

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, August 18, 1796.

BRUSSELS, May 20.

HEY write from Saint Valery that there is brought in there an Englishman named Cannon, his wife, four children, and a sailor of that nation. They were picked up at sea on board of an English galliot, by citizen Lambert, commander of the gun-boat la Foudre. He declared that he left England for the express purpose of coming to France and presenting a piece of light artillery of his invention, proper for the service of both sea and land, and that he had escaped from London with the knowledge of the sailor who was with him. This man appeared very happy on his arrival in France, but as this might be a new Simon, he is detained until further explanations. He says that he has been several times in this country, particularly in 1786, when he made trials of his invention at Versailles, and left France in 1790.

H A G U E, May 28.

The president Shimmelpennick, yesterday, after having taken possession of his place at the head of the national assembly, in a plain but suitable speech, stated the disagreeable news which had been communicated to him that morning by the marine committee, viz. that a small division of the fleet which sailed for Norway had fallen in with an English squadron of 18 sail. The Dutch division was composed of only the frigate Argo, of 36 guns, and the brigs Mercury, the Fly, and the Echo. In consequence of the great superiority of the enemy, to whom the wind was also favourable, the Argo and the Mercury were taken. The Fly and the Echo ran ashore. Their crews are saved, but the winds and the rocks have probably destroyed the vessels.

LEYDEN, May 19.

We learn from the Hague, that in the sitting of yesterday, the president communicated to the national assembly, "that the minister of the king of Denmark had made known to him the sense which his court entertained of the conduct of some English ships of war, carrying off the vessels of Holland and France from an anchorage on the coast of Norway; that his court would make serious complaints on this subject to the British minister; and that in the mean time a Danish squadron should be armed, destined for the coast of his kingdom." The president added, that these assurances were the consequence of the representations which the committee of foreign affairs had made on the event to the Danish minister.

STOCKHOLM, April 12.

The last courier from Finland did not bring as was apprehended, accounts of the commencement of hostilities. The Russians were, it is true, in force upon the frontiers, but they had not yet passed them, nor had any thing happened to occasion a rupture. —The frontiers are in a good state of defence, and will be in a still better one on the arrival of a considerable number of our troops which have already marched thither. They are working with great diligence in the port of Carlscron, to arm the naval force; and yesterday they were busy in getting the little fleet of galleys and flat bottomed boats ready for sailing. The comptroller of the finances has already set apart six millions for the expenses of the war. We flatter ourselves that if it is necessary to engage in war, that there will be the greatest unanimity among all parties and all ranks of people to defend the honour, the independence and the safety of the nation. The public writings, in endeavouring still more to rouse the public mind, expect the happiest consequences from it; there are, however, politicians who are not without their uneasiness, and who do not trust to those appearances; they fear the secret manoeuvres of Prussia will disconcert or paralyze the measures of our government against her.

May 3. The general baron de Budberg, who has resided some years in this capital, though without a public character, on the part of Russia, is about to return. He sets out this day. We know not if his departure announces a certain war, but we fear it. It is said that the dispatches brought by the last courier from Petersburg were not so pacific as had been supposed. The court of Stockholm, however, takes such steps as manifestly desire of preserving peace. Notice has been given to the ministers of several courts, that the feeble state of the king's health may yet for some time defer his marriage.

MENTZ, May 16.

The passage of the river Nahe, near Creutnach, is secured by numerous batteries. The Imperial engineers have made formidable intrenchments near the forest of Westerwalde. All the troops are marching for the Lower Rhine, where every thing wears a serious aspect.

R O M E, May 1.

When the news of the different victories of the republicans arrived here, and that the king of Sardinia, for the preservation of his states, had asked peace under the mediation of the court of Spain, the pope immediately ordered public prayers for obtaining from Heaven a general pacification, the pressing want of which is every where felt. He convoked the sacred college, many members of which are agents to the different courts, and his holiness pronounced a discourse full of energy and devotion.

This city has never been in a more critical situation, it is threatened with the last misfortunes if peace is not restored to Italy. The price of provisions continues to rise daily, the industrious citizens of the community are without employment, the brisk commerce which was carried on in the ecclesiastical state is absolutely ruined, it hath been so illly protected that the merchants have lost all confidence; the resigns and notes of the holy father are multiplied and fall in value daily, gold and silver have absolutely disappeared, the brass money is also feared and falling from 12 to 15 for 100. To remedy the scarcity of a circulating medium, government has frequently forbid, and again permitted the sale of silver, the consequence of those measures has been uniformly to increase the evil. The Apostolic chamber, in order to restrain the discontented, continues to purchase corn at a fixed price, and ruin themselves in ruining the proprietors, who cannot dispose of their provisions advantageously.

The rheocratic government of Rome is the work of all, and that city will be entirely ruined if some happy event does not put an end to our misfortunes.

R A T I S B O N, May 16.

It is certain that the king of Prussia has marched a body of troops to the Rhine, composed of 30,000 men, which will be joined to 15,000 Hanoverian and 5000 Brunswick troops, for covering the country of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. This army is in the mean-time to oppose all its force against the military execution which has been threatened to several members of the empire, for having made a separate peace with the French republic, and not having furnish their contingent of men, nor paid the Roman months.

G E N O A, May 6.

It is expected here that the troops of the French republic will in the continuation of their victories capture Pavia and Milan. In the last city, we are assured—1st. That the general discontent is at its height—2dly. though drained by the excessive contributions which the Austrians impose for assisting the expenses of the war, the abbies have been charged with contributing beyond the overplus of ten years of their revenues, under pain of execution if not paid within eight days; and the religious will not be allowed any pension. The inhabitants, without distinction of age or of rank, are subjected to a capitation of three livres each, and to three fourths per cent. on the value of their property, moveable or immovable, at the time of such a scarcity that they can no longer procure to themselves either bread or meat with money.

The Gazettes announce that general Beaulieu has still 42,000 men under his command, including 7000 cavalry. We doubt the truth of this statement. Perhaps they add to the number of the Austrian army the 15,000 men that the king of Naples should send for his contingent; but these Neapolitan troops, without experience, like those of the pope, cannot be of any great service.

May 23. The canton of Berne has ordered all the French emigrants to leave their territory.

In Corsica, the insurgents have taken Ajaccio, and on the fort is displayed the tri-coloured flag. They have found a plenty of ammunition, and are in a state of defence till they can have succours from the French. The viceroy of Balia was marching to attack the insurgents, but they had intercepted his provisions. Zampino has the chief command among them.

The letter of 21st of May, directed to general Jourdan, and sent by the major Schonai.

Monsieur, the general,

The archduke Charles, commander in chief of the Imperial and Royal army of the Lower Rhine, and that of the empire, has notified me, that whatever desire his Imperial majesty might have to spare suffering humanity, the calamities of a new campaign, the unfavourable disposition of the French directory obliges him to suppress all hopes of peace, and to take arms again to end a distressing war, which is contrary to his inclination. In consequence I have the honour to notify you that the bearer of this message has orders to remain with you till the expiration of ten days, to be reckoned from his arrival at your advanced posts, and that from that time the conditions of the armistice, and the suspension of arms will cease. You will be

so kind as to inform me of the arrival of this officer, and of the receiving of this notification.

BARON DE KRAY.

In consequence of this notification general Jourdan ordered every disposition to be made for the opening of the campaign on the 23d.

C O L O G N E, May 27.

The camp near Brühl will remain there to observe the Austrians encamped on the Sieg.

The motion of the troops in this quarter is not very considerable; but there is the utmost activity displayed on the side of Coblenz, and on the Hundsruck. A flotilla is equipping on the Moselle, consisting of bomb-ketches, fireships and gun-boats, which are to be launched as soon as circumstances shall require it. Sails, rigging and anchors, have been put in requisition.

The camp at Wildg, commanded by general Grenier, was raised this morning; the troops are under marching orders to Andernach.

The general in chief, Jourdan, left this place at an early hour yesterday; he was followed this morning by general Ernouf, and all the staff of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse. Head quarters are removed to Munster Maynsfeld, beyond the Moselle.

All the boatmen of the Lower Rhine have received orders to leave this place.

V E N I C E, May 2.

There is no government which is better formed than Venice, by events which are about to take place in foreign countries. The public ministers for this purpose employ secret agents. This policy has contributed to their preservation: for by this means they have been frequently apprised of dangers which threatened them. As soon as the return of the count de Lille, was known, it was not doubted but that the invasion of Lombardy was at hand; and it was thought that the Venetian government would not leave a pretext to the French to enter their territories. It is probable and it is even announced that the greater part of the emigrants are to be sent away.

The principal object of the government under present circumstances is to maintain good order and tranquillity on the continent, where there is much discontent; for this purpose a providore general extraordinary will be appointed, whose authority will be very extensive, and who will be authorized to take any measures which circumstances may demand, without consulting any other tribunal. He will reside at Verona. It is supposed that the choice will fall upon S. C. Zacharia Valaresso.

The Venetian government is the friend of France, because its independence, nay its very existence, depends upon the success of that republic, but the Venetian noblemen are not nor can they be friends to French principles.

F L O R E N C E, May 1.

We are not without uneasiness here respecting the success of the French, we fear they will not respect the neutrality of the grand duke if they can give the law to Italy. We know that the persons who are at present at the head of the government of France, disapprove of the treaty of peace concluded at Tuscany, which is so advantageous to the English. We recollect that the French had formed the design of an expedition against Leghorn for the purpose of shutting up that port against their enemy, and of possessing themselves of the immense property which the English have there.

The English have acted upon the principle of taking the property of their enemies wherever they could find it, without respecting the neutrality and the territory of the other powers. We hope the French will not adopt the same principle.

The new governor of Leghorn, a pensionary of the court of Naples, which he has long served, shews a decided partiality for the English. He lately suffered them to take a French privateer under the cannon of the place, although he had promised to protect it, and not to suffer the territory of the grand duke to be violated. The French will doubtless speedily demand a prompt restitution. It is even said they have already defied the grand duke to shut this port against the English vessels of war.

P A R I S, May 19.

Thurior, ex-member of the late convention, and commissioner of the executive directory at Rheims, has been dismissed, and has since fled.

Pache, who was mayor of Paris on the 31st of May, and now stands charged with being an accomplice in the late conspiracy, has been arrested; and the night before last, the members of a society of exclusive patriots were taken into custody in the street Guerin-Boisfeau.

Charles Villambre, a native of Toul, and a military man, convicted of emigration, and of being an ac-

compliance in the late conspiracy, has been condemned to death by the criminal tribunal, and executed in the place de Grève.

Drouet has published an address to the legislative body, in justification of his principles and conduct, which affords strong proofs against his pretended innocence; as in this publication the doctrine and maxims of the conspirators are openly avowed and defended by him.

Some attempts having been made to carry off the conspirators from the Abaye prison, it is determined to transfer them to the temple.

Dannou is this day to make the report of the commission relative to Drouet's conspiracy.

BELFAST, May 30.

For several days past there existed some animosities between the two corps quartered here, arising, as we understood, from trivial causes. It grew, however, yesterday, into a serious affair, and the Ray Fencibles and Limerick militia were on the point of coming to a general engagement. Some skirmishing had already taken place, when the timely interference of the officers on both sides, prevented any further hostility. Our worthy chief magistrate on this, as on former occasions, evinced his anxious desire to preserve the tranquillity of the town. The Limerick militia marched for Londonderry at day break this morning.

LONDON, May 23.

The examination of Drouet is carrying on before the commission of seven. Paris is not yet tranquil, the partisans of the conspiracy still entertaining some hopes of carrying their plan into effect.

The duke of Parma, alarmed at the rapid progress of the French, has solicited and obtained a cessation of arms, but on conditions the most humiliating to himself.

A number of French troops, it appears, have been detached from the army of the Rhine to Italy; while the emigrant corps under the prince of Conde have been augmented to 15,000 men by the accession of a considerable body of French deserters.

General Delas, the commander of an Imperial corps in the Brisgau, is gone to Italy, and has been succeeded by general Furstenberg.

A letter from Elsinore, of the 14th inst. announces a declaration of war by the dey of Algiers against Denmark.

May 24. Peace is said, by the Parisian Journalists, to be negotiating in favour of all the states of Italy, excepting those belonging to the house of Austria. It appears that even the Pope will not be excepted.

The treaty with the king of Naples is already advanced. One of his agents is arrived at Paris, to treat with the Directory.

When the treaty concluded with the king of Sardinia was submitted to the council of five hundred, some of the members remarked, that the terms were too degrading for a conquered prince, who submitted to the terms imposed on him, and who was certainly entitled to that respect which is ever due to misfortune.

In the sitting of the 19th inst. a report of the celebrated Abbé Sieyès was read to the council, containing the strongest threats against England, and exhorting the government to turn the whole force of the republic, and to direct the whole weight of their vengeance against her.

May 30. A letter from the Hague, of the 18th inst. says, that the committee of union having communicated to the national assembly the contents of a note from general Bourdonville, in which he insists, that a commander in chief of the army of the state shall be appointed without delay, the assembly nominated general Bourdonville to that office, and invested him with full power.

The louis d'or sold at Paris, on the 18th inst. for the enormous price of 8400 livres in assignats; and re-scrip-tions or promises of mandates, then bore a discount of 38 per cent.

At the close of the poll for Westminster, on Friday, Mr. Fox and Horne Tooke addressed the mob, in pretty long speeches:—that of the former gentleman was the most inflammatory we ever heard. He said (among other strong things) that he remembered but two wars in which this country has been engaged—the one directed against the liberty of America, the other against the liberty of France—both caused by the despotic principles of the existing governments—that the present war was nothing more than a combination of despots to overturn the liberties of Europe.—That a constitution was good, exactly in proportion to the share that the people had in the government of the country—that the sovereignty was in the people.

He cautioned the people against entertaining the fantastic notion—that an existing constitution might not be destroyed.

He spoke of Mr. H. Tooke, as a gentleman whom he respected, and whom he considered as the most injured and persecuted man alive; this speech might be called a canvass for Mr. Tooke.

Mr. H. Tooke said, that he would not continue a candidate, if he conceived, that by so doing, he would endanger Mr. Fox's election. He agreed in every single sentiment that Mr. Fox had uttered.

Is there not then a coalition in principles avowed between Mr. Fox and the chief of the corresponding society.

Extract of a letter from Cadix, April 29, 1796.

I give you an abstract of a letter, dated Alicant, April 10.

"On the 10th instant, an American brig came in three days from Algiers to this place; reports, that the Moors had just carried 9 Danish vessels into that port, they were all loaded, one had Sicily ash for

London, some others wine and brandy. The ground of this unexpected hostility seems to be this:—Some time ago, a Dane, bringing 300 Moors from Constantinople going to Algiers, was stopped by a Tuscan man or war, and carried into Naples, where the Moors are detained. The dey of Algiers makes Denmark answerable for them; and, we understand, that he has intimated to the Danish consul that they must be returned within a limited time; that if they were, he would continue a friend to Denmark, and release the vessels detained, and if they were not, they would be sold and their crews made slaves, the Danish flag declared enemy, and the consul turned out of Algiers.

"As it is some time since the consul has been writing for compromising the matter at Naples, it may be hoped he will be able to pacify the dey, in which case the prizes would be restored.

"This intelligence may be depended upon, but however, it is not improbable that you may, ere this reaches, be informed of this circumstance."

The American treaty with the Algerines, it seems, is in great forwardness, and the captives expected to depart daily from Algiers. Mr. Donaldson, it was likely, would be able to accommodate matters on a permanent footing with the regency of Tunis and Tripoli—and when this takes place, the Americans will have nothing more to apprehend from the Barbary powers.

June 4. A letter from Gibraltar, dated May 8, says "Last night an express arrived here from Mr. Duff, in Cadiz, with information that 6 Spanish ships of the line had sailed from thence, supposed for St. Domingo, and that 7 sail more were expected to sail hourly, and it was reported that the French were to sail under their protection. Admiral Mann was still off Cadiz."

The storm of Monday has been productive of much damage on the sea coasts of France in the channel. The mouth of the Seine is covered with wrecks. Nor are the advices from Flanders less deplorable: In the Scheldt several shipping are lost, and in the road of Flushing they talk of a Dutch man of war being lost.

BOSTON, August 1.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

Yesterday arrived ship Concord, captain Colley, 56 days from the Downs.

Capt. Colley left London the 28th of May, and the Downs the 2d of June. While he lay there, he experienced a severe gale of wind, which did considerable damage to the shipping there; among others, the ship Fair American, belonging to New-York, with her whole cargo on board, and ready for sea, was driven on shore and lost. She had about 40 passengers on board, 18 only of which were saved, with part of the crew; the captain was on shore. Several English vessels were also driven on shore. A brig from Boston, captain Cole, bound for Cowes, put into the Downs the day after the gale, which happened the 30th of May. We have not yet received any papers, and by the captain we learn nothing new.

A letter from Port-au-Prince, of July 1, says, "we are informed by way of St. Thomas's that general marquis de Bouille has taken possession of the island of St. Eustatia, with a regiment of emigrants, in the name of the king of Great-Britain."

From Grenada, July 5.

Captain Stevens informs, that the English are in full possession of Grenada, and that 47 of the French inhabitants who had sworn allegiance to his Britannic majesty, at the time of its former capitulation, were taken up, tried and condemned, 14 of which were executed on the 2d instant, among which was one second in command, who met his fate with the greatest fortitude. The remaining 33 were to be executed the Saturday following (9th instant.)

ALBANY, July 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Oswego, to his friend in this city, dated July 14.

"This day has been a great day to us. The British garrison marched out, and gave possession of the post of Oswego to the American troops, who marched in with two field pieces, planted the standard of the United States on the ramparts of the fort, and fired a salute of 15 cannon. Our troops were then drawn up in the centre of the fort. Mr. McCallen had the management of the field pieces.—We partook of a refreshment at the room of the late British commandant, which ours now occupies.—The British officers behaved with great politeness on the occasion.—Captain Clark, the commanding officer, has left us a fine garden.—Mr. Glen will sail for Niagara, in company with the late garrison, having chartered a vessel for that purpose."

ANNAPOLIS, August 18.

Extract of a letter from Newbury-Port, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated August 1.

"For these three weeks past we have been alarmed with the appearance of a fever something similar to that which was so fatal to the inhabitants of Philadelphia. Though in no one instance can we trace its having communicated by infection from one person to another; it was confined to a neighbourhood in Water-street; it is the general received opinion that it took its rise from a stench proceeding from a quantity of entrails of fish which were thrown into the dock, and laid there until they were in a state of putrefaction. Five persons died from one family, and four others from the neighbouring families; the fifth has been removed, and the fever has subsided.—The season is to all appearance equal to any ever known in this part of the Union."

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to his brethren in arms.

Head quarters, Cherasco, April 26.

"SOLDIERS,

"You have in a fortnight gained six victories, taken 21 stand of colours, 71 pieces of cannon, several strong places, conquered the richest part of Piedmont; you have made 15,000 prisoners, and killed or wounded more than 18,000 men.

"You had hitherto fought only sterile rocks, rendered illustrious by your courage, but useless to the country; you have equalled by your services the victorious army of Holland and the Rhine. Deprived of every thing, you have supplied every thing; you have won battles without cannon, made forced marches without shoes, watched without brandy, and often without bread. The republican phalanxes, the soldiers of liberty were alone capable of suffering what you have suffered.

"Thanks be to you, soldiers; the grateful country will, in part be indebted to you for her prosperity; and if when victors at Toulon, you predicted the immortal campaign of 1794, your present victories will be the prefaces of more brilliant victories. The two armies which attacked you with audacity fly disheartened before you. Men who smiled at your misery and rejoiced in thought at the idea of the triumphs of your enemies, are confounded and appalled: But it must not, soldiers, be concealed from you, that you have done nothing, since something remains yet to be done. Neither Turin nor Milan are in your power. The ashes of the conquerors of the Tarquins are still disgraced by the assassins of Bassville. At the commencement of the campaign you were destitute of every thing; now you are amply provided; the magazines taken from your enemies are numerous, the artillery for the field and for besieging is arrived.

"Soldiers, the country has a right to expect great things from you; justify her expectations.

"The greatest obstacles are undoubtedly overcome, but you have still battles to fight, cities to take, rivers to pass. Is there one among you whose courage is diminished? Is there one who would prefer returning to the summits of the Alps and the Appennines? No, there is not one amongst the conquerors of Montenotte, Millesimo, Dego, Mondovi. All burn with the desire of extending the glory of the French. All wish to humble the proud kings who dare to meditate putting us again in chains; all wish to dictate a peace that shall be glorious and shall indemnify the country for the immense sacrifices which she has made; all of you burn with a desire to say on your return to your home I belonged to the victorious army of Italy.

"Friends, I promise this conquest to you; but there is one condition which you must swear to fulfil, it is to respect the people whom you deliver, to repress the horrible pillage which some wretches, instigated by our enemies, had practised; unless you do this you will be no longer the friends but the scourges of the human race: you will no longer form the honour of the French people; they will disavow you; your victories, your successes, the blood of brethren who died in battle, all, even honour and glory will be lost. With respect to myself, to the generals who puff up your confidence, we shall blush to command an army without discipline, and who admit no other law than that of force.

"People of Italy, the French army comes to break your chains; the French people are the friends of all people; come with confidence to them—your property, religion, and customs shall be respected.

"We make war as generous enemies; and wish only to make war against the tyrants who oppress you.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

May 18.

Desertion is very great among the Austrian troops. Scarce a day passes that from twelve to twenty do not arrive within the compass of a brigade. In general they appear but little attached to the cause of the emperor; whether it is on account of their great fatigue, their little success, or the fear of a new campaign, or rather a continuation of the war with the Turks. Whatever the cause may be, it concerns us but little; but if their forces are thus diminished, we shall soon force them to an honourable peace.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Chaptico, if not taken up by the first day of October next, they will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. LANCELOT CHUNN, sen. near New-Port, Charles county.

Mr. George Sweeney, 2 letters.

Mr. Francis Noble, St. Mary's county.

Doctor Samuel Debutts, St. Mary's county, Maryland.

Mr. Benjamin Reeder, care of Peregrine Bond, near Chaptico, St. Mary's county.

Mr. Willfred Neale, Esq; Chaptico, St. Mary's county.

Mr. Drayden Reeder, St. Mary's county, Maryland, near Chaptico.

NOTICE.

WE shall make application to Anne Arundel county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land, lying in the county aforesaid, called DUVAL'S RAN.

ANNE MACCAULEY.
JOSHUA LACKLIN.

August 15, 1796.

In virtue of the power
chancellor of Maryland
side of the real estate
WARD DROUGA, of
EXPOSED to PUBLIC
on Thursday the 1st
fair, if not the first
equal annual payment
with approved security
day of sale.

A TRACT of land
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and merchant mill,
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being in the vicinity
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Montgomery county

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Frederick-town,

1796

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August 3, 1796

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In virtue of the power vested in me by the honourable
chancellor of Maryland, for the disposal of the re-
sidue of the real estate belonging to the late Ed-
ward Dross, of Saint-Mary's county, will be
EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,
on Thursday the 15th day of September next, if
fair, if not the first fair day, on a credit of two
equal annual payments, the purchaser passing bond
with approved security, bearing interest from the
day of sale.

A TRACT of land on Great Pipe creek, in Fre-
derick county, containing, by a late accurate
survey, 354 acres; this land lays adjacent to the seat
and merchant mill of Col. NORMAN BRUCE; it is
level, of an excellent quality for farming, and all cov-
ered with wood; its situation is very advantageous,
being in the vicinity of several valuable merchant
mills, and in the heart of a fine farming country. A
plot of the land will be shewn, and attendance given
on the day of sale, by

BERNARD O'NEILL, Admi-
nistratrix de bono non of Ed-
ward DROSS.

Montgomery county, Aug. 8, 1796.

In CHANCERY, August 8, 1796.

THE complainant applies for
a decree for recording an
indenture, executed by THOMAS
WHERRITT, on the 26th day of November, seven-
teen hundred and ninety-three, for conveying unto
WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, and his heirs, one half of a
grain-mill, and a parcel of land adjoining thereto,
lying and being in St. Mary's county; the bill states,
that the said Thomas Wherrett hath departed this life
to parts unknown; it is adjudged and ordered that
the complainant cause a copy of this order to be in-
serted, at least three weeks successively, in the Mary-
land Gazette, before the tenth day of September next,
to the intent that the said Thomas Wherrett, if he be
now alive, or his heirs, or legal representatives, or
any other person interested, may have notice of the
complainant's application, and be warned to appear
here, on or before the first Tuesday in November
next, to shew cause wherefore a decree as prayed
should not be passed.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of
Captain JONATHAN MORRIS, late of Frede-
rick county, an insolvent debtor, that they bring in
their claims against him, regularly authenticated, on
or before the 20th day of September next, in order
that a dividend may be made of the money in hand.

P. MANTZ, Trustee.

Frederick-town, Aug. 3, 1796.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles
county, near Newport, a likely black negro man
named OSTEN, about thirty years old, five feet nine
or ten inches high; it is probable he will push to
George-town, he is acquainted with almost every ne-
gro and free mulatto of that town, he is likewise well
acquainted with the free mulattoes and negroes of
Charles and St. Mary's counties; he has a wife at
Mr. Johnson's, on Patuxent, near the Queen Tree,
is a great chewer of tobacco, and frequently takes
snuff, has lately shaved the crown of his head; there
is a very perceptible difference in the size of his legs,
the largest is full of large lumps in his ham, which
may be discovered upon the slightest examination; if
his legs are examined there needs no further description
of his person. Whoever brings him home shall receive
the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid.

BENEDICT BOARMAN.

August 3, 1796.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Sunday morning the 7th instant,
a remarkable black negro lad named TIM, since
called himself JAMES, and will no doubt change his
name to evade detection: is about nineteen or twenty
years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, when
spoken to has a sly look of attention, well made,
likely, artful and complaisant; a dimple in his chin,
and large white teeth; was seen going to Annapolis
from Baltimore, dressed in a short brown outside jack-
et, with sleeves and no lining, and linen trousers. He
took with him many other articles of wearing apparel,
consisting of shirts, a dark blue cloth coat, striped cot-
ton stockings, &c. and it is probable he will change his
dress; he was raised in Annapolis by Benjamin Ogle,
Esq; who has still his father and mother, the one a
cook, the other his head waiter. Whoever secures
said negro, so that the subscriber may have him again,
shall have the above reward.

JOHN ROBT. HOLLIDAY.

Epsom, 6 miles from Baltimore, Aug. 13, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have demands against the estate
of Doctor MICHAEL PUE, late of Baltimore
county, deceased, are requested to appear at the dwell-
ing plantation of the subscriber, on Elk-Ridge, in
Anne Arundel county, on the nineteenth day of Sep-
tember next ensuing the date hereof, with their claims
legally authenticated, when a dividend will be made
among the creditors, pursuant to an act of assembly in
such case made and provided.

MARY PUE, Administratrix of
MICHAEL PUE, deceased.

Anne Arundel county, July 19, 1796.

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Sa-
turday the 20th of August next, at eleven o'clock,
in the forenoon, on the premises,
ONE undivided half of the sloop HOPE, as the
new lays in the Dock, being a part of the estate
of captain JOHN STEUART, late of the city of Anna-
polis, deceased, she is a square stern'd vessel, built at
West river in the year 1784, burthen thirty-three
tuns, in good repair. She may be viewed on ap-
plication to captain JOHN SANDS, who owns the other
half. The terms will be made known at the time
and place of sale.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix;
ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

Annapolis, July 26, 1796.

Patowmack Company.

THE Stockholders in the additional capital are
hereby required to pay to WILLIAM HARTS-
HORNE, treasurer, at Alexandria, twenty per cent.
on the amount of each share by them held, on or be-
fore the first day of September next.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN, } Directors.
TOBIAS LEAR,

A general meeting of the old and new stockholders
will be held at the house of JOHN WISS, in Alexan-
dria, on the first Monday in August next, to begin at
ten o'clock in the morning.

Alexandria, July 5, 1796.

Annapolis, August 2, 1796.

ON the first Monday in September next, an electi-
on will be held for two electors, for the purpose
of choosing the senate for the state of Maryland.

And on the first Monday in October next an electi-
on will be held for four delegates to represent Anne-
Arundel county in the general assembly; and one
member to represent the second district in the congress
of the United States.

And on the second Wednesday in November, an
election will be held for one elector, to elect the presi-
dent and Vice-President of the United States.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away from George-town, without any pro-
vocation, on Tuesday morning the 26th of
July, 1796, an apprentice lad named WILLIAM
KNOWLES, by trade a cabinet-maker, about five
feet five or six inches high, round shoulders, down
look, and knock-kneed; had on a dark coloured coat,
nankeen overalls and jacket, and other things rather
tedious to mention; he is a very artful fellow, as he
has been accustomed to running away, and will per-
sist in a lie if attacked. Whoever secures said fellow
in any gaol, so that we get him again, shall receive
the above reward. All persons are forewarned har-
boring said ungrateful fellow at their peril.

MIDDLETON and KING.

N. B. It is supposed he will make for Baltimore,
as he was formerly a sailor, and take shipping.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And to be sold at this office, price three eighths
of a dollar,

REFLECTIONS

On the proposition to communicate,
by a navigable canal, the waters of
Chesapeake with those of Dela-
ware Bay,

Addressed

To the CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

HAVING experienced for some years past the ma-
ny evils and inconveniences that arise from my
servants carrying off all the choicest and best fruit of the
VINEYARD, under the pretence that they are allowed
the privilege of so doing, I now expressly and openly
forbid it, they have no right to sell any thing of that
kind without my leave in writing. Men of virtuous
principles will take notice of this advertisement, others
will regard nothing but what the law ordains. I am
determined to prevent it, if necessary, by legal pro-
secution, but I hope, after this public notice nothing
of that sort will be requisite.

J. HALL.

July 20, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-
tends to prefer a petition to Prince-George's
county court, the next September term, for a com-
mission to prove and perpetuate the boundaries and
line trees of a tract of land called MOUNT CALVERT
MANOR, lying in the aforesaid county, agreeably to
act of assembly in that case made and provided.

WILLIAM N. DORSETT.

July 14, 1796.

WANTED.

A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAILS, for
which a good price will be given. Apply to
the Printers.

AN APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

Agreeably to a decree of the court of chancery will be
EXPOSED to SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION,
on Tuesday the 23d day of August, instant, at
10 o'clock,

THE dwelling HOUSE and LOT, and some
Household Goods, belonging to the estate of
WILLIAM HANSON, deceased. The sale will be on
the premises, and the terms notified at the sale.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Trustee.

THIS is to give notice, That all persons who
have claims against the estate of THOMAS TAL-
BOTT, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are
requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and
all those who are in any manner indebted to said estate
are desired to make payment to the executrix hereof.

ELIZABETH TALBOTT.

August 9, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CHRIS-
TOPHER RICHMOND, Esquire, late of the
city of Washington, are desired to make immediate
payment, and all those who have any claims against
the said deceased, are desired to bring them in, legal-
ly authenticated.

JOHN DAVIDSON, } Executors.
R. B. LATIMER. }

Annapolis, August 11, 1796.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in An-
napolis, on the 19th day of September next, at
ELK-RIDGE LANDING on the 21st, at the CITY of
WASHINGTON on the 30th, and all other times in the
month of September at my office in Upper Marlbo-
rough, for the purpose of receiving the taxes on cer-
rises, and issuing licences to retailers of wines and
foreign distilled spirituous liquors, agreeably to the
laws of congress.

RICHARD MARSHALL, Collector
of the revenue of Prince-George's
and Anne-Arundel counties.

August 10, 1796.

TAKE up as a stray by the subscriber, living
on Herring Bay, a small black MARE, about
13 hands high, 10 years old, with a hanging main
and switch tail, and has no perceivable brand. The
owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges,
and take her away.

EDWARD JOURNEY.

June 25, 1796.

FERRY BOATS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public
in general, that they have built two large con-
venient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of
gentlemen and their horses and carriages, &c. THO-
MAS TUCKER, on West river, in Anne-Arundel
county, runs to Kent Island and Talbot county, on the
Eastern shore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the
bay side, in Talbot county, opposite to West river,
runs to West river and thereabouts. As this is by far
the most convenient route from the Federal city or
Alexandria to EATON, Cambridge, or any of the ad-
jacent towns or counties on the Eastern shore, and
will be attended with much less expence than any
other passage to the before-mentioned places, we are
determined to pay the greatest attention, in order to
give every satisfaction in our power to those that will
please to favour us with their custom.

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

June 22, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by act of assembly
to receive subscriptions to the Bank of Balti-
more, &c. give notice to subscribers, that attendance
will be given by said commissioners on Monday the
29th day of August, and on the two following days
(during bank hours) at the Bank of Maryland, and
Office of Discount and Deposit, in Baltimore-town,
for the purpose of receiving, in gold or silver, one
sixth part of each persons subscription, or whatever
further part the subscribers may think proper to ad-
vance.

Any person neglecting to pay his said one sixth part
at the time and places above mentioned, will forfeit all
right and title to his subscription, in conformity to the
act of assembly for establishing this Bank.

N. B. As soon as the returns from the different
counties in the state are received, an alphabetical list
of the stockholders will be published.

Baltimore, June 16, 1796.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in South
river neck, a negro man named GEORGE,
about twenty-nine or thirty years of age, five feet ten
inches high, large featured, especially the feet, a re-
markable good set of teeth, with a simple smiling
countenance when spoken to; had on and took with
him two of nabrig shirts, two white ditto, one pair
trousers, one black coat, and red jacket; he has relati-
ons in and near Baltimore-town, and has once been to
Philadelphia, it is therefore presumed he will make
that way; it is probable, if apprehended, he may say
he belongs to the estate of JAMES MAYO, of said
county, having formerly lived in that family. Who-
ever takes up and secures said runaway in any gaol, so
that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS,
and if brought home all reasonable charges.

RICHARD BATTER.

Anne-Arundel county, June 22, 1796.

STATE OF MARYLAND. AN ACT FOR NATURALIZATION, Passed July Session, 1779.

WHEREAS the increase of people is a means to advance the wealth and strength of this state: And whereas many foreigners from the lenity of our government, the security afforded by our constitution and laws to civil and religious liberty, the mildness of our climate, the fertility of our soil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and settle in this state, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born subjects of this state do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom or state, and shall, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this state, repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat and subscribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a Quaker, Mennonist or Tunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a subject to the state of Maryland, and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the said state, and that I do not hold myself bound to any other allegiance or obedience to any king or prince, or any other state or government;" (which said oath or affirmation, and subscription thereof, respectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to administer and take) shall, thereupon and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be thenceforth entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state; provided, that no person who shall become a natural born subject of this state, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council or general assembly, or as a delegate to congress, unless such person shall have resided within this state seven years previous to such election or appointment, and shall have the property and estate required by the constitution and form of government, to execute any of the said offices respectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council shall, before the session of every general court, return a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration respectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court; and any judge of the general court, administering and taking the said oath or affirmation, shall return, to the next general court, a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration respectively, before him, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration, or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the said court, entered among the minutes, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient testimony and proof thereof; and of his being a natural born subject, and as such shall be allowed in every court of this state.

And, to encourage such foreigners to come and settle in this state, Be it enacted, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner coming into this state and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this state.

And, to encourage such foreigners, tradesmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and settle in this state, Be it enacted, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, being a tradesman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this state.

ARRET de NATURALIZATION, passé dans la Séance de Juillet, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet état; et d'autant que la modération de notre gouvernement, la sécurité donnée par notre constitution et les lois pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre climat, la fertilité de notre sol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, si on les fesoit participants des avantages et des privilèges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent;

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un Arrêt, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, et qui répètera et signera, pardevant le gouverneur et son conseil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de la croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répètera et signera, le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est Quaker, Mennonist ou Dunker) *Jarvis*—Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai dorénavant fidèle sujet de l'état de Maryland, et que je ne me crois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéissance d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou gouvernement. (lequel serment, ou affirmation, et signature susdite, sera administrée et prise, respectivement, par le gouverneur et le conseil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera dorénavant estimé et considéré comme sujet natif de cet état, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des privilèges au dit état; pourvu que personne de ceux qui en

seront devenus sujets, en vertu de cet arrêt, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conseil ou de l'Assemblée générale, ou délégué du congrès, qu'il n'ait fait sa résidence dans cet état, sept ans précédents à cette élection ou appointment, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds requises par la constitution et la forme du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil portera à la séance de chaque cour générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration respectivement, pardevant le gouverneur, et pardevant le conseil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au greffier de la cour générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite cour: Et tout juge de la cour générale, qui aura administré et pris le dit serment, ou affirmation, portera à la première cour générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, au greffier de la cour générale, pour être enregistré dans les mémoires de la dite cour.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil, ou quelque juge de la cour générale, ou le greffier de la dite cour, ou celui de quelque cour de comté, donnera à toute personne, qui aura pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroît, par la liste de quelque juge de la dite cour, enregistré dans les mémoires, que toute personne qui aura pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, sera estimée, dans toutes les cours de cet état, sujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, Qu'il soit ordonné, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et signeront la déclaration, et le serment, ou affirmation susdite, seront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute impôt, pendant deux ans après leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les gens de métiers, ou artisans, et les manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet état, Qu'il soit ordonné, Qu'il ne sera imposé aucun impôt sur eux ni sur leurs biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet état; pourvu qu'ils prennent et signent la déclaration et le serment, ou l'affirmation, susdite.

STAAT MARYLAND. NATURALISIRUNG-GESZ, Gegeben in der November Sitzung, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung der Volksmenge ein Mittel ist den Reichthum und die Stärke dieses Staates zu befördern: Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die Gelindigkeit unserer Regierung, die Sicherheit welche durch unsere Verfassung und Gesetze bürgerlicher und gottedientlicher Freyheit verschafft ist, die Milde unseres Himmels-Striches, die Fruchtbarkeit unseres Bodens und durch die Vortheile unseres Handels veranlaßt werden mögen in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, wenn sie der Vortheile und Vorrechte, welche die eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates genießen, theilhaftig gemacht werden würden:

Es sey deswegen durch die Allgemeine (gesetzgebende) Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesez gemacht, Das jede Person, die hinfüro in diesen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter desselben, oder vor irgend einem Grafschafts Gerichte dieses Staates eine Erklärung seines Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachspricht und unterschreibt, und den folgenden Eid, oder Betheuerung wenn es ein Quaker, Mennonist oder Dunker wäre, leistet, nachspricht und unterschreibt: Ich, A. B. schwöre, oder betheure, "dass ich hinfüro ein Bürger des Staates Maryland werden will, und dem besagten Staate treu, und wahrhaftig ergeben seyn will, und dass ich mich nicht verbunden erachte, irgend einem Könige oder Fürsten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder Regierung irgend eine Unterwerfung oder Gehorsam zu leisten;" (welch besagten Eid oder Betheuerung, und vorgemeldete Unterschrift, respective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gericht, oder irgend ein Richter desselben, oder irgend ein Grafschafts Gericht hierbey bevollmächtigt sind sich leisten zu lassen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates zu seyn geachtet, dafür gehalten und angesehen seyn soll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebornen Bürgers dieses Staates berechtigt seyn soll; mit der Bedingung, dass niemand der ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates in Kraft dieses Gesetzes werden wird, zu irgend einem öffentlichen Amt bestellet, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Verammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congreß erwählbar seyn soll, er habe denn sieben Jahre vor solcher Erwählung oder Bestellung in diesem Staate gewohnt, und besize das Eigenthum und Vermögen, welches bey der Verfassung und Regierungsform erheischt wird, irgend eines besagter respectiven Aemter zu verwahren.

Und es sey zum Gesez gemacht, Das der Schreiber des Rathes, vor jeder Sitzung des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts ein Verzeichniß der Namen derjenigen Personen, welche vor dem Gouverneur und Rath besagten Eid oder Betheuerung respective leisten und unterschreiben, und besagte Erklärung machen werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gemacht, einliefern solle, damit er es in besagtem Gerichte Protokoll einschreibe: Und irgend ein Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, der besagten Eid oder Betheuerung von sich leisten laßt, soll bey dem nächsten Allgemeinen Gerichte ein Verzeichniß der Namen der Personen, welche vor ihm besagten Eid oder Betheuerung respective geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan haben werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts einliefern, damit er es dem Protokoll besagten Gerichts einverleibe.

Und es sey zum Gesez gemacht, Das ein Beglaubigungsschein von dem Schreiber des Rathes, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen oder irgend eines Grafschafts-Gerichts: Dals irgend eine Person besagten Eid oder Betheuerung geleistet und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungsschein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dals es aus dem protokollirten Bericht irgend eines Richters besagten Gerichts erhellet, irgend eine Person habe besagten Eid oder Betheuerung geleistet und unterschrieben—für ein zureichendes Zeugnis und Beweis dessen, und davon, dals solche Person Buurger sey, geachtet und gehalten, und dafür in jedem Gerichtshofe dieses Staates anerkannt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge aufzumuntern in diesen Staat zu kommen und sich darin niederzulassen, Sey es zum Gesez gemacht, dals, für einen Zeitraum von zwey Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate, irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der in diesen Staat kommt, und vorgemeldete Erklärung und Eid oder Betheuerung that und unterschreibt, ihm oder seinem Eigenthume, keine Abgabe auferlegt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge, Gewerbetreibende, Handwerker und Fabrikanten, aufzumuntern zu kommen und in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, Sey es zum Gesez gemacht, dals keine Abgabe irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der ein Gewerbetreibender, Handwerker oder Fabrikant ist, in diesen Staat kommt, und vorgemeldete Erklärung und Eid oder Betheuerung that und unterschreibt, oder seinem Eigenthume, für einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate auferlegt werden solle.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz—	Prize of	dollars	
1 ditto	20,000	20,000	
1 ditto	10,000	10,000	
7 last drawn tickets, each	5,000	35,000	
5 ditto	1,000	5,000	
10 ditto	400	5,000	
20 ditto	100	2,000	
55 ditto	50	2,750	
5750 ditto	12	69,000	
To be raised for the canal,			26,250

5847 Prizes,
11633 Blanks, not two to a prize.
17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed)

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

ALL persons indebted to the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment.—Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscriber soliculously hopes early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, April, 1796.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a small HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 25, 1796.

H A G U E, May 4.

THE day before yesterday citizen Bick in the national assembly made a proposition founded upon the dangers in which the country was involved. He spoke of the possible views of the house of Brandenburg in favour of the Stadholder—of the 60,000 men assembling in Westphalia—of the new loan of seven millions and a half raised by the British minister; and he proposed that a commission should be named to demand from the committee of war exact information upon the present state of defence in which the republic was; to point out to the assembly the measures necessary to be adopted in case of the approach of the enemy's troops, and to convoke the primary assemblies for the purpose of giving additional powers to the national assembly to have the sole direction of the armed citizens and the finances.

This proposition was referred to a commission. The assembly afterwards approved the project of a declaration of war against Great-Britain.

The deputy Staphorst informed the assembly, that the additional treaty between the French and Dutch republic, relative to the 50 millions which are to be paid in virtue of the treaty of alliance, had been concluded by the French minister Noel, and the Dutch deputies Staphorst and Vander Hoop. This treaty contains in substance that in time of war there shall be paid annually to France three millions, to be deducted from the 50 millions, and in time of peace six millions.

M U N S T E R, (Mayfield) June 7.

Bulletin of the armies of the Sambre and Meuse of Prairial 19 (June 7).

The principal part of the division under general Le Fèvre has passed the Lahn, the remainder is upon the right bank with that of general Coland, as well as almost all that of general Grenier.

General Bonnarde, with part of this last division and other troops, forming a body of 7 or 8000 men, will this night encircle Ehrenbreitstein which he is going to blockade.

General Championnet this night passes the Rhine at the mouth of the river Lahn with his division, by which means, besides the troops employed before Ehrenbreitstein, there will be to-morrow on the other side of the Rhine 50,000 men ready to act.

The divisions of generals Merceau, Ponce and Bernadotte, continue to occupy the Hundspruck; they keep in check the army of prince Charles, which it is said, has just sent considerable reinforcements to that commanded by prince Wurtemberg which is entirely routed. The head quarters of the divisions of Hundspruck are advanced. A considerable body of Austrians have retreated to Kirm; and have taken a very advantageous position; but they are absolutely cut off from the rest of the Austrian army, with which they can have no further communication. They are so surrounded, that they will soon be obliged to lay down their arms for want of succours and provisions.

General Ernouf, who arrives from Neuwied, returns to-morrow (June 8) to establish himself in the affair near Neuwied. I informed you that he took from the enemy 4 pieces; I was mistaken, for there were 12, besides this we have found in the magazines which have fallen into our hands, 13,000 quintals of flour, 300,000 bundles of hay and 30,000 bushels of oats.

W E T Z L A R, June 6.

Extract of a letter from the head quarters of the archduke Charles, at Mayence, the 6th of June.

"The battles which were fought yesterday and the day before, in the environs of Lanterick, a strong town about eight leagues from Deux Ponts, will form an epoch in the annals of warfare, on account of the bravery and obduracy displayed by our troops.

"General Jourdan attacked us upon our centre with a boldness which seemed to assure him victory. Our troops repulsed him twice with considerable loss; he returned a third time to the charge and with such impetuosity, that our troops, in spite of their firm resistance, were obliged to retreat; this they effected with good order to Oppenheim, Winweiler and Mayence, in order to preserve a communication with field-marshal count Wurmer.

"We learn at this moment, that the centre of his army has been attacked by three strong columns of the French, who have marched from the valleys of Ruperweller and Anweiler, commanded by general Moreau, in person; but as the principal position of Kaiserlautern, eight leagues from Worms, defended by the brave general Merzars, appears impregnable, we believe they will not there have the same success.

"The number of prisoners and wounded which arrive here, prove, that in the affair of the 4th and 5th, the loss has been considerable on both sides. By the last opportunity you shall have the details.

"The French, not content with having made themselves masters of Lautern, Meissenheim, Creutznach, Gommersheim and Simmeren, a strong city upon the Hundspruck, about 5 leagues from Ehrenbreitstein, and the surrounding positions, have advanced by a forced march, and give out that they will again surround our city."

B O N N, June 6.

As I informed you yesterday, the French have made themselves masters of Altenkirken, and the formidable intrenchments which the Austrians had erected on the heights. They were attacked the 4th of June, by the divisionary general Collaud. The enemy fought with the greatest obstinacy, and the victory was disputed from nine in the morning till one in the afternoon. In the mean-time the prince de Wurtemberg had sent an officer of the hussars with orders to abandon that position, but the officer and dispatches fell into the hands of the French. The enemy fought in constant expectation of receiving a reinforcement, till they found themselves surrounded by the republican troops, then they attempted to open themselves a passage, and twice they were repulsed with immense slaughter—they finally surrendered after having seen a vast number of their comrades fall. Among the slain are a lieutenant-colonel and two captains. Yesterday afternoon there arrived here near 2000 prisoners, among them are 39 officers, the most of them of the regiment of Jordes. The colonel of that regiment is expected to arrive to day with the rest of the prisoners.

C O L O G N E, 18th Prairial.

A courier arrived this morning informs us, that the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse pursued its victorious march to the right bank of the Rhine. The following is the official account which confirms the capture of the Austrian intrenchments at Altenkirken.

Head quarters at Linz, 17th Prairial, 4th year of the republic.

Bonnarde, general of division, to the general of brigade Davinot, at Cologne.

"I hasten to acquaint you, my dear comrade, with the contents of a letter which I have this moment received from the etat major of general Kleber, that in the engagement of yesterday the heights of Altenkirken were turned with such rapidity, that all the artillery which defended them were taken, together with a battalion of Jordes 1500 strong, as also its colours, the colonel, and many other prisoners, and that the rout of the enemy was unexampled. We know very well that our brave army will in its turn gain as brilliant victories as those of Italy.

Vive la Republique.

"BONNARDE."

An armistice is about to be concluded with the king of Naples, who has sent the duke de Pignatelli, as an envoy to Paris to obtain peace. It is not said how much the armistice will cost the king of Naples.

We are assured that two millions in gold, had arrived from Italy, and that in forwarding them, general Buonaparte has written, that he will take upon himself to pay all the bills of exchange of the government.

They write from England of the 1st of June, that they are preparing for the pretender of France the royal palace of Kensington, about 4 leagues from London.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, May 18.

We are still ignorant whether general Beaulieu has sufficient force to stop the enemy, and prevent their besieging Mantua. The three columns which the French have sent on the other side of the Po, and along this river, into the Parmesan, form a mass of 100,000 men. The army of the Alps, commanded by Kellerman, which is advancing to act in concert with that of Italy, consists of 35,000 men. The proclamation published by general Laharpe on the 27th of April, in the districts of Alba, Acqui, and Mondovi, had already given an idea of the intentions of the French towards Italy. We are now assured that they seem really to wish to treat that country, not as a conquered country, but according to the principles adopted at the commencement of the establishment of their republic; in consequence, they insinuate to the inhabitants a wish to fraternise with them, and procure for them liberty and equality. They are said to have offered the people of the Milanese, if they will constitute themselves into a republic, to take them under the protection of France.

It does not appear that this proposition has been relished, especially as it was immediately followed by requisitions in money and kind. According to letters from several parts of the Milanese, tranquillity reigns there; and the arrival of the French has caused no other effect than astonishment and terror.

A violent insurrection was said to have taken place at Turin, on the approach of the French. But this

news, if not entirely false, was at least very much exaggerated. A small tumult was caused by a few of the populace, which the troops had not the least trouble in calming. Every thing went on perfectly tranquil in that town on the 10th of this month.

We mentioned some time ago, that fresh troubles had taken place in Corsica. According to the last advices from that island, the insurgents assembled to the number of 4000 men, under the direction of Zampalino, and retired into the mountains, where they fortified themselves. The English sent against them two regiments, which at first sustained some disadvantage; but in another battle the insurgents were entirely defeated and dispersed; a great number were killed, and many prisoners. By the same advices we are informed, that the Corsicans have demanded of England the deposition of the viceroy. The burning of the ship *Ca Ira*, which had not the dreadful consequences which these people expected, is also attributed to their plots.

May 19. The body of the army commanded by M. de Beaulieu is put in motion for marching into the Tyrol. The impossibility of resisting the excessive superiority of the French, rendered this measure absolutely necessary. It is said that the latter have passed the Adda, and manifest an intention of penetrating farther and farther into Italy.

T U R I N, May 5.

Persons are desirous of knowing the circumstances which have compelled the king of Sardinia to conclude an armistice by which he surrendered himself to the French. We are assured that after the battle of Mondovi general Colli wrote to the court, that it was impossible for him, with an army disheartened and reduced nearly one half, to hold out much longer against the French. It was then that the king and his council upon the representations of the prince of Piedmont determined to ask a suspension of arms, although Beaulieu was then on his march to attack the French. The French general thought of nothing less than granting a truce; however, not to give simply a negative answer he proposed the conditions expressed in the treaty, not thinking that they could be accepted. In the interim Cheralco was taken by a coup de main. There then remained no place or post fortified between the French army and Turin. The French general saw the baron de la Tour arrive, who informed him, that his Sardinian majesty had signed the articles of the truce, and had given orders that they should be complied with as soon as possible. The king of Sardinia having no longer a sufficient army to cover Turin, saw as well the danger of remaining in the city as of leaving it. The inhabitants cried peace, peace, and very probably would not have sustained a siege. The surrender of the capital would probably have drawn after it that of other places, and the king of Sardinia would have seen the whole of Piedmont conquered and in a revolutionary state. It is supposed that the court of Turin flattered itself with obtaining an indemnification in Lombardy, and that it will offer its alliance to the French. It is true that they do not need the assistance of the Piedmontese to finish that conquest; but it may be to their interest to engage it in a war with the emperor.

The minister of the emperor, the count de Gerardine, is returned here; this has given rise to a great many conjectures. But as the court of Turin is not at war with the emperor, it is plain that a minister cannot quit his post without the express order of his court. The princesses of France who had gone from Turin, have returned thither since the signing of the truce between the French and the Piedmontese.

M A D R I D, May 12.

It is certain that our court is in full negotiation with the French republic, for an alliance offensive and defensive. Orders have been given for 500 tricoloured flags to be made, which are to float on our squadrons, instead of the white ones hoisted heretofore for the French colours during the government of kings.

The prince of peace frequently gives fetes to the ambassador of the French republic, general Perignon. The king is about to present to him a sword richly mounted.

The equipment of our army and navy go on with astonishing activity. The reinforcements passed to the camp before Gibraltar are considerable; the army which composes it is 40,000 men strong.

Our government is also at present occupied (by consent of the pope) with the suppression of the greatest part of the convents in the kingdom.

P A R I S, June 18.

Vadier, ex-député member of the convention, who is implicated in the last conspiracy, arrived here last evening and is put in confinement. He was brought from Toulouse to this city in four days.—The dis-

tance of Toulouse from Paris is upwards of five hundred miles.

June 19. It is currently reported here this day, that there has been a new battle fought on the Rhine, in which we have taken 3000 prisoners from the Austrians.

According to a letter from Dinan, of the 20th Prairial (June 8), the English have made another attempt upon the coast of Normandy. It is even said, that they have debarked 1800 emigrants, at a small distance from Avranches; that the troops have approached this point of debarkation, and that already several small but bloody battles had taken place.

They add, that on the 19th Prairial an English fleet, composed of nine sail of men of war of different forces, appeared before St. Malo, and advanced even to the entrance of the road; next day they moored at a gun-shot distance from Fort Lavarde, which defends the entrance of the port on Canceille side.

LONDON, June 7.

The following extraordinary circumstance is reported to have recently occurred at Aughrim, on the borders of the county of Wexford, in Ireland:—A young woman employed in the field fell asleep, and as she lay on the grass, an asp crept down her throat; on awaking, she became very sick, and for some time continued very ill, with all the symptoms of a rapid decay: a surgeon was at length applied to, and on communicating to him these circumstances, he gave her medicine, and ordered that she should be suspended from the ceiling with her head down, as long as she could bear to remain in that position. The consequence was, the reptile, of a greenish yellow colour, about four inches long and one and a half in circumference, came from her mouth, attended by eleven young ones. The young woman is now perfectly recovered.

June 20. We yesterday received Paris papers up to the 14th inst. inclusive, which contain the particulars of the action near Altenkirken, wherein general Kleber, following up his first success, has made 3000 prisoners, and taken four stand of colours, 12 pieces of cannon, several ammunition carts, a part of the field equipage of the Austrians, and a considerable quantity of provision and forage. As in those papers no mention is made of the armies in the Hundspruck, we must suppose that no important event has taken place in that quarter, and that the vague report of a victory obtained by the Austrians, which was spread last Saturday, is without foundation.

On the side of Italy, the only remarkable event is the armistice granted to the king of Naples, on condition that he shall pay a military contribution of 30 millions, an event which will much weaken Beaulieu's army, on account of the Neapolitan troops being obliged to withdraw. This armistice is, however, not yet officially announced.

In the interior the Chouans continue to lay down their arms, and the terrorists are kept in awe by the executive government, which is daily gaining more authority by its close union with the moderate party in both councils. The resolution by which the denunciation against Drouet has been admitted, forms another triumph for that party, but the proceedings against the conspirators are still carried on with great slowness.

The Gazette contains the agreeable information, that his majesty's frigate Dryad, of 36 guns, lord A. Beaulieu, commander, has just brought into Plymouth another very fine French frigate, La Proserpine, which he captured on Monday last, after a sharp action of 45 minutes.

La Proserpine is a frigate well known to several of our officers. This frigate, from her superiority of sailing, has seized our ships. At the commencement of the war she kept five days just without gun-shot of the Hannibal and Hector, of 74 guns each, under the orders of captain (now admiral) Colpoys. She had a brush with the Venus frigate some time after and got off. If she has the same commander he is an officer of great abilities.

The Trompeuse sloop of war, captain Watson, has carried into Cork l'Eveillee French brig privateer, of six guns, and 100 men; and with her an English brig her prize, retaken by the Trompeuse.

Sir John Warren's squadron, which was spoke with on Tuesday last by the Hope lugger, has taken a French corvette and two brigs.

Letters from Germany state, that the archduke Charles had ordered the prince of Wurtemberg, whose corps was not strong enough to make any effectual resistance against the numerous troops destined to attack him, to abandon the banks of the Seig, and fall back to Altenkirken: But these orders not having been executed with sufficient promptitude, some detachments of the prince's corps were surprised by the French, but the loss of the Austrians on this occasion is by no means so considerable as was stated in the Paris papers.

We have seen letters from Italy, addressed to a gentleman in town of the first distinction, which attribute all the disasters that have befallen that country to the misconduct of the Sardinians. The invasion of the French was a desperate attempt rendered necessary by the utmost want of provisions and all other articles which prevailed in their army. If the Piedmontese had done their duty in the battle of Cherasco, Buonaparte would have been obliged to retreat, having no more than two days provisions. This general was himself greatly astonished at the prompt docility of the king of Sardinia in submitting to all the conditions dictated by the French, who would have much lowered their pretensions, if the cabinet of Turin had insisted on its being done. Thus, in that unfortunate country, the weakness of a sovereign, communicated to his

troops, has produced the most unfortunate and extraordinary event in this disastrous war.

DANBURY, (Conn.) August 8.

Captain Betts and crew, of Wilton, directly from the West-Indies, inform, that after a severe thunder storm at sea; they heard the cry of human voices, in the utmost distress; they took to their boat, and soon found two men almost drowned: these informed that there were three more somewhere in the sea under the same distressed situation, without a plank or board to help themselves with: They continued the search till they found them all; and carried them safe aboard. One of these five men was a captain, who said his vessel was struck with lightning, and sunk immediately. They all belonged to Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 19.

By a letter received from a citizen in France, to a gentleman in this town, dated

Bordeaux, 20th June, 1796.

"At this moment, a PROCLAMATION OF PEACE is issued by the Emperor."

ANOTHER LETTER.

Dated Bordeaux, June 23, says,

"Extraordinary couriers inform us this moment, that the preliminaries of peace with the emperor are signed. He has given up the fortiers of Mayence as a pledge of his sincerity and readiness to accede to the conditions that France shall please to dictate to him. Indeed this in no manner surprising, because his troops refused to fight, and chose rather to surrender prisoners of war, as has been the case in several late engagements on the Rhine, where we have gained the most signal victories, and made a number of prisoners."

[Gaz. U. S.]

FURTHER ACCOUNT.

There is a letter in town (we speak positively) dated Bordeaux, late in June, and from a person of respectability, which says, that an extraordinary courier had just arrived there with intelligence of a cessation of hostilities on the Rhine. The letter further states, as the news brought by that courier, that the Austrians had been repeatedly beaten, had lost much ground, and had given up several posts with little more than the semblance of resistance; that finally the truce was agreed to, and the Austrians had given up Mentz as a pledge of their future desire for peace. The respectability of our channel of information, and the situation of affairs on the Rhine at the date of our last printed accounts, make us place credit in this news.

[Aurora.]

ANNAPOLIS, August 25.

Extract of a letter from general James Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated Greenville, July 16, 1796.

"I have the very great pleasure to inform you, that in consequence of my orders and arrangements lieutenant-colonel Hamtramck on the 11th inst. actually displayed the American stripes from Fort Miami, and embarked the same day with about 400 men for Detroit, of which place I have no doubt he is now in possession."

"I congratulate you, Sir, on this long looked for event, which cannot fail to excite the most lively pleasure in the public mind, because it is pregnant with consequences highly interesting to the national weal."

Extract of a letter from captain Henry De Butts to the secretary of war, dated Detroit, July 14, 1796.

"It is with very great pleasure I do myself the honour of announcing to you, that on the 11th inst. about noon, the flag of the United States was displayed on the ramparts of Detroit, a few minutes after the works were evacuated by colonel England and the British troops under his command, and with additional satisfaction I inform you, that the exchange was effected with much propriety and harmony by both parties."

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Army of the Sambre and Meuse.

Extract of a letter from the general of division, Kleber, to the commander in chief, Jourdan.

Head quarters at Hachemburg, 4th year.

The successes obtained on the Sieg, on the 13th of this month, by the corps of the army, the command of which is intrusted to me, was, my dear comrade, but the forerunner of a great triumph.

I have rendered you an account of the 14th, of the manner in which we obliged the enemy to abandon their position of Ukerath, after which they proceeded to that of Altenkirken behind the Wiedbach, a position not less formidable than the former, and where the prince de Wurtemberg was reinforced by fresh troops.

Obliged to stop on the 15th, for the repose of the troops, and to give necessary time for the provisions to arrive, I limited my operations this day to sending out a strong reconnoitring party. It was commanded by gen. D'Haulpout. He drove the enemy from Weyerbusch, and pushing forward to the heights of Altenkirken, he discovered the camp of the enemy, which several of the inhabitants of the country assured him contained 20,000 men.

On the 16th at four in the morning, the advanced guard of gen. Le Febvre, had orders to put himself in motion, and to direct its march towards Altenkirken. He was charged with the attack of that position.

The head of the second division, under the order of gen. Colaud, was to follow, at the distance of half a league from the rear of gen. Le Febvre, and to form in a second line in the position before Weyerbusch, for the purpose of supporting the first division when it should commence the attack.

Gen. Le Febvre at once drove in all the enemies advanced posts; and when he had opened on the heights opposite to Altenkirken a very brisk cannonading took place. Gen. Le Febvre, to whom the enemies position was perfectly well known, for he had fought in the same place last year, divided his troops into three columns; gave the command of the left to gen. Soultz, the right to the chief of the 25th half brigade of light infantry, citizen Brunet, and remained himself in the centre with the general of brigade Lava.

The two columns of the right and the left had orders to pass along the wings of the enemy, and to turn them. The column of the centre was charged with the attack in front. All these operations were executed with the greatest union. Every where the charge to arms was heard—every where the columns were seen climbing heights almost inaccessible—every where there appeared the greatest boldness and the greatest intrepidity. To this attack the enemy opposed the most vigorous resistance, but the bayonet triumphed at last, and the charges of the cavalry executed opportunely, and with valour completed the defeat of the enemy, which soon changed into a total rout.

Three thousand prisoners, among whom are the three battalions of the regiment of Jorda complete, with their colonel and all their officers, four stand of colours, 12 pieces of cannon, a number of artillery, waggons, and part of their baggage, are the trophies of this brilliant day. This battle lasted but two hours, but it was the more warm and bloody for the enemy. Never did infantry march and attack with more order, and never did cavalry shew themselves more superior to the enemy.

The column of the left was composed of the 96th, half brigade of a battalion of light infantry of the 25th, half brigade of a company commanded by capt. Post.

The right column was composed of a battalion of grenadiers, and of two battalions of the 25th half brigade of light infantry.

The centre of the 83d and 105th half brigades.

The cavalry which were engaged this day were 1st, 6th, 9th, regiment of chasseurs. General D'Haulpout, who always led them to glory, was struck with a ball on the shoulder.

Citizen Reckepeuse, chief of a squadron of the first regiment of Chasseurs, gave new proofs of valour, and wherever he appeared, he was followed by victory.

He received the cut of a sabre on the arm, and had his horse killed. I thought it my duty to raise him provisionally, in the field of battle to the rank of chief of brigade.

I believe my dear comrade, you will approve of this nomination, and determine the executive directory to confirm it. I attach to this the more lively interest, as it appears to be the desire of all the corps of the army, who have witnessed his actions.

The division of gen. Colaud was not engaged, but the ardour of the troops manifested to come to action, was a certain proof that they would have equally triumphed, had it been necessary or prudent to yield to their wishes.

I cannot send an account of the dead and wounded of the enemy, but I can assure you that our loss has not been considerable.

General Canot, assistant to the adjutant-general of the ordnance, has had his horse killed.

To-morrow I continue my march, the result of which I hope to announce by new successes.

I have just learned that 12,000 rations of bread and a quantity of flour and forage have been found at Hachemburg.

The adjutant-general Ney, charged with flanking the right of the division under gen. Colaud, has taken the magazines of Dierdorf, containing 600 sacks of oats and 40,000 rations of forage. These captures happen very opportunely in a desert country, and where provisions are transported with the greatest difficulty.

The general of division Bonnarde, who had orders to march to Lintz, by the way of the Rhine, and to proceed from thence to Wilsbach, with two battalions and one squadron, has informed me, that after having forced the very narrow defiles, and notwithstanding the obstinate resistance of the enemy, he has arrived at his destination. Health and Friendship.

(Signed)

KLEBER.

The *Inquirer* will be discontinued for a few weeks.

AUGUSTA MAINE,

Bonnet, Cloak, and Mantua-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, and the public in general, that she has removed from Mr. John Hurst's to Mr. James Mattison's, latter, (opposite the store of Messrs. Ridgely & Evans,) where she will keep a general assortment of silks, and all articles belonging to her line of business, and will carry it on in all its branches. Bonnets, ready made, may be had on the same terms on which they were formerly sold in the same place by Miss Sarah Owens; and all commands in that line shall be punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner and on the shortest notice. It is with pleasure she avails herself of the present opportunity to return her sincere thanks for past favours, and to solicit a continuance of their patronage, to deserve which no exertion on her part shall be wanting. Annapolis, August 25, 1796.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office, *sc*

To be SOLD, to the Thursday the 15th miles, at 11 o'clock to the direction of JAMES OWENS, senr. deceased.

TWO valuable tracts of land, one containing about 200 dwelling house, tobacco a good meadow, in orchards, with other fruit. No. 2. One other from the above, contains a good dwelling house, a good apple and some very valuable

Also will be offered I now live, adjoining whereon are a dwelling quarter, with other apple orchard, with Should the above lot stock of cattle, hogs, tation utensils, and for

N. B. All this land Point warehouse, 7 of Annapolis.

Anne-Arundel cou

NOTICE is hereby intended court of Anne-Arundel mark and brand the BARWEL'S PURCHAS land called Lockw fourth line of a tra Park, they being now the property of deceased; all the contiguous and adjacent the subscriber.

August 19, 1796

A LIST of LETT fice, Upper Ma General Post-Off day of October n

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Levin Bell,

Mrs. Eleanor Boar

Thomas Balding,

Richd. A. Contee,

James Clark;

Walter Dosty,

Sam. Debus,

Matthew Daggett,

Charles Edwards,

George P. Greenf

Thomas H. Hanf

Capt. Wm. Jackl

James Mewburn,

John F. Mercer,

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Anthony Oneal,

George Naylor,

Moses Orme,

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August 17

To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, for ready money, pursuant to the direction of the last will and testament of JAMES OWENS, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

TWO valuable tracts of LAND, being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, viz.

No. 1. A tract or parcel whereon the deceased lived, containing about 204 acres, whereon is a convenient dwelling house, tobacco house, and other out houses, a good meadow, in timothy, and two good apple orchards, with other fruit trees.

No. 2. One other tract, about a quarter of a mile from the above, containing about 130 acres, whereon is a good dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, a good apple orchard, with other fruit trees, and some very valuable meadow ground.

ANNE OWENS, Executrix, JAMES OWENS, Executor.

Also will be offered for sale, the plantation whereon I now live, adjoining No. 2, containing 275 acres, whereon are a dwelling house, barn, tobacco house, quarter, with other convenient houses, an excellent apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. Should the above land be sold I shall then sell the stock of cattle, hogs, sheep, household furniture, plantation utensils, and some valuable young negroes.

N. B. All this land lies within 4 miles of Pig-Point warehouse, 7 of West river, and 18 of the city of Annapolis.

Anne-Arundel county, August 24, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber heretofore intends to petition the next September court of Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound the fifth line of a tract of land called BARWEL'S PURCHASE, also the fifth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S GREAT PARK, and the fourth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S PARK, they being contiguous and adjoining the land now the property of the minor heirs of Aaron Parish, deceased; all the other lines of the above lands are contiguous and adjoining the lands in the possession of the subscriber.

THOMAS NORMS, of Thos. August 19, 1796.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Upper Marlborough, and will be sent to the General Post-Office, if not taken up before the first day of October next.

THOMAS ALLNUT, Calvert county, Authon Allen, Thomas M. Brown, Levin Bell, Mrs. Eleanor Boardman, Thomas Balding, Richd. A. Contee, 2 letters, James Clark, Walter Dossy, Sam. Debus, Matthew Daggett, Charles Edwards, George P. Greenfield, Thomas H. Hanson, Caps. Wm. Jackson, James Mewburn, John F. Mercer, 2 letters, Jacob & Jd. Mcceney, Anthony Ouel, George Naylor, Moses Orme, Nicholas Young, Francis H. Rorer, Edward Reynolds, David Stone.

SAM. HAMILTON, D. P. M.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the ninth of August, a negro lad named ROGER, about nineteen years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, slender made, and stutters very much in his speech; it is known that he crossed the bay from Taylor's Island to Calvert county. Whoever takes up the said negro shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by me, living in Dorchester county, near Taylor's Island.

HENRY DEANE.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Chaptico, if not taken up by the first day of October next, they will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. LANCELOT CHUNN, sen. near Newport, Charles county. Mr. George Sweeney, 2 letters. Mr. Francis Noble, St. Mary's county. Doctor Samuel Debus, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Mr. Benjamin Reeder, care of Peregrine Bond, near Chaptico, St. Mary's county. Mr. Wilfred Neale, Esq; Chaptico, St. Mary's county. Mr. Drayden Reeder, St. Mary's county, Maryland, near Chaptico.

NOTICE.

WE shall make application to Anne Arundel county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land, lying in the county aforesaid, called DUVAL'S RANOS.

ANNE MACCAULEY, JOSHUA LACKLIN.

August 15, 1796.

In virtue of the power vested in me by the honourable chancellor of Maryland, for the disposal of the residue of the real estate belonging to the late EDWARD DIGGES, of Saint-Mary's county, will be EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th day of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on a credit of two equal annual payments, the purchaser passing bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

A TRACT of land on Great Pipe creek, in Frederick county, containing, by a late accurate survey, 1354 1/2 acres; this land lays adjacent to the seat and merchant mill of Col. NORMAN BRUCE; it is level, of an excellent quality for farming, and all covered with wood; its situation is very advantageous, being in the vicinity of several valuable merchant mills, and in the heart of a fine farming country. A plot of the land will be shown, and attendance given on the day of sale, by

BERNARD O'NEILL, Administrator de bonis non of EDWARD DIGGES.

Montgomery county, Aug. 8, 1796.

In CHANCERY, August 8, 1796.

William Somerville, } THE complainant applies for against a decree for recording an Thomas Wherrett. } indenture, executed by THOMAS WHERRETT, on the 26th day of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, for conveying unto WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, and his heirs, one half of a grist-mill, and a parcel of land adjoining thereto, lying and being in St. Mary's county; the bill states, that the said Thomas Wherrett hath departed this state to parts unknown; it is adjudged and ordered that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the tenth day of September next, to the intent that the said Thomas Wherrett, if he be now alive, or his heirs, or legal representatives, or any other person interested, may have notice of the complainant's application, and be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in November next, to shew cause wherefore a decree as prayed should not be passed.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of Captain JONATHAN MORRIS, late of Frederick county, an insolvent debtor, that they bring in their claims against him, regularly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of September next, in order that a dividend may be made of the money in hand.

P. MANTZ, Trustee.

Frederick-town, Aug. 3, 1796.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Newport, a likely black negro man named OSTEN, about thirty years old, five feet nine or ten inches high; it is probable he will push to George-town, he is acquainted with almost every negro and free mulatto of that town, he is likewise well acquainted with the free mulattoes and negroes of Charles and St. Mary's counties; he has a wife at Mr. Johnson's, on Patuxent, near the Queen Tree, is a great chewer of tobacco, and frequently takes snuff, has lately shaved the crown of his head; there is a very perceivable difference in the size of his legs, the largest is full of large lumps in his ham, which may be discovered upon the slightest examination; if his legs are examined there needs no further description of his person. Whoever brings him home shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid.

BENEDICT BOARMAN.

August 8, 1796.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Sunday morning the 7th instant, a remarkable black negro lad named TIM, since called himself JAMES, and will no doubt change his name to evade detection: is about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, when spoken to has a side look of attention, well made, likely, artful and complaisant; a dimple in his chin, and large white teeth; was seen going to Annapolis from Baltimore, dressed in a short brown outside jacket, with sleeves and no lining, and linen trousers. He took with him many other articles of wearing apparel, consisting of shirts, a dark blue cloth coat, striped cotton stockings, &c. and it is probable he will change his dress; he was raised in Annapolis by Benjamin Ogle, Esq; who has still his father and mother, the one a cook, the other his head waiter. Whoever secures said negro, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have the above reward.

JOHN ROBT. HOLLIDAY.

Epson, 9 miles from Baltimore, Aug. 13, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have demands against the estate of Doctor MICHAEL PUE, late of Baltimore county, deceased, are requested to appear at the dwelling plantation of the subscriber, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, on the nineteenth day of September next ensuing the date hereof, with their claims legally authenticated, when a dividend will be made among the creditors, pursuant to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

MARY PUE, Administratrix of MICHAEL PUE, deceased.

Anne-Arundel county, July 19, 1796.

Patowmack Company.

THE Stockholders in the additional capital are hereby required to pay to WILLIAM HARTS-HORNE, treasurer, at Alexandria, twenty per cent. on the amount of each share by them held, on or before the first day of September next.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President, GEORGE GILPIN, JAMES KEITH, JOHN TEMPLEMAN, } Directors. TOBIAS LEAR.

A general meeting of the old and new stockholders will be held at the house of JOHN WISE, in Alexandria, on the first Monday in August next, to begin at ten o'clock in the morning.

Alexandria, July 5, 1796.

Annapolis, August 2, 1796.

ON the first Monday in September next, an election will be held for two electors, for the purpose of choosing the senate for the state of Maryland.

And on the first Monday in October next an election will be held for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the general assembly; and one member to represent the second district in the congress of the United States.

And on the second Wednesday in November, an election will be held for one elector, to elect the president and Vice-President of the United States.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And to be sold at this office, price three eighths of a dollar.

REFLECTIONS

On the proposition to communicate, by a navigable canal, the waters of Chesapeake with those of Delaware Bay,

Addressed

To the CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

HAVING experienced for some years past the many evils and inconveniences that arise from my servants carrying off all the choicest and best fruit of the VINEYARD, under the pretence that they are allowed the privilege of so doing, I now expressly and openly forbid it, they have no right to sell any thing of that kind without my leave in writing. Men of virtuous principles will take notice of this advertisement, others will regard nothing but what the law ordains. I am determined to prevent it, if necessary, by legal prosecution, but I hope, after this public notice nothing of that sort will be requisite.

July 20, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to Prince-George's county court, the next September term, for a commission to prove and perpetuate the boundaries and line trees of a tract of land called MOUNT CALVERT MANOR, lying in the aforesaid county, agreeably to act of assembly in that case made and provided.

WILLIAM N. DORSETT.

July 14, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND, Esquire, late of the city of Washington, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those who have any claims against the said deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated.

JOHN DAVIDSON, } Executors. R. B. LATIMER.

Annapolis, August 11, 1796.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in Annapolis, on the 19th day of September next, at ELK-RIDGE LANDING on the 21st, at the CITY of WASHINGTON on the 30th, and all other times in the month of September at my office in Upper Marlborough, for the purpose of receiving the taxes on carriages, and issuing licences to retailers of wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, agreeably to the laws of congress.

RICHARD MARSHALL, Collector of the revenue of Prince George's and Anne-Arundel counties.

August 10, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by act of assembly to receive subscriptions to the Bank of Baltimore, &c. give notice to subscribers, that attendance will be given by said commissioners on Monday the 29th day of August, and on the two following days (during bank hours) at the Bank of Maryland, and Office of Discount and Deposit, in Baltimore-town, for the purpose of receiving, in gold or silver, or sixth part of each persons subscription, or whatever further part the subscribers may think proper to advance.

Any person neglecting to pay his said one sixth part at the time and places above mentioned, will forfeit all right and title to his subscription, in conformity to the act of assembly for establishing this Bank.

N. B. As soon as the returns from the different counties in the state are received, an alphabetical list of the stockholders will be published.

Baltimore, June 16, 1796.

STATE OF MARYLAND.
An ACT for NATURALIZATION,
Passed July Session, 1779.

WHEREAS the increase of people is a means to advance the wealth and strength of this State: And whereas many foreigners from the lenity of our government, the security afforded by our constitution and laws to civil and religious liberty, the mildness of our climate, the fertility of our soil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and settle in this State, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born subjects of this State do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person who shall hereafter come into this State, from any nation, kingdom or state, and shall, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this State, repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat and subscribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a Quaker, Menonist or Tunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a subject to the State of Maryland, and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the said State, and that I do not hold myself bound to yield any allegiance or obedience to any king or prince, or any other State or government," (which said oath or affirmation, and subscription aforesaid, respectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to administer and take) shall, thereupon and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born subject of this State; and shall be thenceforth entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born subject of this State; provided, that no person who shall become a natural born subject of this State, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council or general assembly, or as a delegate to congress, unless such person shall have resided within this State seven years previous to such election or appointment, and shall have the property and estate required by the constitution and form of government, to execute any of the said offices respectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council shall, before the session of every general court, return a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration respectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court; and any judge of the general court, administering and taking the said oath or affirmation, shall return, to the next general court, a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration respectively, before him, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient testimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born subject, and as such shall be allowed in every court of this State.

And, to encourage such foreigners to come and settle in this State, Be it enacted, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner coming into this State and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this State.

And, to encourage such foreigners, tradesmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and settle in this State, Be it enacted, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, being a tradesman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this State, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this State.

ARRET de NATURALIZATION, passé dans le
Séance de Juillet, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étant naturellement les richesses et la force de cet état; et d'autant que la modération de notre gouvernement, la sécurité donnée par notre constitution et les loix pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre climat, la fertilité de notre sol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, si on les fesoit participants des avantages et des privilèges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent:

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un Arrêt. Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, et qui répètera et signera, pardevant le gouverneur et son conseil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de sa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répètera et signera, le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est Quaker, Menonist ou Dunker) savoir: "Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai dorénavant fidèle sujet de l'état de Maryland, et que je ne me crois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéissance d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou gouvernement," (lequel serment, ou affirmation, et signature susdite, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le gouverneur et le conseil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera dorénavant estimé et considéré comme sujet natif de cet état, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des privilèges dudit état; pourvu que personne de ceux qui en

seront devenus sujets, en vertu de cet arrêt, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conseil ou de l'Assemblée générale, ou délégué du congrès, qu'il n'ait fait sa résidence dans cet état, sept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds acquis par la constitution et la forme du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil portera à la séance de chaque cour générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration respectivement, pardevant le gouverneur, et pardevant le conseil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au greffier de la cour générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite cour: Et tout juge de la cour générale, qui aura administré et pris le dit serment, ou affirmation, portera à la première cour générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, au greffier de la cour générale, pour être enrégistrée dans les mémoires de la dite cour.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil, ou quelque juge de la cour générale, ou le greffier de la dite cour, ou celui de quelque cour de comté, donnera à toute personne, qui aura pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroît, par la liste de quelque juge de la dite cour, enrégistré dans les mémoires, que toute personne qui aura pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, sera estimé, dans toutes les cours de cet état, sujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, Qu'il soit ordonné, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et signeront la déclaration, et le serment, ou affirmation susdit, seront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute impôt, pendant deux ans après leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les gens de métiers, ou artisans, et les manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet état, Qu'il soit ordonné, Qu'il ne sera imposé aucun impôt sur eux ni sur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet état; pourvu qu'ils prennent et fassent la déclaration et le serment, ou l'affirmation, susdit.

STAAT MARYLAND.
NATURALISIRUNG-GESEZ,
Gegeben in der November Sitzung, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung der Volksmenge ein Mittel ist den Reichthum und die Stärke dieses Staates zu befördern: Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die Gelindigkeit unserer Regierung, die Sicherheit welche durch unsere Verfassung und Gesetze bürgerlicher und gottedientlicher Freyheit verschafft ist, die Milde unseres Handels-Striches, die Fruchtbarkeit unseres Bodens und durch die Vortheile unseres Handels veranlaßt werden mögen in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, wenn sie der Vortheile und Vorrechte, welche die eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates genießen, theilhaftig gemacht werden wuerden:

Es sey deswegen durch die Allgemeine (gesetzgebende) Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesetz gemacht, Dafs jede Person, die hinfuero in diesen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter desselben, oder vor irgend einem Grafschafts Gerichte dieses Staates eine Erklärung seines Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachspricht und unterschreibt, und den folgenden Eid, oder Bethörung wann es ein Quaker, Menonist oder Dunker waere, leistet, nachspricht und unterschreibt: "Ich, A. B. schwöre, oder betheure, dafs ich hinfuero ein Bürger des Staats Maryland werden will, und dem besagten Staate treu, und wahrhaftig ergeben seyn will, und dafs ich mich nicht verbunden erachte, irgend einem Könige oder Fürsten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder Regierung irgend eine Unterwerfung oder Gehorsam zu leisten" (welch besagten Eid oder Bethörung, und vorgemeldete Unterschrift, respective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gericht, oder irgend ein Richter desselben, oder irgend ein Grafschafts Gericht hierbey bevollmächtigt sind sich leisten zu lassen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates zu seyn geachtet, dafur gehalten und angesehen seyn soll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebornen Bürgers dieses Staates berechtigt seyn soll; mit der Bedingung, dafs niemand der ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates in Kraft dieses Gesetzes werden wird, zu irgend einem öffentlichen Amt bestellt, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Verammlung, oder als Abgeordneter zum Congress erwählbar seyn soll, er habe denn sieben Jahre vor solcher Erwählung oder Bestellung in diesem Staate gewohnt, und bei ze das Eigenthum und Vermögen, welches bey der Verfassung und Regierungsform erheischt wird, irgend eines besagter respectiven Aemter zu verwalten.

Und es sey zum Gesetz gemacht, Dafs der Schreiber des Rathes, vor jeder Sitzung des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts ein Verzeichniß der Namen derjenigen Personen, welche vor dem Gouverneur und Rath besagten Eid oder Bethörung respective leisten und unterschreiben, und besagte Erklärung machen werden; und der Zeit wann geleistet und gemacht, einliefern solle, damit er es in besagtem Gerichts-Protokoll einschreibe: Und irgend ein Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, der besagten Eid oder Bethörung vor sich leisten laest, soll bey dem nächst in Allgemeinen Gerichte ein Verzeichniß der Namen der Personen, welche vor ihm besagten Eid oder Bethörung respective geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan haben werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts einliefern, damit er es dem Protokoll besagten Gerichts einverleihe.

Und es sey zum Gesetz gemacht, Dafs ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Rathes, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen oder irgend eines

Grafschafts-Gerichts: Dafs irgend eine Person besagten Eid oder Bethörung geleistet und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dafs es aus dem protokollierten Berichte irgend eines Richters besagten Gerichts erhellet, irgend eine Person habe besagten Eid oder Bethörung geleistet und unterschrieben—fuer ein zulaengliches Zeugnis und Beweis dessen, und davon, dafs solche Person Bueger sey; geachtet und gehalten, und dafuer in jedem Gerichtshofe dieses Staates anerkannt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge aufzumuntern in diesen Staat zu kommen und sich darin niederzulassen, Sey es zum Gesetz gemacht, dafs fuer einen Zeitraum von zwey Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate, irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der in diesen Staat kommt, und vorgemeldete Erklärung und Eid oder Bethörung thut und unterschreibt, ihm oder seinem Eigenthume, keine Abgabe auferlegt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge, Gewerbetreibende, Handwerker und Fabrikanten, aufzumuntern zu kommen und in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, Sey es zum Gesetz gemacht, dafs keine Abgabe irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der ein Gewerbetreibender, Handwerker oder Fabrikant ist, in diesen Staat kommt, und vorgemeldete Erklärung und Eid oder Bethörung thut und unterschreibt, oder seinem Eigenthume, fuer einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate auferlegt werden solle.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us, the underwritten, to raise twenty-five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz—	Prize of	dollars	
1 ditto	20,000	20,000	
7 last drawn tickets, each	5,000	35,000	
5 ditto	1,000	5,000	
10 ditto	400	5,000	
20 ditto	100	2,000	
55 ditto	50	2,750	
5750 ditto	12	69,000	
To be raised for the canal,		20,250	

5847 Prizes
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed)

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton

90 RAGS,
At the Printing-Office.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment.—Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscriber solicitously hopes early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.
Annapolis, April, 1796.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.
July 6, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.