

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1800.

DONAUESCHINGEN, March 20.

On the 17th, the universally esteemed archduke left his head quarters. On the 16th he took leave of his army by the following address:

"On account of the precarious state of my health, I begged his Imperial majesty to be relieved in the command of the army, which he has been pleased to confer on general baron Kray. While I acquaint the army with this change, I return my warmest thanks to the generals, officers and troops, for the bravery which they have evinced at all times, under my command, in the most distinguished manner.—Much as I lament, on account of my health, to separate from comrades whom, on every occasion, I found to be brave soldiers, and faithful to his Imperial majesty in the highest degree, and whom I esteem and love; as much must I entreat them to persevere in their attachment and fidelity to his Imperial majesty, with similar zeal, under the command of the general of artillery, baron Kray.

"Henceforth all reports, official statements, &c. are to be directed to general baron Kray, to whom I have this day resigned the command of the army.

(Signed)

The Archduke CHARLES, F. M."

General Kray afterwards published the following general orders to the army:

Donaueschingen, March 18.

"By order of his Imperial majesty I have taken the chief command of this army, which the declining health of his royal highness would not allow him to continue.

"I should want courage, after a predecessor so universally revered, to execute his majesty's orders, was I not convinced of the distinguished spirit which animates the whole army, and which assures me that every member of that great body would feel itself called upon, from its own impulse, under any commander, to continue his exertions, by sacrificing all its powers, with that glorious zeal which we owe to our most gracious monarch, and to the honour of our nation.

(Signed)

KRAY, General of artillery."

VENICE, March 14.

This morning about 11 o'clock, the great news resounded from the conclave of the election of a new pope in the person of cardinal Gregorio Barnaba Chiaramonti, on whom scarcely any body had fixed his thoughts before.

He was born on the 11th August, 1742, at Caserta, in the ecclesiastical states, the native place of Pius IV.

In the 16th year of his age he entered the order of the Benedictines. Pope Pius IV. elevated him to the dignity of a cardinal. The name which the new head of the church will adopt, is not yet known.

The rejoicings throughout Venice, on this happy occasion are hardly to be described, the more so as the long delayed election had caused much anxiety to our inhabitants.

The Nobili Giuseppi has sent to the conclave a large crucifix for the new pope, which is of a most exquisite workmanship and a real master piece of art.

VIENNA, March 17.

All hopes of peace have vanished. The proposition made by the first consul, of making the Rhine the boundaries of France have not been admitted. The coalited powers demand, that before entering into any negotiation, the French will evacuate all the parts of the German Empire which they have usurped.

SUABIA, March 21.

The hostile armies are now in sight of each other, on the banks of the Rhine.—General Moreau draws his principal force towards Switzerland, and the avenues of Italy; his army is supplied with provisions from Franche Comte. It is supposed that Buonaparte has given orders for making these demonstrations to Genoa. General Kray reinforces the troops near Bregenz and the Grison country, with detachments of infantry, and measures have been taken to oppose General Lecourbe, if he should attempt to advance from Mount St. Gothard, and against the upper part of the Grison country.

Near Balle the French are likewise assembling in great numbers, and near Zurich they have thrown three bridges across the Aar and the Limat. Every thing seems to announce the speedy opening of the campaign.

FROM THE MAYN, March 29.

We learn that all the reports relative to peace are without foundation, and that war is again the order of the day. It is said to be the plan of the French to make a diversion from the south of Switzerland in favour of Massena, while Moreau will make an attempt to penetrate into Suabia. Near Balle the number of French troops increases.

General Eckmeyer, chief of the northern legion, has issued a proclamation from his head quarters at Aix-la-Chapelle, inviting the young men of the left bank of the Rhine to enter into his legion.

It is said that the armed peasants are again to advance against Mentz. The Tyrolian sharpshooters will also again take the field, to occupy their frontiers towards Switzerland.

On the 21st instant, the duke d'Engheim arrived at Ratibon. The period for which the Condeans have entered into the pay of Great Britain is said to be eight years.—An English commissioner is expected to make the farther regulations.

FRANCFORT, April 3.

Capitulation of Malta.

A British courier from Palermo passed through Caslel, on the 28th of March, with dispatches, containing an account of the capitulation of the island of Malta, in which capture the Russians are said to have had no share. The misunderstanding between the two Imperial courts has been done away by the satisfaction given to Paul respecting Ancona, and that in consequence the retrograde march of the army under Suwarrow (who it would thereby appear is still alive) has been suspended, and that 18,000 Russians are to be at the disposal of Austria, and to be commanded by prince Rosenberg, besides the 30,000 to be embarked at Riga.

April 6.

The whole Imperial army, and of the empire, commanded by general Kray, is in full motion. Orders have been sent to the head quarters to be ready for removing to Donaueschingen; and all the officers, without distinction of rank, must immediately join their respective corps. General Kray has announced to his staff, that the campaign is about to be opened. It is remarked, that this general has retained in his staff all the officers who had the esteem and confidence of prince Charles. General Sztaray, the commander of the right wing, who had his head quarters at Heidelberg, is about to transfer them to Mannheim. According to the same advices, gen. Kray, who is about to add such a distinguished part, is a man about 65 years of age, of small stature, thin, and possessed of great vivacity. He served with great applause in the war of seven years, and in that against the Turks, and in every campaign of the present war.

The troops of the empire, which form part of the army of the Rhine, including the 12,000 Bavarians in the pay of Britain, are estimated at 30,000 effective men. The armed organized militia make fifteen thousand; the three Swiss emigrant regiments, 4000; the corps of Conde, 4500; the Tyrolians, 3000; and the Austrian army 85,000.

HAGUE, April 1.

They write from Calais, under the 26th of March, that the flags of truce from Dover, had increased very much in the past fortnight, and that citizen Otto, who had for some weeks been expected to return, still remained in England, which animated their hopes that a secret negotiation was on foot between the English government and Buonaparte. Many are of opinion that one of the French princes will be brought to succeed the French consul.

Letters from Posen, in South Prussia, of the 28th of March, that state the intelligence of the death of prince Italico, count Suwarrow Kinniskio, is fully confirmed by two letters from Mielnik, six miles from Breze, on the 11th and 15th ult. he died suddenly on the 2d of March, at his estates near Kobrin.

LOWER ELBE, April 5.

The archduke Charles is arrived at Ulm. Private letters from Vienna assure, that his royal highness will remain in the neighbourhood of the theatre of war.

It seems at length confirmed, that prince Suwarrow died suddenly on the 2d ult. on his estate near Kobrin.

April 7.

Nothing of importance has yet taken place between the armies of Italy and on the Rhine. On the 31st ult. the Austrians advanced from the Hochst to Wickert, killed six of the enemy, and took 11 prisoners. The French appear to be drawing a part of their army from Switzerland to Italy, where they are inferior to the Austrians; yet there they have opened the campaign by several partial attacks. The first hostilities on the Rhine were begun by the Austrians.

The English mail of the 1st instant, brings us the official details from admirals Keith and Nelson, and from Sir Sidney Smith, which we have in part extracted and abridged. The capitulation of the French in Egypt seems not to have given the most ample satisfaction to the British court. It is imputed chiefly to the imperiousness of the grand vizier and the subtlety of the French generals, not to the exalted talents of Sir Sidney Smith, that 8000 French troops have been suffered to be conveyed home. From these dispatches it is pretty evident that the advanced guards of the

grand vizier, although they amounted to the number of 12,000 men, would not have succeeded in taking fort El Arich, but for the powerful assistance of a few English marines. Government had sent off advices to the Mediterranean, instructive of the conduct to be pursued by the English commanders, in case of their falling in with the Turkish transports, with the French, on their return from Egypt.

The prolonged election of a pope is at length terminated. A cardinal of worth and merit (whose pretensions were hitherto generally known) has been elevated to the chair of St. Peter, which seems to have caused universal satisfaction. The Vienna letters state, that his holiness had taken the title of Pius VII.

PARIS, March 28.

As a new campaign seems now unavoidable, the inhabitants of all the frontier towns have received orders to place lights in their windows in case of any alarm during the night. Buonaparte's departure for Dijon is now to be fixed for the 11th of April.

April 5.

The commissioners for carrying on the negotiations between France and America, held their first sitting on the 3d, and exchanged their powers.

April 11.

The official gazette, published at Turin, gives an account of an attack made by the French against the insurgents, of Fontaine Buons, in which the former lost 113 officers wounded, including two generals, and 2000 men. After this check Massena retired to Recco.

April 13.

We have received information from Rastadt, that a warm action took place towards Bregentz on the 2d instant. The French were at first successful, but the Austrians having been considerably reinforced, repulsed our troops with some loss.

GLASGOW, April 12.

Two o'clock.—The London mail has just arrived. The only intelligence of importance is, that the expedition from Deal has failed down the channel.

The duke of York has had some of his ribs broken by a fall from his horse.

April 26.

Paris papers till the 20th instant, were received on Tuesday evening. They are very barren of intelligence. The campaign has not yet commenced. A paper of the 20th says, that Moreau was to pass the Rhine on the 19th, last Saturday.

Two Hamburg mails arrived on Wednesday, but the little information which they bring is not of so late a date as that brought by the French papers. Malta it is again said has surrendered. General Melas has transferred his head quarters to Alessandria; and, in a proclamation to his army he announces that the campaign would be immediately opened.

LONDON, March 23.

BURNS.

A medical correspondent, in lamenting the frequent accidents by fire, relates that he has on several occasions found the most essential benefit to result from exposing the patient to the air, contrary to the general practice. He recommends the application of cataplasms of bread and milk to parts that have been injured, and the use of cooling medicines. A constant application of water gruel has likewise been found to be highly efficacious in fealds or burns, whether by the explosion of gunpowder or otherwise, as to become the practice of some of our hospitals.

April 1.

A letter from Deal, of the 9th instant, says: "General Cott had taken lodgings here to superintend the embarkation of the troops, and this day he set out for Margate, where the 40th regiment is now embarking. The officers are nearly all on board their ships, as they expect an order to sail, either to-morrow or Sunday. It is not certain whether the 52d regiment goes on this expedition."

We learn that the sailing of the expedition was hourly expected at that place. The ships having on board the troops were under sailing orders, with their fore-top-sails loosed, and the officers on board the different ships were not permitted to go on shore.

The London Gazette of last Saturday, contains the following official accounts:

"Camp of the grand vizier, near El-Arich, Jan. 24.

"This day a convention has been signed here by Mustapha Kachid Effendi and Mustapha Kossich Effendi, commissioners appointed on the part of the grand vizier, and by generals Duffax and Pousfelgue, commissioners appointed on the part of general Kleber, by which it has been agreed, that the French troops now in Egypt should evacuate that country, and should be allowed to return to France. The forts of Salahich and Calthe are to be surrendered, by the French troops now in Egypt, within eight days after the ratification of this capitulation by the grand vizier and gen. Kleber,

and the other places and towns in Egypt at the different periods specified for that purpose." Other official dispatches, published by the admiralty, give a detail of the taking of fort El Aritch, (already published in our paper,) at which major Douglass, with a select body of the marines, from on board the Tiger, under his command, had reconnoitred the fort after the French refused to surrender. Major Douglass was assisted by lieutenant colonel Bromley and captain Winter, and on the 24th Dec. and following days they erected batteries before the fort, the fire of which was attended with complete success. On the 29th, the enemy having ceased firing, major Douglass ascended the wall of the fort, by a rope let down to him, and received the sword of the French commandant. It having been found impossible to restrain, in the first moment, the impetuosity of the Turks, 300 of the French garrison were put to the sword, but the remainder were, by the exertions of capt. Douglass and the Turkish commanders saved, and the sick and wounded taken care of. The major expresses himself highly indebted for the assistance of lieutenant colonel Bromley, captains Winter and Trott, and the gallant behaviour of Mr. Thomas Smith, midshipman, belonging to the Tiger. The cheerful manner in which the marines did their duty, exposed in a desert without tents, very ill fed, and only blackish water to drink, gained them the admiration of the whole Ottoman army.

April 9. The ships having on board troops destined for the expedition, it will be seen from Deal and Dover letters, sailed from the Downs early yesterday morning, and proceeded down channel with a favourable wind.

By letters from on board lord Bridport's fleet, we learn that while his lordship was cruising off Brest, he received intelligence of a squadron of 6 Spanish ships of the line having sailed from Ferrol to join the Brest fleet. We conceive that these are the squadrons seen by the Danes, the account of which appeared in our paper of yesterday, steering to the southward, off the rock of Lisbon. Finding Brest harbour blockaded by our fleet, they probably stood away for Cadiz. We think the conjecture more probable that they were Spanish rather than French ships.

April 18. By the treaty lately concluded between Great-Britain and the Ottoman Porte, the contracting parties are each bound not to make a separate peace with France.

The emperor of Germany and the king of Sardinia, have at length come to an understanding on the subject of the territories of the latter, and his Imperial majesty, it is said, agreed to reinstate him in whatever part of the Piedmontese country may remain in his possession at the conclusion of the war.

Private letters from Berlin, from persons of good authority, relate, that Bournonville offered that France should evacuate Italy, Piedmont and Switzerland: That the latter country and Holland should be restored to their independence: That France should retain all its possessions on the left banks of the Rhine, together with the whole of the Austrian Low Countries. Finally, that if Prussia would undertake to guarantee these possessions to France, the latter would guarantee to Prussia the territory of Hanover and the Anseatic towns.

April 23. Earl St. Vincent yesterday received his commission as commander in chief of the channel fleet, in the room of lord Bridport, who resigns on account of his ill health.

Gen Sir Charles Stuart is to embark for the continent in a few days. He will sail from Yarmouth in the Inspektor sloop of war, for Cuxhaven, and from thence proceed to the place of his destination. It is understood, as we have already mentioned, that he is to command the troops which lately sailed for the Mediterranean from Deal.

BOSTON, May 20. The following was politely handed us by capt Henry Saunders, lately from Gibraltar. "ALGERS, Oct. 16, 1799. Michael Murphy, Esq; consul of the United States, at Malaga.

Sir, "I have to inform you that on the 2th was sent into this port by an Algerine corsair, the American brig Bobba-Cedi, Thomas Clifton master, with a cargo of wines from Valencia for Philadelphia—said brig had a Turkish pass granted by the late dey for one year, and on examining said pass, it was found to be out of date one year and ten months—therefore the regency condemned said cargo as legal prize to the captors. The crew, five in number, (being foreigners and subjects of nations at war with Algiers) were made slaves of.—The brig and master is cleared. On the 15th inst. the regency gave up these five captives, as a particular favour to the United States.—All American vessels should have the Mediterranean pass, real American colours, and two thirds of their crew should be citizens of the United States—as it is supposed that sundry American vessels have Algerine Turkish passes; this is to inform them, that said passes are out of date—that they will not be respected by the present dey of Algiers, and if they have not the real American Mediterranean pass, their cargoes will be condemned.

I am, with sincere regard,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN."

NEW-YORK, May 27. The brig Happy Couple arrived at this port yesterday, in 43 days from Hamburg. By this arrival,

Hamburg papers in the German language to the 7th April, inclusive, and in the English language to the 29th March, are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser. The leading articles, from those of the latest dates, will be found in the preceding columns.

Suwarrow, the sanguinary and ferocious (whose memory the faithful historian will consign to infamy when the cruelties of Warlaw and Ismael are to be recorded) is "gone to his account." He died suddenly on the second March, at his estate near Kobrin.

It does not appear, from the papers before us, that any military operation of consequence has taken place between the contending powers: on the contrary, though every movement on the part of Great-Britain, Austria and France, gives "dreadful note of preparation," and though the utmost activity prevails for opening the campaign with vigour, sanguine hopes are entertained that a general peace is at no great distance.

Offensive operations have, however, begun on the part of Austria. At Francfort, on the 30th March, a smart engagement took place between the Austrians and French, in which the former (who had seven wounded) killed six of the latter, and made eleven prisoners. During the affray, the French garrison of Hockheim came out, but took no part in it.

At the audience which the different diplomatic bodies had of Buonaparte at Paris on the 8th March, the American envoys were presented to the chief consul, and appeared highly satisfied with their reception, and with the honour which had been shown to the memory of Washington.

In a Paris paper of the 25th March, we find the following article:—They write from L'Orient, under date of the 13th March. "An American vessel from Bourdeaux to the Isle of France entered this port yesterday. She had been captured by an English privateer, and retaken by the captain, a seaman, and two cabin-boys, who made themselves masters of her in sight of Belle-Ile; and the wind being favourable, they steered for this port."

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.

It is reported that the chevalier D'Yrujo, his Catholic majesty's minister here, has been recalled. It is also said, that the chevalier has been nominated to an important diplomatic station in an European court.

May 27.

From our correspondent.

"By a gentleman direct from Paris we learn, that our envoys had been several days on the work of negotiation; but a short suspension had taken place on account of the indisposition of Mr. Murray—Every thing is said to have gone on well.

"Business at Hamburg was recovering—few failures occur.

"We have the treaty between the French and Batavian republics."

May 28.

NOTICE.

The office of the Department of State, will be removed this day from Philadelphia. All letters and applications are therefore to be addressed to that department at the city of Washington, from this date.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

Yesterday passed through town, Charles Lee, attorney-general of the United States, now charged with the office of secretary of state, on his journey to the city of Washington, where the duties of those officers will in future be discharged.

It is said from undoubted authority, that the department of state has received from general Marshall, his acceptance of the commission of secretary of state, who may be expected to meet the president at Washington in the course of next week.

June 2.

From a Boston paper of May 27.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday, in 28 days from Guadeloupe, via, N. Bedford, reports that the day he sailed from thence, there was a vessel arrived direct from France in a short passage, and it was reported she brought out orders for the privateers to cease taking American vessels. It was believed the orders would be strictly complied with.

Annapolis, June 5.

At a meeting of the Medical Board of Examiners for the western shore of Maryland, the following gentlemen were licenced to practice physic and surgery in the State of Maryland, Dr. John Owen, Dr. John Ridgely, Dr. William Rogers, Dr. Peregrine Warfield, Dr. Lloyd Hammond, Dr. Robert Johnson, and Dr. Nicholas A. Bergsten.

PHILIP THOMAS,
JOHN T. SHAFER,
ASHTON ALEXANDER, } Examiners.
RICHARD J. DUCKETT,
JOHN ARCHER,

Received by the last arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL.

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

JAMES MACKUBIN.

June 4, 1800.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceased, will be SOLD, on the premises, in the city of Annapolis, on the 17th of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on a liberal credit,

ALL the REAL ESTATE of the said JOSHUA FRAZIER, consisting of several houses and lots, RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor, May 31, 1800.

This is to give notice,

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

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

Private Tuition.

THE parents of those young ladies who would not find it convenient to attend a public school, are hereby respectfully informed, that the subscriber would attend on a few young ladies, who might meet at one certain place, two or three hours each day, and instruct them in reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, and geography. Those who may deem it of utility will please to apply for terms, &c. to their most obedient servant,

P. CURRAN.

Annapolis, May 21, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court, for Charles county, for a commission to mark and bound my tract of land, situate in said county, called GRIMES'S DITCH, pursuant to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

NATHANIEL CHAPMAN.

April 24, 1800.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from crediting my wife LAVINA NEVITT, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date, in consequence of her having eloped from my bed and board, and has bound me over to the peace without any just provocation.

CHARLES NEVITT.

May 24, 1800.

In CHANCERY, May 23, 1800.

WILLIAM THOMPSON,

An insolvent debtor of Charles county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition, to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act passed for his relief and others, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the nineteenth day of December next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once in each of three successive weeks, before the twentieth day of June next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said nineteenth day of December, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

True copy,

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

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to appear on the first day of July next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON'S tavern, in the said city, between the hours of ten and twelve, A. M. with their claims against the deceased, properly authenticated, at which time the assets then in hand will be divided among, and paid to, the several creditors of the deceased, in such proportion and manner as the law directs.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator
with the will annexed.

Annapolis, May 14, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

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

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

Will be SOLD, to the Friday the 1st of THE subscriber's dwelling, within per-Mariborough, sixteen to Alexandria, there are on the premises with all the necessary buildings well enclosed yard a excellent fruit of almost meadows, and a sufficient support the land. A further necessary, as those who view the property. The of the money, with the day of December next, whole, on the first day balance on the first day with good security, will day, and on the same day for sale, a lot containing which is erected one of bably in this state, with say to commence the business.

P. S. I will treat pri at any time before the Prince-George's court May 27, 1800.

In CHANCERY

REZIN

HAVING this day petition, stating today, for debt, contra for the relief of him brought before the ch of by the said act property, &c. and hav from the said custody appointed for the meeti the chancery office, next, he shall answer ditors shall propose to tice to his creditors, be inserted next week in the Maryland Gazette True copy

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg.

In CHANCERY

Alexander

THE chancellor, the 10th of claim against the estate which has not yet been this order be inserted times before the fifteen Depositions taken, be received as evidence. The rules prescribed respect to claims against in the chancery court phans court are general unless the same are d Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg.

Med

A GENERAL medicines, perfumes, tooth powder. The above may be had of his medical shop, Dock.

To the VOTERS

Fellow-Citizen

BY the advice of a respectable independent representative in the legislature, through your suffrages, you may elect a candidate to represent the people in general, and your

THO

RETURNS his customer hopes they will custom, as he fills the business in branches, in the Those who may may be assured of as soon as possible mention shall be p neral satisfaction.

TOOK up, about nine day before; I have day of December hands high, and to prove property Charles count

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

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

COLMORE BEANS.

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

In CHANCERY, May 22, 1800.
REZIN DAVIDGE,

[An insolvent debtor of Anne Arundel county,] HAVING this day applied to the chancellor, by petition, stating that he was in the sheriff's custody, for debt, contracted before the passage of the act for the relief of him and others, and having been brought before the chancellor, and having taken the oath by the said act prescribing for the delivery of his property, &c. and having thereupon been discharged from the said custody; it is ordered, that on the day appointed for the meeting of him and his creditors, in the chancery office, viz. the 16th day of December next, he shall answer such interrogatories as his creditors shall propose to him, and that, for giving notice to his creditors, he cause a copy of this order to be inserted next week, and the two following weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

True copy.

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

In CHANCERY, May 23, 1800.
Alexander Frazier's creditors
against
His heirs.

THE chancellor, on application at any time after the 10th of July next, will decide on any claim against the estate of the said Alexander Frazier, which has not yet been passed; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the fifteenth day of June next.

Depositions taken, before a single magistrate, will be received as evidence of any of the claims aforesaid. The rules prescribed for the orphans court with respect to claims against deceased persons, are adopted in the chancery court, and claims passed by an orphans court are generally passed by the chancellor, unless the same are disputed.

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

Medicines for Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of drugs, chemicals, medicines, patent medicines; also a variety of perfumes, tooth powder, tooth brushes, &c. &c. The above may be had of THOMAS EDGAR, at his medical shop, near Mr. ALEXANDER's store—Dock.

To the VOTERS of ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Fellow Citizens,

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

And am, with great respect,

Your humble servant,
JOHN C. WERMS.

THOMAS M'NEIR,
Tailor,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public, and his customers in particular, for past favours, and hopes they will continue to favour him with their custom, as he still carries on, and means to continue, the business in the city of Annapolis, in all its branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner. Those who may please to confer on him their custom may be assured of every exertion to dispatch the work as soon as possible, and may rely that particular attention shall be paid to directions, and to render general satisfaction.

TOOK up, agreeably to law, a stray HORSE, about nine or ten years of age, has a blaze face, and before I took the aforesaid horse up on the first day of December last; said horse is about fourteen hands high, and is a dark bay. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CHARLES DIXON.
Charles county, April 26, 1800.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near the town of Queen Anne, in Prince-George's county, a bay MARE, which appears to be three or four years old, has no perceivable brand, a small saddle mark on her back, has been but little rode, paces a little, trots and gallops, and is about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

RICHARD B. HALL.

May 2, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of SAMUEL L. CHEW, that there will be a distribution of the assets of the said Samuel L. Chew by the subscriber, as his administrator, on the 20th day of September next, at Mr. CATON's tavern, at the city of Annapolis, at which time and place the creditors of the said estate are requested to attend with their respective claims, properly authenticated.

RICHARD HARRISON, Administrator
of Samuel L. Chew.

May 20, 1800.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Port-Tobacco, the first day of April, 1800.

JOHN ADAMS, jun.
Raphael Boardman,
John Barnes, 4.
John W. Clements,
Jacob Clements,
Lieut. Charles Clements.
Leonard Ferrall.
Henry Green.
Henry Hagan,
Joseph Hagan.
Thomas Jenkins.
Michael Ledwedge.
Ignatius Middleton,
Marbury, Esq.
Lee & Marbury.
Doct. John Parnham.
Samuel Robertson.

SAMUEL HANSON, P. M.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the plantation of the subscriber, on the 4th instant, a dark Mulatto man named HUMPHREY, about twenty-two years of age, of a good countenance, well set, and about five feet eight inches high, he has been employed as a waiting man from being a small boy, has lived in Richmond, is acquainted with several of the upper counties in Virginia, and with several parts of Maryland; he took with him some country cotton shirts, a pale black cloth coat, and a variety of better clothing. If taken in this county and brought home I will pay five dollars, if brought more than twenty miles ten dollars, and if brought from the State of Maryland twenty dollars, and whoever will secure him in any public gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive ten dollars.

SARAH HOOE.

Hooe's Ferry, King George county,
Virginia, May 10, 1800.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, on the 17th of April, a negro man named AARON, about 21 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, well made, and very artful, the only cloaths known of were, a cotton jacket, osnabrig trousers, and two osnabrig shirts. I will give FIVE DOLLARS for delivering him to me if taken in the county, if further off will give EIGHT DOLLARS. It is supposed he is about Mr. Waters's mill, or Mr. Snowden's works.

NATHANIEL CHAPMAN WEEMS.

Billingby, May 5, 1800.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, in May last, a red and white OX, both his ears have a slit in them, and a small piece taken from the breadth. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES FREEMAN.

April 29, 1800.

In CHANCERY, May 21, 1800.
REZIN DAVIDGE,

An insolvent of Anne-Arundel county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, the chancellor is satisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the sixteenth day of December next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once in each of three successive weeks before the sixth day of June next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said sixteenth day of December, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

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

NEW

CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

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

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

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

HIGH FLYER.

Will stand to cover mares this season at South River ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at twenty dollars each, if credit is required, or fifteen dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, if the money is sent with the mares, or paid by the end of the season.

HIGH FLYER is fifteen hands high, a blood bay, with a star and one white foot, and is the largest full bred horse ever imported into this country. The owners of this horse's colts have been offered from 600 to 1000 dollars for them, both in Pennsylvania and Maryland. High Flyer was bred by Richard Tattersall, got by his High Flyer, which won upwards of 7000 guineas, and was never beat. Thistle, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, she was the dam of Mr. Hutchinson's Thistle, which was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade, she was the dam of Mr. Shaftoe's Hunter Omnium, Herald, and Miss Barloth, his great-grand-dam by Partner, she was the dam of Toy, Macam, the dam of Twig, Drowley, Torismond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Prioten and Villager, all capital runners, his great great-grand-dam by Matchless, great great great grand dam by Brimmer, his great great great great grand dam by Place's White Turk, and out of a Layton Barb mare.

LEEBOO, the first colt of High Flyer's get, that has started, out of a full bred mare, won three races in as many days last fall, ought to enhance this horse's stock. The most capital stud horses in England do not get one colt in ten good runners. The reason of High Flyer's standing this season at fifteen dollars each mare is the want of money in this state; if High Flyer was in England, and so capital a colt as Leeboo had made three such races, High Flyer would have stood at twenty guineas each mare. Good grass will be provided for mares at 3/9 per week, every attention paid them, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Notice to Creditors.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration, with the will annexed, from the orphans court of Baltimore county, on the estate of Mr. JOSEPH CLARK, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-fifth day of September next, they will otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of March, 1800

THOMAS K. BEALE, Administrator
with the will annexed.
Baltimore.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th of October last, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, osnabrig shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen Anne, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

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

March 7, 1800.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday the 12th day of April last, an apprentice lad named SAMUEL COOK, about 19 years of age, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, is well made, and very much pitted with the small-pox; his clothing is a new hat, blue round jacket and trousers, and a pair of pantaloons with green stripes. Whoever takes up and delivers the said lad to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, but if confined in any gaol, shall receive ten dollars.

CLEMENT RITCHARDS.

Annapolis, May 5, 1800.

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

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

Dr. HAMILTON's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

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

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

This medicine is perfectly different in its qualities and operation from those hot and irritating drugs so frequently proposed for similar purposes, and which only recommend themselves by the dangerous rapidity of their effects, and which acting as temporary, but violent stimulus on the nervous system infallibly produce greater evils than those they are intended to remove.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending from that organ new health and vigour into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

The restorative is absolutely above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The most obdurate femoral gleet; and the most distressing cases of fluor albus in females fall particularly under the province of this restorative—speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humours, restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, and strengthening the weakened organs.

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

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

Dr. HAMILTON's

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

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

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

From captain Daws, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir,

AS you think it will be useful, you are at liberty to publish my testimony in favour of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

I have been about four years much afflicted with the rheumatism in my shoulders, and sometimes so violently affected as to prevent me from moving my arms, and I was never free from severe pain in some part or other.—I have been at much expence, and tried a good deal of medicine to no purpose; I purchased a bottle of drops, advertised under a title similar to your medicine, but experienced the most excruciating smart from its application, which obliged me to desist.—At length I was advised by Dr. Biggs to try Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, from which I found immediate relief, and by the use of three boxes and two bottles, I have recovered a state of perfect health and strength—I shall take a good supply to sea, and never be without so valuable a medicine in my possession.

I am, &c,
I. R. Daws.

October 4, 1799.

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

Sir,

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

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

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

Sir,

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

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REESE.

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

Dr. HAMILTON's celebrated
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

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

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

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

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

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

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

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

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

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

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

Asthma and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

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

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venerial complaints of every description.

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

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

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

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

A New Edition OF THE LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire,
Attorney at Law,

Under the authority of the Legislature,

And now publishing by

FREDERICK GREEN, printer to the State.

Subscriptions for the above mentioned publication are received by Messrs. Thomas and Caldecough, No. 141, Baltimore street, Baltimore; by the clerks of the several counties, and by the printer hereof.

The subscription to the above will be closed in May, and the price considerably enhanced to non-subscribers, there being only three hundred sets for sale.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1799.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living on the north side of Severn river, in Anne Arundel county, on Thursday the 10th instant, a negro man named **GEORGE WILLIAMS**, of a yellow complexion, 32 or 34 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a round full face, stout made, and walks upright, is smooth spoken, out a great liar, he is fond of playing on the violin, commonly wears his hair plaited and queued; had on when he ran off a blue jacket, olonabrig shirt, short white country cloth breeches, and good shoes: he is of a saucy disposition, but if reluctantly spoken to is a great coward. I bought him of Mr. Albright, who had him of Mr. Walker, near Patapsco ferry; he took an axe and wedges with him: I expect he will go to cut wood, and pretend he is free; he stole a bateau in Dividing creek; I suppose he will cross the bay and go on the eastern shore, or may be to Baltimore, from thence push for Pennsylvania. He went away with a negro man who calls himself **JOSHUA JOICE**, a free man, but he confesses to some of my people he was a slave and fold from the eastern shore to Georgia, and ran away from there to this country; he is above 6 feet high, stout made, of an uncommon strength, wanting two fore teeth, one above and one below, speaks very slow, and very lazy, dressed with a blue jacket, beaver hat, olonabrig shirt, white country cloth narrow trousers, very old shoes and stockings, his hair plaited and queued likewise, of a yellow complexion; if they do not push for Pennsylvania will cut wood some where, but they will be known directly, because they are both great rogues. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home.

J. F. LEFEBVRE.

March 19, 1800.

JUST RECEIVED,

And to be SOLD at this office,
Price one eighth of a dollar,

**The WILL
OF**

General

George Washington.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he will attend at Elk Ridge Landing on Monday the twenty-third day of June next, at Pig Point on Saturday the twenty-eighth, and on all other days throughout the said month at the office of inspection in the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of receiving entries of stills, and issuing of licences to those distillers who require them, and to retailers of wines and spirituous liquors.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of RICHD.
Collector of the Revenue.

Annapolis, May 1, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

(LVth YEAR.)

MA

VIENN

A COURIER arrived from Vienna, brought an account of the Landgrave of Hesse-Rhinefeld private audience which he had of Russia, delivered the d

The same courier also brought news that the emperor had been received in the morning by the emperor, who had caused for him in the Imperial report respecting the deat

PARI

The Bien Informe gives the real cause of Suwarro's

"The emperor Paul I. forms, and had ordered light and large dresses for him. He insisted upon their being instead of washing their faces were also ordered to have received the officers' tails, and the powder, buckles are not bayonets." Two kinds of Russian verbal with the troops Suwarro, and the emperor's intention to disgrace him.

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Malta.

The Hamburg Mail Suwarro, a of the emperor P. In confirmation of that count Woron

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would soon be in person.

Yesterday evening the 20th of the Rhine is yet

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 12, 1800.

VIENNA, April 10.

A COURIER arrived here on the 5th from Petersburg, brought an account of the arrival there of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. This minister, in a private audience which he had of his Imperial Majesty of Russia, delivered the dispatches with which he was charged.

The same courier also announces that prince Suwarow had also arrived at Petersburg, and that he had been received in the most gracious manner, by his sovereign, who had caused apartments to be prepared for him in the Imperial palace, which fully belies the report respecting the death of this warrior.

PARIS, April 2.

The Bien Informé gives the following account as the real cause of Suwarow's disgrace:

"The emperor Paul had undertaken several reforms, and had ordered the soldiers to change their light and large dress for the old stiff German uniform. He insisted upon their wearing powder and pomatum, instead of washing their hair every morning. They were also ordered to wear false tails. Suwarow having received the orders, with the models for the soldiers' tails, and the patterns for the size of the side buckles of the hair, said, 'Hair powder is not gunpowder, buckles are not pieces of cannon, and tails are not bayonets.' The meaning was expressed in two kinds of Russian measure, which became proverbial with the troops. Paul immediately recalled Suwarow, and the murmurs of the troops only incited him to disgrace his former favourite."

A letter from Petersburg, dated 5 Germinal, February 26, says, "Marshall Suwarow is disgraced. The emperor has deprived him of the title of Italicus, and prohibited the drums from beating before him according to custom. The colours are no longer displayed as he passes, and his name is omitted in public prayers. He is accused of having caused the misunderstanding between the two Imperial courts."

In the ex-Venetian isles, particularly at Corfu, serious disturbances are said to have broken out.

April 27.

The Journal de Paris of the 6th inst. announces that the army of the Rhine has made a general movement, and that it is at this moment engaged.

[Gazette de France]

Hostilities have begun on the Rhine, and the army is at this moment engaged.

[L'ami des Loix]

The Publiciste states the same fact, as do several other journals, and mentions the momentary expectation of important intelligence from the Rhine.

LONDON, April 12.

Various and contradictory are the reports which of late have been in circulation, respecting the state of preparation of the combined fleet at Brest, and the object which it may at present have in view. It is well known that an armed force, from about 24 to 30,000 men, are now in readiness to embark upon some secret expedition, upon the object of which we idly speculate, or are led into a dangerous security. There appears, however, one circumstance, of the truth of which we have no room to doubt, (namely, that general Humbert has arrived at Brest, and is to take the command of the expedition) that pretty clearly points out Ireland as the place against which this movement has been planned with so much silence and mystery; and to this opinion we are the more naturally inclined to lean, we know it to be the recorded opinion of Humbert, that with four thousand effective men, he asserted on a former occasion, that he might have over-run that country. At all events, the choice of such a general, upon such an occasion, is rather an unequivocal proof of the nature of the service in which he is now to be engaged.

If no alteration shall have been made by the orders lately sent out to our commanders in the Mediterranean, the French army in Egypt which has capitulated to the grand vizier, is to have the protection of a British squadron as its convoy. One of the motives for this stipulation was, it is supposed, the apprehension of their being able to throw any succours into Malta.

April 22.

The Hamburg mail has at length resuscitated marshal Suwarow, and restored him to the good graces of the emperor Paul of which it had deprived him. In confirmation of this intelligence, we are assured, that count Woronzow, has received letters which positively assert, that this celebrated warrior was in a fair way of recovery on the 22d of March; that he had previously, even to that date, dispatched two couriers in succession to Petersburg; and that he would soon be able to pay his respects to the emperor in person.

Yesterday evening we received by express Paris Journals to the 20th instant, inclusive. The campaign on the Rhine is yet confined to skirmishes between the

advanced posts of the respective armies. The Austrians having fired on the French, the latter threw a few shot, in their turn, into Mannheim. A parley ensued, and thus ended the affair. General Kray fortifies himself very strongly in the Brigau.

According to letters from Venice and other places, it appears, that the Austrian government has endeavoured to soothe the resentment of the emperor Paul, by offering to surrender to him the fortrels of Ancona and its dependencies.

In the two houses of parliament, last night, the three first resolutions of the union were moved and agreed to. The fourth resolution, relative to the representation, will be moved in the house of commons this evening. Probably the fifth, respecting the church, will also be moved. The sixth article, which relates to commerce, is likely to give rise to a good deal of discussion.

April 23.

Sir Home Popham is stated in the Monitor, to have sailed altogether in his mission to St. Petersburg; and in another journal, under the article Berlin, it is added, that the Russian troops in Guernsey and Jersey, are also to be withdrawn.

April 24.

It is said that the expedition to the Mediterranean is given up; and it is also mentioned, that general Sir Charles Stewart is going out to succeed earl Balcarras, as commander in chief of Jamaica; and he is to take with him a number of troops from Gibraltar and Minorca, which are to be replaced by the troops now embarked here.

The Monitor has published an analysis of fifty-nine papers, relative to the capitulation of Egypt and to the negotiations which preceded it, in which the politeness of Sir Sidney Smith to general Kleber is much praised. If we may give credit to the letters from Constantinople, the recovery of Egypt will not be so advantageous to the Porte as that power flattered itself. Far from being able to carry into execution freely the new plan of government which it had formed for that part of its empire, it seems that the bays wish to obtain possession of their ancient authority, and claim this right with arms in their hands.

The chief consul, who no longer talks of going to Dijon, still continues to make all the military preparations which are in his power, and he indemnifies himself for the difficulty which he finds in procuring soldiers, and particularly money, by a multitude of acts and ordinances both military and civil.

He has changed the ancient system of commands in fortresses, and has published a long order on that subject. General Bernadotte has been appointed in the place of general Brune, commander in chief of the army of the West. The chief consul probably intended, by this nomination, either to gain him over to his party, or to remove him from Paris. The provinces of the West are not the only parts in which the spirit of active opposition to the present government manifests itself. The disturbances which broke out in the beginning of this year in the south are not yet terminated.

It is stated, in letters by the Dublin mail of the 18 instant, which arrived yesterday morning, that the state prisoners confined in the gaols of Kilmainham and Newgate, have received official intimation, that government has no objection to their leaving Ireland and settling in any country not at war with his majesty. Some of them are in consequence of the notice, preparing to depart for America. It has, however, been declared, that they will not be suffered to remain for a single day at large in the country.

April 30.

Yesterday morning earl St. Vincent set off from London for Portsmouth, where he will hoist his flag on board the Ville de Paris, and with all convenient speed proceed down the channel to succeed lord Bridport in the command of the fleet. His lordship is to have forty-one sail of the line under him, with which he is to watch the enemy in Brest.

In Poland a dangerous influenza rages, supposed to have been brought from Russia. Above 1000 individuals are said to be affected with this disease at Warsaw, where from 20 to 30 people die every day.

Downing-street, April 12.

The right honourable lord Keith, K. B. commander in chief of his majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean, having by his proclamation, dated in Leghorn Roads, on the 12th of March last, declared the cities of Marseille, Toulon, and Nice, and the whole coast of the Rureva de Ponome to be in a state of blockade; and the commanders, as well of his majesty's ships of war, as of the ships of war belonging to his majesty's allies, and serving under his lordship's orders, having been directed to enforce the said blockade, by detaining and proceeding according to law against all such vessels as may be found attempting to infringe the same; notice is hereby given thereof, in order that all masters and owners of neutral vessels may govern themselves accordingly.

Just as this paper was going to press, we received the Paris Journals to the 29th inst. inclusive. The lateness of the hour obliges us, for this day to content ourselves with giving the following extracts:

ARMY OF ITALY.

Telegraphic dispatch.

"Albenga, 20 Germinal, April 10.

"The commander in chief to general Martilliere, commanding the 7th division. (Of the same date,) "General Souchet commanding the centre.

"We have taken 2100 prisoners, among whom are general baron d'Alpre, and several officers of distinction. The commander in chief continues his successes.

(Signed)

SOUCHET."

General Souchet, lieutenant of the general in chief, to general Buonaparte, first consul of the French republic.

Head quarters at Melogno,

26 Germinal, April 16.

General—For ten days the army of Italy, has been engaged with the enemy. Finding myself detached from the army of the commander in chief, Massena, and having an opportunity of being able to give you intelligence of the army, I think it my duty to do so directly. On the 16th Germinal, general Melas attacked in person the heights of Savona. Lieutenant-general Souchet, who commanded them, withstood, during the whole day, the attack of the enemy on Cadiburna and Montenotte, in order that he might be able to send to the fort of Savona what was necessary for its defence, and to effect his retreat to Genoa; for at the commencement of the day he could easily perceive that the enemy had such a superiority of forces that he could not hope to overcome them. He threw a garrison of 700 men into the fort of Savona, and in the evening effected his retreat to Albissola. The same day general Miollis was attacked on the Riviere di Lavente. He was at first obliged to fall back; but on the 17th general Massena advanced thither in person, beat the Austrians and took from them 2500 prisoners, among them are general d'Alpre.

On the 20th, general Massena attacked the enemy at Saffello and Albissola. The affair continued the whole day, and on the 21st general Massena bravely repulsed the enemy, and took from them a great number of prisoners.

On the 23d, 24th and 25th, general Massena had sharp engagements, the result of which was constantly in our favour. He took from the enemy 4500 prisoners, 7 standards, and six pieces of cannon.

On the 13th, however, I had evacuated the position of St. Jacques and had advanced to the line of Borgetto. The Madonna de la Nave was taken and retaken several times. The Hungarian grenadiers suffered considerably at Melogno, where they were vigorously repulsed. The 17th and the grenadiers of the 34th distinguished themselves in a particular manner. Observing that the enemy were endeavouring to turn me, I determined to advance to the line of Borgetto. During this time, general Zabloudouk completely beat the division of the enemy, which was debouching by Tanaro, and had already arrived at Pieva—he took from them 500 prisoners.

On the 19th, having received orders from general Massena to attack the enemy, I marched on the 20th. The troops took by assault and the bayonet the tower and redoubt of Melogno, with 400 prisoners, 12 of whom were officers. The chief of the battalion of Vedal, belonging to the 34th demi brigade was the first who rushed into the entrenchments. The colonel of the Austrian regiment of Orange was killed.

The numerous redoubts of Settepani were taken on the 21st. General Compere, with a part of the 7th light infantry, the grenadiers of the 34th and 10th, favoured by a very thick fog, surrounded the enemy, and took 1200 prisoners of the regiment of Hoff and of the prince of Orange, among whom are a major and two lieutenant-colonels.—One standard only fell into our hands, the rest having been concealed among the rocks.

My loss in these different affairs, does not exceed one hundred and twenty wounded and thirty killed!!!—The loss of the enemy independently of the prisoners, has been much greater.

Among the brave men whom the army has to regret, is Clavel, chief of battalion of the tenth. General Clausel, who commanded these different expeditions, is entitled to much praise. The 7th light infantry and their commander, Boyer, particularly distinguished themselves.

On the 20th, general Clausel was engaged the whole day on the small hills in the neighbourhood of St. Jacques. He took prisoners 150 Hungarian grenadiers. Chevalier Chef du battalion, assistant to the adjutant-general Solignac, was killed. We fought the whole day of the 22d. General Solignac was wounded.

Gen. Oudinot, chief of the staff, who was the bearer of dispatches from the commander in chief, has

just joined me. I am on the heights of the Finale and Melogno. The 104th demi-brigade has just arrived. We are going to redouble our efforts for a general and decisive attack.

Quinot, chief of the Staff, to Buonaparte, first consul of the French republic.

Head quarters, at La Pietra, 29 Germinal, April 19.

General, the continual movements which the commander in chief has been obliged to make since the 16th, (April 6) having prevented him from giving you intelligence, I think it proper to supply that deficiency. On that day the enemy attacked us on our whole line; they were repulsed on the right and in the centre. The army which the enemy have on Montenotte and St. Jacques will be briskly attacked by Melogno and Saffelle. If our troops attack with their usual courage, which we have no reason to doubt, a great part of that corps will be surrounded. Lieutenant-general Soult, who commands the centre, which occupied Montenotte, on the extremity of its left, perceiving that the column which was advancing against him by Montenotte, was much more considerable than that under his command, and which had made a movement to the right to support the Bochetta, evacuated the heights of Savone, and advanced to Albisola, to join the rest of the army.

On the 17th, lieutenant-general Soult, after disputing the position of St. Jacques and Melogno, retired to the line of Borghetto, in order to have time to receive there, intelligence from the commander in chief.

On the 21st, general Souchet attacked and retook the heights of Melogno. Massena commander in chief, and lieutenant-general Soult, by different manoeuvres, drew the enemy into Valley of Albisola. All who opposed him there, were either killed or taken prisoners. General Miollis occupies, and commands in Genoa.

On these different days general Massena in person took 6000 prisoners, among whom are one general, two colonels, several majors, 100 officers, also seven standards and six pieces of cannon; general Souchet, on his part, took in these different engagements 1800 prisoners, and one standard—I have arrived here by orders of the commander in chief to concert with general Souchet, the movement which is to take place on the 1st Floreal, April 20.

Sir Charles Hamilton, who was taken in a packet on his passage from the West Indies, arrived in town on Saturday from France.—He states that the chief consul has departed for Dijon.

The baker's company attending respecting the affize of bread, were examined, and there appearing a considerable advance in the price of wheat, the court was under the disagreeable necessity of raising the bread a whole affize, or two pence in the peck loaf, to commence and take place to-morrow; the quarters loaf will then be sold for 1s 4. 3q.

BOSTON, May 28.

A gentleman from Hispaniola informs us, that he was acquainted by Dr. Stevens, at Cape Francois, of the arrival at the city of St. Domingo, of a French frigate, in 34 days from Bordeaux, which brought dispatches investing general Toussaint Louverture with the chief military command of the island, confirming Roume in his agency, and directing Rigaud to return to France. He also learnt, that orders were received by this frigate respecting the conduct of the Guadeloupean privateers; but of what nature he could not ascertain.

NEW-YORK, June 2.

A respectable merchant of this city is said to have received advice, that a ticket which he held in the English lottery, is drawn the highest prize, viz. *Thirty thousand pounds sterling.*

June 3.

An important improvement in shoes and boots.

The following method of preparing water proof leather, at a very small expence, will be found invariably to succeed; take one pint of drying oil, two ounces of yellow wax, two ounces of spirits of turpentine, and one ounce of Burgundy pitch, melted carefully over a slow fire; with this composition new shoes and boots are to be rubbed, in the sun or at distance from the fire, with a sponge, as often as they become dry, until they are fully saturated; the leather then is impervious to wet, the shoes and boots last much longer, and acquire softness and pliability; and thus prepared, are the most effectual preservative against cold and chilblains.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

Extract of a letter from captain Talbot, of the United States frigate Constitution, to the secretary of the navy, dated 12th May, 1800.

"I have now to acquaint you, Sir, that I have for some time been meditating an enterprize against a French armed ship, lying at Port Plate, protected by her own guns, and a fort of three heavy cannon. It was my first intention to have gone in with the Constitution, and to have silenced the fort and ship, which had all her guns on one side to co-operate with the fort in defending against any hostile force. But after the best information I could gain, I found it to be somewhat dangerous to approach the entrance of the harbour with a ship of the draught of water of the Constitution. Having detained the sloop Sally, which had left Port Plate but a few days before, and which was to have returned there again previous to her sailing to the U. S. I conceived this sloop would be a suitable vessel for a disguise; I therefore manned her at sea, from the Constitution, with about ninety brave seamen and marines; the latter were to be commanded by captain Carmick and lieutenant Amory,

when on shore; but the entire command of this detachment I gave to Mr. Hall, my first lieutenant, who entered the harbour of Port Plate yesterday in open day, and approached the fort and ship with his men in the hold of the sloop, except five or six to work her in. They ran along side of the ship, and boarded her sword in hand, without the loss of a man killed or wounded. At the moment the ship was boarded, and agreeably to my plan, capt. Carmick and lieutenant Amory landed with the marines, up to their necks in water, and spiked up the cannon in the fort, before the commanding officer in the castle had time to collect or prepare himself for defence. Perhaps no enterprize of the same moment was ever better executed; and I feel myself under great obligations to lieutenant Hall, capt. Carmick and lieutenant Amory, for their avidity in undertaking to execute this enterprize, and for the handsome manner in which they performed this bold and daring undertaking.

"The prize ship mounts four sixes and two nines; she was formerly the British Packet Sandwich, and from the boasting publications at the Cape, and from the declarations of the officers, it appears that she is the fastest sailer that sails; and that she runs three or four years, it I forget not, as a privateer out of France, and with greater success than any other that ever sailed out of their ports. She is a beautiful copper-bottomed ship; her cargo consists principally of sugar and coffee."

It is said to have been officially announced, that an English Squadron is to blockade Marseilles, Toulon, Nice, and other ports in the Mediterranean.

A German author, for the purpose of bringing into a narrow compass and concise view, the duties of the married state, has just published thirteen volumes of large folio on the subject.

June 6.

Extract of a letter from Edward Preble, Esq; commander of the United States frigate Essex, to the secretary of the navy, dated 13th March, 1800.

Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that I arrived here on the 11th instant, with the Essex frigate under my command. The manner in which I have been received by the admiral, Sir Roger Curtis, and the governor, Sir George Young, has been honourable to our flag, and highly flattering to me.

The day after leaving Newport, a snow storm came on, and we parted with the three merchant vessels under convoy, and on the 12th January, in a heavy gale of wind, in lat. 38, 23, N. long. 54, 9, W. lost sight of the Congress, not being able to carry sail to keep up with her without hazarding the loss of my masts.

The 24th of January, in lat. 16, 23, N. long. 28, 30, W. our main-mast was discovered to be very badly sprung between decks, every exertion was made to secure it and on the 26th that object was completed.

I begin to fear some accident had happened to the Congress, and if she does not arrive by the time I am ready for sea, I shall not wait a moment for her, but make the best of my way to the port of destination, and as the Essex is a remarkable fast sailer I am in hopes to reach it in season to answer the objects consequent had in view in sending me out.

The British have six men of war here; four of which are two deckers, one frigate and a sloop, some of which have lately returned from a cruise off the Isle of France, after having chased on shore, and burnt Le Precieuse French frigate, the only one which the French had remaining in the Indian seas.

The day after my arrival, each of the captains of the men of war waited on me on board the Essex, with their compliments of congratulation, and I was invited to dine with the admiral on the day following. I received the same attention from the governor—they both appeared to be disposed to render me every service in their power, and to make my stay here as pleasant as possible. I have this day been presented with a paper from Bombay, which contains the order of the governor of the Isle of France, for the confiscation of all American property—I am told here the French have several privateers, about the Straights of Sunda, and I am in hopes the superior sailing of the Essex will enable me to pick up some of them—Every exertion shall be used for that purpose.

Annapolis, June 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York (a member of congress) to his friend in this city, dated May 28, 1800.

"I have great pleasure in answering your favour of the 23d, because I can do it in a manner that I am sure will give you satisfaction. We have instead of one a decided majority of twenty-two republicans in our house of assembly, and the opposite party have no claim (giving them every doubtful vote) to more than seven in the senate; so that the result is a majority of fifteen on a joint ballot for the republican candidates for the presidency; a majority that no circumstance will lessen, but that many local and private causes will necessarily increase. You may assert this statement without fear of contradiction."

From a Philadelphia paper.

Elephantine Ox.

To be seen, at the Circus, Fifth-street, Admittance 11 pence.

IT is the largest ox ever exhibited in America, raised in Morris county, New-Jersey, by Mr. Fish, and purchased by the subscriber. It measures 17 feet 3 inches from the nose to the tail, exclusive of the brush; 6 feet 2½ inches high, and the girth 9 feet 3½

inches. It is larger than the noted Blackwell ox, which was killed at Darlington in 1799, and which is said to be the largest ox seen in England before that period.

Those who are desirous of seeing this wonderful animal should come soon, or it will be removed.

AMASA HOLDRIDGE.

N. B. This animal was measured by Mr. Peale, proprietor of the Museum, and weighed at the scales in this city—weight 2995 lb.

June 5th.

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

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

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

A lot two handsome fiddle horses.

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

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

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
DENNIS MAGRUDER,

Trustees of Richard A. Contee.

June 7, 1800.

In CHANCERY, May 31, 1800.

Zachariah Owens

vs

The heirs of Solomon Groves

THE object of this

bill is to obtain a

decree for a conveyance

from the heirs of Solomon

Groves, who died intestate,

and who, in his life-time,

bargained and sold certain

tracts or parcels of land,

as described in said bill,

to the complainant; viz. QUEBEC

and RENTON RASU-

VEYED, containing 122 acres,

for the sum of £.450.

And whereas John Groves,

one of the sons of said Solomon

Groves, and Sarah Cheney,

who intermarried with

Enijah Cheney, and Martha

Harvey, who intermar-

ried with James Harvey, and

Elizabeth Sanders, who

intermarried with James

Sanders, and Rachel Owings,

who intermarried with Jacob

Owings, and Eleanor

King, who intermarried with

Thomas King, they, the

said females, being daughters

of the said Solomon

Groves, are stated in the said

bill to be out of the juris-

isdiction of the chancery

court, and reside in parts

unknown; it is therefore,

on motion of the com-

plainant, ordered, that he

cause a copy of this order

to be inserted at least three

times in the Maryland

Gazette before the fourth

day of July next, to the in-

terest that the parties, or

any other person who may

be interested in their behalf,

may have notice of the

complainant's application to

this court, and of the object

of his bill, and may be

warned to appear here in

person, or by a solicitor, on

or before the fourth day

of November next, to shew

cause wherefore a decree

should not pass as prayed.

True copy.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, June 5, 1800.

JAMES BROWN,

An insolvent of Charles county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the last session for his relief, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the second day of January next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively before the second day of July next, in the Maryland Gazette, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said second day of January next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS is to give notice that Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, hath obtained from the personal estate of Anne-Arundel county, late of Anne-Arundel county, having claims against the said Anne-Arundel county, to the subscriber, at the next, they may obtain all benefit of the said act, and this 10th day of June 1800.

Ten Dollars

RAN away from the Seneca, Montgomerie, the 7th inst. a negro man, aged 30 and 40 years of age, has an impediment in his leg, and carries him a grim look; had on when he ran away, a pair of blue trousers and shirt, a pair of green round jacket, a pair of white stockings, one pair of white shoes, and a pair of white socks. Whoever takes up said negro, and brings him to the subscriber, he will be rewarded with ten dollars, and reasonable charges.

N. B. All matters of law, or of equity, or of commerce, or of any other kind, may be referred to the subscriber, at the rate of one dollar per week, or as may be agreed upon.

June 9, 1800.

Received by the last

of the

GENERAL

among which are

which the subscriber of

terms, for cash, or on

usual customers.

June 4, 1800.

Will be SOLD, to the

Friday the 11th

THE subscriber's

dwellings, within

per-Mariborough, six

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P. S. I will treat pr

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May 27, 1800.

In CHANCERY

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WARD,

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Mary-land, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ZACHARIAH HOWS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there- of, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of Oc- tober next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1800.

SAMUEL BUSEY, Administrator.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near the mouth of Seneca, Montgomery county, on Saturday night the 7th inst. a negro man named BOB, between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has an impediment in his speech, lean face, moves but slow, and carries himself very slyly, he has a very grim look; had on when he went away a pair of linen trousers and shirt, a pair of old shoes, an old hat, and green round jacket, and carried with him a blanket, one pair of trousers, and two old shirts. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above re- ward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

PETER BOWIE.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are fore- warned harbouring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril.

June 9, 1800.

Received by the last arrival from LONDON and LIVERPOOL,

A GENERAL assortment of seasonable GOODS, among which are, furs and furs twice, all of which the subscriber offers for sale, on the lowest terms, for cash, or on the usual credit to his punc- nial customers.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

June 4, 1800.

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

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

COLMORE BEANS.

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

In CHANCERY, May 22, 1800.

REZIN DAVIDGE,

An insolvent debtor of Anne Arundel county, HAVING this day applied to the chancellor, by petition, stating that he was in the sheriff's cus- tody, for debt, contracted before the passage of the act for the relief of him and others, and having been brought before the chancellor, and having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivery of his property, &c. and having thereupon been discharged from the said custody; it is ordered, that on the day appointed for the meeting of him and his creditors, in the chancery office, viz. the 16th day of December next, he shall answer such interrogatories as his cre- ditors shall propose to him, and that, for giving no- tice to his creditors, he cause a copy of this order to be inserted next week, and the two following weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

True copy.

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

In CHANCERY, May 23, 1800.

Alexander Frazer's creditors against His heirs.

THE chancellor, on application at any time after the 10th of July next, will decide on any claim against the estate of the said Alexander Frazer, which has not yet been passed; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the fifteenth day of June next.

Depositions taken, before a single magistrate, will be received as evidence of any of the claims aforesaid. The rules prescribed for the orphans court with re- spect to claims against deceased persons, are adopted in the chancery court, and claims passed by an or- phans court are generally passed by the chancellor, unless the same are disputed.

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

Public Sale.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceased, will be SOLD, on the premises, in the city of Anna- polis, on the 17th of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on a liberal credit,

ALL the REAL ESTATE of the said JOSHUA FRAZIER, consisting of several houses and lots. RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor. May 31, 1800.

This is to give notice,

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

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

Private Tuition.

THE parents of those young ladies who would not find it convenient to attend a public school, are hereby respectfully informed, that the subscriber would attend on a few young ladies, who might meet at one certain place, two or three hours each day, and instruct them in reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, and geography. Those who may deem it of utility will please to apply for terms, &c. to their most obedient servant,

P. CURRAN.

Annapolis, May 21, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court, for Charles county, for a commission to mark and bound my tract of land, situate in said county, called GRIMES'S DITCH, pur- suant to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for mark- ing and bounding lands.

NATHANIEL CHAPMAN.

April 29, 1800.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from crediting my wife LAVINA NEVITT, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date, in consequence of her having eloped from my bed and board, and has bound me over to the peace without any just provocation.

CHARLES NEVITT.

May 24, 1800.

In CHANCERY, May 23, 1800.

WILLIAM THOMPSON,

An insolvent debtor of Charles county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition, to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act passed for his relief and others, there is an- nexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is re- quired; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the nineteenth day of December next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in pre- sence of his creditors, and that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once in each of three successive weeks, before the twentieth day of June next, he give notice to his cre- ditors to attend on the said nineteenth day of De- cember, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publica- tion, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

True copy.

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

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Anna- polis, deceased, to appear on the first day of July next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON'S tavern, in the said city, between the hours of ten and twelve, A. M. with their claims against the deceased, properly authen- ticated, at which time the assets then in hand will be divided among, and paid to, the several creditors of the deceased, in such proportion and manner as the law directs.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator with the will annexed.

Annapolis, May 14, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

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

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

HIGH FLYER,

Will stand to cover mares this season at South River ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at twenty dollars each, if credit is required, or fifteen dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, if the money is sent with the mares, or paid by the end of the season.

HIGH FLYER is sixteen hands high, a blood bay, with a star and one white foot, and is the largest full bred horse ever imported into this country. The owners of this horse's colts have been offered from 600 to 1000 dollars for them, both in Pennsylvania and Maryland. High Flyer was bred by Richard Tatterfall, got by his High Flyer, which won up- wards of 7000 guineas, and was never beat. Thistle, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, she was the dam of Mr. Hutchison's Thistle, which was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade, she was the dam of Mr. Shalloe's Hunter Omnium, Herald, and Miss Barforth, his great-grand-dam by Partner, she was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowfey, Torismond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Prioren and Villager, all capital runners, his great-great-grand- dam by Matchless, great-great-great-grand-dam by Brimmer, his great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Place's White Turk, and out of a Layton Barb mare.

LEEBOO, the first colt of High Flyer's get, that has started, out of a full bred mare, won three races in as many days last fall, ought to enhance this horse's stock. The most capital fled horses in England do not get one colt in ten good runners. The reason of High Flyer's standing this season at fifteen dollars each mare is the want of money in this state; if High Flyer was in England, and for capital a colt as Leeboo had made three such races, High Flyer would have stood at twenty guineas each mare. Good grafts will be provided for mares at 3/9 per week, every atten- tion paid them, but will not be answerable for acci- dents or escapes.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Forty Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen Anne.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are fore- warned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

March 7, 1800.

SAMUEL HUTTON,

Coach-Maker, Corn-Hill-street,

MAKES and repairs all sorts of carriages in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the most reasonable terms. He also wants to purchase a parcel of good white ash timber, 13 feet long, and 2 1/2 thick, if in plank, and the same length if in logs.

N. B. He has a number of carriages, new and old, on hand, of different sorts, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. He will take one or two ap- prentices to the above business.

LA FAYETTE

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

LA FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white in his face and legs, nine years old, full 15 1/2 hands high; he is handsomely formed, and equal as to bone, sinew and action, to any horse bred in America. He was got by the im- ported horse Venetian, his dam by Little Figure, out of a fine imported mare. La Fayette will cover mares at five dollars, or two barrels of corn, each mare, and a quarter of a dollar to the groom, if paid by the first of November next, if not then paid seven dollars will be charged. Good pasturage at 3/9 per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

April 10, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the plantation of the subscriber, on the 4th inst. a dark Mulatto man named HUMPHREY, about twenty-two years of age, of a good countenance, well set, and about five feet eight inches high, he has been employed as a waiting man from being a small boy, has lived in Richmond, is acquainted with several of the upper counties in Vir- ginia, and with several parts of Maryland; he took with him some country cotton shirts, a pale black cloth coat, and a variety of better clothing. If taken in this county and brought home I will pay five dollars, if brought more than twenty miles ten dollars, and if brought from the State of Maryland twenty dollars, and whoever will secure him in any public gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive ten dollars.

SARAH HOOE.

Hooe's Ferry, King George county, Virginia, May 10, 1800.

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

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:
DR. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

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

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

This medicine is perfectly different in its qualities and operation from those hot and irritating drugs so frequently proposed for similar purposes, and which only recommend themselves by the dangerous rapidity of their effects, and which acting as temporary, but violent stimulus on the nervous system infallibly produce greater evils than those they are intended to remove.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending from that organ new health and vigour into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without stimulating too violently, the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

The restorative is absolutely above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The most obstinate femoral gleet; and the most distressing cases of fluor albus in females fall particularly under the province of this restorative—speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humours, restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, and strengthening the weakened organs.

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

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

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

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

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

From captain Daws, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir,

AS you think it will be useful, you are at liberty to publish my testimony in favour of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

I have been about four years much afflicted with the rheumatism in my shoulders, and sometimes so violently affected as to prevent me from moving my arms, and I was never free from severe pain in some part or other.—I have been at much expence, and tried a good deal of medicine to no purpose; I purchased a bottle of drops, advertised under a title similar to your medicine, but experienced the most excruciating smart from its application, which obliged me to desist.—At length I was advised by Dr. Biggs to try Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, from which I found immediate relief, and by the use of three boxes and two bottles, I have recovered a state of perfect health and strength—I shall take a good supply to sea, and never be without so valuable a medicine in my possession.

I am, &c,

I. R. DAWES.

October 4, 1799.

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

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried British oil, opodeldoc and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became in-

flamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

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

Sir,

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

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REECE.

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

DR. HAMILTON'S celebrated WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe.

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

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

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

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

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

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

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

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

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

Asthmas and consumptions;

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

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

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Veneral complaints of every description.

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

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

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

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

A New Edition OF THE LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire,
Attorney at Law,

Under the authority of the Legislature,
And now publishing by

FREDERICK GREEN, printer to the State.

Subscriptions for the above mentioned publication are received by Messrs. Thomas and Caldecough, No. 141, Baltimore-street, Baltimore; by the clerks of the several counties, and by the printer heretof.

The subscription to the above will be closed in May, and the price considerably enhanced to non-subscribers, there being only three hundred sets for sale.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS

OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1799.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, on Thursday the 10th instant, a negro man named GEORGE WILLIAMS, of a yellow complexion, 32 or 34 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a round full face, 11 ut made, and walks upright, is smooth spoken, but a great liar, he is fond of playing on the violin, commonly wears his hair plaited and queued—had on when he ran off a blue jacket, of a brig shirt, short white country cloth breeches, and good shoes: he is of a saucy disposition, but if resolutely spoken to is a great coward. I bought him of Mr. Albright, who had him of Mr. Walker, near Patapsco ferry; he took an axe and wedges with him: I expect he will go to cut wood, and pretend he is free; he stole a batteau in Dividing creek; I suppose he will cross the bay and go on the eastern shore, or may be to Baltimore, from thence push for Pennsylvania. He went away with a negro man who calls himself JOSHUA JOICE, a free man, but he confesses is some of my people he was a slave and sold from the eastern shore to Georgia, and ran away from there to this country; he is above 6 feet high, stout made, of an uncommon strength, wanting two fore teeth, one above and one below, speaks very slow, and very lazy, dressed with a blue jacket, beaver hat, of a brig shirt, white country cloth narrow trousers, very old shoes and stockings, his hair plaited and queued likewise, of a yellow complexion; if they do not push for Pennsylvania will cut wood some where, but they will be known directly, because they are both great rogues. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home.

J. F. LEFEBVRE.

March 19, 1800.

JUST RECEIVED,

And to be SOLD at this office,
Price one eighth of a dollar,

The WILL

OF

General

George Washington.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he will attend at Elk Ridge Landing on Monday the twenty third day of June next, at Pig Point on Saturday the twenty eighth, and on all other days throughout the said month at the office of inspection in the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of receiving entries of stills, and issuing of licences to those distillers who require them, and to retailers of wines and spirituous liquors.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of RICHM.

Collector of the Revenue.

Annapolis, May 1, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVth YEAR.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1800.

HAGUE, April 5.

CITIZEN Marmont on Tuesday last quitted Amsterdam rather abruptly, and returned hither, after a short conference with our directory, he set off for Paris. This interview was not of the most agreeable nature. It is said that he reproached our government for refusing assistance to the mother republic, in her present most urgent wants. These reproaches are said to have even been accompanied by menaces.

A strong shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Brieux on the 10th, about 10 minutes past three in the morning, Reanur's thermometer being then at six degrees below the freezing point. The first shock was instantaneously followed by one less violent. Its direction appeared to be from West to East, like the shocks of last year. A noise resembling a clap of thunder, was also heard, and seemed to proceed from the sea.

PARIS, March 22.

The statements made in the English prints, and which appear to be inferred by the order of the British cabinet, respecting the exchange of a considerable quantity of corn from this country, for articles of colonial produce, are perfectly unfounded.

The English ministers wished, in spreading that report, to calm the fears of the people of England on the subject of the scarcity, and to alarm the people of France with respect to the views of the government.

The French government is totally unacquainted with the house of Vandyke and Geves, and will never carry on a trade with the enemy arising out of the necessary articles of its people's subsistence. It is bound to preserve the resources of France undiminished; and accordingly recent orders have been issued more strict than before to prevent the exportation of grain. It was England that first shut up the seas to the commerce of nations; it was by her machinations that the northern provinces of France were devastated, and deprived of all resources which formerly fed the inhabitants of the southern departments. Let then the English rise in insurrection, from the state of famine into which they are plunged; let them overthrow an oppressive government, the enemy of their tranquillity and that of nations; let them accept the peace offered to them by France; and they will find in the French, friends, brothers, and asserters of their freedom.

April 8.

The following paragraph is translated from the official journal:

A person named Boucherot arrived from London at Paris with a Dutch passport, was suspected of having a commission to pay the ill intention, and eagerly to provide money for the purchase of the corn which the English wish to obtain from France; he was a long time followed by the police, which arrested him on the 5th with Madame Talon and two exchange brokers. Among the papers of Boucherot were found those which confirmed the suspicions that had been formed. He brought money from England, and to conceal it he had two adde de commandite, the one for 1,300,000 livres, and the other for 1,500,000 from a person named Talon, who, to the constituent assembly, was the canal of corruption from the court; who, since his emigration, has been the agent who negotiated for Pitt the reduction of Surinam, and who is at this moment in great favour in London, and one of the principal agents in the service of England. This intrigue has been entirely defeated by the activity of the prefect of police in Paris. The arrest gave rise to a thousand fables. A simple affair of police has been represented by ignorant persons as a great conspiracy which menaced the existence of the chief magistrature of the republic.

LONDON, March 6.

The late rev. Mr. Rosenhagen is said to have left amongst his papers, which he has bequeathed to his friends, Messrs. Chaf, Sewer and Chafe, and which are on their way from Madras, where he died; a solemn declaration that he was the sole author of the Letters of Junius.

March 12.

A gentleman has communicated to the society instituted at Bath for the benevolent purpose of improving the condition of the lower order of the people, a method for preserving potatoes; it is in substance thus:—take three pounds and a half of potatoes, peel and rasp or grind them, then put the pulp into a coarse cloth, and place it between two boards in a common napkin-press till it becomes a dry cake, about the thickness of a thin cheese; then lay it on a shelf to dry. From such a quantity of potatoes about a quart of juice is expressed, to which add the same quantity of cold water, and about 60 grains of starch or fine flour for pastry will be deposited. The potatoes, by boiling or steaming, regain nearly the same weight as the roots lose by the pressure. Frozen potatoes by

this mode become perfectly sweet and eatable. Upon a large scale the same methods may be adopted for the navy, as the cake occupies but a sixth part of the compass of the potatoes, and will remain good for years.

April 22.

In several of the French departments of the West it is believed that Buonaparte is descended from the person who wore the iron mask, and who is by many supposed to have been the elder brother of Louis XIV. They hence infer that the first consul has a fair claim of inheritance to the crown of France!!

General Berthier, Buonaparte's constant companion, and commander of the army of reserve, served in America with the French troops during the last war.

April 30.

On Sunday morning the three French princes of the house of Orleans left town, and on Monday the duke of Orleans, with three other persons of distinction, and servants, arrived at the Fountain Inn, Portsmouth, where they still continue; in order, it is reported, to proceed to Minorca. The object, it is supposed, is to open a correspondence with their mother, who now resides at Barcelona, and to bring her to this country. Since the accession of Buonaparte to power, remittances have been made to the dukes by his order, from the rents of her estates in France, which have never been confiscated, though the payments till now have been very irregular. He has likewise shown every attention to her in her present situation, and it is said she would have received permission to return to France. If she has approved the late change of conduct in her sons, she would no doubt, however, decline such a step.

By advices from Seringapatam, of a recent date, we are informed that a large chest of treasure has lately been discovered there, and that intelligence has been given of very considerable sums having been buried in the fort a short time previous to the capture of that important place. No doubt every attempt will be made to bring the fact to light, and it is said great hopes are entertained of success.

DUBLIN, April 10.

The state of the county of Limerick is dreadful beyond expression, an open rebellion could scarcely produce greater mischiefs than take place almost every night. General Sir James Duff is indefatigable in prosecuting the loyal and suppressing the insurgent; from the zeal and activity of this gallant and sagacious officer, much advantage daily arises and every good to be ultimately hoped.

Extract of a letter from Donistank, dated April 6.

"Yesterday the county meeting took place; it was the most numerous and respectable we ever remember. Col. Foster moved a petition to his majesty against the measure of a legislative union, which was received with universal approbation, and was unanimously agreed to, and signed by the high sheriff and freeholders."

BOSTON, May 29.

Saturday arrived in this port the brig Ranger, capt. Woody, from Rotterdam, which he left the 25th of April. Captain W. informs, that it was reported in Rotterdam when he sailed, that there had been a very serious battle in Italy; that a great number of Austrians were slain, and that Buonaparte was mortally wounded; and that the French obtained a complete victory—but he believes there was no great dependence to be placed on those reports.—Letters from Rotterdam dated April 19th, say, Good harmony between France and America will soon be restored; and that the navigation of neutrals is not intercepted in these seas, if the ships papers are regular.

N. B. It is impossible to attach much credit to this story, as Buonaparte did not command in Italy. It is Massena who commands that division of the French, who occupy the Genoese territory. Buonaparte was not to leave Paris until the 12th or 16th of April, to command the provisional army at Dijon, near the Rhine.

June 7.

Yesterday the honourable Dwight Foster, Esq; was elected a senator of the United States, in the room of the honourable Mr. Dexter, appointed secretary at war.—[In the house Mr. Foster had 135 votes out of 197—and in the senate 23 of 26 votes.]

By the resolution passed yesterday, the general court is to be in session on the 13th November next.

A gentleman from Nova-Scotia informs, that a mutiny had broken out in the British garrison of St. John's, Newfoundland;—that the mutineers after killing a number of their officers took possession of the fort—the remaining officers, however, with the assistance of the militia retook the fort, and sent a number of the ringleaders to Halifax. On the passage the mutineers rose on the crew, took possession of the vessel, and were steering for the United States, when they fell in with a British cruiser, which captured and conducted them to Halifax.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

In the court of vice-admiralty at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, the ship Charlotte, belonging to Brothers, Coffor & Co. and the ship Warren, belonging to Messrs. John Murray and son, of this city, were lately condemned, vessels and cargoes. The lots will be very considerable to two of our principle insurance companies. We understand that the judge, in passing sentence of condemnation, gave as his opinion, and grounded his decision upon it, that a neutral vessel, accustomed to trade to an enemy's port, was liable to seizure on the high seas, even though such vessel might not at the time of her capture, be carrying goods to an enemy, and though her papers might be in every respect regular. From this decision, we hear, it is intended to make an appeal.

Liverpool, April 23, 1800.

DEAR SIR,

I have just time to inform you that I arrived here yesterday in the ship Augusta, 13 days from land to land: was taken by a French privateer, and positively dismissed. They have not taken any which they boarded lately, when all their papers, &c. have been regular. Our shipment will turn to a good account, rice 35s. cotton 2/5 to 2/10d. I should have fixed the insurance, had not your letters arrived from New-York two days before us. I am very sorry you ordered it, as I had written by several conveyances from Savannah, but outlasted them. I shall write you more particularly in a few days.—The appearances here are, that our affairs with France will be amicably adjusted. In haste, I am, &c.

PHILETUS HAVENS.

To Messrs. Thomas Carpenter & Co. merchants New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette]

To the Editors.

The ravages of the Hessian Fly which has again made its appearance in some parts of this State, and likely to disappoint the flattering prospects of the husbandman, induces me to think it proper to make public every probable means for preventing its direful effects. From these considerations, I am induced to request you will give a place in your useful Gazette to the following account of an experiment, that was made and related to me, by a practical farmer of credit and respectability in Bucks county. I would, however, be understood to hold it up more with a view of fully proving the experiment, than as one that had been sufficiently tried to decide on its efficacy.

He states, that for several years his crop of wheat had been nearly cut off by that insect, and that, for the two last seasons, on his ground intended for seeding (which had been followed in the usual way by two ploughings) about three weeks before he intended sowing his wheat, he sowed about half a bushel of oats to the acre, which he harrowed in, and afterwards ploughed the green oats in with his seed wheat. On examining the oats just before ploughing it down, he found the fly had deposited its eggs in abundance, which, by being turned down, he believes perished. The consequence, however, was, that his crop of wheat was very good, but little if any affected by the insect, while his neighbours' fields were materially injured and some of them entirely cut off.

As this experiment requires no additional labour, and is attended with the trifling expence of but half a bushel of oats per acre, I am induced to hope it will meet with a full and fair trial the ensuing season, which may perhaps be more satisfactorily proved, by leaving part of the same field unfowed with the oats.

A FARMER.

N. B. The time of seeding the wheat is recommended rather late than early.
6th mo: 3d, 1800.

June 7.

Extract of a letter to the secretary of war, dated S. W. Point, 6th May, from T. Lewis, temporary superintendent of Indian affairs.

"The Indians of this nation are improving in the art of spinning, weaving, &c. &c. to a most astonishing degree."

A French agriculturist, of considerable celebrity, Cadet de Vaux, has lately published some reflections on the growing scarcity of water, which he ascribes to the destruction of the woods. He says that these two circumstances have in several places of France occasioned an extraordinary barrenness in soil formerly fertile. His observations have made so much impression on several administrative bodies that they have planted a number of trees upon the common grounds belonging to their jurisdictions.

June 11.

We are informed that the Turkey wheat, a species of that grain brought from the Levant, hath been tried by some speculative farmers in Chester county, and it hath been found that the Hessian fly which had destroyed the other wheat in the same field, had not

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,
From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine
Store Baltimore,
A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:
Dr. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

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

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

This medicine is perfectly different in its qualities and operation from those hot and irritating drugs so frequently proposed for similar purposes, and which only recommend themselves by the dangerous rapidity of their effects, and which acting as temporary, but violent stimulus on the nervous system infallibly produce greater evils than those they are intended to remove.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending from that organ new health and vigour into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

The restorative is absolutely above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The most obstinate seminal gleet; and the most distressing cases of fluor albus in females fall particularly under the province of this restorative—speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humours, restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, and strengthening the weakened organs.

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

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

Dr. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

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

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

From captain Daws, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir,

AS you think it will be useful, you are at liberty to publish my testimony in favour of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

I have been about four years much afflicted with the rheumatism in my shoulders, and sometimes so violently affected as to prevent me from moving my arms, and I was never free from severe pain in some part or other.—I have been at much expence, and tried a good deal of medicine to no purpose; I purchased a bottle of drops, advertised under a title similar to your medicine, but experienced the most excruciating smart from its application, which obliged me to desist.—At length I was advised by Dr. Biggs to try Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, from which I found immediate relief, and by the use of three boxes, and two bottles, I have recovered a state of perfect health and strength—I shall take a good supply to sea, and never be without so valuable a medicine in my possession.

I am, &c,

I. R. DAWES.

October 4, 1799.

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

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried British oil, opodeldoc and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became in-

flamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.
Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

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

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatism or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ankle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using less than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever since.
Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REESE.

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

Dr. HAMILTON'S celebrated

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

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

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

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

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

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

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

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

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

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

Asthmas and consumptions.

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

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

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Feverial complaints of every description.

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

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

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

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

A New Edition OF THE LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire,
Attorney at Law,

Under the authority of the Legislature,

And now publishing by

FREDERICK GREEN, printer to the State.

Subscriptions for the above mentioned publication are received by Messrs. Thomas and Caldecough, No. 141, Baltimore-street, Baltimore; by the clerks of the several counties, and by the printer hereof.

The subscription to the above will be closed in May, and the price considerably enhanced to non-subscribers, there being only three hundred sets for sale.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND, Passed November Session, 1799.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, on Thursday the 10th instant, a negro man named GEORGE WILLIAMS, of a yellow complexion, 32 or 34 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a round full face, flat nose, and walks upright, is smooth spoken, but a great liar, he is fond of playing on the violin, commonly wears his hair plaited and queued; had on when he ran off a blue jacket, oblong shirt, short white country cloth breeches, and good shoes: he is of a saucy disposition, but if resolutely spoken to is a great coward. I bought him of Mr. Albright, who had him of Mr. Walker, near Patapsco ferry; he took an axe and wedges with him: I expect he will go to cut wood, and pretend he is free; he stole a bateau in Dividing creek; I suppose he will cross the bay and go on the eastern shore, or may be to Baltimore, from thence push for Pennsylvania. He went away with a negro man who calls himself JOSHUA JOICE, a free man, but he confesses to some of my people he was a slave and sold from the eastern shore to Georgia, and ran away from there to this country; he is above 6 feet high, stout made, of an uncommon strength, wanting two fore teeth, one above and one below, speaks very slow, and very lazy, dressed with a blue jacket, beaver hat, oblong shirt, white country cloth narrow trousers, very old shoes and stockings, his hair plaited and queued likewise, of a yellow complexion; if they do not push for Pennsylvania will cut wood some where, but they will be known directly, because they are both great rogues. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home.

J. F. LEFEBVRE.

March 19, 1800.

JUST RECEIVED,

And to be SOLD at this office,
Price one eighth of a dollar,

The WILL OF

General

George Washington.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he will attend at Elk Ridge Landing on Monday the twenty-third day of June next, at Pig Point on Saturday the twenty-eighth, and on all other days throughout the said month at the office of inspection in the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of receiving entries of stills, and issuing of licences to those distillers who require them, and to retailers of wines and spirituous liquors.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Richmond,
Collector of the Revenue.

Annapolis, May 1, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVth YEAR.)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1800.

HAGUE, April 5.

CITIZEN Marmont on Tuesday last quitted Amsterdam rather abruptly, and returned hither, and after a short conference with our directors, he set off for Paris. This interview was not of the most agreeable nature. It is said that he reproached our government for refusing assistance to the mother republic, in her present most urgent wants. These reproaches are said to have even been accompanied by menaces.

A strong shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Brieux on the 10th, about 10 minutes past three in the morning, Reamur's thermometer being then at six degrees below the freezing point. The first shock was instantaneously followed by one less violent. Its direction appeared to be from West to East, like the shocks of last year. A noise resembling a clap of thunder, was also heard, and seemed to proceed from the sea.

PARIS, March 24.

The statements made in the English prints, and which appear to be inferred by the order of the British cabinet, respecting the exchange of a considerable quantity of corn from this country, for articles of colonial produce, are perfectly unfounded.

The English ministers wished, in spreading that report, to calm the fears of the people of England on the subject of the scarcity, and to alarm the people of France with respect to the views of the government.

The French government is totally unacquainted with the house of Vandyke and Geves, and will never carry on a trade with the enemy arising out of the necessary articles of its people's subsistence. It is bound to preserve the resources of France undiminished; and accordingly recent orders have been issued more strict than before to prevent the exportation of grain. It was England that first shut up the seas to the commerce of nations; it was by her machinations that the northern provinces of France were devastated, and deprived of all resources which formerly fed the inhabitants of the southern departments. Let then the English rise in insurrection, from the state of famine into which they are plunged; let them overthrow an oppressive government, the enemy of their tranquillity and that of nations; let them accept the peace offered to them by France; and they will find in the French, friends, brothers, and assertors of their freedom.

April 8.

The following paragraph is translated from the official journal:

A person named Boucherot arrived from London at Paris with a Dutch passport, was suspected of having a commission to pay the ill intention, and especially to provide money for the purchase of the corn which the English wish to obtain from France; he was a long time followed by the police, which arrested him on the 5th with Madame Talon and two exchange brokers. Among the papers of Boucherot were found those which confirmed the suspicions that had been formed. He brought money from England, and to conceal it he had two ads de commandite, the one for 1,300,000 livres, and the other for 1,500,000 upon a person named Talon, who, to the constituent assembly, was the canal of corruption from the court; who, since his emigration, has been the agent who negotiated for Pitt the reduction of Surinam, and who is at this moment in great favour in London, and one of the principal agents in the service of England. This intrigue has been entirely defeated by the activity of the prefect of police in Paris. The arrest gave rise to a thousand fables. A simple affair of police has been represented by ignorant persons as a great conspiracy which menaced the existence of the chief magistracy of the republic.

LONDON, March 6.

The late rev. Mr. Rosenhagen is said to have left amongst his papers, which he has bequeathed to his friends, Messrs. Chase, Sewer and Chase, and which are on their way from Madras, where he died; a solemn declaration that he was the sole author of the Letters of Junius.

March 12.

A gentleman has communicated to the society instituted at Bath for the benevolent purpose of improving the condition of the lower order of the people, a method for preserving potatoes; it is in substance thus:—take three pounds and a half of potatoes, peel and rasp or grind them, then put the pulp into a coarse cloth, and place it between two boards in a common napkin-press till it becomes a dry cake, about the thickness of a thin cheese; then lay it on a shelf to dry. From such a quantity of potatoes about a quart of juice is expressed, to which add the same quantity of cold water, and about 60 grains of starch or fine flour for pailry will be deposited. The potatoes, by boiling or steaming, regain nearly the same weight as the roots lose by the pressure. Frozen potatoes by

this mode become perfectly sweet and eatable. Upon a large scale the same method may be adopted for the navy, as the cake occupies but a sixth part of the compass of the potatoes, and will remain good for years.

April 22.

In several of the French departments of the West it is believed that Buonaparte is descended from the person who wore the iron mask, and who is by many supposed to have been the elder brother of Louis XIV. They hence infer that the first consul has a fair claim of inheritance to the crown of France!!!

General Berthier, Buonaparte's constant companion, and commander of the army of reserve, served in America with the French troops during the last war.

April 30.

On Sunday morning the three French princes of the house of Orleans left town, and on Monday the duke of Orleans, with three other persons of distinction, and servants, arrived at the Fountain Inn, Portsmouth, where they still continue; in order, it is reported, to proceed to Minorca. The object, it is supposed, is to open a correspondence with their mother, who now resides at Barcelona, and to bring her to this country. Since the accession of Buonaparte to power, remittances have been made to the duchess by his order, from the rents of her estates in France, which have never been confiscated, though the payments till now have been very irregular. He has likewise shown every attention to her in her present situation, and it is said she would have received permission to return to France. If she has approved the late change of conduct in her sons, she would no doubt, however, decline such a step.

By advices from Seringapatam, of a recent date, we are informed that a large chest of treasure has lately been discovered there, and that intelligence has been given of very considerable sums having been buried in the fort a short time previous to the capture of that important place. No doubt every attempt will be made to bring the fact to light, and it is said great hopes are entertained of success.

DUBLIN, April 10.

The state of the county of Limerick is dreadful beyond expression, an open rebellion could scarcely produce greater mischiefs than take place almost every night. General Sir James Duff is indefatigable in prosecuting the loyal and suppressing the insurgents; from the zeal and activity of this gallant and sagacious officer, much advantage daily arises and every good to be ultimately hoped.

Extract of a letter from Dunsmuir, dated April 6.

"Yesterday the county meeting took place; it was the most numerous and respectable we ever remember. Col. Folker moved a petition to his majesty against the measure of a legislative union, which was received with universal approbation, and was unanimously agreed to, and signed by the high sheriff and freeholders."

BOSTON, May 29.

Saturday arrived in this port the brig Ranger, capt. Woolly, from Rotterdam, which he left the 25th of April. Captain W. informs, that it was reported in Rotterdam when he sailed, that there had been a very serious battle in Italy; that a great number of Austrians were slain, and that Buonaparte was mortally wounded; and that the French obtained a complete victory—but he believes there was no great dependence to be placed on those reports.—Letters from Rotterdam dated April 19th, say, Good harmony between France and America will soon be restored; and that the navigation of neutrals is not intercepted in these seas, if the ships papers are regular.

N. B. It is impossible to attach much credit to this story, as Buonaparte did not command in Italy. It is Massena who commands that division of the French, who occupy the Genoese territory. Buonaparte was not to leave Paris until the 12th or 16th of April, to command the provisional army at Dijon, near the Rhine.

June 7.

Yesterday the honourable Dwight Foster, Esq; was elected a senator of the United States, in the room of the honourable Mr. Dexter, appointed secretary at war.—[In the house Mr. Foster had 135 votes out of 197—and in the senate 23 of 26 votes.]

By the resolution passed yesterday, the general court is to be in session on the 13th November next.

A gentleman from Nova-Scotia informs, that a mutiny had broken out in the British garrison of St. John's, Newfoundland;—that the mutineers after killing a number of their officers took possession of the fort—the remaining officers, however, with the assistance of the militia retook the fort, and sent a number of the ringleaders to Halifax. On the passage the mutineers rose on the crew, took possession of the vessel, and were steering for the United States, when they fell in with a British cruiser, which captured and conducted them to Halifax.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

In the court of vice-admiralty at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, the ship Charlotte, belonging to Brothers, Coster & Co. and the ship Warren, belonging to Messrs. John Murray and son, of this city, were lately condemned, vessels and cargoes. The lots will be very considerable to two of our principle insurance companies. We understand that the judge, in passing sentence of condemnation, gave as his opinion, and grounded his decision upon it, that a neutral vessel, accustomed to trade to an enemy's port, was liable to seizure on the high seas, even though such vessel might not at the time of her capture, be carrying goods to an enemy, and though her papers might be in every respect regular. From this decision, we hear, it is intended to make an appeal.

Liverpool, April 23, 1800.

DEAR SIR,

I have just time to inform you that I arrived here yesterday in the ship Augulla, 13 days from land to land; was taken by a French privateer, and positively dismissed. They have not taken any which they boarded lately, when all their papers, &c. have been regular. Our shipment will turn to a good account, rice 35s. cotton 2/9 to 2/10d. I should have saved the insurance, had not your letters arrived from New-York two days before us. I am very sorry you ordered it, as I had written by several conveyances from Savannah, but outlasted them. I shall write you more particularly in a few days.—The appearances here are, that our affairs with France will be amicably adjusted. In haste, I am, &c.

PHILETUS HAVENS.

To Messrs. Thomas Carpenter & Co. merchants New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

To the Editors.

The ravages of the Hessian Fly which has again made its appearance in some parts of this state, and likely to disappoint the flattering prospects of the husbandman, induces me to think it proper to make public every probable means for preventing its direful effects. From these considerations, I am induced to request you will give a place in your useful Gazette to the following account of an experiment, that was made and related to me, by a practical farmer of credit and respectability in Bucks county. I would, however, be understood to hold it up more with a view of fully proving the experiment, than as one that had been sufficiently tried to decide on its efficacy.

He states, that for several years his crop of wheat had been nearly cut off by that insect, and that, for the two last seasons, on his ground intended for seeding (which had been fallowed in the usual way by two ploughings) about three weeks before he intended sowing his wheat, he sowed about half a bushel of oats to the acre, which he harrowed in, and afterwards ploughed the green oats in with his seed wheat. On examining the oats just before ploughing it down, he found the fly had deposited its eggs in abundance, which, by being turned down, he believes perished. The consequence, however, was, that his crop of wheat was very good, but little if any affected by the insect, while his neighbours fields were materially injured and some of them entirely cut off.

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A FARMER.

N. B. The time of seeding the wheat is recommended rather late than early.

6th mo. 3d, 1800.

June 7.

Extract of a letter to the secretary of war, dated S. W. Point, 6th May, from T. Lewis, temporary Superintendent of Indian affairs.

"The Indians of this nation are improving in the art of spinning, weaving, &c. &c. to a most astonishing degree."

A French agriculturist, of considerable celebrity, Cader de Vaux, has lately published some reflections on the growing scarcity of water, which he ascribes to the destruction of the woods. He says that these two circumstances have in several places of France occasioned an extraordinary barrenness in soil formerly fertile. His observations have made so much impression on several administrative bodies that they have planted a number of trees upon the common grounds belonging to their jurisdictions.

June 11.

We are informed that the Turkey wheat, a species of that grain brought from the Levant, hath been tried by some speculative farmers in Chester county, and it hath been found that the Hessian fly which had destroyed the other wheat in the same field, had not

THO
wi
Annapolis, Ma

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

NICHOLAS WATKINS, Elk-Ridge.

June 12, 1800.

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

JOHN WELCH, Trustee
agreeable to act of assembly.

June 17, 1800.

Mr. Guichard

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

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

HENRY THOMPSON, Cabinet and Chair-Maker, Francis-street, Annapolis,

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

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

June 19, 1800.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

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

OSBORN SPRIGG.

June 10, 1800.

RAN away from the subscriber, on or about the 10th inst. a negro woman named SALL, about 31 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, of a dark complexion; her clothing is not recollected. She has petitioned for freedom by the name of Savoy; it is probable she is in or about the neighbourhood of Annapolis, if not it is expected she has made for Baltimore. Whoever secures, or brings home, said negro, shall receive a reward of FIVE DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES IGLEHEART, Living
on the head of South river.

June 18, 1800.

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

NOAH DUVAL.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ZACHARIAH HOWS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1800.

SAMUEL BUSEY, Administrator.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to appear on the first day of July next, at Mr. WILLIAM LAYTON's tavern, in the said city, between the hours of ten and twelve, A. M. with their claims against the deceased, properly authenticated, at which time the assets then in hand will be divided among, and paid to, the several creditors of the deceased, in such proportion and manner as the law directs.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator
with the will annexed,
Annapolis, May 14, 1800.

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

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

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

Also two handsome saddle horses.

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

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

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
DENNIS MAGRUDER,

Trustees of Richard A. Contee.

June 7, 1800.

In CHANCERY, May 31, 1800.

Zachariah Owens

THE object of this bill is to obtain a decree for a conveyance from the heirs of Solomon Groves, who died intestate, and who, in his life-time, conveyed and sold certain tracts or parcels of land, as described in said bill, to the complainant, viz. QUAKER and REXTON RESERVES, containing 182 acres, for the sum of £450. And whereas John Groves, one of the sons of said Solomon Groves, and Sarah Cheney, who intermarried with Elijah Cheney, and Martha Harvey, who intermarried with James Harvey, and Elizabeth Sanders, who intermarried with James Sanders, and Rachel Owings, who intermarried with Jacob Owings, and Eleanor King, who intermarried with Thomas King, they, the said females, being daughters of the said Solomon Groves, are slated in the said bill to be out of the jurisdiction of the chancery court, and reside in parts unknown; it is therefore, on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three times in the Maryland Gazette before the fourth day of July next, to the intent that the parties, or any other person who may be interested in their behalf, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be, warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the fourth day of November next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy

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

In CHANCERY, June 5, 1800.

JAMES BROWN,

An insolvent of Charles county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the last session for his relief, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the second day of January next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively before the second day of July next, in the Maryland Gazette, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said second day of January next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

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

SAMUEL HUTTON,

Coach-Maker, Corn-Hill-street,

MAKES and repairs all sorts of carriages in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the most reasonable terms. He also wants to purchase a parcel of good white ash timber, 13 feet long, and 2½ thick, if in plank, and the same length if in logs.

N. B. He has a number of carriages, new and old, on hand, of different sorts, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. He will take one or two apprentices to the above business.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near the mouth of Seneca, Montgomery county, on Saturday night the 7th inst. a negro man named BOB, between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has an impediment in his speech, lean face, moves but slow, and carries himself very trait, he has a very grim look; had on when he went away a pair of linen trousers and shirt, a pair of old shoes, an old hat, and green round jacket, and carried with him a blanket, one pair of trousers, and two old shirts. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

PETER BOWIE,

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril.

June 9, 1800.

Received by the said arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL.

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

JAMES MACKUBIN.

June 4, 1800.

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 11th day of August next,

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

COLMORE BEANS.

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

This is to give notice,

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

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court, for Charles county, for a commission to mark and bound my tract of land, situate in said county, called GRIMES'S DITCH, pursuant to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

NATHANIEL CHAPMAN.

April 29, 1800.

LA FAYETTE

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

LA FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white in his face and legs, nine years old, full 15½ hands high; he is handsomely formed, and equal as to bone, sinew and action, to any horse bred in America. He was got by the imported horse Venetian, his dam by Little Figure, out of a fine imported mare. La Fayette will cover mares at five dollars, or two barrels of corn, each mare, and a quarter of a dollar to the groom, if paid by the first of November next, if not then paid seven dollars will be charged. Good pasture at 3/9 per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

April 10, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

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

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

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

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:
DR. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

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

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

This medicine is perfectly different in its qualities and operation from those hot and irritating drugs so frequently proposed for similar purposes, and which only recommend themselves by the dangerous rapidity of their effects, and which acting as temporary, but violent stimulus on the nervous system infallibly produce greater evils than those they are intended to remove.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending from that organ new health and vigour into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole into languor and debility.

The restorative is absolutely above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The most obstinate femoral gleets; and the most distressing cases of fluor albus in females fall particularly under the province of this restorative—speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humours, restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, and strengthening the weakened organs.

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

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

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

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

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

From Captain Daws, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir,

AS you think it will be useful, you are at liberty to publish my testimony in favour of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

I have been about four years much afflicted with the rheumatism in my shoulders, and sometimes so violently affected as to prevent me from moving my arms, and I was never free from severe pain in some part or other.—I have been at much expence, and tried a good deal of medicine to no purpose; I purchased a bottle of drops, advertised under a title similar to your medicine, but experienced the most excruciating smart from its application, which obliged me to desist.—At length I was advised by Dr. Biggs to try Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, from which I found immediate relief, and by the use of three boxes and two bottles, I have recovered a state of perfect health and strength—I shall take a good supply to sea, and never be without so valuable a medicine in my possession.

I am, &c,
I. R. Daws.

October 4, 1799.

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

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried British oil, opodeldoc and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became in-

flamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

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

Sir,

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

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REESE.

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

DR. HAMILTON'S celebrated WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe.

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

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

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

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

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

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

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

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

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

Asthmas and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

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

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Veneral complaints of every description.

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

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

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

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

A New Edition OF THE LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire,

Attorney at Law,

Under the authority of the Legislature,

And now publishing by

FREDERICK GREEN, printer to the State.

Subscriptions for the above mentioned publication are received by Messrs. Thomas and Caldecough, No. 141, Baltimore street, Baltimore; by the clerks of the several counties, and by the printer hereof.

The subscription to the above will be closed in May, and the price considerably enhanced to non-subscribers, there being only three hundred sets for sale.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1799.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, on Thursday the 10th instant, a negro man named GEORGE WILLIAMS, of a yellow complexion, 32 or 34 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a round full face, stout made, and walks upright, is smooth spoken, but a great liar, he is fond of playing on the violin, commonly wears his hair plaited and queued; had on when he ran off a blue jacket, osabrig shirt, short white country cloth breeches, and good shoes: he is of a saucy disposition, but if reluctantly spoken to is a great coward. I bought him of Mr. Albright, who had him of Mr. Walker, near Patapco ferry; he took an axe and wedges with him: I expect he will go to cut wood, and pretend he is free; he stole a batteau in Dividing creek; I suppose he will cross the bay and go on the eastern shore, or may be to Baltimore, from thence push for Pennsylvania. He went away with a negro man who calls himself JOSHUA JOICE, a free man, but he confesses to some of my people he was a slave and sold from the eastern shore to Georgia, and ran away from there to this country; he is above 6 feet high, stout made, of an uncommon strength, wanting two fore teeth, one above and one below, speaks very slow, and very lazy, dressed with a blue jacket, beaver hat, osabrig shirt, white country cloth narrow trousers, very old shoes and stockings, his hair plaited and queued likewise, of a yellow complexion; if they do not push for Pennsylvania will cut wood some where, but they will be known directly, because they are both great rogues. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home.

J. F. LEFEBVRE.

March 19, 1800.

JUST RECEIVED,

And to be SOLD at this office,

Price one eighth of a dollar,

The WILL

OF

General

George Washington.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he will attend at Elk-Ridge Landing on Monday the twenty-third day of June next, at Pig Point on Saturday the twenty-eighth, and on all other days throughout the said month at the office of inspection in the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of receiving entries of stills, and issuing of licences to those distillers who require them, and to retailers of wines and spirituous liquors.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Richmond.

Collector of the Revenue.

Annapolis, May 1, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVth YEAR.)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1800.

Annapolis, 23d June, 1800.

To the FREEMEN of the Fifth District of MARYLAND.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE period is approaching when you will be called on to exercise the invaluable right of suffrage in the choice of an elector of president and vice-president of the United States. This privilege is the more estimable as you will use it though not immediately in the election of the two most important officers of the general government.

At the last election I was honoured with your confidence as an elector, and I endeavoured to discharge the trust with fidelity, by voting for the men, who in my judgment were best qualified to fill those high stations. At the request of a number of respectable characters in the district, I have again offered myself a candidate for the trust, and have noticed the same in the Maryland Gazette. This notice was no sooner given than I was called on to assign the reasons why Mr. Adams should be *dismissed from office*. I am not bound to assign the reasons of my preference to any anonymous scribbler. It is sufficient that I prefer Mr. Jefferson. To my fellow-citizens of the 5th district they will now respectfully be addressed.

The question is not simply whether Mr. Adams is to be dismissed from office; but whether the freemen of the United States are free to exercise the elective franchise in the choice of a president and vice-president. If they are not free to exercise this right, unwearied by power, and unbiassed by the frowns or threats of the partisans of administration, and without regard to the person in office, in vain has our excellent constitution provided that a president shall be elected once in every four years.

It will readily occur to every discerning mind that in discussing the merits of the two candidates, they stand upon very unequal ground. The official conduct of Mr. Adams is screened behind the ramparts of the sedition act, whilst that of Mr. Jefferson is open to all the slander, abuse and scurrility, which envy, folly or malevolence can suggest. It is a strong evidence of the purity and integrity of his character, that all the calumnies which the wickedness of his enemies could invent, have never shaken the public confidence in his virtues and his patriotism.

Free thoughts upon political subjects are congenial with the spirit of our free republican government; yet when prosecution, fine and imprisonment may be the consequence of free and temperate discussion, however well supported the writer may be by fact and argument, he must naturally feel himself restrained by the reflection that he may be a sufferer in personal liberty and property, though in the cause of truth and justice. I confess that during the existence of the sedition act I consider the liberty of the press, (the faithful guardian of our rights,) as an empty sound. The right of giving the truth of the charge in evidence is a mere delusion. The difficulty, trouble and vexation of meeting a prosecution from the government, with the full and formal proof necessary in a court of law, are too well known to need illustration; and although the truth of a fact may sometimes be proved, who can give in evidence the truth of an opinion? All political writings contain not only facts, but also reasoning and deductions drawn from those facts; and the meaning of the writer must generally be illustrated by such reasoning and deductions, and not from the facts themselves: and the libel, if it be one, will consist generally, in what is contained in that reasoning and those deductions, and not in the facts. But as evidence can be given only of the truth of facts, and not of the truth of the opinions stated as arising out of those facts; the consequence will be that the person accused will be found guilty, because he cannot prove the truth of that which is *incapable of being proved*. Besides, if party should insinuate itself into the jury box, what chance of acquittal has a traveller when he is to be tried for animadversions on the conduct of the president by men who indiscriminately approve every act of his administration, and who conscientiously believe that he has never erred?

It will be admitted that the people of the United States are divided into two great parties now usually termed, whether properly or improperly, republicans and federalists. I shall not admit that the republicans are not genuine federalists, nor will I contend that among the federalists there are not some genuine republicans. They have also been improperly called federalists and anti-federalists. I say improperly, because it is fact too notorious to be denied that many of those who are most clamorous in their approbation of every act of administration, were most violent in their opposition to the federal constitution; and that among those styled republicans were the most able and warm supporters of it.

Some insinuations having been made, in order to injure my election, that I am opposed to the government, I think it proper to observe that they are contrary to truth. It is a fact well known that I was for adopting the constitution as proposed, although I

wished some amendments; deeming it more safe to adopt it, and trust to the judgment and good sense of the people for necessary amendments, than to reject it until the amendments could be obtained. I was and still remain a friend to the constitution; and I love and revere it, because it is *republican*, and has for its end and object, the *greatest happiness of the greatest number*. No man who is not destitute of honour and veracity will hazard an assertion to the contrary.

The federal party has generally approved the measures of administration; the republican party has often opposed those measures. It may rationally be expected that each party will view with a jealous eye, the principles, doctrines and measures of the other. The most prominent measures of government to which the republicans have been opposed, are several late acts of congress which in their opinion are not warranted by the constitution. No constitution can afford any real or permanent security to liberty, unless it is considered as sacred and preserved inviolate. The constitution may be violated in different ways; the government may assume powers not delegated to it by the constitution; —or it may transfer powers to one of the branches which the constitution declares shall be exercised only by the whole government, or by two of its branches. The division of the power which is given is as essential as the limitation of it, to the preservation of liberty. The acts alluded to, are, 1. those which relate to the provisional armies. 2. The sedition act. 3. The alien act. These acts have agitated the minds and interested the feelings of the people of the United States. I shall remark on them hereafter.

The federalists have endeavoured, and with too much success, to seduce the people into a belief, that every variance of opinion upon the policy or propriety of any measure of administration became the test of opposition to the government. But the people have awoke from their slumbers, and they now see through the delusion. Every man of common sense knows, that whether a measure of government be right or wrong is no matter of fact, but a matter of opinion, about which men may very honestly differ. They have constantly inculcated the necessity of unreserved confidence in the constituted authorities; thereby giving a general previous sanction to misgovernment. I think it a sound maxim, that he who indiscriminately supports every administration subverts all government. Why this unlimited confidence, when the constitution and laws are full of distrust? Confidence is every where the parent of despotism: free government is founded in jealousy, and not in confidence: it is jealousy, and not confidence, which prescribes bounds to those who may be intrusted with power, under our constitution. I have a confidence in the constituted authorities of my country; but it is not an unlimited confidence. It may readily be conceived that the best administration must encounter opposition, and that the worst will find more support than it deserves. I am willing to believe that our rulers have pursued a course of measures which to them appeared well adapted to the exigencies of the country. But if those measures do not meet our approbation, it is our duty, as good citizens, to withhold our assent, and to use our endeavours to prevent the re-election of those who have given a sanction to them.

They wish to persuade you, that the present disapprobation of some of the measures of government is affected, not real; that it is nothing more than a contest between the *isms* and the *ours*. But this is merely an electioneering manoeuvre, calculated to lull that vigilant and anxious jealousy which should ever characterize a free people. We are certainly deeply interested in the fitness of the characters who hold the trust of every thing that is dear to us. We must be credulous indeed to think all men virtuous; and we must be truly malignant to believe all men equally wicked and corrupt. Professing ourselves to be republicans, it is incumbent on us to choose characters who are remarkable, not only for their eminent talents and private virtues, but whose republican principles have never been called in question. After these few preliminary observations, I will proceed to examine the acts complained of. And first, the alien, and sedition acts.

The political situation of the people of the United States is different from that of any other people on earth. As citizens of the individual states in which we live, we are governed by the constitution and laws of the state: as citizens of the United States, we are subject to the constitution and laws of the general government. The states, prior to the adoption of the existing constitution, fully and completely possessed all the powers of legislation, not delegated by the confederation to the general government;—they now federated to the general government;—they now federated to the general government;—they now federated to the general government, not granted by the constitution to the general government.

To know what are the powers of the general government, we must have recourse to the constitution, which provides, that congress shall have power—
To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common

defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States:

To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States:

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures:

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

To establish post-offices and post-roads:

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court:

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

To provide and maintain a navy:

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions:

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress:

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings:—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

Among the amendments to the constitution are the two following articles:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; &c."

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

Now whether these acts, or either of them, is unconstitutional, remains to be decided by the immutable principles of reason and of truth. Before the adoption of the federal constitution, the states individually were competent to pass all laws which were deemed necessary and proper to secure the reputation, as well as the lives, liberties and property, of the people. Nevertheless a general government was deemed essential to the peace and happiness of the people of America; not because the state governments were defective, and required amendment; not because reputation, life, liberty and property, were sufficiently protected; but because there were many important subjects on which the state legislatures could not act, and over which they could have no control. They could not make effectual provision for paying the public debt; they could not borrow money on the credit of the United States; they could not regulate commerce with foreign nations; they could not establish a uniform rule of naturalization; nor establish a system of general defence.—These were the great objects which could not be obtained but by means of a general government, and for the attainment of these objects a federal government was instituted. The powers therefore delegated to this government were *special and limited*, and from the state of things could not have been otherwise, without destroying the independence of the states.

The advocates for those acts, to justify them, boldly resort to the comprehensive doctrine of *implied powers* and general phrases. But as the general government possesses those powers only which are expressly granted, or are necessary to carry a power expressly granted into effect, and as the power of prescribing a punishment

for libels is not expressly given, nor necessary to carry a given power into effect; it follows, as a necessary consequence, that so much of the sedition act as prescribes a punishment for libels, is not warranted by the federal constitution.

These questions have been so amply discussed, and learnedly handled, that no new lights can be thrown on them. I shall therefore select some of the arguments used on a late occasion by a great and virtuous patriot in a neighbouring state.

He contends, "that the federal government has in sundry instances manifested a spirit to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional charter. That they have indicated a design to expound certain general phrases, copied from the 'articles of confederation,' so as to destroy the effect of the particular enumeration explaining and limiting their meaning. 2. That this exposition would by degrees consolidate the states into one sovereignty. 3. That the tendency and result of this consolidation would be to transform the republican system of the United States into a monarchy."

1. The general phrases here meant are those of providing for the common defence and general welfare."

In the "articles of confederation" the phrases are used as follows, in art. 8. "all charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence and general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint."

In the existing constitution, they make the following part of sect. 8. "the congress shall have power, to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States."

This similarity in the use of these phrases in the two great federal charters, might well be considered as rendering their meaning less liable to be misconstrued in the latter; because it will scarcely be said that in the former they were ever understood to be either a general grant of power, or to authorise the requisition or application of money by the old congress to the common defence and general welfare, except in the cases afterwards enumerated, which explained and limited their meaning; and if such was the limited meaning attached to these phrases in the instrument revised and remodelled by the present constitution, it can never be supposed that when copied into this constitution, a different meaning ought to be attached to them.

That notwithstanding this remarkable security against misconstruction, a design has been indicated to expound these phrases in the constitution so as to destroy the effect of the particular enumeration of powers by which it explains and limits them, must have fallen under the observation of those who have attended to the course of public transactions.

Now whether the phrases in question be construed to authorise every measure relating to the common defence and general welfare, as contended by some; or every measure only in which there might be an application of money, as suggested by the caution of others, the effect must substantially be the same, in destroying the import and force of the particular enumeration of powers, which follow these general phrases in the constitution. For it is evident that there is not a single power whatever, which may not have some reference to the common defence, or the general welfare; nor a power of any magnitude which in its exercise does not involve or admit an application of money. The government therefore which possesses power in either one or other of these extents, is a government without the limitations formed by a particular enumeration of powers; and consequently, the meaning and effect of this particular enumeration is destroyed by the exposition given to these general phrases.

This conclusion will not be affected by an attempt to qualify the power over the "general welfare" by referring it to cases when the general welfare is beyond the reach of separate provisions by the individual states; and leaving to these their jurisdictions in cases to which their separate provisions may be competent. For as the authority of the individual states must in all cases be incompetent to general regulations operating through the whole, the authority of the United States would be extended to every object relating to the general welfare, which might by any possibility be provided for by the general authority. This qualifying construction therefore would have little, if any tendency, to circumscribe the power claimed under the latitude of the terms "general welfare."

The true and fair construction of this expression, both in the original and existing federal compact, appears too obvious to be mistaken. In both, the congress is authorised to provide money for the common defence and general welfare. In both, is subjoined to this authority, an enumeration of the cases to which their power shall extend. Money cannot be applied to the general welfare, otherwise than by an application of it to some particular measure conducive to the general welfare. Whenever therefore, money has been raised by the general authority, and is to be applied to a particular measure, a question arises, whether the particular measure be within the enumerated authorities vested in congress. If it be, the money requisite for it may be applied to it; if it be not, no such application can be made. This fair and obvious interpretation, which is enforced by the clause in the constitution which declares, that "no

money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations by law." An appropriation of money to the general welfare, would be deemed rather a mockery than an observance of this constitutional injunction.

2. Whether the general phrases here combated, would not, by degrees, consolidate the states into one sovereignty, is a question concerning which there can be perceived little room for difference of opinion. To consolidate the states into one sovereignty, nothing more can be wanted, than to supersede their respective sovereignties in the cases referred to them, by extending the sovereignty of the United States to all cases of the "general welfare;" that is to say, to all cases whatsoever.

3. That the obvious tendency and inevitable result of a consolidation of the states into one sovereignty, would be, to transform the republican system of the United States into a monarchy, is a point which seems to have been sufficiently decided by the general sentiment of America. In almost every instance of discussion, relating to the consolidation in question, its certain tendency to pave the way to monarchy, seems not to have been contested. The prospect of such a consolidation has formed the only topic of controversy. It would be unnecessary therefore, to dwell long on the reasons which support the position. It may not be improper however to remark two consequences evidently flowing from an extension of the federal powers to every subject falling within the idea of the "general welfare."

One consequence must be, to enlarge the sphere of discretion allotted to the executive magistrate. The other consequence would be, that of an excessive augmentation of the offices, honours and emoluments, depending on the executive will. Add to the present legitimate stock, all those of every description which a consolidation of the states would take from them, and turn over to the federal government, and the patronage of the executive would necessarily be as much swelled in this case, as its prerogative would be in the other.

[To be continued.]

PORTSMOUTH, June 12.

Extract of a letter from captain Asa Bodwell, of the ship Industry, who sailed from this port, the 8th April, 1800—to his owners in this town.

"In lat. 20, long. 55, 6 o'clock, A. M. a French national frigate Boreau, commanded by capt. Jenies, from Guadaloupe, mounting 24 guns, came up with us, and ordered our colours down—then came on board, and took me and all my crew, except two, and put us on board the frigate, and then put a prize master on board, took some provisions, and ordered the ships for Guadaloupe—the frigate had captured (the evening before) brig Delight, capt. Glazier, from Philadelphia, loaded with dry goods, it being fine weather they unloaded her in about 4 hours, and delivered her to us, and took the principal part of our clothing, instruments, charts, &c. then sent us on board the brig, which we found in a miserable situation! her rigging cut, cabin windows and cabooles stove to pieces.—The next day we spoke the schooner Peggy, captain Montgomery, from Norfolk, who supplied us with water and provisions, for the French had left us but little of either (except flour,) but no small stores, in 6 hours after, we were chased by the privateer schooner Patriot, captain Rough, from Guadaloupe, mounting 14 guns, boarded us, took some flour, clothing, spars, sails, &c. then put on board the crew of the ship Commerce, from Portland, and the crew of the brig Mary, from Middletown, both of which were captured on the 15th May, on the next day we spoke the brig Drake, of Portsmouth from N. Carolina, bound to St. Thomas, who supplied us with provisions. On the 18th a privateer schooner from Guadaloupe, mounting 14 guns, hove in sight, and after hailing, boarded us, and took out some flour, then put on board us, the crews of the schooner Thomas, captain Hasty, from Philadelphia, and schooner Betsey, captain Sillick, from New-York, then left us with upwards of 40 people on board, and very short of provisions and water; we were then obliged to go upon a short allowance and endeavour to make the best port in America.

"The above frigate brought out Buonaparte's commissioners to Guadaloupe. The commander also informed us, that twelve privateers lately sailed from Guadaloupe together, and three of them bound to the American coast.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Londonderry, to his correspondent in this city, dated April 28.

"It must give you pleasure to learn, that the misguided people of this kingdom are nearly brought to a regular and orderly subjection to the laws by the exertions of government, combined with the assistance of the yeomanry; and we now feel a security in our dwellings, which the disturbed state of this country has deprived us of for a considerable time past.

"Provisions of all kinds are extravagantly dear at present—beef and mutton 6d. to 8d. per lb.—meal 2s. 8d. per peck—potatoes 10d. per stone, and even hard to procure at these prices."

CINCINNATI, May 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Loftus Heights, to one of the editors, dated March 2, 1800.

"The snow Adzeon, captain Whitwell, from New-York, laden with clothing and military stores, arrived at this place on the 18th of last month, has discharged her cargo, and sails in a few days, homeward bound. The captain, who is also owner, is so well satisfied with the practicability of ascending the Mississippi, and the prospect of trade in this country,

that he talked of making another trip next fall to Natchez, which is about forty-five miles above this place. From the best information I can get, he is the first square-rigged vessel that ever ascended the river farther than New-Orleans. When the British were in possession of the Florida, of which this is a part, schooners of small burthen have ascended as far as Baton Rouge, since which nothing but boats have made the attempt. I think this not a bad proof of the enterprise of the three nations. Spain sends boats, say of twenty-five tons burthen—Great-Britain schooners, say of seventy, and America vessels of one hundred and thirty; take into view, at the same time that America has been in possession of the country but about two years—either of the others much longer."

"A Spanish garrison on the Mississippi, about 80 miles below Natchez."

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

The following is a copy of the petition of John Fries, To the president of the United States.

THE PETITION OF JOHN FRIES, Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your petitioner is one of those deluded and unfortunate men, who at the circuit court of this district, have been convicted of treason against the United States, for which offence he is now under sentence of death.—In this awful situation, impressed with the just sense of the crime which he has committed, and with the sincerity of a penitent offender, he intreats mercy and pardon from him on whose determination rests the fate of an unfortunate man. He solicits the interference of the president to save him from an ignominious death, and to rescue a large and hitherto happy family from future misery and ruin. If the prayer of this petition should be granted, he will show by a future course of good conduct, his gratitude to his offended country, by a steady and active support of that excellent constitution and laws which it has been his misfortune to violate and oppose.

JOHN FRIES.

Philadelphia prison, May 1800.

The subscribers most respectfully recommend the petitioner to the president of the United States. They are warmly attached to the constitution and laws of their country, which they will on every occasion and at every hazard manifest their zeal to defend and support. But when they reflect on the ignorance, the delusion and the penitence of the persons involved in the late insurrection, their pity supercedes every vindictive sentiment, and they sincerely think that an exercise of mercy will have a more salutary effect, than the punishment of the convicts. It is on this ground that the subscribers, knowing the humanity as well as the fortitude of the president, venture to claim his attention on the present awful occasion, in favour of the wretched father of a numerous family.

June 14.

Excellent coffee has recently been made at Pottsville from scorrs, by roasting them till the shells fall off, and adding fresh butter to them till mixed. Coffee has also been made at Berlin from the betacicles, after the sweet juice has been pressed out.

One of the Paris papers gives the following extraordinary account of an institution for the blind at Paris, in the Rue Denis. Those unfortunate persons are placed on a kind of theatre; "The curtain rises and presents to view, a quantity of hands guided by thought, move and perfect different works of different degrees of difficulty. Whilst one person sings an air composed by one of the blind, other persons continue their labours. A child drops her needle, her neighbour feels for it with her finger and returns it to the child. A spinner feels her thread break; she stops her wheel, discovers the broken thread, joins it and continues to spin with all the ease of a person who possesses the best sight. A word, a calculation, are given to the blind persons; their hands fly over the case, and the words and calculation are composed. Two other blind persons, who are absent are called; they feel the characters, guess the figures, and running their fingers over the lines, read the words, and explain the calculation to the spectators. It is the same with the musicians; they have music books, the notes of which are traced in relieve, which they read as quickly by means of the touch, as if they had their eye-sight. The touch is the eye of the blind, and nature seems to have doubled the faculties of the one, to indemnify them for the privation of the other.

[See pag.]

June 16.

Machines for the diminution of labour, which in this country is so very dear, from the deficiency of population; should ever command the attention of the farmer and mechanic.—In England, abounding with a superabundant population, and where consequently the value of labour is very trifling, we find the greatest variety of machines for the further diminution of its price, and for effecting a greater execution in a given time. It is remarkable and rather surprising that so few of these have been introduced into this country; the drills, machines for threshing, husking grain, and for the separation of the seeds of plants from the stalks which are in general use in England, are unknown amongst us.

Our societies of agriculture in these states would do well to turn their attention to the importation of those machines, instead of offering useless premiums for unusual exertions of human skill in the execution of difficult projects, which are seldom of much benefit to a country at large. A very capital improvement has lately been made upon the common machine for cutting hay and straw, by constructing it so as to feed itself, and to have three knives turned by a wheel instead of one, which is used with a hand; and the

following is a rude outline of the machine, which is announced as a new invention of Agriculture, and is called "Literature," late invented by John Colehill, Warwickshire.

The machine may be used in circumstances direct, but it can also be set in motion by power used for working sheaves of wheat, each one being threshed in the space of an hour equally well for all straw and grain are completely severed from the machine, and then when threshed may be bound up for that use with as much ease as when method. No additional as the machine may be set by five; the space necessary three feet by eight, and a work out of the barn, and turning is about 24 feet may be moved to different except a small part of the easy.

The following extract from Elliot's voyage down the river, 1796, is copied from the origin of the river.

"Arrived at Gallipolis morning.—The village is of the great Kanaway river and situated on a fine by a number of miserable inhabitants this seat of the mortal calfs and the black vomiting.

settled in the town and business of the inhabitants of animal and vegetable of small ponds and marsh.

"The fever could not the Atlantic states, as my cousin the river after being—Neither could it Orleans, as there is no of the year up the river, of those places; moreover that a boat would not have the disorder appear before the winter would."

Extract of a letter from David Surinam, 12th ship Brothers, of Philadelphia.

"The governor has produce to England, of vessels; and they have than national ships. V security for two thou that the ship may not be of capture.) You last opportunity, certain is a British port."

Extract of a letter from David St. Kitts, 17th ship Brothers.

"I have to inform ship Brothers, Moses with a very valuable London; and has been neutral vessels, for ha parliament, in asking which is not permitted put according to law letters from justice C Chatman.

Error, being in a g and constant attendant loves us to correct rat from.—There are four treatment through such go wrong; others the and the essence of pul on so long as its weigh class, who examine p pl security; compare with the powers dele on; and when they with manly firmness respect.

Let it be our du of these classes it is n is the full, it will to be acknowledged them in equal chance more; the third will real happiness, and in a situation frely enough, that we sho the most proper to be dea—our disposition

BALTI We stop the pre big Sally, captain from St. Thomas. said friend, a schoo deaux, who said th accomplished the ob trade shall be given Grenada papers, of

following as a rude outline of a new threshing machine, which is announced in Dr. Anderson's "Recreations of Agriculture, Natural History, and Miscellaneous Literature," lately imported by Mr. Young. It is invented by John Palmer, of Maxtrock, near Colehill, Warwickshire.

The machine may be worked by one or two horses, in circumstances direct, but will never require more; it can also be set in motion by any other equivalent power used for working machinery. Twenty-four sheaves of wheat, each one yard in circumference, may be threshed in the space of five minutes; and it will answer equally well for all other kinds of grain. The straw and grain are completely separated when delivered from the machine, and the former is less injured than when threshed by a flail; wheat straw may be bound up for thatching or carrying to market with as much ease as when performed in the common method. No additional building will be necessary, as the machine may be erected in any barn of ordinary size; the space necessary for it to stand on is about three feet by eight, and nine feet high. The horses work out of the barn, and the circle they make in turning is about 24 feet in diameter. The machine may be moved to different barns at a trifling expence, except a small part of the frame, which must be stationary.

June 18.

The following extract from the journal of Mr. Andrew Elliot's voyage down the river Ohio, in the month of November, 1796, is calculated to throw much light upon the origin of the yellow fever.

November 15th.

"Arrived at Gallipolis, about 11 o'clock, in the morning. The village is a few miles below the mouth of the great Kanawha on the west side of the Ohio river and situated on a fine high bank; it is inhabited by a number of miserable French families. Many of the inhabitants this season fell victims to the yellow fever—the mortal cases were generally attended with the black vomiting. This disorder certainly originated in the town and in all probability from the filthiness of the inhabitants, added to an unusual quantity of animal and vegetable putrefaction in a number of small ponds and marshes within the village.

"The fever could not have been taken there from the Atlantic states, as my boat was the first that descended the river after the fall of the waters in the spring—Neither could it have been taken from New-Orleans, as there is no communication at that season of the year up the river, from the latter to the former of those places; moreover the distance is so great, that a boat would not have time to ascend the river after the disorder appeared that year in New-Orleans, before the winter would set in."

June 19.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Berranger and company, dated Surinam, 12th April, 1800; consignees of the ship Brothers, of Philadelphia.

"The governor has granted all neutrals to take produce to England, on account of the scarcity of relief; and they have paid no more outward duties than national ships. We have been obliged to give security for two thousand pounds sterling, in order that the ship may not enter an enemy's port, (but in case of capture.) You will therefore forward by the first opportunity, certificates of her landing the cargo in a British port."

Extract of a letter from David M. Clarkson, Esquire, dated St. Kitts, 17th May, 1800, to the owners of the ship Brothers.

"I have to inform you with great concern, of the ship Brothers, Moses Hawkins, master, being here with a very valuable cargo from Surinam, bound to London; and has been seized here with three other neutral vessels, for having acted contrary to act of parliament, in taking the produce of the colonies, which is not permitted but in British ships, and navigated according to law."

Extract from Justice Carr's charge to the grand jury of Chatham county, Georgia.

Error, being in a great or less degree the companion and constant attendant on human transactions, it behooves us to correct rather than torture it into corruption. There are some who view the affairs of government through such a hazy medium, that all things go wrong; others there are who think that it is proper, and the essence of public duty, to submit to oppression so long as its weight can be sustained; and a third class, who examine the public proceedings with an eye of scrutiny; compare the conduct of those in office with the powers delegated to them by the constitution; and when they discover errors, speak of them with manly firmness; but at the same time with respect.

Let it be our duty well to consider under which of these classes it is most eligible to rank ourselves; if it is the first, it will disclose an ignorance, too gross to be acknowledged; if the second, we have more than an equal chance of being stigmatized as pusillanimous; the third will secure to us domestic and national happiness, and place our character as a nation, in a situation truly enviable. It is, however, not enough, that we should think this last line of conduct the most proper to be adopted; but let our actions evince our dispositions in this regard.

BALTIMORE, June 20.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the brig Sally, captain Hampton, of this port, 13 days from St. Thomas. Whilst getting under way from said island, a schooner arrived in 21 days from Bordeaux, who said that the American commissioners had accomplished the object of their mission. Some extracts will be given in our next from St. Vincent and Grenada papers, of the 10th ult.

[Pittsburgh (Dist.) Mirror]

June 10, 1800.

Died lately at Woolwich in England Mr. Bartlett, a superannuated carpenter of the navy; though in perfect health he confined himself to his room for 23 years; he wore nothing during this period but a morning gown, he did not make use of either fire or candle, never read or amused himself in any manner, and would suffer no person to see him, except his relations where he lived; neither his hair nor nails were cut, nor his face shaved for the above time; before he died his hair reached the floor, and was so matted together, from not being combed, that it was as hard and as firm as a board; his nails were about one inch longer than his fingers, curved like a parrot's bill.

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

HENRY STEWART, Admr. D. B. N.

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

JAMES MACKUBIN, } Administrators.
RICHARD MACKUBIN, }

June 24, 1800.

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

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

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, Admr.

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

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 17, 1800.

TO THE VOTERS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

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

NICHOLAS WATKINS, Elk-Ridge.

June 12, 1800.

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

JOHN WELCH, Trustee agreeable to act of assembly.

June 17, 1800.

Mr. Guichard

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

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

Sixty Dollars Reward.

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

OSBORN SPRIGG.

June 10, 1800.

HENRY THOMPSON, Cabinet and Chair-Maker, Francis-street, Annapolis.

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

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
June 19, 1800.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living on Elk Ridge, near Hugh Drummond's tavern, a bright bay HORSE, ten years of age, trots rather clumsily, and is dull, branded on the near shoulder T.P. has several saddle marks, a small star in his forehead, has had a recent fore on his back, his two hind feet white, shod lately, has a long tail, he is about 14 hands high, and is lengthy to his height. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

NOAH DUVALL.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ZACHARIAH HOWS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1800.

SAMUEL BUSEY, Administrator.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to appear on the first day of July next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON'S tavern, in the said city, between the hours of ten and twelve, A. M. with their claims against the deceased, properly authenticated, at which time the assets then in hand will be divided among, and paid to, the several creditors of the deceased, in such proportion and manner as the law directs.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator with the will annexed.

Annapolis, May 14, 1800.

Received by the last arrivals from London and Liverpool,

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

JAMES MACKUBIN.

June 4, 1800.

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

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

COLMORE BEANS.

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

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near the mouth of Seneca, Montgomery county, on Saturday night the 7th inst. a negro man named BOB, between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has an impediment in his speech, lean face, moves but slow, and carries himself very straight, he has a very grim look; had on when he went away a pair of linen trousers and shirt, a pair of old shoes, an old hat, and green round jacket, and carried with him a blanket, one pair of trousers, and two old shirts. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

PETER BOWIE.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril.

June 9, 1800.

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

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

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

Also two handsome saddle horses.

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

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

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
DENNIS MAGRUDER,
Trustees of Richard A. Contee.

June 7, 1800.

In CHANCERY, May 31, 1800.

Zachariah Owens

THE object of this bill is to obtain a decree for a conveyance from the heirs of Solomon Groves, who died intestate, and who, in his life-time, bargained and sold certain tracts or parcels of land, as described in said bill, to the complainant, viz. QUEBEC and RENTON RESURVEYED, containing 182 acres, for the sum of £450. And whereas John Groves, one of the sons of said Solomon Groves, and Sarah Cheney, who intermarried with Elijah Cheney, and Martha Harvey, who intermarried with James Harvey, and Elizabeth Sanders, who intermarried with James Sanders, and Rachel Owings, who intermarried with Jacob Owings, and Eleanor King, who intermarried with Thomas King, they, the said females, being daughters of the said Solomon Groves, are stated in the said bill to be out of the jurisdiction of the chancery court, and reside in parts unknown; it is therefore, on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three times in the Maryland Gazette before the fourth day of July next, to the intent that the parties, or any other person who may be interested in their behalf, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the fourth day of November next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy.

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

In CHANCERY, June 5, 1800.

JAMES BROWN,

An insolvent of Charles county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the last session for his relief, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the second day of January next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively before the second day of July next, in the Maryland Gazette, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said second day of January next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

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

SAMUEL HUTTON,

Coach-Maker, Corn-Hill-street,

MAKES and repairs all sorts of carriages in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the most reasonable terms. He also wants to purchase a parcel of good white ash timber, 13 feet long, and 24 thick, if in plank, and the same length if in logs.

N. B. He has a number of carriages, new and old, on hand, of different sorts, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. He will take one or two apprentices to the above business.

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

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

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

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

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

And am, with great respect,

Your humble servant,

JOHN C. WEEMS.

THOMAS M'NEIR,

Tailor,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public, and his customers in particular, for past favours, and hopes they will continue to favour him with their custom, as he still carries on, and means to continue, the business in the city of Annapolis, in all its branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner. Those who may please to confer on him their custom may be assured of every exertion to dispatch the work as soon as possible, and may rely that particular attention shall be paid to directions, and to render general satisfaction.

Forty Dollars Reward.

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

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

March 7, 1800.

Notice to Creditors.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration, with the will annexed, from the orphans court of Baltimore county, on the estate of Mr. JOSEPH CLARK, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-fifth day of September next, they will otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of March, 1800.

THOMAS K. BEALE, Administrator
with the will annexed.

Baltimore.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Upper-Marlborough, on the 17th of April, a negro man named AARON, about 21 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, well made, and very artful, the only cloaths known of were, a cotton jacket, osnabrig trousers, and two osnabrig shirts. I will give FIVE DOLLARS for delivering him to me if taken in the county, if further off will give EIGHT DOLLARS. It is supposed he is about Mr. Waters' mill, or Mr. Snowden's works.

NATHANIEL CHAPMAN WEEMS.
Billingsby, May 5, 1800.

This is to give notice,

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

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

LA FAYETTE

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

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

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

April 10, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

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

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

A New Edition

OF THE

LAWs of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire,
Attorney at Law.

Under the authority of the Legislature,
And now publishing by

FREDERICK GREEN, printer to the State.

Subscriptions for the above mentioned publication are received by Messrs. Thomas and Caldebaugh, No. 141, Baltimore-street, Baltimore; by the clerks of the several counties, and by the printer herof.

The subscription to the above will be closed in May, and the price considerably enhanced to non-subscribers, there being only three hundred sets for sale.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED,

And to be SOLD at this office,

Price one eighth of a dollar,

The WILL

OF

General

George Washington.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he will attend at Elk-Ridge Landing on Monday the twenty-third day of June next, at Pig Point on Saturday the twenty-eighth, and on all other days throughout the said month at the office of inspection in the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of receiving entries of stills, and issuing of licences to those distillers who require them, and to retailers of wines and spirituous liquors.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Richmond,
Collector of the Revenue.

Annapolis, May 1, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday the 12th day of April last, an apprentice boy named JOHN THUMBERT, aged about eighteen, of a dark complexion, about five feet three inches high, his cloathing not remembered; he has been to sea, and it is supposed that he will again endeavour to ship on board of some vessel. The above reward will be paid for securing the said apprentice in any goal, so that the subscriber may get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

WILLIAM BREWER.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned harbouring or employing said apprentice at their peril.
Annapolis, May 6, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVth YEAR.)

MA

To the FREEMAN of the

[Continued]

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
OF the "alien act" it exercises a power the federal government.

In the first place; it is a measure of power. That this union of power, of free government, particular organization and federal constitution.

In order to clear the first position, several objections are made; it is a being a characteristic feature, as it was originally thereto having precisely not delegated to the Union prohibited by it to states respectively, or to in this, as in every other federal government, to that it grants the particular.

The next observation confusion and fallacy having, by blending the two a hostile nation, and alien. These two cases are so distinct, that it occasion confusion should have been made to much the two cases are actually acts of congress, passed in the same public the case of "alien enemies" indiscriminately to aliens of every nation.

United States. With doubt has been intimate over them; the constitution to congress the power to on, and of course to enemies. With respect, but members of with the United States of congress, is denied.

A third observation contended, that the "is object, not a person would still remain to the constitutional power and if within its power it is in a constitution.

In the administration following principles probable ground of judicial authority; affirmation; that the into confinement, by his legal conduct to judicial authority; the writ of habeas corpus wrongfully confined discharged from his and restored to his order of the proper sufficient cause.

All these principles known to America the alien act. T judged of, not by a executive magistrate required; if the president, he may of the territory of the opportunity of avoiding for his future good with the time of dep respect to the party that it shall not be safety may require neither of which and the party being ident, either rem being punished by ever to become a c the order of removal the proceedings against his former judicial authority for it.

But in the last the removal of all considered, not a measure of punishment of an has been invited, happiness; a cow