6 to the groom, provided the money is paid when the mare is first covered, or ten dollars and 7/6 to the groom if the money is not sent with the mare. Excellent pasturage at 3/6 per week, under a good fence, but will not be answerable for escapes or any other accidents.

BELSIZE was got by the high bred imported horse *Paymaster*, his dam by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq's. well known horse *Badger*, his grand dam by col. Lloyd's *Traveller*, his great grand dam by col. Taffler's imported horse *Othello*, his great great grand dam by the famous imported horse *Old Spark*, out of the high bred imported mare *Queen Mab*.

The mares and money will be received and attended to by the overseer on the farm.

Also covers on the said farm,

### DON PEDRO,

A Jack-Ass, (got by Royal Gift) at five dollars—money sent with the mare, or ten dollars credit, and 3/6 to the groom.

West river, March 20, 1798.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, living in Frederick county, about four miles from Fredericktown, on the 31st of January last, two negroes, DANIEL, the property of PETER STILLEY, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 25 years of age, very black, has a down look when spoken to, with a high or bow nose, and has but little to say; he formerly belonged to major WILLIAM BROODIN, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; had on and took with him, two full lined coats, waistcoat and overalls of a light colour, and a long blue broad cloth coat. PRISS, alias PHILLIS, the property of JACOB SMITH, of John, about 27 years of age, very black, 5 feet high, well made, of a bold rough countenance, and fond of talking; had on when she went away a striped lined dress, the colours brown, yellow and white, but took with her sundry other cloths; she formerly belonged to a Mr. MITCHELL, of Charles county. Whoever will secure the above described negroes in any goal, so that they are recovered again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or in proportion for either of them, with all reasonable expenses, if brought home, paid by

PETER STILLEY, and  
JACOB SMITH, of JOHN.

March 18, 1798.

WAS committed to Kent county goal, on the 23d instant, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself FRANCIS THOMPSON, says he belongs to JOHN GIBSON, of Anne-Arundel county, he is about six feet high, large features, his nose flat, one long tooth before in his upper jaw; his cloths are, a kersey over jacket and trousers, yarn stockings, and coarse shoes. Unless the owner releases him in two months from the date hereof, he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law.

BEN. HATCHESON, Sheriff  
Kent county.

March 24, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the first day of June next, if fair, or the first fair day after, at the farm now in the occupation of ZACHARIAH BALDWIN,

THE undivided sixth part of the said FARM, lying in Prince-George's county, and agreeable to the will of TYLER BALDWIN, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county. The terms of sale for cash.

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, Executor  
of TYLER BALDWIN.

March 19, 1798.

## PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF MARYLAND;

FROM THE YEAR 1785, TO THE PERIOD OF  
PUBLICATION:

Containing all the Laws from that to the present time, inclusive.

THE object which this intention contemplates, is to publish every Law, now in force, in periodical order, with marginal references and notes, to obviate obscurities created, the consequence of progressive subdivisions, which necessarily resulted, to answer the annual purposes of legislative convenience. The Laws within this space of time, include all our STATUTES, since HANSON'S COLLECTION, and many of them, of the first importance to the people.

The complaints which have been frequently made by the student, in toiling through the dreary course of many perplexing sessions, unavoidably clouded by enumerated additions, amendments and repeals, often produce to his inquiries both doubt and uncertainty. The MERCHANT and FARMER have also frequently evidenced a solicitude, that these Laws were comprised in a clearer view, to abate the difficulties that occur in perusal. Hence it becomes the duty of the citizen, during intervals of leisure from necessary avocations, to digest a plan to remedy the evil.

The multiplicity of Laws is one of the grievances attendant on free governments, for when a Law, which is the "rule of our civil conduct," is enacted at the will of a despot, or aristocratic body, it generally remains fixed, and without frequent alteration or addition. On the contrary, when a REPRESENTATIVE, or FREE GOVERNMENT, LIKE OUR OWN, act in a legislative capacity, from the very freedom and spirit of the organization, our codes are naturally swelled to a more bulky size; sometimes from the frequency of change in our representation, and sometimes from kindred causes. Though this is one of the consequent defects (for human perfection is unattainable) of free governments, yet when we consider the unparalleled privileges and blessings we enjoy, under our Constitutions and Laws, unknown to any nation in the civilized world, we should not be unmindful of our duty, unanimously to co-operate in the most earnest and zealous benedictions to Heaven, for such signal marks of divine favour.

This plan, more copiously displayed, will be presented to the next session of Assembly, for their approbation; because the author is of opinion, that it is not right to interfere with any acts of the constituted authorities, without their previous acquiescence. The glaring injuries that have grown out of such evil practices, have already been too manifest to require animadversion, and too severely felt by us a people, not to discourage repetition. The whole, it is trusted, will be found useful to the magistrate, the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic. If it should prove so in event, the labours of the compiler will be abundantly rewarded.

### CONDITIONS.

- I. That this work will be printed and bound in one volume, and put to press as soon as the subscription is sufficiently enlarged to defray the expenses of printing.
  - II. That the whole will be printed on good paper and good type.
  - III. That each subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay Five Dollars in advance, for every copy subscribed for, (to enable the printer to go speedily through with the work) and the balance on delivery of the book.
  - IV. That the price will be as moderate as books of the same kind, containing the same quantity of matter, are sold for: it cannot be ascertained at present, with accuracy, what the expense of printing will be, and therefore no fixed price can yet be promulgated.
  - V. That if any invisible accident should counteract this plan, so as to produce miscarriage, or to prevent it from being carried into execution; in such case, or cases, the money advanced, shall be returned to the respective persons subscribing.
- Subscriptions received by Messrs. James Rice, & Co. and George Hill, booksellers in Baltimore, and by Frederick Green, Annapolis.

ALL persons having any claim or demand against the estate of col. WILLIAM FITZHUGH, formerly of Calvert but late of Washington county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to PHILIP B. KEY, of Annapolis, JOHN T. MASON, of George-town, or the subscriber, near Hagar's-town, in Washington county, on or before the 10th of August next.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, Executor of  
WILLIAM FITZHUGH, deceased.

### For SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of four families, the first, two women and four children, all boys, two fit for service; the second, one ditto, four ditto, two boys fit for service; the third, one woman and two children, both boys; the fourth, a young man, his wife and child; they have all had the small-pox except a few small ones. They are as likely negroes as any in America. The women that have got husbands may be purchased in the same neighbourhood.

GEORGE SMITH.

Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.



In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 24, 1798.

**ORDERED**, That the act to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified, the act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate, and the act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases, be published once in each week, for the term of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Herald, at Easton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk  
of the governor and council  
of the State of Maryland.

*An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified.*

**WHEREAS** the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

*Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner herein after directed, viz. Saint-Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Cecil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen-Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

*And be it enacted,* That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

*And be it enacted,* That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall, at all future elections, form and constitute one district for the purpose of electing sheriffs.

*And be it enacted,* That all and every part of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, place, time and manner of holding the several elections therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

*And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

*An ACT to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate.*

*Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for elector of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore-town, in virtue of the constitution and form of government.

*And be it enacted,* That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates, and for elector of the senate, be and the same are hereby repealed.

*And be it enacted,* That this act shall commence and be in force if it shall be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, in their first session after such new election.

*An ACT to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.*

**WHEREAS** persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, labour under many and great inconveniences, owing to their not being admitted to make their solemn affirmations as witnesses in all cases instead of an oath; therefore,

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Mesonists, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmations as witnesses, in the manner that Quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatever.

*And be it enacted,* That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

*And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

*And be it enacted,* That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as they respect either of the sects or societies aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 23, 1798.

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

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,  
December 26, 1797.

*Resolved*, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorized to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the state of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment, on or before the first day of October, 1798.

*Resolved*, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the state of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of October next; and that no interest on any certificates heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the said first day of October, 1798, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

*Resolved*, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore, on or before the first day of October, 1798, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same thereafter, but be subject to such appropriation as shall hereafter be declared.

*Resolved*, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorized, to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit, of the emission under the act of June, 1780, as may be produced and brought into the treasury, on or before the first day of October next.

*Resolved*, That if the holders of bills of credit, emitted in virtue of the act of June session, 1780, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of October, 1798, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not to be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

*Resolved*, That the resolutions passed at the last session of assembly, for limiting the time to the first of July last for bringing in certificates for payment be, and the same are hereby rescinded.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Thus endorsed;

By the senate, December 26, 1797: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,

A. VAN-HORN, clk.

By the senate, December 29, 1797: Read the second time and assented to.

By order,

A. VAN-HORN, clk.

### Lands for Sale.

**CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED**, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situated on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of water-works; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grain.

The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given in purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburgh runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-houses of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Ewing's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-four acres, lying on Ewing's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Pon, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good timber yard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run, on this tract are several valuable tracts for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small settlements on it, and lie about six miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Run, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Ridge, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing fifty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Roff's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will show the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and show the same, in Washington county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Harford county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline county, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 29, 1798.

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL

GREEN.

(LIIIrd YEAR.)

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## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1798.

## RASTADT, January 18.

CONFERENCE took place yesterday between the ministers of France and the minister count Matternich. Soon after which the former waited on baron Albin, directorial minister of Mentz, to whom he made the following declaration:

"That in conformity to orders and instructions, they have received from their government, they declare to the deputation of the empire, that the limits of the Rhine shall be the basis of the treaty of peace to be concluded."

To-morrow the deputation of the empire will open the sessions. The Imperial minister will preside, and doubtless, the declaration of the ministers of France will be the first object in discussion.

## FRANCFORT, January 19.

From Turkey we learn, that the Porte has taken serious measures against the rebels. Sixty thousand dollars are promised for the head of the pacha of Widin. The seraskier of Romalie has marched at the head of 80,000 men, towards Bosnia.

It is also said, that the captain pacha will enter the Danube with a fleet to second his movements.

## VIENNA, January 17.

In proportion as the French troops, in compliance with the treaty of Campo Formio, evacuate the late Venetian states, they are taken possession of by the Austrian troops.

On the 9th inst. the first column of Austrian troops, under the command of count Wallis, general of artillery, who is commander in chief of the whole corps, entered Udina and Cividale; and, on the 10th, followed the second column, under field-marshal prince Reufs, who the same day took possession of Palma, Nuova, Citriopo, and Rosciuto.

Wherever the Austrian troops enter they are received with the loudest acclamations, and the warmest expressions of loyalty to his Imperial majesty, their present sovereign. The further evacuation of these countries by the French, and the taking possession of them by our troops will take place without delay.

## STRASBURG, January 14.

The situation of Switzerland becomes every day more critical. The patriots of the Pays de Vaud, and those which have emigrated from Basle, Zurich, Berne, and Soleure, are in motion on every side, and demand the abolition of the oligarchy, absolute equality of rights for all the inhabitants of Helvetia, the formation of a better constitution, full toleration, and religious liberty, and that Helvetia shall be formed into one political body, in order that the nation may acquire greater confidence and importance.

## BASLE, January 11.

At Berne, several persons who refused to take up arms, have been imprisoned. The burgomaster of Basle, M. Buxore, did not vote at Arau for the resolutions of Berne; and there is talk of a separation of the latter canton from the Swiss confederacy.

## January 12.

On the 10th the diet at Arau, or rather the canton of Berne, gave in an answer to the French charge d'affaires, Mengaud, relative to the arrest of the Directory of the 4th of January. In this it is stated, that "no troops will be marched against France; but that since the bishopric of Basle has been taken possession of, it is necessary to cover their frontiers with a military force; that a body of troops will be assembled for that purpose in the Pays de Vaud, and every precaution taken for their internal tranquillity."

## LONDON, February 12.

Government have received intelligence, that since the late revolution in Holland, the Batavians enter more heartily into the views and plans of the French with respect to the invasion of this country than before, in consequence of which almost all the vessels in Holland are taken up as transports, and troops have actually begun to embark. There are several hundred sail of ships and vessels in the Dutch ports, admirably calculated for transports, and we have no doubt but that the French will profit by them in their projected expedition.

This morning we received French papers up to the 7th instant, the contents of which we have detailed at considerable length. One article in them deserves particular notice, viz. a motion made by Guillemardet, in the Council of Five Hundred, for altering the mode of drawing by lot for a successor to the member of the Executive Directory, who goes out annually. The nomination of the succeeding member, as the law now stands, is vested in the legislative body, which commences its sitting after the new third are chosen; but

Guillemardet proposes that it shall be vested in future in the legislative body before that third are changed.

It is stated in a letter from Madrid that the Spanish finances are in the utmost embarrassment. Government securities are in such discredit, that they are negotiated in the capital at a discount of 19 and 20 per cent. and at Cadiz so low as at 26 per cent. Great complaints are made also of the enormous price of provisions.

It appears that the Cisalpine troops, who were marching to Rome to avenge the insult offered to the French republic by the death of Duphoz, have met with a small check from some armed peasants, who attacked them, and that between two and three hundred of them have been killed and wounded.

## February 13.

The admiralty, we understand, have come to a resolution of employing fifteen post captains and seventy-five masters and commanders, who are to be stationed along the coast for the purpose of commanding the men enrolled as sea-fencibles.

The floating batteries for the defence of the harbours, of Waterford, Kinsale, Limerick, Galway, Wexford, and other ports in Ireland, have all arrived safe at their stations. Some of these are of 50 guns each, which, with the numerous gun-boats, and the disposition of the military forces on or near the sea coast, leave no reason to fear any attempt of an enemy's invasion.

A number of telegraphs are preparing to be erected on several parts of the Irish coast, to be in readiness to give alarm, should an enemy presume to attempt an invasion upon any part of that country.

The unfortunate prince de Leon, of the illustrious house of Montmorency, was taken on board a Hamburg packet, last week, by a French privateer, and carried a prisoner into Calais.

The Leyden Gazette announces that a rich Spanish prize, with its convoy, has been taken by the English squadron blockading the port of Cadiz.

Lord Bridport—His lordship, a few days since, talking on the subject of the threatened invasion by the French, simply observed, that they might come as they could; for his own part, he only undertook to say, that by God they should not come by water.

## NEW-YORK, April 9.

From the Daily Gazette.

The Victoria, from her having left Bourdeaux on the 15th February, ought to have brought some news—but we hear nothing but the continued exertions of French preparations for the invasion of England. A gentleman, however, has promised us the loan of late French papers, which, we presume, will contain something new.

## Per the Victoria.

By letters from Bourdeaux, dated the 1st and 14th of February, we are informed that the law authorizing the confiscation of all neutral vessels having British goods or manufactures on board, took place the 4th of February.

On the 9th of February, accounts were received there, that all the English merchants in Hamburg should depart immediately. This is said to be a consequence of the above law.

It is also said, that troops have been ordered to march to Hamburg, Altona, and Bremen, to prevent the importation of English goods.

No insurance, excepting against the dangers of the seas, can be effected on American vessels, and they dissuaded their correspondents from making any shipments in the present state of affairs.

## From the Argus.

The ship Victoria, captain R. Fanning, arrived on Saturday from Bourdeaux, which port she left on the 10th, and Cordevan on the 20th of February.

Captain Fanning informs, that all the merchant ships at Bourdeaux were in a state of requisition, that a fleet with provisions for Brest were soon to sail; that 16,000 tur- of wine had been purchased up by government, for the English expedition, preparations for which were making in every port of France, and subscriptions were yet open to which all classes of people subscribe as they can afford.

Accounts at Bourdeaux, on the subject of our commissioners were so various and contradictory, that no confidence could be put in them. Little business doing, and no insurance to be had.

It was reported an embargo would soon be laid. Americans were well treated. American produce low, except tobacco.

Captain Fanning has favoured us with a file of Bourdeaux papers to February 10, inclusive.

These papers are one day from Paris later than we have had, viz. February 5.

The Executive Directory, on that day, acknowledged the *Lemanique Republic*.

Citizen Garat goes ambassador to the Cisalpine republic.

It was reported at Paris, February 5, that the deputies of the princes and electors of the empire return-

ed from Rastadt, after their deliberations on the basis of the negotiation proposed by the French minister, on receiving the news of the surrender of the fort of the Rhine.

The king of Naples has acknowledged the Cisalpine republic, and named D. Michervoux his minister plenipotentiary, to reside at Milan.

Commissioners were to meet at Basle on the 10th February to make a new constitution. A revolution was completely effected in that canton of Switzerland.

A chain of posts have been established from Ostend all along the coast of the ci devant Dutch Flanders, furnished with signals of communication. The same measures have been pursued on the frontiers of the Batavian republic, and to the line which anciently separated Luxemburg from the electorate of Treves.

The French arrest has so fatal an effect upon the commerce of Great-Britain, that on the 27th of January at Lloyd's in London, 40 pr. ct. insurance on foreign vessels, was refused.

A London article of January 27, says, that the English were all ordered to leave Hamburg in 24 hours; no mail from thence by the last arrival.

It was talked in France of applying to Denmark, requesting the English may be shut out of Altona, an important port opposite to Hamburg.

## April 10.

## INTERESTING TO MERCHANTS.

To lay before our mercantile readers, an article that will dissipate the gloom which has, for some days past, obscured their countenances, is no disagreeable task; we are, therefore, happy in publishing the following, handed us by a respectable merchant of this city.

Extract of a letter from an American merchant resident in London, to his correspondent in this city, under date of the 10th February.

"The French Directory have recommended to the councils to pass a law, confiscating all neutral vessels and cargoes, that shall have on board British manufactures—it immediately passed the council of 500, but have not learned, although we think there is little doubt of its being adopted by the council of ancients. In consequence of which, we have applied to the government to grant TWO CONVOYS for the SPRING TRADE.—To which we had yesterday this reply—that the said-convoys should be ready at Cork and Portsmouth on the 1st March.

## April 11.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in London, to a gentleman in this city, dated February 2, 1798.

"We are sorry to confirm to you our general information as to public aspects—Your commissioners are yet at Paris, but have not done any thing as to reconciliation with the great nation, and from the tenor of your president's speech at the opening of the present congress, and the general temper declared by your executive, nothing but increased irritation was to be expected. Whatever may be the wishes or resentments of individuals, we hope the mass of your people will not consent to precipitate you into war, at a time when all the old coalition have been forced into peace; and for the mere purpose of aiding the last branch of a coalition, to which as a republic you are not under a very great obligation. We deprecate such an event in the present state of things, as one of the greatest calamities that can befall your nation. The force of France is become irresistible, and there is a principle operating in Europe, that cannot fail of destroying old things."

Upwards of 61 millions have been subscribed in the books at the Royal Exchange, London.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Falmouth, to his friend in this city, dated February 13.

"We are all very busy in getting ready to oppose the French, who are undoubtedly preparing to invade us—the whole of this country is in arms—we are all soldiers—I am myself an ensign in a corps under the name of Falmouth Independent Volunteers—we clothe and arm ourselves, and serve without pay—there are great numbers of companies formed on the same plan.—Should the French come, they will meet quite a different reception from what they may expect."

"This nation seems now to be more united than ever—every man now takes his PURSE in one hand, and the SWORD in the other; and the voluntary contributions are so numerous and so large, that there is no doubt but that the act of parliament lately passed for increasing the assessed taxes, will be rendered null by the subscriptions exceeding the money wanted to enable us to repel the efforts of our enemies. One mercantile house in Manchester subscribed 35,000l.—the bank of England 200,000l.—the officers and crews of one of our frigates have subscribed 2,000l. &c. Indeed our sailors and soldiers subscribe most liberally, and accompany their donations with letters highly expressive of their generosity and loyalty. The lord mayor of London opened a meeting for receiving subscriptions, and in a few hours 40,555l. 3s. 6d. was subscribed by 218 persons."



In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 24, 1798.  
**ORDERED**, That the act to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified, the act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate, and the act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases, be published once in each week, for the term of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Herald, at Baton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers.

By order,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY**, Clerk  
of the governor and council  
of the State of Maryland.

*An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified.*

**WHEREAS** the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

*Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner herein after directed, viz. Saint-Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Cecil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen-Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

*And be it enacted,* That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

*And be it enacted,* That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall, at all future elections, form and constitute one district for the purpose of electing sheriffs.

*And be it enacted,* That all and every part of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding the several elections therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

*And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

*An ACT to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate.*

*Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for elector of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore-town, in virtue of the constitution and form a government.

*And be it enacted,* That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates, and for elector of the senate, be and the same are hereby repealed.

*And be it enacted,* That this act shall commence and be in force if it shall be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, in their first session after such new election.

*An ACT to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.*

**WHEREAS** persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath labour under many and great inconveniences, owing to their not being admitted to make their solemn affirmation to witnesses in all cases instead of an oath; therefore,

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Menonites, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses, in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

*And be it enacted,* That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

*And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

*And be it enacted,* That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as they respect either of the facts or societies aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 23, 1798.

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

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES,  
December 26, 1797.

*Resolved*, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorized to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the state of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment, on or before the first day of October, 1798.

*Resolved*, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the state of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of October next, and that no interest on any certificates heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the said first day of October, 1798, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

*Resolved*, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore, on or before the first day of October, 1798, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same thereafter, but be subject to such appropriation as shall hereafter be declared.

*Resolved*, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorized, to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit, of the emission under the act of June, 1780, as may be produced and brought into the treasury, on or before the first day of October next.

*Resolved*, That if the holders of bills of credit, emitted in virtue of the act of June session, 1780, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of October, 1798, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not to be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

*Resolved*, That the resolutions passed at the last session of assembly, for limiting the time to the first of July last for bringing in certificates for payment be, and the same are hereby rescinded.

By order,

**W. HARWOOD**, clk.

Thus endorsed;  
By the senate, December 26, 1797: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,

**A. VAN-HORN**, clk.

By the senate, December 29, 1797: Read the second time and assented to.

By order,

**A. VAN-HORN**, clk.

### Lands for Sale.

**CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED**, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is situated and bounded round the whole tract, it is situated on the Savage river, which runs through it a space of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that the country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of husbandry; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grain. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given in purchase, disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-houses of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of fine trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore; with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to-wit: Evert's Creek Farm, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-four acres, lying on Evert's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Pen, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good mill-yard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run, on this tract are several valuable tracts for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small settlements on it, and lie about six miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Site, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Run, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Roland's Disappointment, containing fifty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Rob's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Repeating of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dem, in Cumberland, who will show the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if now sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and has a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patowmack, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and show the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond; at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's town; and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Mentz.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

**SAMUEL GODMAN.**

February 29, 1798.

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL

**GREEN.**

(LIII<sup>d</sup> YEAR.)

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**VIENNA**

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1798.

## RASTADT, January 18.

CONFERENCE took place yesterday between the ministers of France and the minister count Matternich. Soon after which the former waited on Baron Albin, directorial minister of Mentz, to whom he made the following declaration:

"That in conformity to orders and instructions, they have received from their government, they declare to the deputation of the empire, that the limits of the Rhine shall be the basis of the treaty of peace to be concluded."

To-morrow the deputation of the empire will open the sessions. The Imperial minister will preside, and doubtless, the declaration of the ministers of France will be the first object in discussion.

## FRANCFORT, January 19.

From Turkey we learn, that the Porte has taken serious measures against the rebels. Sixty thousand dollars are promised for the head of the pacha of Widin. The seraskier of Romalie has marched at the head of 80,000 men, towards Bosnia.

It is also said, that the captain pacha will enter the Danube with a fleet to second his movements.

## VIENNA, January 17.

In proportion as the French troops, in compliance with the treaty of Campo Formio, evacuate the late Venetian states, they are taken possession of by the Austrian troops.

On the 9th inst. the first column of Austrian troops, under the command of count Wallis, general of artillery, who is commander in chief of the whole corps, entered Udine and Cividale; and, on the 10th, followed the second column, under field-marshal prince Reuss, who the same day took possession of Palma, Nuova, Citriopo, and Rosciuto.

Wherever the Austrian troops enter they are received with the loudest acclamations, and the warmest expressions of loyalty to his Imperial majesty, their present sovereign. The further evacuation of these countries by the French, and the taking possession of them by our troops will take place without delay.

## STRASBURG, January 14.

The situation of Switzerland becomes every day more critical. The patriots of the Pays de Vaud, and those which have emigrated from Basle, Zurich, Berne, and Soleure, are in motion on every side, and demand the abolition of the oligarchy, absolute equality of rights for all the inhabitants of Helvetia, the formation of a better constitution, full toleration, and religious liberty, and that Helvetia shall be formed into one political body, in order that the nation may acquire greater confidence and importance.

## BASLE, January 11.

At Berne, several persons who refused to take up arms, have been imprisoned. The burgomaster of Basle, M. Buxtorf, did not vote at Arau for the resolutions of Berne; and there is talk of a separation of the latter canton from the Swiss confederacy.

## January 12.

On the 10th the diet at Arau, or rather the canton of Berne, gave in an answer to the French charge d'affaires, Mengaud, relative to the arrest of the Directory of the 4th of January. In this it is stated, that "no troops will be marched against France; but that since the bishopric of Basle has been taken possession of, it is necessary to cover their frontiers with a military force; that a body of troops will be assembled for that purpose in the Pays de Vaud, and every precaution taken for their internal tranquillity."

## LONDON, February 12.

Government have received intelligence, that since the late revolution in Holland, the Batavians enter more heartily into the views and plans of the French with respect to the invasion of this country than before, in consequence of which almost all the vessels in Holland are taken up as transports, and troops have actually begun to embark. There are several hundred sail of ships and vessels in the Dutch ports, admirably calculated for transports, and we have no doubt but that the French will profit by them in their projected expedition.

This morning we received French papers up to the 7th instant, the contents of which we have detailed at considerable length. One article in them deserves particular notice, viz. a motion made by Guillemardet, in the Council of Five Hundred, for altering the mode of drawing by lot for a successor to the member of the Executive Directory, who goes out annually. The nomination of the succeeding member, as the law now stands, is vested in the legislative body, which commences its sitting after the new third are chosen; but

Guillemardet proposes that it shall be vested in future in the legislative body before that third are changed.

It is stated in a letter from Madrid that the Spanish finances are in the utmost embarrassment. Government securities are in such discredit, that they are negotiated in the capital at a discount of 19 and 20 per cent. and at Cadiz so low as at 26 per cent. Great complaints are made also of the enormous price of provisions.

It appears that the Cisalpine troops, who were marching to Rome to avenge the insult offered to the French republic by the death of Duphot, have met with a small check from some armed peasants, who attacked them, and that between two and three hundred of them have been killed and wounded.

## February 13.

The admiralty, we understand, have come to a resolution of employing fifteen post captains and seventy-five masters and commanders, who are to be stationed along the coast for the purpose of commanding the men enrolled as sea-fencibles.

The floating batteries for the defence of the harbours, of Waterford, Kinsale, Limerick, Galway, Wexford, and other ports in Ireland, have all arrived safe at their stations. Some of these are of 50 guns each, which, with the numerous gun-boats, and the disposition of the military forces on or near the sea coast, leave no reason to fear any attempt of an enemy's invasion.

A number of telegraphs are preparing to be erected on several parts of the Irish coast, to be in readiness to give alarm, should an enemy presume to attempt an invasion upon any part of that country.

The unfortunate prince De Leon, of the illustrious house of Montmorency, was taken on board a Hamburg packet, last week, by a French privateer, and carried a prisoner into Calais.

The Leyden Gazette announces that a rich Spanish prize, with its convoy, has been taken by the English squadron blockading the port of Cadiz.

Lord Bridport.—His lordship, a few days since, talking on the subject of the threatened invasion by the French, simply observed, that they might come as they could; for his own part, he only undertook to say, that by God they should not come by water.

## NEW-YORK, April 9.

From the Daily Gazette.

The Victoria, from her having left Bourdeaux on the 15th February, ought to have brought some news—but we hear nothing but the continued exertions of French preparations for the invasion of England. A gentleman, however, has promised us the loan of late French papers, which, we presume, will contain something new.

## Per the Victoria.

By letters from Bourdeaux, dated the 1st and 14th of February, we are informed that the law authorising the confiscation of all neutral vessels having British goods or manufactures on board, took place the 4th of February.

On the 9th of February, accounts were received there, that all the English merchants in Hamburg should depart immediately. This is said to be a consequence of the above law.

It is also said, that troops have been ordered to march to Hamburg, Altona, and Bremen, to prevent the importation of English goods.

No insurance, excepting against the dangers of the seas, can be effected on American vessels, and they dissuaded their correspondents from making any shipments in the present state of affairs.

## From the Argus.

The ship Victoria, captain R. Fanning, arrived on Saturday from Bourdeaux, which port she left on the tenth, and Cordevan on the 20th of February.

Captain Fanning informs, that all the merchant ships at Bourdeaux were in a state of requisition, that a fleet with provisions for Brest were soon to sail; that 16,000 tur- of wine had been purchased up by government, for the English expedition, preparations for which were making in every port of France, and subscriptions were yet open to which all classes of people subscribe as they can afford.

Accounts at Bourdeaux, on the subject of our commissioners were so various and contradictory, that no confidence could be put in them. Little business doing, and no insurance to be had.

It was reported an embargo would soon be laid. Americans were well treated. American produce low, except tobacco.

Captain Fanning has favoured us with a file of Bourdeaux papers to February 10, inclusive.

These papers are one day from Paris later than we have had, viz. February 8.

The Executive Directory, on that day, acknowledged the *Lemanique Republic*.

Citizen Girat goes ambassador to the Cisalpine republic.

It was reported at Paris, February 5, that the deputies of the princes and electors of the empire return-

ed from Rastadt, after their deliberations on the basis of the negotiation proposed by the French minister, on receiving the news of the surrender of the fort of the Rhine.

The king of Naples has acknowledged the Cisalpine republic, and named D. Michervoux his minister plenipotentiary, to reside at Milan.

Commissioners were to meet at Basle on the 10th February to make a new constitution. A revolution was completely effected in that canton of Switzerland.

A chain of posts have been established from Ostend all along the coast of the cloyant Dutch Flanders, furnished with signals of communication. The same measures have been pursued on the frontiers of the Batavian republic, and to the line which anciently separated Luxemburg from the electorate of Treves.

The French arrest has so fatal an effect upon the commerce of Great-Britain, that on the 27th of January at Lloyd's in London, 40 pr. ct. insurance on foreign vessels, was refused.

A London article, of January 27, says, that the English were all ordered to leave Hamburg in 24 hours; no mail from thence by the last arrival.

It was talked in France of applying to Denmark, requesting the English may be shut out of Altona, an important port opposite to Hamburg.

## April 10.

### INTERESTING TO MERCHANTS.

To lay before our mercantile readers, an article that will dissipate the gloom which has, for some days past, obscured their countenances, is no disagreeable task; we are, therefore, happy in publishing the following, handed us by a respectable merchant of this city.

*Extract of a letter from an American merchant resident in London, to his correspondent in this city, under date of the 10th February.*

"The French Directory have recommended to the councils to pass a law, confiscating all neutral vessels and cargoes, that shall have on board British manufactures—it immediately passed the council of 500, but have not learned, although we think there is little doubt of its being adopted by the council of ancients. In consequence of which, we have applied to the government to grant TWO CONVOYS for the SPRING TRADE.—To which we had yesterday this reply—that the said convoys should be ready at Cork and Portsmouth on the 1st March.

## April 11.

*Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in London, to a gentleman in this city, dated February 2, 1798.*

"We are sorry to confirm to you our general information as to public aspects—Your commissioners are yet at Paris, but have not done any thing as to reconciliation with the great nation, and from the tenor of your president's speech at the opening of the present congress, and the general temper declared by your executive, nothing but increased irritation was to be expected. Whatever may be the wishes or resentments of individuals, we hope the mass of your people will not consent to precipitate you into war, at a time when all the old coalition have been forced into peace; and for the mere purpose of aiding the last branch of a coalition, to which as a republic you are not under a very great obligation. We deprecate such an event in the present state of things, as one of the greatest calamities that can befall your nation. The force of France is become irresistible, and there is a principle operating in Europe, that cannot fail of destroying old things."

Upwards of 61 millions have been subscribed in the books at the Royal Exchange, London.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Falmouth, to his friend in this city, dated February 13.*

"We are all very busy in getting ready to oppose the French, who are undoubtedly preparing to invade us—the whole of this country is in arms—we are all soldiers—I am myself an ensign in a corps under the name of Falmouth Independent Volunteers—we clothe and arm ourselves, and serve without pay—there are great numbers of companies formed on the same plan.—Should the French come, they will meet quite a different reception from what they may expect."

"This nation seems now to be more united than ever—every man now takes his PURSE in one hand, and the SWORD in the other; and the voluntary contributions are so numerous and so large, that there is no doubt but that the act of parliament lately passed for increasing the assessed taxes, will be rendered null by the subscriptions exceeding the money wanted to enable us to repel the efforts of our enemies. One mercantile house in Manchester subscribed 35,000l.—the bank of England 200,000l.—the officers and crews of one of our frigates have subscribed 2,000l. &c. Indeed our sailors and soldiers subscribe most liberally, and accompany their donations with letters highly expressive of their generosity and loyalty. The lord mayor of London opened a meeting for receiving subscriptions, and in a few hours 40,535l. 3s. 6d. was subscribed by 218 persons."



"It is impossible for me to describe to you the enthusiasm of the people on this occasion; and, instead of desponding looks, the features are brightened up, and seem to be expressive of a wish, rather than a dread, to see the enemy. For my own part, my friend, I cannot say I have a wish to see them; for, although I am persuaded in my own mind that their attempts will be frustrated, yet by their coming, many lives must unavoidably be lost, and a great deal of other mischief done. However, firmly trusting that Providence will order every thing right, I make myself easy, and neither wish to see the enemy, nor dread their coming. This little town furnishes upwards of 1000 in arms, who are in general persons of property. It is my fate to fall in battle, do not believe, until you are well assured of it, that the shot entered at my back."

It appears by the papers, that there are in England, 25,000 French prisoners, and only 4,000 English prisoners in France.

The king of Prussia has agreed to the cession of his possessions on the left bank of the Rhine to France.

It is confidently reported in a Paris paper of the 5th February, that general Berthier has entered Rome, and that the pope has fled to Malta.

#### PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated January 29.

"The following letter has been received here, dated Admiralty-office, January 25.

"I am commanded by my lords commissioners of the admiralty, to acquaint you in answer to your application to their lordships, of the 20th inst. on the part of the merchants, manufacturers, &c. of Liverpool, trading to North-America, that a convoy for the vessels bound to that coast is appointed to sail from Spithead on the 1st March, and will call off Falmouth for such trade as may be assembled there from Liverpool, Glasgow, and Bristol.

(Signed) EVAN NEPEAN.

Insurance was done at 18 guineas; five to be deducted if sailing with convoy, and five guineas more if arriving with convoy.—American vessels were arming in England.

The Star, a London paper of February 13, under the head of Hague, January 30, states, "that the Anglo-American general EUSTACE has been arrested at Rotterdam; the reasons for his arrest were not known.

This morning arrived the ship Phoenix, captain Grice, from Amsterdam, which place she left on the 19th February.

Captain Grice, we are informed, brings dispatches from our envoys at Paris. Before he left Amsterdam accounts from Paris were received as late as February 12, at which time every prospect of a negotiation with France was at an end.

The French were about paying a fraternal visit to Hamburg and Amsterdam, for the purpose of seizing upon British merchandise, and driving the British merchants from those places. A detachment of French troops were on their march to Hamburg.

A report prevailed at Amsterdam that the king of Prussia intended to oppose the French in their present measures, and that their cause was much declining among the nations of Europe.

The Boston papers contain no account of the frigate Constitution being sunk in the late storm.

#### BALTIMORE, April 6.

The editor returns his thanks to the gentleman who obligingly favoured him with the following:

LONDON, February 6.

#### [COPY.] INSTRUCTIONS

To commanders of ships of war, and privateers, that have or may have letters of marque or reprisal, against France, Spain, or the United Provinces. Given at our court at St. James's, the 25th day of January, 1798, in the 38th year of our reign.

Whereas, by our former instructions to the commanders of our ships of war and privateers, dated the 8th of January, 1794, we signified that they should bring in, for lawful adjudication, all vessels, with their cargoes, that are laden with goods, the produce of the French West-India islands, and coming directly from any port of the said islands, or settlements, to any port in Europe; and likewise all ships, with their cargoes, that were laden with goods the produce of the said islands, the property of which goods should belong to subjects of France, to whatsoever ports the same might be bound; and that they should seize all ships that should be found attempting to enter any port of the said islands, that was or should be blockaded by the arms of his majesty or his allies, and shall bring them in, with their cargoes, for adjudication; and also all vessels laden wholly or in part, with naval or military stores, bound to any port of the said islands, and should send them into some convenient port belonging to his majesty, in order that they, together with their cargoes, might be proceeded against according to the law of nations; and whereas, in consideration of the present state of the commerce of this country, as well as that of neutral countries, it is expedient to revoke the said instructions; we are pleased hereby to revoke the same, and in lieu thereof, we have thought fit to issue these our instructions to be observed from henceforth by the commanders of all our ships of war and privateers that have or may have letters of marque against France, Spain and the United Provinces.

That they shall bring in for lawful adjudication all vessels, with their cargoes, that are laden with goods the produce of any island or settlement belonging to France, Spain or the United Provinces, and coming directly from any port of the said islands or settlements,

to any port in Europe, not being a port of this kingdom, nor a port in that country, to which such ships, being neutral ships, shall belong.

That they shall bring in for lawful adjudication, all ships, with their cargoes, that are laden with goods the produce of the said islands or settlements, the property of which goods shall belong to subjects of France, Spain or the United Provinces, to whatever ports the same may be bound.

That they shall seize all ships that shall be found attempting to enter any port of the said islands or settlements, that is, or shall be blockaded by the arms of his majesty, and shall send them in, with their cargoes, for lawful adjudication, according to the terms of the second article of the former instructions, bearing date the 8th of June, '93.

That they shall seize all vessels laden wholly or in part with naval or military stores, bound to any port in the said islands or settlements, and shall send them into some convenient port, belonging to his majesty, in order that they, together with their cargoes, may be proceeded against, according to the laws of nations.

By his majesty's command,

PORTLAND.

[The above orders, the first part of which only is of new importance, must be considered as immediately pointed against the carrying trade of this country, and deserves serious attention. It goes, though not in the letter, in the spirit and construction of it, to preclude the United States from any further share in the commerce of Europe, or in fact to any part of the world. If laden with goods of England or its possessions, our vessels are confiscated by France; if with the produce of France, or any of the territories of those powers at war with England, England will make them lawful prize; for it is vain to suppose, after the repeated instances of the want of faith in both of these powers, that either of them will regard the reservations provided for in each of their decrees. Power they possess, and power they will exert, in defiance of all legality or right. Thus we are used like a ball between two expert tennis players, continually buffeted between the one and the other.]

#### Reed's Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the last Monday in May next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on the premises,

THAT beautiful, valuable, and well known tract of land called REED'S FARM, lying in Prince-George's county, about one quarter of a mile distant from the town of Nottingham. This farm (including a small parcel adjoining, and to be sold with it) will contain nearly 500 acres of land, eminent in quality, levelness, and all the advantages of good neighbourhood, such as genteel society, convenient town and mill, different places of public worship, navigation abounding with fish, oysters and wild fowl, nearness of situation to two capital distilleries, and having a celebrated spring of its own; it lies in an oblong, but is very little longer than broad; it is remarkably adapted to the culture of tobacco, Indian corn, and every kind of small grain; is capable of a considerable quantity of meadow ground, and has, with care, fire-wood enough. The buildings are only two large and excellent barns, but it affords a high, elegant, and almost central situation for habitable improvements; commanding an extensive and delightfully variegated view down the Patuxent. The terms of sale are as follow: a credit of four years, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in one year, with interest thereon, from the day of sale, the remainder in three years. The purchaser giving four separate bonds, one conditioned for the payment of the aforesaid one fourth part, with interest, and each of the rest for the payment of one third of the remainder, on interest, with good security for them all. The interest on the whole remainder, or three bonds must be paid annually, and every term or condition of the sale punctually and faithfully complied with, or the whole credit to be absolutely forfeited, and every and each of the bonds to be payable immediately after the least failure or want of punctuality. This beautiful farm may be viewed by application either to major BOWIE or major COX, living near it.

JOHN F. BOWIE.

Piscataway, April 10, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the second Monday in May next, if fair, if not the first fair day ensuing, at the plantation of Mr. JOSEPH GALLOWAY, on West river,

ONE negro man and woman, and two children, two yoke of oxen, and six head of cattle, a small flock of sheep, a quantity of Indian corn in lots of ten barrels, the wheat now growing on the ground of upwards of one hundred bushels feeding, also a number of farming utensils, and a parcel of household furniture. Purchasers to any amount not exceeding ten pounds to pay cash, above that sum to give bond, with approved security, payable on the fifth day of March next.

JOHN GALLOWAY, } Trustees.  
DAVID LYNN, }

April 16, 1798.

THE PARISH of ALL HALLOWS, in Annapolis, Arundel county, being now vacant the Vestry will receive applications from any episcopal minister between this and Whit Sunday next.

By order,

JOHN JACOBS, Register.

April 8, 1798.

#### In CHANCERY, April 14, 1798.

John Hobbs,

William C. Hobbs, Upton, Bristle, Bafil, Mary, Harriet, and Elizabeth Hobbs, administratrix of Nicholas Hobbs, deceased.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain to the complainant a conveyance of a tract or parcel of land, lying in Frederick county, called RIDGELY'S GOOD WILL, containing 302½ acres of land, more or less, which the complainant heretofore, on the 27th day of February, 1788, conveyed to Nicholas Hobbs to secure him from the payment of a certain debt in the bill mentioned; the bill states, that Brice Hobbs, one of the defendants, resides out of the state; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, before the fourth day of May next, in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent that the said absent defendant may have notice of the present application, and may be warned to appear in this court on or before the 21st day of August next, to shew cause (if any he hath) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

#### In CHANCERY, April 12, 1798.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of WILLIAM KING, of Prince-George's 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 chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said William King is, at the time of passing the act, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said William King, 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 debt due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said William King, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times successively in the Maryland Gazette before the fourth day of May next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at twelve o'clock, on the 22d day of May next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said William King's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

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

JOHN BRENT, Port-Tobacco, 1.  
William Wallace, near Port-Tobacco, 1.  
George Hillery Spalding, near Port-Tobacco, 1.  
Eleanor Boardman, Charles county, 1.  
Allen Jack, Port-Tobacco, 1.  
Clerk of Charles county, 2.  
Sheriff of Charles county, 1.  
Alix Muddy, near Brian-town, 1.  
Richard Edelen, Esq; near Brian-town, 1.  
John Chisley, to the care Johnston, Charles county 1.  
Pilney Hamilton, Charles county, 1.  
William D. Briscoe, near Newport, 1.  
William King, Newport, 1.  
Grace Stone, near Port-Tobacco, 1.  
John Coven, Charles county, 1.  
Ann Minty Manning, 1.

#### FAYETTE

IS in high order, and will stand this season at New-INGTON ROPE WALK, near the city of Annapolis, and cover at six dollars a mare, and 7/6 to the groom, provided the money is paid when the mare first takes the horse, or ten dollars, and 7/6 to the groom, if the money is not paid when the mare goes to the horse.

Good pasturage may be had at 3/6 per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

FAYETTE is distinguished as a remarkable fine foal getter, his size and elegant figure is well known; his fire the elegant imported horse-Venetian.

The money and mares will be received and attended to by JOSEPH TAYLOR. 5 w  
April 16, 1798.

#### Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 16th of February, 1797, a negro man name DERRY, country born, about five feet ten inches high, twenty-seven years of age, and of dark complexion. Having had easy access to a desk, he stole therefrom, perhaps, about 30 dollars. A little to the right, on the top of his head, he has a bald spot about the size of a dollar; to hide said spot, he commonly wears a handkerchief. This fellow was probably taken up last March, at Pennsylvania court-house, Virginia, and produced a pass, setting forth he was set free in Guilford county, wherein he was called by the name of JOHN BRADBUT made his escape with said pass. Whoever secures said fellow, if found out of the state, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and expenses paid; and if found and secured, to the east of the Patowmack, the reward of one hundred dollars; by

WILLIAM MEBANE.

Hillsborough, N. Carolina, March 31, 1798.

#### In COUNCIL, Annapolis

#### County Clerks

AGREABLY to an act, cure the collection of the duties licences, passed at the last session, marriage licences are deposited the western and eastern shore amongst the county clerks three on or before the first day of March the same, under the penalty of

By order,

NINIAN

the Governor

#### To be SOLD,

#### A VALUABLE PLAN

the Chesapeake Bay, on river, containing between 100 acres; this land lies within the city of Baltimore, and five miles, it abounds with timber proportion of which is calculated fertile and level, and well farming, having a quantity of with fish, oysters, and wild fons. This tract of land is in Bay, and a navigable creek of situation it can be enclosed with pannels of fence; the improvement and two apple orchards situation of this property it is tons inclinable to purchase. to LEMUEL WARFIELD, scriber on the Head of Severn p15 of LANC

April 7, 1798.

#### Negroes

Will be OFFERED for SALE, infant, at Mr. V

A NUMBER of likely SLAVES, constituting dren. The terms are, on paid on the day of sale, in two thirds, with interest the months from the day of sale 2 w

Annapolis, April 9, 1798

#### NOT

ALL persons having d THOMAS FOWLER, and JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Arundel county, deceased, the last time, desired to scribers by the 15th day be paid, and those any w make immediate payment can possibly be given, as by the time above-mention THOMAS BICK Ninian Riggs a VACHEL GAIT and THOMAS BICK March 29, 1798.

#### BEL

A fine bay colt, rising

STANDS this season West river, and co 7/6 to the groom, provided the mare is first covered, groom if the money is excellent pasturage at 3/6; but will not be answerable for accidents.

BELSIZE was got by Paymaster, his dam by C Esq's. well known horse Lloyd's Traveller, his ker's imported horse C dam by the famous imp the high bred imported The mares and shot tended to by the overse

Also cover

#### DON

A Jack-Ass, (got b money sent with the 3/6 to the groom. West river, March

RAN away from Arundel county negro NELL; a bright eight years of age, four inches high, with common used to ho spinner, and in fact, about a house; her c with her more than Annapolis, and it is now be there. I w any person that will that I get her again.

February 8, 1798.



In COUNCIL, Annapolis, April 9, 1798.

### County Clerks take notice,

AGREABLY to an act, entitled, An act to secure the collection of the duties imposed on marriage licences, passed at the last session of assembly, blank marriage licences are deposited with the treasurers of the western and eastern shores, to be distributed amongst the county clerks throughout the state, who, on or before the first day of May next, must apply for the same, under the penalty of one hundred dollars.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Governor and Council.

### To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis. It abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclinable to purchase. For terms of sale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne Arundel county.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.  
April 7, 1798.

### Negroes for Sale.

Will be OFFERED for SALE, on Saturday the 21st instant, at Mr. WHARF's tavern,

A NUMBER of likely, healthy, country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children. The terms are, one third of the price to be paid on the day of sale, in cash, and the remaining two thirds, with interest thereon, to be paid in twelve months from the day of sale.

J. H. STONE.  
Annapolis, April 9, 1798.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estates of THOMAS FOWLER, of John, NINIAN RIGGS, and JOSEPH WILLIAMS, blacksmith, all of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are once more, and for the last time, desired to bring them in to the subscribers by the 15th day of May next, that they may be paid, and those any way indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as final accounts may be passed by the time above-mentioned.

THOMAS BICKNELL, Administrator of Ninian Riggs and Joseph Williams.  
VACHEL GAITHER, Administrators de bonis non of Thos. Fowler.  
March 29, 1798.

### BELSIZE,

A fine bay colt, rising five years old, fifteen hands high,

STANDS this season at Mr. SPRIGG's farm on West river, and covers at six dollars a mare, and 7/6 to the groom, provided the money is paid when the mare is first covered, or ten dollars and 7/6 to the groom if the money is not sent with the mare. Excellent pasturage at 3/6 per week, under a good fence, but will not be answerable for escapes or any other accidents.

BELSIZE was got by the high bred imported horse Paymaster, his dam by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq's. well known horse Badger, his grand dam by col. Lloyd's Traveller, his great grand dam by col. Taffler's imported horse Othello, his great great grand dam by the famous imported horse Old Spark, out of the high bred imported mare Queen Mab.

The mares and money will be received and attended to by the overseer on the farm.

Also covers on the said farm.

### DON PEDRO,

A Jack-Ass, (got by Royal Gift) at five dollars—money sent with the mare, or ten dollars credit, and 3/6 to the groom.

West river, March 20, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL; a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

In CHANCERY, April 3, 1798.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of WILLIAM CHEW, of Calvert 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 chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said William Chew is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said William Chew, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the affidavit in writing of to 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 William Chew, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette during the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at one o'clock, on the tenth day of May next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said William Chew's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

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

GEO. ADAMS, Annapolis.

John Bullen, Asa Beale, T. D. Blake, Wm. C. Brent, Thomas Blackstone, John R. Bryce, William Butler, Annapolis; Samuel Bufey (2), Anne Arundel county.

Jeremiah T. Chase, John Callahan (2), rev. Dr. Claggett, Cornelius Comegys, Robert Conn, James Crosby, Charles Cole, James Carter, Stephen Clarke (2), Annapolis; John Craggs, London-town.

Howard Duvall, care of Lewis Duvall, Richard Dawes, Annapolis; Isaac & Thomas Dorney, Indian Landing; Robert Duvall (2), Anne Arundel county. Uriah Forrest, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (3), Monf. Gienon, Samuel Godman, Frederick Green, Robert Gover (3), William Gilmour, care of George Mann, Benjamin Galloway, care of Lewis Neith, Annapolis; Thomas Glifan, near Bladensburg.

Alexander C. Hanson, William Hammond, Alexr. Hillman, care of J. Sands, Jacob Hollingworth, John Hesselius, Samuel Hutton (3), Annapolis; Samuel Harrison, Herring Bay; John Harwood, Balton.

Capt. Richard Johns, Thomas Johnson, George Jennings, Abraham Jarrett, William Ians, Minge Johns, care of Charles Wallace, Annapolis; Thomas Johnson, Llewellyns.

Francis S. Key, John Kieeth, Annapolis. Edward Lloyd, Francis De la Landelle, Annapolis. Thomas Munroe, Luther Martin, Richd. McCubbins, G. Murdoch, C. C. McGrath, Mr. Magrath, at the college, Annapolis; Dr. James Macgill, near Annapolis.

Mrs. M. Nelson, Conred Nile, care of Mr. Pilch, Annapolis. Martin O'Duhigg, Annapolis. William Paca (2), Annapolis; Charles Pitts, Head of Severn.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis. Guy Rogers, Annapolis. Sheriff of Anne Arundel county (2), Henry Stevenson, Mr. Parrott, Annapolis; John Stevenson, West river; Mordecai Steward, Caleb Sappington, Anne Arundel county.

Roger B. Taney, Annapolis. A. Van Horn, Monf. De Vermonet, Annapolis. Elizh. Whitewood, James Well, Annapolis; Alexander Williams, near Annapolis. Jeremiah Yellor, Annapolis.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letter will be delivered without the money.  
April 1, 1798.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Cedar Point Neck, Charles county, on the third of December last, a likely negro man named BILL, 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a yellow complexion, he is quick spoken, and has a small scar on one side of his face; this fellow has contended for his freedom in the general court by the name of WILLIAM SHORTER, and was condemned; he likely may have a pass with him, as he is a very artful fellow; his clothing I think it unnecessary to mention, as he is very fond of changing his dress, and given to gaming. Any person or persons that will apprehend the said fellow, or secure him in gaol so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid, by

ALEXIUS TIAR.

### JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,  
Price, Two Dollars,

## The LAWS

OF.

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1797.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, living in Frederick county, about four miles from Fredericktown, on the 31st of January last, two negroes, DANIEL, the property of PETER STILLEY, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 25 years of age, very black, has a down look when spoken to, with a high or bow nose, and has but little to say; he formerly belonged to major WILLIAM BROGDEN, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; had on and took with him, two full lined coats, waistcoat and overalls of a light colour, and a long blue broad cloth coat. PRISS, alias PHILLIS, the property of JACOB SMITH, of John, about 27 years of age, very black, 5 feet high, well made, of a bold rough countenance, and fond of talking; had on when she went away a striped linsley dress, the colours brown, yellow and white, but took with her sundry other cloaths; she formerly belonged to a Mr. MITCHELL, of Charles county. Whoever will secure the above described negroes in any gaol, so that they are recovered again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or in proportion for either of them, with all reasonable expences, if brought home, paid by

PETER STILLEY, and  
JACOB SMITH, of John.

March 18, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the first day of June next, if fair, or the first fair day after, at the farm now in the occupation of ZACHARIAH BALDWIN.

HE undivided sixth part of the said FARM, lying in Prince George's county, and agreeable to the will of TYLER BALDWIN, deceased, of Anne Arundel county. The terms of sale for cash.

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, Executor of TYLER BALDWIN.

March 19, 1798.

ALL persons having any claim or demand against the estate of col. WILLIAM FITZHUGH, formerly of Calvert but late of Washington county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to PHILIP B. KEY, of Annapolis, JOHN T. MASON, of Georgetown, or the subscriber, near Hagarstown, in Washington county, on or before the 10th of August next.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, Executor of WILLIAM FITZHUGH, deceased.

### For SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of four families, the first, two women and four children, all boys, two fit for service; the second, one ditto, four ditto, two boys fit for service; the third, one woman and two children, both boys; the fourth, a young man, his wife and child; they have all had the small pox except a few small ones. They are as likely negroes as any in America. The women that have got husbands may be purchased in the same neighbourhood.

GEORGE SMITH.

Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.

Annapolis, March 4th, 1798.

UNDER the patronage of three gentlemen of the first eminence in the law having lately engaged in that laborious and necessary work, a revision of the laws of Maryland, I would be thankful to any gentleman for any extracts or notes he may have made, which may tend to facilitate this undertaking.

D. T. BLAKE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELSH, at Leonardtown, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.  
April 6, 1797.

### The celebrated running horse

## WHISTLE JACKET,

WILL stand the ensuing season to cover mares, at Mount Air, (near Piscataway, in Maryland,) at sixteen dollars, and a dollar to the groom, the money to be sent with the mares, or before they are taken away. The season to commence the fifteenth of March and will end the fifteenth of July. Good pasturage for mares at half a dollar per week, and those that want their mares fed with grain will give orders, which will be complied with at a moderate price, and the greatest care taken of them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

EDWARD EDELEN.

March 5, 1798.

WHISTLE JACKET is elegantly formed, full sixteen hands high, strong, bony and active, distinguished as a remarkable fine foal-getter; his sire, Diomed, supposed to be one of the best running horses in America, was a thorough bred son of col. Fenwick's imported Old Flimnap, which horse covered at twenty guineas a mare; Lucy Locket, the dam of Whistle Jacket, was got by Belle Air, (bred by the hon. col. Tayloe) a son of Moreton's Traveller, and Selima, her dam, Matchless, by Othello, her grand-dam; Young Cate, by Childers, her great-grand-dam, Old Creeping Care, by the Dancing Master, a noted son of the Devonshire Childers, her great-great-grand-dam was the Spanish mare imported by col. Churchill.

True copy.

JOHN THORNTON.

Berry Plain, February 8, 1791.



In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 24, 1798.

**ORDERED,** That the act to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified, the act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate, and the act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases, be published once in each week, for the term of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Herald, at Balton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk  
of the governor and council  
of the State of Maryland.

*An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified.*

**WHEREAS** the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

*Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner herein after directed, viz. Saint-Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Cecil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen-Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

*And be it enacted,* That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

*And be it enacted,* That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall, at all future elections, form and constitute one district for the purpose of electing sheriffs.

*And be it enacted,* That all and every part of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, place, time and manner of holding the several elections therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

*And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

*An ACT to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate.*

*Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for elector of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore-town, in virtue of the constitution and form a government.

*And be it enacted,* That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates, and for elector of the senate, be and the same are hereby repealed.

*And be it enacted,* That this act shall commence and be in force if it shall be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, in their first session after such new election.

*An ACT to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.*

**WHEREAS** persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath labour under many and great inconveniences, owing to their not being admitted to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses in all cases instead of an oath; therefore,

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Menonites, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses, in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatever.

*And be it enacted,* That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

*And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

*And be it enacted,* That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as they respect either of the sects or societies aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

### A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,

**THAT** valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There is feed for the benefit of the purchaser between seventy and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first day of January next, and an extensive credit will be given for the residue. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by

JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 7, 1797.

**COMMITTED** to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one committed on January 22d, by the name of DAVY, who says that he belongs to a Mr. WILLIAM HODGE, of Baltimore, near the market-house on Howard's Hill, he is about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a dark complexion; his clothing is a white broad cloth coat, black cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt, thickset breeches, old stockings, and old shoes, has lost three toes off his left foot, and the great toe off his right foot, and has a scar over his right eye. The other committed on February 1st, by the name of PETER, but since says his name is MAT, and that he belongs to Mr. BATTLE MUSE, of Berkeley county, State of Virginia, he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, 35 years of age, and chunky built; his clothing is a dark coarse cloth coat, striped cotton under jacket, osnabrig shirt, and thickset breeches, a pair of white yarn stockings, a pair of shoes, and an old hat. Their masters are desired to come and take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expenses according to law. JOHN WELSH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

February 3, 1798.

### Lands for Sale.

**CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED,** lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract. It is situated on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of water-works; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grain. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yester and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years.

The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Eville's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres, lying on Eville's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good ten-yard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about six miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rain, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing sixty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Rod's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's-town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

### ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL

GREEN.

(LILLY YEAR.)

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### HAMBUR

Extra of a letter from

Last Saturday evening here was called upon, and contained many fair promises to induce them to march against many places not a single one of this non-compliance, Monday, proclaimed liberty the peasantry to send dep new constitution. At the received from Freiburg, Bern had acted a similar part.

After the above process the country, would unite all foreign encroachments Yesterday a small detachment this day took their where we have at present the lake and Weinland no we have nothing to fear here, much less at Bern, not believed.

On the lake of Zurich blished, composed of deputies. They are at great accounts of all occurrences Pays de Vaud, Balle, Rast

We are in a desperate uncertainty. The present this week, be abolished.

There has been, as here, but on the lake, the In Horgen, the inhabitants for a liberty-tree.

The Togenburgers bot of St. Gallen, as their country; the inter has already received.

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According to the ac of this day, the rebel wand) Oglo, is making From Belgrade they ment hachia Minor, Giorgiovo and Varna, had also take garia, and after an acti victorious, shaped his cou balha of Romelia, who it is said, fled into the Macedonia and Albania whence he receives rein seems to be towards A Constantinople, where f daily.

### BASIL

On the 2d instant, the guard, arrived here from thence, he sent the follo ment of Bern:—

High and Mighty

The brotherly treat my stay at Aarau, instil reit in your face. I lea berry uttered by you, been occasioned; but I be indifferent to these do declare, that as soon towards Aarau, or the wife molested, for utter four, the French troop shorted rows, shall ma and the magistrate alone solute proceedings whic his proud and ridiculous

This day we hear a h the French hasten to Bern, and 20 French through this city to-da has decreed, that every to the offices of govern deputies from the coun council; but all these p prefer peace with Fr

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1798.

RASTADT, January 19.

THE most perfect harmony appears to prevail between Austria, Prussia, and France, about the changes preparing to take place in regard to the empire; it is presumed every thing will be arranged at the expense of the ecclesiastical princes. The new and full powers given by the diet of Rastadt, are dated 15th January.

HAMBURG, February 17.

Extract of a letter from Zurich, dated February 7.

"Last Saturday evening the whole military force here was called upon, and a proclamation issued, which contained many fair promises to the peasantry, in order to induce them to march against the enemy; but from many places not a single man came. In consequence of this non-compliance, the senate and citizens, on Monday, proclaimed liberty and equality, and invited the peasantry to send deputies to the city to frame a new constitution. At the same time, intelligence was received from Friburg, Bern, and Soleur, that they had acted a similar part.

"After the above proceedings, it was expected that the country would unite itself to the city, to keep off all foreign encroachments with arms in their hands. Yesterday a small detachment of troops arrived, and this day they took their departure for the frontiers, where we have at present about 1000 men; but from the lake and Weinland none came. They insist, that we have nothing to fear from the French; which is here, much less at Bern, on whose frontiers they are, not believed.

"On the lake of Zurich, there is a convention established, composed of deputies from almost all the villages. They are at great expences to obtain accurate accounts of all occurrences; they send couriers to the Pays de Vaud, Basle, Rastadt, and even to Paris.

"We are in a desperate situation, and in a painful uncertainty. The present government will, probably this week, be abolished.

"There has been, as yet, no liberty-tree planted here, but on the lake, the alarm is so much the greater. In Horgen, the inhabitants procured the largest pine for a liberty-tree.

"The Toggenburgers sent 10,000 florins to the abbot of St. Gallen, as the price at which he bought their country; the interest, they are of opinion, he has already received."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated February 7.

"According to the accounts in the Court Gazette of this day, the rebel of Widdin, Paswan (or Paswand) Oglu, is making daily progress in Turkey. From Belgrade they mention, that Oglu, besides Wallachia Minor, Giorgewo, Ruscuk, Silistria, Sitow and Varna, had also taken Sophia, the capital of Bulgaria, and after an action at Nisla, in which he was victorious, shaped his course towards Philippople. The basha of Romelia, who was sent to oppose him, has, it is said, fled into the forests. The greater part of Macedonia and Albania has declared in Oglu's favour, whence he receives reinforcements daily. His course seems to be towards Adrianople, and thence direct to Constantinople, where fear and dependency increase daily."

BASLE, February 4.

On the 2d instant, the French envoy, citizen Mengaud, arrived here from Arau. Before his departure thence, he sent the following address to the government of Bern:—

"High and Mighty Lords,

"The brotherly treatment which I received during my stay at Arau, instilled into me a very animated interest in your fate. I learn, from the sentiments of liberty uttered by you, that movements of troops have been occasioned; but I cannot, high and mighty lords, be indifferent to these inimical arrangements; and I do declare, that as soon as your armed force shall move towards Arau, or the inhabitants thereof be in any wise molested, for uttering sentiments different from yours, the French troops from all quarters, and by the shortest route, shall march against the city of Bern, and the magistrate alone shall be answerable for the absolute proceedings which he has caused, as well as for his proud and ridiculous tyranny."

This day we hear a heavy cannonade towards Bern. The French hasten to the assistance of the patriots of Bern, and 20 French ammunition waggoners passed through this city to-day. The government of Bern has decreed, that every citizen shall be equally entitled to the offices of government; and on the 2d inst. the deputies from the country took their seats in the great council; but all these steps, it is feared, are too late to preserve peace with France.

In the Pays de Vaud, the French have, besides other requisitions, demanded 700,000 livres, as a contribution.

The French part of Friburg has declared itself independent, and sent deputies to Lausanne to unite with

the Lemanic republic. It is said, that Toggenburg and St. Gallen have also declared themselves independent, although the abbot ameliorated their situation.

In this city, the revolution goes on peaceably. Our 80 electors, on the 2d instant, elected 15 representatives, who, with those from the country, are to form our new constitution. Among them are, Buxtorff, Ochs, Thurneisen, bookseller, Fesich, Merian, Stehelin, Legrand, Wieland, Oser, Burkhardt, Heiler, &c.

February 5.

War with Bern is inevitable. We just learn, that an army from Bern took the city of Arau, which had declared itself independent, and put all the patriots in chains, without respecting the French guards, which were stationed at several places. The French troops march in haste through our canton, from the Pays de Vaud, &c. to hurl vengeance on Bern.

The French party here are of opinion, that in a short time a national assembly of all Switzerland will be convoked, to introduce a new republican constitution.

The patriots of the Pays de Vaud now march with the French army against Bern.

FRANCOFORT, February 10.

The French envoy, citizen Mengaud, after the Berners, notwithstanding his remonstrance, had marched troops to Arau, and arrested the patriots there, issued a lengthy declaration of war against them. It is feared a terrible effusion of blood will take place when the French army, who are much enraged, arrives at Bern.

It is said, that the French have already entered the city of Bern.

PARIS, February 20.

An article from Rastadt, of the 5th instant, informs us, that the obnoxious with which the French plenipotentiaries insist upon their overtures to the left bank of the Rhine, has greatly disconcerted the envoys of the empire. These deliberated much, without discovering any effectual means of escaping the difficulties in which they were entangled. It is said they finished by ordering that the papers of the negotiation should be sent to the diet at Rastadt, and that the members should be prepared to vote, in one of their next sittings, on the question submitted to them.

Letters from Vevay of the 16th inst. state, that the Oligarchs of Bern have taken possession of Arran with their troops; the contingent of Zurich, however, refused to join in the expedition. General Menard and general Schomberg immediately entered the territory of Bern, the first by the way of the Pays de Vaud, the second by side of Eguel.

The Pays de Vaud has adopted the constitution sent from Paris to the canton of Basle by citizen Ochs.

Buonaparte is this moment at Dunkirk. One of the objects of his journey to that place, is to see experiments performed by the gun-boats of a new construction, which are intended to be employed in the expedition against England.

It is spoken of as a thing certain that M. d'Arango will be brought to trial; but it is not said before what tribunal.

The inhabitants of the city of Bienne have unanimously voted their union with France.

Yesterday letters were received, stating Buonaparte to have been seen at Calais.—To-day we hear that he was seen on the road, looking at his carriage, which had been delayed by some accident that rendered it necessary to be repaired. We know, ourselves, that wagers have been confidently laid that Buonaparte is at this moment at his lodgings in the Rue de la Victoire.

DUBLIN, February 10.

It is reported that the ruling powers of the country, having found all experiment under the system of coercion and espionage not only ineffectual for the purposes designed, but hourly productive of the contrary effects, have at length resolved on lenient measures, which are to commence with a general gaol delivery of all the persons now confined in the different gaols throughout the kingdom under charge of being United Irishmen, on condition of their taking the oath of allegiance and giving security to be of the peace for seven years.

The subscriptions at the Bank of England on Saturday last were very considerable, and at the close of the day the aggregate amount exceeded 800,000l.

LONDON, February 17.

Letters by yesterday's mail from Lisbon, dated the 31st ult. are silent respecting the treaty of peace reported, in letters from Paris, to have been concluded between that court and the French republic.

There was a French national corvette, of 22 guns, brought into Lisbon some days previous to the sailing of the prince of Wales, taken by a Portuguese frigate, after a short action. The French captain declared, after he had struck, and was brought on board the Portuguese frigate, that he never would have struck

to him, but he really thought, as did all his officers, that it was an English loop of war.

A letter received from a respectable house in Leith, dated the 13th inst. says, "An order has been issued at North Bergen, and at the other ports in Norway, from the French Directory, ordering all the British vessels lying captured to be entirely stripped to the hull, and set on fire, allowing 60 livres per tun to the captains for each ship destroyed."

February 19.

Preparations are now making, we understand, in this country, for a descent, or rather various descents, on the French and Dutch coasts. Those parts where the republicans have collected, and are constructing vessels for the threatened descent on England, are, it is said, to be the first objects of attack.

The command of the squadron destined for this service, is, we are informed, to be given to admiral Horatio Nelson, under whose orders a large military force is also to act.

February 20.

Yesterday, in the house of lords, the duke of Bedford moved for an humble address to his majesty, praying him to dismiss his present ministers from the situation which they hold under the crown—Agreed to; and it was ordered, that the house be summoned on the 12th March.

The dispatches received by the Lisbon mail, which arrived on Friday, state—that the Executive Directory has made a formal demand of the court of Spain for permission to march 50,000 troops through that country for the attack on Portugal, which demand the weak cabinet of Madrid has complied with, although the consequences are so obvious.

The council of Madrid did not agree to grant the passage required until after repeated deliberations during four days. One party of the council was of opinion that there was less danger in hostilities, which the Directory threatened in case of refusal, than in acceding to the demand of marching republican troops through the country. But the other party having the greatest preponderance, the measure was carried. Time will shew its consequences.

February 21.

The gun-boats are all ordered to be fitted for immediate service, and divided into three divisions; those in the Downs to be commanded by captain Bowen, of his majesty's ship Argo; those at Portsmouth, by captain Brisbane; and those at Plymouth, by captain Barber, of the Champion frigate.

The board of admiralty have it in contemplation to propose to parliament to erect a superb monument in St. Paul's cathedral, to the memory of the gallant captain Burges, who fell in the action of the 11th of October, while commanding his majesty's ship the Ardent.

Yesterday several mercantile houses received letters from Lisbon, via Falmouth, by a private ship. Those letters state, in general terms, that the Portuguese in the capital are very much alarmed at the march of the French troops through Spain, to attack Portugal, in two divisions. The Portuguese minister is taking the most vigorous measures to make them repent their rashness. There are now eighty thousand, as fine troops as any in Europe, and the great body of the people are to raise *en masse* to preserve their property against those marauders, who first promise protection, but finish with plunder and destruction.

MARGATE, February 21.

By the letters from Constantinople which came over in the last mail, it appears that the Porte is making uncommon preparations for war, with an intent, as is supposed, to repel any attack from the French. Archipelago are required to send money or sailors, not according to the proportion observed in all former wars, but the double of what has ever been required of them. To the captain pacha, who is a great favourite of the sultan's, has been given a command against the rebel pachas of Romelia. He is suspected of being a strong Jacobin. The divan, as he is so much in favour of the sultan, have not dared to propose cutting him off, but have removed him in this manner. The Turkish fleet is becoming very respectable, having been augmented by several new ships, among which are three-deckers, by Mr. Lebrun, a famous ship-builder.

The French are very busy in Greece, in preaching revolutionary doctrines to the inhabitants, who, impatient of the Turkish tyranny, hear with rapture all proposals to emancipate them, and as eagerly embrace the French cause as they did the Russian on other occasions.

PLYMOUTH, February 12.

Came in the French brigantine Branch d'Olive, laden with wine, brandy, and flour, bound from Bourdeaux to Brest; she was taken the 7th inst. in the night, by his majesty's ship Amelia, of 44 guns, captain Herbert; she sailed seven days since from Bourdeaux, in company with 32 sail, all laden with provi-



hous, &c. for Brett, and when the Amelia fell in with the fleet they all dispersed, 16 of them put into different creeks along shore, many others are supposed to have been captured by the Amelia, and may be hourly expected: the above vessel was formerly the Olive Branch of Liverpool, and lately captured by the French.

#### PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

Yesterday, after disposing of some ordinary business, the house of representatives of the United States went into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, when the bill from the senate to provide an additional armament for the further protection of the trade of the United States, and for other purposes, was called up. This bill proposes an appropriation of 950,000 dollars, to enable the president to procure, in any manner he may deem most expedient, a number of vessels, not exceeding sixteen, nor carrying more than 22 guns each, to be employed as convoys, or in any other manner which in his judgment will best contribute to the general interests of the United States.—A motion was made by Mr. Nicholas to strike out the fourth section of the bill, which directs the employment of these vessels. He spoke at considerable length in support of his motion, and Mr. Harper followed him in opposition to it. No question was taken.

#### WILMINGTON, April 21.

The following expression is said to have been used by the duke of Norfolk, at a meeting at the Crown and Anchor, to celebrate the birth day of Charles J. Fox, and in consequence of which, he was dismissed by his majesty from his appointment of lord lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and also of the command of the first regiment of militia of that Riding, viz.

"We are met in a moment of difficulty, to celebrate the birth-day of a man dear to the friends of liberty. I shall only recollect to your memory, that not twenty years ago, the illustrious George Washington had not more than 2000 men to rally round him when his country was attacked. America is now free. This day, full two thousand men are assembled in this place. I leave you to make the application. I propose to you the health of Charles Fox."

#### CHARLESTON, March 30.

An extract from a private letter of general Pinckney, dated Paris, January 25, to a gentleman of this city, says,

"There is no prospect of any accommodation with this government—we have repeatedly applied for an audience but in vain. We (the envoys extra) hold ourselves in readiness to leave France at 48 hours notice, and at any rate shall not remain here above a fortnight, should the same indignant conduct be observed by the French government."

Other private letters from Americans of the first respectability, declared the total impossibility of avoiding a rupture with France, and remind us to take care of our coasts, guard against French emissaries, and to be prepared for every event the worst that is possible.

#### BALTIMORE, April 21.

We were this morning favoured by our correspondent at Norfolk, with the Herald of the 19th instant, brought by the packet—from which we have extracted the following articles:

##### Norfolk, April 19.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Roads the ship Pomona, captain Waters, from Bourdeaux, which place he left the 25th February. By this vessel we learn that our commissioners were still at Paris, unable to effect the object of their mission, and waiting for further instructions from our government; that Tallien had made a proposition in the Council of Five Hundred, that all neutral vessels having cannon on board should be lawful prize, and both vessel and cargo condemned;—this proposition was referred to a committee, of which Tallien and Santhonax (who is now a member of that body) were a part. Another proposition had also been made, to permit the captains of French privateers to send into their ports, any neutral vessels they may think proper, for an investigation of their cargoes, regardless of those papers which have hitherto been thought sufficient to mark their neutrality. Great preparations were going on for the intended invasion of England.—Bonaparte was at Dunkirk; the head quarters were at Rouen in Normandy.

#### Annapolis, April 26.

STATE OF MARYLAND.  
In COUNCIL, April 18, 1798.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

CLAES ULRIC GRILL, Esquire, having produced to the governor an exequatur, signed by the president of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as vice-consul from his majesty the king of Sweden for the ports of Baltimore, Annapolis, and Chester-town, in the State of Maryland, Ordered, by and with the advice and consent of the council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State.

JOHN HENRY.

By the Governor,  
NINIAN PICKNEY, Clerk  
of the Governor and Council.

JOHN ADAMS.

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

CLAES ULRIC GRILL, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as vice-consul of his majesty the king of Sweden for the ports of Baltimore,

Annapolis, and Chester-town, in the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such immunities, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to consuls of his said majesty, the king of Sweden, by the laws and treaties in that case made and provided.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the said States the twenty-second.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,  
TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 7th of May next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the dwelling plantation of the late ELIJAH ROBOSON, on the Head of Magothy river, LARGE, strong, well built schooner, burthen 40 tons, in good condition, well adapted to the bay trade, carrying from 20 to 22 cords of wood; she was rebuilt two years and a half ago, and then considered equal to a new vessel. At the same time will be offered for sale, several horses and four head of cattle. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

MARY ROBOSON,  
ELIZABETH ROBOSON, } Executrices  
ANNE GHISELIN, } of Elijah  
Roboson.

To be RENTED,  
And possession given immediately.

THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West river, or HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798.

#### ENTERTAINMENT

For man and horse.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened a house of entertainment in the house lately occupied by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire, in Church-street, where he will take boarders by the day, week, or year.

JAMES P. MAYNARD.

Annapolis, April 24, 1798.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all and every case where the sheriff or collector of any county within this state shall hereafter levy, and collect or receive, or ought to levy and collect, any sum or sums of money or tobacco for the use of any person or persons whatsoever, and shall refuse or neglect to pay over the same to the person or persons, or to the order of the person or persons, entitled or authorized to receive the same, by the time required by law, it shall and may be lawful, and the several county courts or general court, as the case may be, are hereby required, upon motion made on behalf of the person or persons entitled or authorized to receive the money or tobacco levied and collected as aforesaid, or which ought to be levied and collected as aforesaid, and on producing to the court before whom such motion shall be made a stated account of the demand, supported by such affidavit or voucher as the court shall reasonably require, to order a judgment to be entered, and an immediate execution to issue thereon, against the person or property of such sheriff or collector, to levy and compel the payment of such sum of money or tobacco due and payable; provided, that a copy of the demand, and notice of such intended motion, be delivered in writing to such sheriff or collector, or left at his last place of abode, for the space of twenty days previous to the sitting of the court at which such application shall be intended, and that proof thereof be made to the satisfaction of the court; and provided also, that if such sheriff or collector shall, in person or by attorney, controvert the demand, and desire a jury to be impanelled to ascertain the sum of money really due and payable, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately impanelled and charged to try and ascertain an issue, whether the said sheriff or collector be chargeable with and liable to pay any and what sum or sums of money or tobacco to the person or persons so claiming and authorized to receive the same; and the court are hereby empowered and required, upon such verdict of the jury, to pass judgment against the said sheriff or collector, upon which there shall be no writ of error, supersedeas, injunction or appeal, and to award execution thereon as upon all other cases of judgment had in the said courts.

THOSE of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county who are owing for officers fees for the year 1797, are hereby desired to take notice of the above clause of an act of the general assembly, passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, entitled, An act for the speedy recovery of monies levied or received by sheriffs and collectors. The accounts for fees will, in a very short time, be delivered to the respective persons from whom they are due, and I am in hopes that all who are indebted for fees will prepare themselves for a speedy settlement, as no indulgence can or will be given, and the largest accounts, (if not settled) will be first executed for, by

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of  
Anne-Arundel county.

April 24, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, about the twentieth of December last, a negro lad named JOE, about five feet six or seven inches high, has a very dark complexion, fierce look, and when spoken to quick in his speech; his clothing unknown, as he probably may have changed his dress, he is supposed to be lurking about Annapolis, as he has a mother living there or thereabouts, who calls herself THOMAS, and this lad calls himself JOE THOMAS. Whoever takes up the said lad, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD, or if brought home FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges paid by

W. D. BRISCOE, Charles county,  
Bird's Creek.

COMMITTED to my custody on the 15th instant, a negro man by the name of GEORGE, who says he belongs to a Mr. JAMES BOWEN, jun. of Calvert county, State of Maryland, he is about thirty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, and very black, with large face, and full eyes, and chunky built; his clothing is a long blue broad cloth coat with white plaid buttons, old thickset jacket, white shirt, and casimer breeches, white yarn stockings, and old shoes. His master is desired to come and take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expences according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of  
Anne Arundel county.

April 21, 1798

#### Reed's Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st Monday in May next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on the premises,

THAT beautiful, valuable, and well known tract of land called REED'S FARM, lying in Prince-George's county, about one quarter of a mile distant from the town of Nottingham. This farm (including a small parcel adjoining, and to be sold with it) will contain nearly 500 acres of land, eminent in quality, levelness, and all the advantages of good neighbourhood, such as genteel society, convenient town and mill, different places of public worship, navigation abounding with fish, oysters and wild fowl, nearness of situation to two capital distilleries, and having a celebrated spring of its own; it lies in an oblong, but is very little longer than broad; it is remarkably adapted to the culture of tobacco, Indian corn, and every kind of small grain: is capable of a considerable quantity of meadow ground, and has, with care, fire-wood enough. The buildings are only two large and excellent barns, but it affords an high, elegant, and almost central situation for habitable improvements, commanding an extensive and delightfully variegated view down the Patuxent. The terms of sale are as follow: a credit of four years, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in one year, with interest thereon, from the day of sale, the remainder in three years. The purchaser giving four separate bonds, one conditioned for the payment of the aforesaid one fourth part, with interest, and each of the rest for the payment of one third of the remainder, on interest, with good security for them all. The interest on the whole remainder, or three bonds must be paid annually, and every term or condition of the sale punctually and faithfully complied with, or the whole credit to be absolutely forfeited, and every one of the bonds to be for sale immediately after the least failure or want of punctuality. This beautiful farm may be viewed by application either to major POWELL or major COX, living near it.

JOHN F. BOWIE.

Piscataway, April 10, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the second Monday in May next, if fair, if not the first fair day ensuing, at the plantation of Mr. JOSEPH GALLOWAY, on West river,

ONE negro man and woman, and two children, two yoke of oxen, and six head of cattle, a small flock of sheep, a quantity of Indian corn in lots of ten barrels, the wheat now growing on the ground of upwards of one hundred bushels feeding, also a number of farming utensils, and a parcel of household furniture. Purchasers to any amount not exceeding ten pounds to pay cash, above that sum to give bond, with approved security, payable on the first day of March next.

JOHN GALLOWAY, } Trustees.  
DAVID LYNN, }

April 16, 1798.

THE PARISH of ALL HALLOWS, in Anne-Arundel county, being now vacant the Vestry will receive applications from any episcopal minister between this and Whitsunday next.

By order,

JOHN JACOBS, Register.

April 8, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the first day of June next, if fair, or the first fair day after, at the farm now in the occupation of ZACHARIAH BALDWIN,

THE undivided sixth part of the said FARM, lying in Prince-George's county, and agreeable to the will of TYLER BALDWIN, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county. The terms of sale for cash.

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, Executor  
of TYLER BALDWIN.

March 19, 1798.

#### In CHANCERY.

John Hobbs,

William C. Hobbs, Upton, Robert, Basil, Mary, Harriet, and Eliza. Hobbs, and Eliza. Hobbs, administrators of the estate of Nicholas Hobbs, deceased.

the complainant heretofore,bruary, 1788, conveyed to him from the payment of mentioned; the bill states, the defendants, residing out upon, on motion of the complainant, that he cause a copy of once in each of three successive fourth day of May next, to the intent that the said notice of the present application to appear in this court on or before the fourth day of May next, to show cause if he should not pass as prayed.

Tell. SAMUEL H. Reg. Cur.

#### In CHANCERY

ON application to the writing, of WILLIAM George's county, praying the relief of sundry insolvent persons, on the terms therein of his property, and a list of can ascertain the same, on petition, and the chancellor's patent testimony, that the at the time of passing the United States, and of this King, at the time of present produced to the chancellor many of his creditors as have the list aforesaid, the amount due by him at the time of thereupon adjudged and ordered King, by causing a copy of three times successively in fore the fourth day of May creditors to appear in the of clock, on the 22d day of recommending some benefit, on the said William taking the oath prescribed party.

Tell. SAMUEL H. Reg. Cur.

LIST of LETTERS re- Port-Tobacco, which, first day of July next, v. Post-Office as dead letter JOHN BRENT, Port-George Hillery Spaulding, Eleanor Boardman, Charles Allen Jack, Port-Tobacco, Clerk of Charles county, Sheriff of Charles county, Alexis Mudd, near Brian-Richard Edelen, Esq; near John Chisley, to the care Pilney Hamilton, Charles William D. Briscoe, near William King, Newport, Grace Stone, near Port-T John Coven, Charles county Ann Minty Manning, 1.

#### FAYETTE

IS in high order, and will INKTON ROSE WALPOLIS, and cover at six dollars, provided the money is first takes the horse, or groom, if the money is to the horse.

Good pasturage may be will not be answerable for FAYETTE is distilling foal getter, his size and his fire the elegant import The money and mares ed to by JOSEPH TAYLOR April 16, 1798.

#### Sixty Dollars

RAN away from the February, 1797, a country born, about five seven years of age, and had easy access to a desk, about 30 dollars. A little his head, he has a bald spot to hide said spot, he com This fellow was probably Pennsylvania court-house pass, setting forth he was wherein he was called but made his escape with said fellow, if found out again, shall have the above and if found and secured the reward of one hundred

Hillsborough, N. Caro



In CHANCERY, April 14, 1798.

*John Hobbs,*  
vs.  
*William C. Hobbs, Upton, Rhyol, Basil, Mary, Harriett, and Eliza- beth Hobbs, administra- trices of Nicholas Hobbs, deceased.*  
THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain to the complainant a conveyance of a tract or parcel of land, lying in Frederick county, called *RIDGELY'S GOOD WILL*, containing 307½ acres of land, more or less, which the complainant heretofore, on the 27th day of February, 1788, conveyed to Nicholas Hobbs to secure him from the payment of a certain debt in the bill mentioned; the bill states, that Brice Hobbs, one of the defendants, resides out of the state; it is there- upon, on motion of the complainant, ordered and ad- judged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, before the fourth day of May next, in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent that the said absent defendant may have notice of the present application, and may be warned to appear in this court on or before the 21st day of Au- gust next, to shew cause (if any he hath) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

In CHANCERY, April 12, 1798.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of **WILLIAM KING**, of Prince- George's 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 chancellor being satisfied, by com- petent testimony, that the said William King is, and at the time of passing the act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said William King, 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 thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said William King, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times successively in the Maryland Gazette be- fore the fourth day of May next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at twelve o'clock, on the 22d day of May next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said William King's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his prop- erty.

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

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

**JOHN BRENT**, Port-Tobacco, 1.  
William Wallace, near Port-Tobacco, 1.  
George Hillery Spalding, near Port Tobacco, 1.  
Eleanor Boardman, Charles county, 1.  
Allen Jack, Port-Tobacco, 1.  
Clerk of Charles county, 2.  
Sheriff of Charles county, 1.  
Alixis Mudd, near Brian-town, 1.  
Richard Edelen, Esq; near Brian-town, 1.  
John Chisley, to the care Johnson, Charles county 1.  
Piney Hamilton, Charles county, 1.  
William D. Briscoe, near Newport, 1.  
William King, Newport, 1.  
Grace Stone, near Port-Tobacco, 1.  
John Coven, Charles county, 1.  
Ann Minty Manning, 1.

## FAYETTE

IS in high order, and will stand this season at New- ington Rops Walk, near the city of Anna- polis, and cover at six dollars a mare, and 7/5 to the groom, provided the money is paid when the mare first takes the horse, or ten dollars, and 7/5 to the groom, if the money is not paid when the mare goes to the horse.

Good pasturage may be had at 3/9 per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

**FAYETTE** is distinguished as a remarkable fine foal getter, his size and elegant figure is well known; his fire the elegant imported horse Venetian.

The money and mares will be received and attend- ed to by **JOSEPH TAYLOR.** 5w  
April 16, 1798.

## Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 16th of February, 1797, a negro man, name **DERRY**, country born, about five feet ten inches high; twenty- seven years of age, and of dark complexion. Having had easy access to a desk, he stole therefrom, perhaps, about 30 dollars. A little to the right, on the top of his head, he has a bald spot about the size of a dollar; to hide said spot, he commonly wears a handkerchief. This fellow was probably taken up last March, at Pittsylvania court-house, Virginia, and produced a pass, setting forth he was set free in Guilford county, wherein he was called by the name of **JOHN BIRD**, but made his escape with said pass. Whoever secures said fellow, if found out of the state, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and expenses paid; and if found and secured, to the east of the Patowmack, the reward of one hundred dollars, by  
**WILLIAM MEBANE.**  
Hillsborough, N. Carolina, March 31, 1798.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, April 9, 1798.

## County Clerks take notice,

AGREABLY to an act, entitled, An act to se- cure the collection of the duties imposed on marriage licences, passed at the last session of assembly, blank marriage licences are deposited with the treasurers of the western and eastern shores, to be distributed amongst the county clerks throughout the state, who, on or before the first day of May next, must apply for the same, under the penalty of one hundred dollars.

By order,

**NINIAN PINKNEY**, Clerk of  
the Governor and Council.

## To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Anna- polis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper sea- sons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling- house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to per- sons inclinable to purchase. For terms of sale apply to **LEMBUEL WARFIELD**, Baltimore, or to the sub- scriber on the Head of Severn, Anne Arundel county.  
p15 tf  
**LANCELOT WARFIELD.**  
April 7, 1798.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estates of **THOMAS FOWLER**, of John, **NINIAN RIGGS**, and **JOSEPH WILLIAMS**, blacksmith, all of Anne- Arundel county, deceased, are once more, and for the last time, desired to bring them in to the sub- scribers by the 15th day of May next, that they may be paid, and those any way indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as final accounts may be passed by the time above-mentioned.

**THOMAS BICKNELL**, Administrator of  
Ninian Riggs and Joseph Williams.

**VACHEL GAITHER**, } Administrators  
and } de bonis non of  
**THOMAS BICKNELL**, } Thos. Fowler.

March 29, 1798.

## BELSIZE,

A fine bay colt, rising five years old, fifteen hands high,

**STANDS** this season at Mr. SPRIGO's farm on West river, and covers at six dollars a mare, and 7/5 to the groom, provided the money is paid when the mare is first covered, or ten dollars and 7/5 to the groom if the money is not sent with the mare. Ex- cellent pasturage at 3/9 per week, under a good fence, but will not be answerable for escapes or any other ac- cidents.

**BELSIZE** was got by the high bred imported horse *Pennmaster*, his dam by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq's. well known horse *Badger*, his grand dam by col. Lloyd's *Traveller*, his great grand dam by col. Tas- ker's imported horse *Othello*, his great great grand dam by the famous imported horse *Old Spark*, out of the high bred imported mare *Queen Mab*.

The mares and money will be received and at- tended to by the overseer on the farm.

Also covers on the said farm,

## DON PEDRO,

A Jack-Ass, (got by Royal Gift) at five dollars— money sent with the mare, or ten dollars credit, and 3/9 to the groom.

West river, March 20, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne- Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro **NELL**, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty- eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay **EIGHT DOLLARS** to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again.

**WILLIAM HALL**, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

## For SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of four families, the first, two women and four children, all boys, two fit for service; the second, one ditto, four ditto, two boys fit for service; the third, one woman and two children, both boys; the fourth, a young man, his wife and child; they have all had the small-pox except a few small ones. They are as likely negroes as any in America. The women that have got husbands may be purchased in the same neigh- bourhood.  
**GEORGE SMITH.**  
Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.

In CHANCERY, April 3, 1798.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of **WILLIAM CHEW**, of Calvert 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 prop- erty, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can as- certain the same, on oath, being annexed to his pe- tition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by compe- tent testimony, that the said William Chew is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said William Chew, 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 Wil- liam Chew, by causing a copy of this order to be in- serted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette during the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at one o'clock, on the tenth day of May next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said William Chew's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

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

**GEO. ADAMS**, Annapolis.

John Bullen, Asa Baile, T. D. Blake, Wm. C. Brent, Thomas Backhouse, John R. Bryce, Wil- liam Butler, Annapolis; Samuel Buley (2), Anne- Arundel county.

Jeremiah T. Chafe, John Callahan (2), rev. Dr. Claggett, Cornelius Comegys, Robert Conn, James Crosby, Charles Cole, James Carter, Stephen Clarke (2), Annapolis; John Craggs, London-town.

Howard Duvall, care of Lewis Duvall, Richard Dawes, Annapolis; Isaac & Thomas Dowie, Indian Landing; Robert Duvall (2), Anne-Arundel county. Uriah Forrest, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (3), Monf. Gienon, Samuel Godman, Frederick Green, Robert Gover, (3), William Gilmore, care of George Mann, Benjamin Galloway, care of Lewis Neih, Annapolis; Thomas Gliffin, near Bla denburg.

Alexander C. Hanson, William Hammond, Alexr. Hillman, care of J. Sands, Jacob Hollingsworth, John Hefelius, Samuel Hutton (3), Annapolis; Samuel Harrison, Herring Bay; John Harwood, Easton.

Capt. Richard Johns, Thomas Johnston, jun. George Jennings, Abraham Jarrett, William Jans, Mingo Johns, care of Charles Wallace, Annapolis; Thomas John- ston, Llewellyns.

Francis S. Key, John Kieeth, Annapolis.

Edward Lloyd, Francis De la Landelle, Annapolis.

Thomas Munroe, Luther Martin, Richd. M'Cub- bins, G. Murdoch, C. C. M'Grath, Mr. Magrahe, at the college, Annapolis; Dr. James Macgill, near Annapolis.

Mrs. M. Nelson, Conrad Nile, care of Mr. Pilch, Annapolis.

Martin O'Duhigg, Annapolis.

William Paca (2), Annapolis; Charles Pitts, Head of Severn.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis.

Gay Rogers, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county (2), Henry Steven- son, Mr. Parrott, Annapolis; John Stevenson, West river; Mordecai Steward, Caleb Sappington, Anne- Arundel county.

Roger B. Taney, Annapolis.

A. Van Horn, Monf. De Vermonet, Annapolis.

Elizh. Whitewood, James Well, Annapolis; Alex- ander Williams, near Annapolis.

Jeremiah Yellot, Annapolis.

**S. GREEN, D. P. M.**

None of the above letter will be delivered without the money.

April 1, 1798.

Annapolis, March 4th, 1798.

UNDER the patronage of three gentlemen of the first eminence in the law having lately engaged in that laborious and necessary work, a revision of the laws of Maryland; I would be thankful to any gentle- man for any extracts or notes he may have made, which may tend to facilitate this undertaking.

**D. T. BLAKE.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **JOHN ALLEN THOMAS**, late of St. Mary's coun- ty, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELSH, at Leonard-town, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.  
**JAMES THOMAS**, Executor.  
April 6, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,  
Price, Two Dollars,

## The LAWS

OF

**MARYLAND,**

Passed November Session, 1797.



In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 24, 1798.  
ORDERED, That the act to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourth and forty second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified, the act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate, and the act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases, be published once in each week, for the term of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Herald, at Easton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk  
of the governor and council  
of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourth and forty second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified.

WHEREAS the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner herein after directed, viz. Saint-Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Cecil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen-Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall, at all future elections, form and constitute one district for the purpose of electing sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the second, third, fourth and forty second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, place, time and manner of holding the several elections therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directed, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for elector of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore-town, in virtue of the constitution and form of government.

And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates, and for elector of the senate, be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force if it shall be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, in their first session after such new election.

An ACT to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath labour under many and great inconveniences, owing to their not being admitted to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses in all cases instead of an oath; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Menonites, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses, in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatever.

And be it enacted, That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directed, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as they respect either of the sects or societies aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

### A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There is feed for the benefit of the purchaser between seventy and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first day of January next; and an extensive credit will be given for the residue. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by

JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 7, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one committed on January 22d, by the name of DAVY, who says that he belongs to a Mr. WILLIAM HODGE, of Baltimore, near the market-house on Howard's Hill, he is about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a dark complexion; his clothing is a white broad cloth coat, black cloth jacket, osenabrig shirt, thickset breeches, old stockings, and old shoes, has lost three toes off his left foot, and the great toe off his right foot, and has a scar over his right eye. The other committed on February 1st, by the name of PETER, but since says his name is MAT, and that he belongs to Mr. BATTLE MUSE, of Berkeley county, State of Virginia, he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, 35 years of age, and chunky built; his clothing is a dark coarse cloth coat, striped cotton under jacket, osenabrig shirt, and thickset breeches, a pair of white yarn stockings, a pair of shoes, and an old hat. Their masters are desired to come and take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expenses according to law. JOHN WELSH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

February 13, 1798.

### Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of water works; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grain. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evert's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres, lying on Evert's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland; and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good tan yard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run, on this tract are several valuable lots for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Set, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rais, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing fifty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Rois's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hager's town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:  
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(LIII<sup>d</sup> YEAR.)

MAR

COPENHAGEN  
INCE the merchant of the interruption with in several &c. two ships to be got in our India ships ward bound, are in future to be made.

From Stockholm we hear that a fleet of men of war at

PARIS, Feb

A letter from Strasbourg and Rastadt, instead of being in a day more involved. The chief deputation of the empire will to the cession of the countries Rhine. This refusal will astonish acquainted with the manner in which composed, and the personal interest there stands in the way of such means no other troops at Strasbourg. An army of 25,000 men of general Schamberg's frontier of Switzerland.

LONDON,

A letter from Calais, infers thus describes the late visit port: "It is not general Laffa has been here, closeted with all the maps, and conferring of a descent upon England, would. Our mariners on this selves at debarkation; and we five minutes, 50 guns boats with their cannon and carriage of the English calibre, that we may capture on landing. They talk of an Irish general who is to collect under his flag united Irishmen. On the whole to us to wear a serious aspect."

Private letters from Italy speak of an arrangement by which Duke of Parma, who is to cede to the king of Sardinia; who the French for his acquisition of the island of Sardinia. O king of Naples as likely to receive of the ecclesiastical states, if French are to be put in possession. Whatever the French intend upon taking all that the unlikely; and the armament out in the Mediterranean are probably destined to secure a position.

It has for some time been of waiting for the threatened ministers were preparing against the enemy's own command. A squadron now blockades the mouth of means the ports of Havre and Antwerp, are excluded from all sea.

The French look with concern than 100 ships of the line by. By a mail from Lisbon St. Vincent has driven the line into Cadiz. The 7th February with the inter-Parker's division of ten ships with the remainder of our port with greater expedition.

Relative to the entry of Redacteur, and all the parties:

ARMY C  
ROME

The people have refused by proclaiming their independence the government of the Roman republic. The following are some of the memorable events: On the 15th the people repaired to Campa Varino. They proclaimed their liberty public was refuted in thousands of citizens. Towards planted before the public places. At noon bearing the colours of the camp, under the walls of