

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1795.

## MENTZ, May 4.

The present there are great movements in the Austrian army, which announce the intention of an early attack: it will not however take place till after the arrival of general Bellegarde, who is gone to Vienna, in order to receive the emperor's orders on the operations of the campaign; he is expected here in two or three days, and in all probability, unless he brings orders to the contrary, the passage of the Rhine will be put in execution the day after his arrival; every thing is ready for it: a certain number of boats are collected to serve as gun boats; they are each armed with a piece of cannon at the prow, and conducted by 24 rowers; flags of different colours are to be signals for commencing their manœuvres. Major Williams is to command this expedition: Before the passage of the Rhine is attempted, they will perhaps undertake dislodging the French from the important post of Marienborn.

The general count Clairfayt is appointed field-marshal. The emperor has given him the command of the army of the empire; in consequence, all the troops from Switzerland to the Lower Rhine are under his orders; and we may therefore hope for unanimity in the operations, of the advantage of which we shall be more sensible, as such has never happened since the commencement of the war.

## MADRID, April 5.

From Navarre we learn, that an attempt of the French general led to a severe engagement, in which the French were repulsed in the end—The affair however cost us 200 men.

Our government has sent to all the cities, towns, and boroughs in the kingdom, a letter under the royal seal, accompanied by an open direction, peremptorily ordering that the former should not be opened until Easter Tuesday, April 7, and that it shall then be read to each community by the curate of the place. The public is exceedingly anxious to know the contents of this circular letter which will be read at the same hour in all the parishes of the kingdom.

## HAGUE, May 5.

The French armies are making great movements in this country towards the frontiers of Brabant. It is generally supposed that these are in consequence of the plan which has been adopted by the French government in favour of our republic. Their head quarters are to be established at Antwerp; but according to all appearance, they will first be established at Leyden, where Moreau, the general in chief, is expected to arrive to-morrow. The town of Leyden must reap considerable advantages from the intercourse between the numerous French troops with their head quarters there. This will be particularly useful for the finances of the municipality of that town, which at present seem to be in a disturbed situation, as the magazines were obliged to sell the house where their deputies used to lodge at their arrival here, and two yachts belonging to them.

May 20. On the first of this month, the provisional representatives of the people of Holland, addressed a circular letter to the respective municipalities, to notify to them the establishment of a new provincial committee, under the name of a Committee of Vigilance. Its functions are to support the present government; to correspond with other committees, and to suppress seditious machinations. An amnesty has been published to all deserters who shall return before the first of June—it is said that this will furnish an additional force of 10,000 men.

## PARIS, 25 Floreal, May 14.

Billaud, Collet, and Barrere, we are informed, have taken their departure for Guyana, in South America, which is the place of their destination. At the moment of their embarkation, Billaud was quite subdued; Collet was furious; Barrere smiled, and endeavoured to console his companions in misfortune.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

[3d Prairial,] May 22.

## Second Treaty with Prussia.

TRILHARD, in the name of the committee of public safety, presented the following treaty concluded between the French republic and the king of Prussia. The French republic and his majesty the king of Prussia, having stipulated in the treaty of peace and amity, concluded between them on the 10th of last terminal, April 5, some secret clauses relative to the seventh article of that treaty, and which established a line of demarcation and neutrality, the object of which was to remove the seat of war from all the north of Germany, have deemed it proper to explain themselves further, and to fix definitely the conditions of a particular convention.

To this end the respective plenipotentiaries of the two high contracting powers, viz.

On the part of the French republic, the French citizen Barthelmy, ambassador to Switzerland, and on the part of the king of Prussia, his minister of state, of war, and of the cabinet, Charles Augustus baron de Hardenberg, knight of the red eagle, of the white eagle, and of Stanislaus, &c. have decided upon the following articles:

Art. I. In order to remove the theatre of war from the frontiers of the states of his majesty the king of Prussia, to preserve the tranquillity of the north of Germany, and to re-establish the entire freedom and commerce between that part of the empire and France, in the same manner as before the war, the French republic consents not to push the operations of war, nor to send troops, either by land or sea, to the states situated beyond the following line of demarcation.

This line shall comprehend East Friesland, and shall descend along the Ems and the Aa or Alpha to Münster, taking afterwards its direction towards Coesfeld, Bocken, Bockholt, to the frontier of the duchy of Cleves, near Iseborough, following this line of frontier to Magenpourt, upon the new Isel, and ascending the Rhine to Dusseldorf, from thence extending along the frontier of the county of Marck to Werden, Germany, and along the Wipper to Hombourgh, Altenkirchen, Limbourg upon the Lonn, along that river and from that which stretches from Idstein to that city, Epstein, and Houbit upon the Mein, from thence to Raunheim, along the Lungenbach to Durnheim, thence following the brook which crosses that district to the frontiers of the Palatinate; thence along the frontiers of the county of Darmstadt, and the circle of Franconia, which the line will entirely enclose, to Ebersbach upon the Neckar, continuing the course of that river to Winsten, a free town of the empire, and taking thence a course to Loewenstein, Muhard, Hohenstadt, Noerdlingen, a free town of the empire, and Heitzkirch upon the Wermitz; enclosing the county of Pappenheim and the whole circle of Franconia and Upper Saxony, along Bavaria the Upper Palatinate, and Bohemia, to the frontiers of Silesia.

II. The French republic considers as a neutral country, and as neutral states, all those which are situated behind this line, on condition that they observe on their part, the most strict neutrality, the first object of which shall be to recal their contingencies, and not to make any new contract, which can authorize them to furnish troops to the powers at war with France.

Those who shall not comply with these conditions, shall be excluded from the benefit of the neutrality.

III. His majesty the king of Prussia engages to cause the most strict observance of this neutrality with respect to all the states situated upon the right bank of the Mein, and comprised in the line of demarcation above mentioned.

The king charges himself with guaranteeing, that no troops, the enemies of France, shall pass that part of the line, or go out of the countries therein comprised, in order to oppose the French arms; and to this effect the two contracting parties are bound to keep, upon the most essential points, afterwards to be agreed upon between them, corps of observation sufficient to make this neutrality respected.

IV. The passage of troops, whether those of the French republic, or those of the empire, shall remain entirely free through the roads leading to the right bank of the Mein, by Francfort.

1st. From Kenigsmund and Limbourg, to Cologne.

2d. From Friedberg, Wetzlar and Siegen, to Cologne.

3d. From Hadersheim, Wisbaden, and Nassau, to Coelentz.

And lastly—from Hadersheim, to Mayence, and, vice versa, as well as through all the countries situated on the left bank of this river, and throughout the whole circle of Franconia, without doing the least prejudice to the neutrality of all the states and countries included in the line of demarcation.

V. The country of Savn Alrin Kirchen, on the Westwald, comprising therein, the little district of Bendorf below Coblenz, being in the possession of his majesty the king of Prussia, will enjoy the same benefits and advantages as the other states, situated on the left bank of the Rhine.

VI. The present convention shall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in this city of Basle, within the term of one month, or sooner, if possible, reckoning from this day. In consequence of which, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of the French republic and his majesty the king of Prussia, by virtue of our powers, have signed the present convention, and have affixed thereto our respective seals.

Done at Basle, the 7th of May, 1795, the 3d year of the French republic.

(Signed) FRANCIS BARTHELEMY,  
CHARLES AUGUSTUS, BARON  
DE HARDENBERG.

## BOURDEAUX, 16 Floreal, May 5.

The situation of this commune becomes daily more prosperous; confidence and peace have revived; our port is full of vessels laden with grain, and industry and activity pervade every part of this city. On account of the immense quantity of grain which we have received lately, the price of that article has decreased, and every thing seems to announce that the termination of our miseries is at hand.

The ceremonies of the catholic worship have been re-adopted with all their former solemnity and pomp.

## LONDON, May 26.

Notwithstanding the supposed fraudulent declaration of the emperor, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel has already detached himself from the grand confederation. On the ninth instant, the commander of the Hessian troops signified to general Clairfayt that he had received his sovereign's orders to withdraw. The dukes of Brunswick and Wertemberg are expected to follow the example immediately, and the greater part of the German princes in succession.

June 2. The earl of Bute is arrived at Madrid, in his character of ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the catholic court from Great-Britain.

The present admiral of the fleet (Forbes) has kept his flag flying near half a century—he has been four-score years in the service, and sixty years ago was a captain, having been made post in March, 1736.

Captain Molloy retired from the service, with property acquired therein, to the amount of 25,000l. per annum: He becomes possessed of 30,000l. by commanding a king's ship which was in fight when admiral Gell captured the great St. Jago Spanish prize!

June 6. A general court, held at the India-House this day, has granted an annuity of 5000l. to Warren Hastings, Esquire, during the term of the company's exclusive trade, as a mark of grateful esteem for past services.

## ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

When the Leviathan was at Toulon in 1793, being in want of cannonades for the poop, application was made to the ordinance for the six French pieces that were lying in the artillery park. The request was granted, and the cannonades (36 pounders) were taken on board, with canister and grape-shot proper for them. It so happened, that these pieces were not made use of till the action of the first of June. After a desperate conflict, the republican ship, the America, struck her colours to the Leviathan; when on boarding her, to the great chagrin of the Leviathan's crew, they were informed they had been firing dollars and six livre pieces during the action! Some pieces of the battered money were shewn, and several of the crew, it appeared, had been wounded by them; besides others were found in the enemy's hull and masts. The Frenchman had even concluded that the Leviathan's shot was expended, and that they were obliged to fight with money. On investigation, it turned out that the canisters of the cannonades, instead of being filled with small shot, were filled with money of some unfortunate republican in the ordinance department at Toulon, who had taken the method of securing his riches.

## PLYMOUTH, June 2.

Late last night arrived in Hamaze, a small lug-sail boat, under French colours, from the coast of France, said to be from Brest; a French gentleman of rank came over in her, and after laying some little time under the stern of the commander in chief's ship in Hamaze he landed at Dock, and set off express for London. Various and contradictory were the reports in circulation in consequence; the most prevalent, are, that he brings an account of the greater part of Brittany being in a state of counter-revolution; and also, that the sailors belonging to the ships at Brest are in a state of mutiny, but we do not vouch for the truth of either.

The prisoners suffer much in Quimper prison.—Eighteen hundred men have been buried since the middle of last year. This confirms the intelligence which we stated some time ago in an account from Jersey.

Peace, according to the same information, is the general wish of the people in the neighbourhood of Brest itself. They are astonished that the British minister will not treat with the convention.

The Paris papers speak of a treaty of peace between France and Spain as in great forwardness, if not already concluded. The chevalier d'Iriarte, an envoy from Madrid, is now a resident at the city of Basle, in Switzerland, which is the centre of negotiation.

## DUBLIN, May 9.

We hear that on Wednesday last an edict appeared on the college gates, directing the scholars of the house, to attend the provost and fellows to the castle,



An ACT for altering the twenty-third article of the constitution and form of government of this state, and such parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth articles of the same as respect the time of choosing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual constitutional session of the legislature should commence on the third Monday in December instead of the first Monday in November,

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time of holding the annual session of the legislature, fixed by the constitution and form of government on the first Monday in November, shall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the first session under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act shall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

III. And be it enacted, That after the meeting of the general assembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this state shall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each session thereof, and that the council to the governor shall be appointed and elected annually on the Tuesday next after the commencement of each session thereof; and the said governor and council, who shall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, shall continue to act as such, and be vested with all the powers and authority given to them respectively by the constitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and pursuance hereof.

IV. And be it enacted, That this act shall be published for the consideration of the people at least three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general assembly at their next session which shall ensue the said general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, shall be taken and received as part of the constitution and form of government of this state, and every thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary is and shall be hereby repealed.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government which prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legislature, electors of the senate, or to hold offices of profit and trust.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person being a member of either of the religious sects or societies called Quakers, menonists, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who shall be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath on any occasion, being otherwise qualified and duly elected a senator, delegate, or elector of the senate, or being otherwise qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or trust, or making affirmation instead of taking the several oaths appointed by the constitution and form of government, and the several acts of assembly of this state now in force, or that hereafter may be made, such person may hold and exercise any office of profit or trust to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by such affirmation, qualify himself to take a seat in the legislature, and to act therein as a member of the same in all cases whatever, or to be an elector of the senate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes whatever, as persons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conscientiously scrupulous of taking such oaths.

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

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

An ACT to repeal the fortieth section of the constitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth section of the constitution and form of government has been considered by some as inconsistent with the thirtieth section of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may result from officers of government being removable only for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the said fortieth section of the constitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the same fortieth section shall be removed for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government.

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they arise are one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties, and estate of the people: And whereas the decision of causes in the general court, without very great delay and expense, is impracticable; therefore,

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the end of this session of assembly, all actions or suits at law whatsoever shall be commenced, prosecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the respective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reside, and not elsewhere, and the several and respective county courts shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all such suits and actions.

III. Provided nevertheless, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the jurisdiction, authority and powers, of the justices of the peace, as established by the laws of this state.

IV. And be it enacted, That in all suits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in the county courts of this state, the justices of the several county courts, upon suggestion supported by affidavit, or other satisfactory proof, that any suit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in such county, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or suits to be transmitted to the justices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the justices of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such suit had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion be made during the term next after, or in which the issue shall or may be joined in said suit or action.

V. And be it enacted, That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil suit or action, or any prosecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, shall have full power and right to appeal from such judgment or determination to the general court; provided, that no such appeal shall stay execution of a judgment against any defendant or defendants, unless bond and security be given as prescribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, passed at a session of assembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year seventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. And be it enacted, That if any trespass shall be committed on any real property within this state, and the person or persons committing the same shall remove from the county where such property may be, or cannot be found in such county, such trespasser may be sued in any county where he or she may be found.

VII. And be it enacted, That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any such action of trespass, shall move the court in which such action is brought for a warrant of replevy, to locate the lands on which such trespass was committed, it shall and may be lawful for the court to issue such warrant to the surveyor and sheriff of the county where such land lies.

VIII. And be it enacted, That all warrants, process and subpoenas, issued out of any county court of this state, directed to the sheriff, or coroner or surveyor, of any other county, shall be executed in the same manner as warrants, process or subpoenas, which have heretofore issued out of the general court of this state, and every jurisdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exercised by the general court, or any of the officers of the same, shall and may be exercised by the respective county courts of this state, and the officers thereof.

IX. And be it enacted, That in case any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or administrators, shall think proper to issue process against any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or against the executors or administrators of such bail, the clerk of the said court, upon application of the said plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or administrators, shall make out and transmit to the justices of the county court in which the said bail, or his, her or their executors or administrators, shall reside, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of such court, upon which all such process and proceedings shall be had in the county court, as if such bail had been originally taken therein.

X. And be it enacted, That in case the person or persons who shall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, shall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they resided at the time he or they become bail in such action, the county court of the said county court of the said county shall, upon the return of two *nihilis* to any *fiere facias* issued against such bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon against such bail.

XI. And be it enacted, That in case of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it shall be necessary to issue a *fiere facias* to obtain the effect of the said judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or administrators, shall make out and transmit to the justices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, administrators or tenants shall reside, or in which the said defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or administrators last resided, in case of removal out of the state, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of such court, upon which all such process proceedings shall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. And be it enacted, That the justices of the several and respective county courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every person or persons who shall have committed, or shall commit, any offence or crime whatsoever, although it may subject such person or persons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due course of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or shall be committed, shall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. And be it enacted, That if any party presented or indicted in any of the county courts of this state, shall suggest to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, and shall support such suggestion by affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the justices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the justices of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

XIV. And be it enacted, That if the attorney-general, or the prosecutor for the state, shall suggest to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the state cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be

transmitted to the justices of any other county court for trial, and the justices of such county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally commenced there.

XV. And be it enacted, That the justices of the said county courts shall in all cases civil, to be tried before them, sign and allow bills of exceptions, where the same shall be desired by the parties, or their counsel, or either of them.

XVI. And be it enacted, That in all cases of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be prosecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the case may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment shall be reversed, the general court, or court of appeals, shall direct the clerk to return the transcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to such county court, directing them to proceed in such action, and to a new trial thereof, in the same manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been prosecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in case there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the case may be, shall be conclusive in law as the question by them decided; and such county court on receiving such writ of *procedendo*, shall proceed in such action to a new trial thereof, in the same manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been prosecuted, or writ of error brought, and shall direct such action to be tried at the court to which the said writ of *procedendo* shall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant shall give notice of trial at such court, above thirty days before the sitting thereof, to the adverse party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at such court with justice to the parties, and if not, such action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the discretion of the court, and the appellee on such reversal may be compelled to pay the costs in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution issued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future costs in the county court of such action shall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error shall be made for several exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, shall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. And be it enacted, That as soon as the several suits, prosecutions and causes, now depending in the general court of this state, shall have been heard and determined, it shall not be lawful for the said court to summon any grand or petit jury upon any occasion whatsoever, any thing contained in the acts of assembly of this state to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That all acts of assembly, jurisdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-fifth section of the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

## For PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on West River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and ninety acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very small expence. The situation of the dwelling-house commands an extensive view of the bay, &c. and situated in a neighbourhood of several of the most respectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, consisting of a two story framed dwelling-house, well finished and painted inside and out, a kitchen and store-room at each end, conveniently constructed, milk house, smoke house, poultry houses, corn house, several negro quarters, stable, four tobacco houses, and a decent overseers house, conveniently constructed for a great family, a cow-house, &c. all in good order. The purchaser may also be accommodated with a large flock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and some valuable well broke mules, with every necessary plantation utensil, there are several small apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on said land, but as its presumed any person inclined to purchase will view the premises, any further description is deemed unnecessary, more than the terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and possession given the first of December.

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A set of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on said land. 6  
West-River, June 7, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton 44 RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

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 6, 1795.

M E N T Z, May 4.

Present there are great movements in the Austrian army, which announce the intention of an early attack: it will not however take place till after the arrival of general Bellegarde, who is gone to Vienna, in order to receive the emperor's orders on the operations of the campaign; he is expected here in two or three days, and in all probability, unless he brings orders to the contrary, the passage of the Rhine will be put in execution the day after his arrival; every thing is ready for it: a certain number of boats are collected to serve as gun boats; they are each armed with a piece of cannon at the prow, and conducted by 24 rowers; flags of different colours are to be signals for commencing their manœuvres. Major Williams is to command this expedition: Before the passage of the Rhine is attempted, they will perhaps undertake dislodging the French from the important post of Marienborn.

The general count Clairfayt is appointed field-marshal. The emperor has given him the command of the army of the empire; in consequence, all the troops from Switzerland to the Lower Rhine are under his orders; and we may therefore hope for unanimity in the operations, of the advantage of which we shall be more sensible, as such has never happened since the commencement of the war.

M A D R I D, April 5.

From Navarre we learn, that an attempt of the French general led to a ~~few~~ engagement, in which the French were repulsed in the end—The affair however cost us 200 men.

Our government has sent to all the cities, towns, and boroughs in the kingdom, a letter under the royal seal, accompanied by an open direction, peremptorily ordering that the former should not be opened until after Tuesday, April 7, and that it shall then be read to each community by the curate of the place. The public is exceedingly anxious to know the contents of this circular letter which will be read at the same hour in all the parishes of the kingdom.

H A G U E, May 5.

The French armies are making great movements in this country towards the frontiers of Brabant. It is generally supposed that these are in consequence of the plan which has been adopted by the French government in favour of our republic. Their head quarters are to be established at Antwerp; but according to all appearance, they will first be established at Leyden, where Moreau, the general in chief, is expected to arrive to-morrow. The town of Leyden must reap considerable advantages from the intercourse between the numerous French troops with their head quarters there. This will be particularly useful for the finances of the municipality of that town, which at present seem to be in a disturbed situation, as the magistrates were obliged to sell the house where their deputies used to lodge at their arrival here, and two yachts belonging to them.

May 20. On the first of this month, the provisional representatives of the people of Holland, addressed a circular letter to the respective municipalities, to notify to them the establishment of a new provincial committee, under the name of a Committee of Vigilance. Its functions are to support the present government; to correspond with other committees, and to suppress seditious machinations. An amnesty has been published to all deserters who shall return before the first of June—it is said that this will furnish an additional force of 10,000 men.

P A R I S, 25 Floreal, May 14.

Billaud, Collet, and Barrere, we are informed, have taken their departure for Guyana, in South America, which is the place of their destination. At the moment of their embarkation, Billaud was quite subdued; Collet was furious; Barrere smiled, and endeavoured to console his companions in misfortune.

N A T I O N A L C O N V E N T I O N.

[3d Prairial,] May 22.

Second Treaty with Prussia.

THILMARD, in the name of the committee of public safety, presented the following treaty concluded between the French republic and the king of Prussia. The French republic and his majesty the king of Prussia, having stipulated in the treaty of peace and amity, concluded between them on the 10th of last month, April 5, some secret clauses relative to the seventh article of that treaty, and which established a line of demarcation and neutrality, the object of which was to remove the seat of war from all the north of Germany, have deemed it proper to explain themselves further, and to fix definitely the conditions of a particular convention.

To this end the respective plenipotentiaries of the two high contracting powers, viz.

On the part of the French republic, the French citizen Barthelmy, ambassador to Switzerland, and on the part of the king of Prussia, his minister of state, of war, and of the cabinet, Charles Augustus baron de Hardenberg, knight of the red eagle, of the white eagle, and of Stanislaus, &c. have decided upon the following articles:

Art. I. In order to remove the theatre of war from the frontiers of the states of his majesty the king of Prussia, to preserve the tranquillity of the north of Germany, and to re-establish the entire freedom and commerce between that part of the empire and France, in the same manner as before the war, the French republic consents not to push the operations of war, nor to send troops, either by land or sea, to the states situated beyond the following line of demarcation.

This line shall comprehend East Friesland, and shall descend along the Ems and the Aa or Alpha to Munster, taking afterwards its direction towards Coesfeld, Bocken, Bockholt, to the frontier of the duchy of Cleves, near Isleborough, following this line of frontier to Magenpoot, upon the new Iffel, and ascending the Rhine to Dusseldorf, from thence extending along the frontier of the county of Marck to Werden, Gemarke, and along the Wipper to Homborough, Altenkirchen, Limbourg upon the Lonn, along that river and from that which stretches from Idelftein to that city, Epstein, and Houbst upon the Mein, from thence to Rauenheim, along the Langraben to Durnheim, thence following the brook which crosses that district to the frontiers of the Palatinate; thence along the frontiers of the county of Darmstadt, and the circle of Franconia, which the line will entirely enclose, to Ebersbach upon the Neckar, continuing the course of that river to Winsten, a free town of the empire, and taking thence a course to Loewenstein, Muhard, Hohenstadt, Noerdlingen, a free town of the empire, and Holzkirch upon the Wernitz; enclosing the county of Pappenheim and the whole circle of Franconia and Upper Saxony, along Bavaria the Upper Palatinate, and Bohemia, to the frontiers of Silesia.

II. The French republic considers as a neutral country, and as neutral states, all those which are situated behind this line, on condition that they observe on their part, the most strict neutrality, the first object of which shall be to recal their contingencies, and not to make any new contract, which can authorize them to furnish troops to the powers at war with France.

Those who shall not comply with these conditions, shall be excluded from the benefit of the neutrality.

III. His majesty the king of Prussia engages to cause the most strict observance of this neutrality with respect to all the states situated upon the right bank of the Mein, and comprised in the line of demarcation above mentioned.

The king charges himself with guaranteeing, that no troops, the enemies of France, shall pass that part of the line, or go out of the countries therein comprised, in order to oppose the French arms; and to this effect the two contracting parties are bound to keep upon the most essential points, afterwards to be agreed upon between them, corps of observation sufficient to make this neutrality respected.

IV. The passage of troops, whether those of the French republic, or those of the empire, shall remain entirely free through the roads leading to the right bank of the Mein, by Francfort.

1st. From Kenigstun and Limbour, to Cologne.

2d. From Friedberg, Wetzlar and Siegen, to Cologne.

3d. From Haderstheim, Wisbaden, and Nassau, to Coelentz.

And lastly—from Haderstheim, to Mayence, and, *vice versa*, as well as through all the countries situated on the left bank of this river, and throughout the whole circle of Franconia, without doing the least prejudice to the neutrality of all the states and countries included in the line of demarcation.

V. The country of Savn Aldin Kirchen, on the Westenwald, comprising therein, the little district of Bendorf below Coblenz, being in the possession of his majesty the king of Prussia, will enjoy the same benefits and advantages as the other states, situated on the left bank of the Rhine.

VI. The present convention shall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in this city of Basse, within the term of one month, or sooner, if possible, reckoning from this day. In consequence of which, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of the French republic and his majesty the king of Prussia, by virtue of our powers, have signed the present convention, and have affixed thereto our respective seals.

Done at Basse, the 7th of May, 1795, the 3d year of the French republic.

(Signed) { FRANCIS BARTHELEMY,  
CHARLES AUGUSTUS, Baron  
DE HARDENBERG.

BOURDEAUX, 16 Floreal, May 5.

The situation of this commune becomes daily more prosperous; confidence and peace have revived; our port is full of vessels laden with grain, and industry and activity pervade every part of this city. On account of the immense quantity of grain which we have received lately, the price of that article has decreased, and every thing seems to announce that the termination of our miseries is at hand.

The ceremonies of the catholic worship have been re-adopted with all their former solemnity and pomp.

L O N D O N, May 26.

Notwithstanding the supposed fraudulent declaration of the emperor, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel has already detached himself from the grand confederation. On the ninth instant, the commander of the Hessian troops signified to general Clairfayt that he had received his sovereign's orders to withdraw. The dukes of Brunswick and Wertemberg are expected to follow the example immediately, and the greater part of the German princes in succession.

June 2. The earl of Bute is arrived at Madrid, in his character of ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the catholic court from Great-Britain.

The present admiral of the fleet (Forbes) has kept his flag flying near half a century—he has been four-score years in the service, and sixty years ago was a captain, having been made post in March, 1736.

Captain Molloy retired from the service, with property acquired therein, to the amount of 25,000l. per annum: He becomes possessed of 30,000l. by commanding a king's ship which was in fight when admiral Gell captured the great St. Jago Spanish prize!

June 6. A general court, held at the India-House this day, has granted an annuity of 5000l. to Warren Hastings, Esquire, during the term of the company's exclusive trade, as a mark of grateful esteem for past services.

O R I G I N A L A N E C D O T E.

When the Leviathan was at Toulon in 1793, being in want of cannonades for the poop, application was made to the ordinance for the six French pieces that were lying in the artillery park. The request was granted, and the cannonades (36 pounders) were taken on board, with canister and grape-shot proper for them. It so happened, that these pieces were not made use of till the action of the first of June. After a desperate conflict, the republican ship, the America, struck her colours to the Leviathan; when on boarding her, to the great chagrin of the Leviathan's crew, they were informed they had been firing dollars and six livre pieces during the action! Some pieces of the battered money were shewn, and several of the crew, it appeared, had been wounded by them; besides others were found in the enemy's hull and masts. The Frenchman had even concluded that the Leviathan's shot was expended, and that they were obliged to fight with money. On investigation, it turned out that the canisters of the cannonades, instead of being filled with small shot, were filled with money of some unfortunate republican in the ordinance department at Toulon, who had taken the method of securing his riches.

P L Y M O U T H, June 2.

Late last night arrived in Hamoaze, a small lug-sail boat, under French colours, from the coast of France, said to be from Brest; a French gentleman of rank came over in her, and after laying some little time under the stern of the commander in chief's ship in Hamoaze he landed at Dock, and set off express for London. Various and contradictory were the reports in circulation in consequence; the most prevalent, are, that he brings an account of the greater part of Brittany being in a state of counter-revolution; and also, that the sailors belonging to the ships at Brest are in a state of mutiny, but we do not vouch for the truth of either.

The prisoners suffer much in Quimper prison.—Eighteen hundred men have been buried since the middle of last year. This confirms the intelligence which we stated some time ago in an account from Jersey.

Peace, according to the same information, is the general wish of the people in the neighbourhood of Brest itself. They are astonished that the British minister will not treat with the convention.

The Paris papers speak of a treaty of peace between France and Spain as in great forwardness, if not already concluded. The chevalier d'Iriate, an envoy from Madrid, is now a resident at the city of Basse, in Switzerland, which is the centre of negotiation.

D U B L I N, May 9.

We hear that on Wednesday last an edict appeared on the college gates, directing the scholars of the house, to attend the provost and fellows to the castle,



with an address to the prince of Wales, from the provost, fellows, and scholars."

In consequence of this peremptory order, it is said, three of the scholars, in a respectful and dutiful manner, requested to see a copy of the intended address, but they were told that they might hear it at the castle, and at the same time they were cited to appear before the board, to answer for their presumption, in starting to unexpected a difficulty, and interrogated as to the reasons which induced them to make such a request.

Two of these gentlemen replied, that although they never disputed the authority of the board in matters relating to education, they regarded the present case in a different light, esteeming the address a corporate act, which as members of the corporation they had a right to be made acquainted with, particularly when commanded to sanction it by their attendance; they also added, that if they were assured that it contained nothing more than a compliment to the prince of Wales, they would not have hesitated to attend it. The other gentleman being asked whether he agreed with them in opinion, declared himself undecided; upon which he received a public admonition on Thursday—and we are informed they were EXPELLED!

At no former period do we remember this city to have been so disgraced by the intemperate and licentious conduct of persons wearing the military uniform, as the present. A melancholy instance occurred a few nights ago, which demonstrates the truth of this observation. So early as 11 o'clock on Monday night, a respectable citizen who resides in Essex-street, coming peaceably home in company with his wife, from a friend's, where he had spent the evening, was wantonly attacked in Dame-street by four persons who wore the uniform of officers, and, without any provocation, cut in so desperate a manner, that his life is at present despaired of.

#### NASSAU, July 10.

It appears by late advices from the West-Indies that, excepting St. Eustatius, none of the Dutch colonies have placed themselves under the protection of either the British or French. On the forts of St. Eustatius, the Dutch and French flags were flying together.

The insurrection of the Charibis and French in St. Vincent's, is entirely quelled; it is added, that nearly the whole of the insurgents are exterminated.

In Grenada, good order is in a great degree re-established; the most exemplary punishment was inflicted on such of those concerned in the late atrocious proceedings as were taken.

About two months since, 3 or 400 French from Guadeloupe landed in Dominica, and were joined by some of the disaffected French inhabitants and people of colour. The measures immediately taken by the government of that colony, were so spirited and successful, that the Caragnols, after losing many of their people, were obliged to relinquish their hopes of plunder and to retire from the island.

The British troops were withdrawn from St. Lucia.

It is with much satisfaction we inform our readers, that during all the late commotions in the West-Indies, the English negroes have been faithful to their masters; and that numbers of them were remarkably active in suppressing the insurrections.

Admiral Murray sailed from Bermuda for the coast of America about six weeks since.

#### BOSTON, July 21.

##### Important West-India news.

By several arrivals since our last from that theatre of carnage, we have some interesting information. We sometime since mentioned the landing of certain French troops at Dominica. The following, received by captain Erving, from Marigalante, yesterday, gives the particulars of that business, with the fate of the troops so landed.

June 6. The French landed with 200 troops on the windward side of Dominica; they marched to a small port, shot the sentry, and then, owing to a report that a large body of English troops were marching to intercept their retreat, precipitately fled to their boats, and returned to Marigalante, leaving three of their principal officers at Dominica; who, however, stealing a boat, got back the next day.

June 7. The same troops were sent again to Dominica, and orders given to the boats which carried them over, to leave the island as soon as the troops had landed, this was fulfilled.

June 12. Three hundred other French troops arrived at Marigalante from Guadeloupe, and were immediately dispatched to reinforce the troops at Dominica, but landed in a different part of the island 7 leagues from the place of landing of the first party.

Nothing was heard from either of those parties of troops till the 17th, when a captain of the first division arrived at Marigalante for a reinforcement of troops, and a supply of ammunition; and informed, that they had had a drawn action with the English, and that a few officers and men had been killed on both sides; and that they expected to form a junction with the second division the night he left the island. He was immediately re-dispatched with 100 auxiliary troops, but in a few hours returned, with information that on approaching the island, he found the English flag flying in the camp he left the French possessed of.

On the 16th, an aide-camp of the second party returned to Marigalante wounded, and informed, that that party, having been completely surrounded by the English, had surrendered themselves prisoners.

On the receipt of this news a number of other troops, prepared at Marigalante, to be sent to Dominica on an expedition of success, were ordered

again to Guadeloupe, and the expedition entirely given up.

The French expected, when they first planned the attack of Dominica, to be joined by a large number of the inhabitants, but were disappointed; as one of the officers observed, on his return, that even the women and children were active against them, getting on the hills and rolling large stones upon them as they approached.

A Monsieur Devoux, who for some time resided in this town, was among the unfortunate French at Dominica.

Capt. McLellan, from St. Bartholomew's, confirms the ill success of the French at Dominica.

St. Vincent's, from the verbal information of the different captains, was principally recovered by the English, who had latterly met with success against the French and the Charibis.

Grenada was still contended for, with alternate success; and no circumstance had occurred to authorize a decisive opinion of the ultimate victors.

At Hispaniola the yellow fever rages, particularly at St. Mark's, where 40 or 50 were buried each day; and of 600 troops not 200 were in health.

Saturday, July 18. Arrived brig Delight, McLellan, in eighteen days from St. Bartholomew's. Spoke brig Mary, of Portland, Jones, from Charleston for Cowes. On the first of July, the brig Polly, of Newburyport, captain Carter, left from Charleston, laden with rice, while the captain was on shore procuring a coffin for one of his men who lay dead, the brig caught fire, by some unknown accident. The boats from all the Americans in the harbour were immediately sent to her assistance; but it being impossible to extinguish the fire as the lay, she was towed in shore and scuttled. Very little property will be saved from her. The dead man, and one sick man who was on board, were burnt in her.

#### NEW-YORK, July 25.

The weather has been extremely hot during the last week, pleasantly variegated by frequent showers and thunder. We do not learn that the mercury in Fahrenheit's scale has exceeded 86 in the shade in this city, but on Wednesday last it stood at 91 at Philadelphia. The season has been a luxuriant and glorious one; vegetation was never known to be more rapid, nor the harvest more abundant than the present, in all parts of our land—a circumstance which should excite ten fold gratitude at this juncture of European distress.

By the brig John, captain Oakes, in 18 days from Barbadoes, we learn, that two frigates with about 70 sail of British vessels had arrived from England, on board of which were 4500 troops, destined for Martinique and other islands to leeward.

#### PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

Yesterday arrived from St. Simon's, Georgia, the schooner Commerce, captain Frankford, with a quantity of live oak for the frigate, the building of which has been for some time protracted for want of several heavy pieces of timber, which are now supplied by the above arrival.

#### CHARLESTON, July 16.

A gentleman in this city, has received a letter by captain Bythwood which mentions that a frigate arrived at the Havannah on the 27th of June, in a short passage from Spain, and brought advice of the count d'Aranda having set off from Madrid for Paris, to negotiate a peace with the republic of France, and that it was the general opinion and wish that it would soon be concluded.

Capt. Bythwood informs us, that there are now in the Havannah confined, upwards of 400 prisoners, mostly taken from the French privateers cruising from this city.

Brought 40 of the exchanged prisoners, 39 of whom were taken in the big Sans Culottes on the 5th November last, and have ever since been closely confined in a prison under ground.

About the 1st instant, saw at the Havannah the captain of the ship Hero, a prize to captain Carvine of the brig La Vengeance, who informed capt. Bythwood, that the prize master by mistaking the Jardines for the Cape Corrientes or Cape Antonio, had run the ship ashore on the 11th of June, about the 15th ult. and had set fire to her, the people taking to their boats.

About the 4th instant, a schooner had arrived exports from Augustine, for troops which gave an account of the Americans having invaded East Florida.

#### WINCHESTER, July 20.

##### From the Knoxville Gazette, July 3.

It is now no longer doubtful, whether the Spanish government have established a fort at the Chickasaw Bluff, in latitude 35 degrees north, upon the east bank of the Mississippi, within the limits of this territory. The logs, pickets, and other materials, were all prepared on the west (Spanish) side of the river, which were brought over with such expedition, that the block-house and stockade were erected and cannon planted in twenty-four hours. Guiso, the governor of the Natchez, was himself at the spot, with the Vigilant and two other galleys, and informed a man who was there at the time he was erecting the block-house, that he was determined to establish and maintain at that place a strong garrison. Certainly the United States will no longer passively behold the encroachments of the Spanish government!

In the month of May last, the frontier citizens, impressed with the sufferings of their neighbours, the Cherokees, of the upper towns, for the want of bread for themselves and families, caused two hundred and fifty bushels of corn to be delivered to them at Tellico block-house.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro boy, who says his name is JOB, and that he is free born, but was bound by his mother to JAMES DANT, of the Federal City, he appears to be about 14 or 15 years old, had on when committed a pair of old trousers, and an old coat. The owner is desirous to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

July 24, 1795.

### FOR SALE,

SIX hundred and twenty-eight acres of LAND, lying on Zachiah Swamp, in Charles county, about five miles from Port-Tobacco, twenty-five from Alexandria, and thirty-eight from the Federal city. This plantation is well adapted to any kind of produce, with a good dwelling house, two large barns, and a plenty of other convenient houses, with large and thriving orchards of the different kinds of fruit. Also a great quantity of board and rail timber, and a plenty of meadow ground. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land, and obtain any further information from the subscribers living on the premises.

HENRY S. HAWKINS, ALEXANDER S. HAWKINS.

June 25th, 1795.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Charles county, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Tuesday the 4th day of August next, if fair, if not the first fair day, for READY CASH,

ALL the personal property of IGNATIUS BAGGOTT, late of Charles county, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, with several other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

All persons that have claims against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, and those that are indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, on or before the first day of June next, which time it is my wish and determination to have the business finally settled.

ELIJAH MOORE, Administrator of IGNATIUS BAGGOTT, deceased.

July 10, 1795.

Pursuant to the will of THOMAS BALDWIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, at his late dwelling house, near Annapolis, will be OFFERED for SALE, on the 14th day of August, at 11 o'clock, for CASH,

A NUMBER of horses, black cattle, sheep and hogs, one yoke of oxen, two feather beds and furniture, and other household furniture, tobacco in parcels, a quantity of old iron, plantation utensils, old lumber, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

SAMUEL & NICHOLAS BALDWIN, Executors.

July 23, 1795.

BY virtue of the powers vested in us by an act of the general assembly, of the state of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack-river, we do hereby give notice, that a meeting of the subscribers to the George-town bridge company, is required at the house of Mrs. SUTHER, in Georgetown, on the second Tuesday in September next, in order to elect three directors for managing all the concerns of the said company for the present year.

URIAH FORREST, JAMES M. LINGAN, WM. DEAKINS, junior.

George-town, Patowmack, July 22, 1795.

RAN AWAY in June last a negro man named JOHN, a black fellow, with a small scar under one of his eyes, about twenty-six years of age, tolerably lusty: I suspect he is concealed at the plantation of Mrs. MARY WARREN, near Annapolis, or skulking in town under a pretence of being free. I will pay TEN DOLLARS to any person that will deliver me the above negro, or secure him in goal so that I get him again.

July 28, 1795.

BENJ. DARNELL.

### NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we the subscribers intend to make application to the next county court to be held for Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract or parcel of land called PORTLAND MANOR, situate and lying in the county aforesaid, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES DRURY, JOSEPH CHILDS.

Anne-Arundel county, July 11, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. VA. CHEL DORSEY, of JOHN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may be settled, by

LUKE POOL, Administrator, ANNE DORSEY, Administrator.

June 17, 1795.

An APPRENTICE Wanted at this Office.

Annapolis, Maryland, In COURT

CITIZEN LOUIS ETIENNE produced to this board, his commission from the republic of France for the execution or recognition of his hand of the President of the United States, with the seal of the United States, and the said recognition be public and government of the people.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY

GEORGE WASHINGTON PRINCE STATES OF

To all whom it

THE citizen LOUIS ETIENNE produced to me his commission from the republic of France, within the time hereby recognize him as such to exercise and enjoy such full powers, as are allowed to consuls by the laws, treaties, and made and provided.

In testimony whereof, to be made, patent, States to be hereunto my hand, the twenty year of our Lord and ninety-five of the United States.

(Signed)

By the President,

ED. RANDOLPH.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC

A VALUABLE body

South river, in An

about thirty miles from

Annapolis, and twenty-five

For the convenience of p

into four parcels.

Lot No. 1, contains

The improvements are, a

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No. 2, contains 2100

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Beard's Creek, Ann

June 29, 1795.

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February 23, 1795

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6X

June 2, 1795.



Annapolis, Maryland, July 22d. 1795.  
In COUNCIL.

**CITIZEN LOUIS ETIENNE DUHAIL** having produced to this board, his commission as consul from the republic of France for this State, together with an exequatur or recognition of his said quality, under the hand of the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the United States:—Ordered, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State.

By order,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY**, Clk. to the Coun.  
**GEORGE WASHINGTON** PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom it may Concern,

**THE** citizen LOUIS ETIENNE DUHAIL having produced to me his commission as consul for the republic of France, within the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognize him as such, and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to consuls of the French Republic by the laws, treaties, and conventions in that case made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made, patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

(Signed,) **GO. WASHINGTON.**  
By the President,  
**ED. RANDOLPH.**

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, the 10th of August next.

**A** VALUABLE body of LANDS, situated on South river, in Anne Arundel county, distant about thirty miles from Baltimore-town, nine from Annapolis, and twenty-seven from the Federal city. For the convenience of purchasers, they are divided into four parcels.

Lot No. 1, contains 622 acres, well enclosed. The improvements are, a framed dwelling-house, well finished, and sufficiently large for a common family, a garden well paved in, smoke-house and other necessary out-houses, a corn-house, tobacco-house and a new barn, shed on each side; also, a young apple orchard planted on this lot about two years ago. More than one third thereof is woodland.

No. 2, contains 2102 acres. There are two mill-lots on this lot, one of which is improved. The mill-house is about thirty feet by twenty-five; the lower story is built with stone, and the upper framed; all the running gears were new two years ago, and now in very good repair. She has two pair of Cologne stones, four new bolting cloths, one water wheel, twenty-two feet head and fall, and situated in one of the best of neighbourhoods for country custom. The other mill-leaf has been improved, but has now gone to decay. There is a good mill-house on it, 24 by 18; the stream from which might be carried to the other mill with some expence. Annexed to this lot there are about 25 acres of fine timothy meadow, and 30 acres more may be made of the same kind. The residue of this lot is chiefly in wood.

No. 3, contains 330 acres, well enclosed. The improvements are, a good dwelling-house, one story high, partly brick and partly framed, situate immediately on the water. Near the dwelling there are a large two story brick warehouse, 40 by 30, a good kitchen, smoke-house, stables, and all other necessary out-houses. There are, also, on this lot, two good tobacco houses, two good apple orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees. Nearly half this lot is woodland.

No. 4, contains 355 acres, well enclosed. The improvements are, a small new dwelling-house, kitchen, corn, and tobacco-houses, a variety of fruit trees, and about 20 acres of fine bottom fit for meadow. More than half this lot is in wood.

All the woodland belonging to the above lots lies convenient to good landings on navigable water. The terms of sale will be one fourth of the purchase money in hand; the residue in three equal annual payments with interest from the day of sale. The land to be conveyed when the purchase money is paid. A general plat will be lodged at the office of Nicholas Brice, Esq. near Griffith's bridge, Baltimore-town, and the premises will be shewn at any time to persons desirous of purchasing.

N. B. Good security will be required for the above payments.

**SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.**  
Beard's Creek, Anne Arundel county, 3X  
June 29, 1795.

**C**AME to the subscriber's plantation, near Philip Hammond's mill, about the latter part of January last, a young STEER, supposed to be three years old this spring, marked with a crop in the right ear, and an under piece taken out of the left, his colour is brindie and white, with a white spot in his forehead, and a short tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

**JOHN WARFIELD, of JOHN.**  
February 23, 1795.

**T**HIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of GIBBARD'S MANOR, lying in Prince George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

**JOHN ADDISON, Junior.**  
June 2, 1795.

## PROPOSALS

For carrying the **MAILS** of the United States on the following Post-Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office until the first day of October next. See Note 7th.

10. From York-town by Abbot's-town and Gettysburg to Hagar's-town and Williamsport, in Maryland, to Martinsburg, in Virginia.

Leave York-town every Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagar's-town on Tuesday noon, and at Martinsburg by 7 P. M. Returning Leave Martinsburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagar's-town by noon, and at York-town on Sunday evening by 7 o'clock.

In MARYLAND.

12. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough and Calvert court-house to St. Leonard's creek.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday by 7 A. M. arrive at Lower-Marlborough by 3 P. M. at Calvert court-house by 7 P. M. and at St. Leonard's creek on Wednesday by 10 A. M. Returning Leave St. Leonard's creek on Friday by 3 P. M. arrive at Calvert court-house by 7 P. M. at Lower-Marlborough on Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Annapolis by 7 P. M.

13. From Bladensburg by Upper-Marlborough and Nottingham to Benedict.

Leave Bladensburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-Marlborough by 11 A. M. leave Upper-Marlborough in two hours, and arrive at Benedict on Sunday noon. Returning Leave Benedict on Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-Marlborough by 2 P. M. and at Bladensburg on Tuesday by 9 A. M.

Note 1. The Postmaster-general may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. News-papers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry news-papers other than those conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation on the first of November next, and continue until the first of October, 1797.

Note 6. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals such alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 7. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

**JOSEPH HABERSHAM,**  
Postmaster-General.  
General Post-Office, Philadelphia, July 6, 1795.

**T**WO HOGSHEADS TOBACCO, inspected at Piscataway Warehouse, viz.

E. E. 683, 861, 99, 762, inspected 13th Sept. 1794.  
T. B. 1229, 754, 89, 665, ditto 31st October, 1792.  
Prince George's county, 18th June, 1795.

CAME before me the subscriber one of the justices of the peace for said county, **BENONIA H. WADE**, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that he honestly received the above notes of tobacco, as marks and numbers specified, and that he has mislaid or lost the same, and that he has not paid away the same to any person whatsoever, and that the same tobacco is justly due him from the inspectors of the said Piscataway warehouse. Sworn to before

**FRANCIS C. DYER.**  
**WALTER EDEMAN** at the same time made oath, that the above specified notes he put into the hands of the said **BENONIA WADE**, to have printed heavier.

**FRANCIS C. DYER.**

Notice is hereby given, that on the fourteenth day of August next, will be EXPOSED to SALE, all the personal estate of **THOMAS KING**, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

**C**ONSISTING of six likely young country born NEGROES, some horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, tobacco, plantation utensils, and household furniture. The sale to be on the premises, and begin at eleven o'clock. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

All persons who have claims against the estate of the said **THOMAS KING**, are requested to bring them in, on or before the day of sale, properly authenticated.

**SOLOMON GROVES, Administrator.**  
July 10, 1795.

By the **ORPHANS COURT** of ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, June Term, 1795.

**T**HE JUSTICES observing the little attention paid by persons having business in the Orphans Court, to the process and orders issued from the same, have come to a determination, that in future all process shall be strictly enforced, they therefore, for the information of those concerned, give this public notice, that the attendance of all persons hereafter summoned or attached will not be dispensed with, and the sheriff of the county will be made answerable for their appearance.

By order,  
**JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills,**  
Anne Arundel county.

## PATOWMACK COMPANY.

**T**HE stock holders in the **PATOWMACK COMPANY** are requested to attend their annual meeting, at the house of the widow **SUTHER**, in George-town, on the third day of August next; matters of great consequence to the company will be proposed, particularly a plan for enlarging the capital, for the purpose of finishing the work and opening the navigation of Shannondosh river; it is therefore hoped the members will be punctual in attending.

By order of the directors,  
**WM. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.**  
Alexandria, June 26, 1795.

## NOTICE is hereby given,

**T**HAT the subscriber will petition the court of Montgomery county, at the next November term, for a commission to mark and bound, as well the whole tract of land called **ATK LA CHAPPELLE**, situate in the county of Montgomery aforesaid, as the subscriber's particular part of the said land, pursuant to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

**CHARLES CARROLL.**  
Washington county, June 25, 1795.

**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber, in the month of May last, a mulatto woman named **MARY**, about twenty-one years of age, she took her only child with her, a handsome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is supposed she is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as she has been seen about three weeks ago in company with a certain **CHARLES CLAVIS**, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and pass her for a free woman. A reward of **THREE POUNDS** will be given for securing the said woman and child, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

**WILLIAM HARWOOD.**  
July 6, 1795.

**W**HEREAS an advertisement appeared in the Maryland Gazette, of the 28th May, 1795, under my signature, which may not be fully comprehended, as to colonel Joseph Wilkinson, who is mentioned therein, I therefore think proper here to say, that colonel Wilkinson was only a friendly agent in the affair between Weems and myself, and that he passed the said bond on my account, and at my particular solicitation.

June 24, 1795. **THOMAS H. EGAN.**

In CHANCERY, 22, 1795.

**Frederick Berger,** vs. **Henry Shaver, and others.**  
THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for vesting a complete legal title in the complainant to a tract of land called **CURTIS KERR**, 75 acres, in Frederick county, which Henry Shaver, deceased, father of Henry Shaver the defendant, heretofore contracted to convey unto the complainant in fee; the complainant states, and so it appears from affidavit, that the said defendant has removed from and is out of the State; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least six weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the first day of August next, to the intent, that the said Henry Shaver may have notice of his the said Berger's application to this court; and may be warped to appear here on or before the first Tuesday of August next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not be passed agreeably to the prayer of the said bill.

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

## WANTED,

Without Delay.

**A** STRONG, stout, tall, and faithful built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well seasoned white oak for the frame. The length of keel between 48 and 52 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very handsome model. If the craft or boat be well appraised it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire at the printer.

March 23, 1795.

**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of May, a negro man named **WILLIS BOWZER**, about thirty-four years of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the small-pox in March last, and is much marked with it, he is very remarkable about the angles and feet, his angles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and look swelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or rather a round instead of a hollow; he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat nose, and is a smooth spoken fellow; he appears to be religious, and I suppose will endeavour to pass for a free man, as he has money and a variety of clothes. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive a **REWARD** of **FORTY DOLLARS.**

**JOHN STEUART.**

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid carrying away, or in anywise harboring, entertaining or employing the said negro at their peril.

## X FOR SALE,

**A** HEALTHY NEGRO GIRL, about sixteen years of age, she is a good house maid, and told for no fault whatever. Inquire at the printer.



An ACT for altering the twenty-third article of the constitution and form of government of this State, and such parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth articles of the same as respect the time of choosing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual constitutional session of the legislature should commence on the third Monday in December instead of the first Monday in November;

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time of holding the annual session of the legislature, fixed by the constitution and form of government on the first Monday in November, shall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the first session under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act shall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

III. And be it enacted, That after the meeting of the general assembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this State shall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each session thereof, and that the council to the governor shall be appointed and elected annually on the Tuesday next after the commencement of each session thereof; and the said governor and council, who shall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, shall continue to act as such, and be vested with all the powers and authority given to them respectively by the constitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and pursuance hereof.

IV. And be it enacted, That this act shall be published for the consideration of the people at least three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general assembly at their next session which shall ensue the said general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, shall be taken and received as part of the constitution and form of government of this State, and every thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary is and shall be hereby repealed.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government which prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legislature, electors of the senate, or to hold offices of profit and trust.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person being a member of either of the religious sects or societies called Quakers, menonists, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who shall be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath on any occasion, being otherwise qualified and duly elected a senator, delegate, or elector of the senate, or being otherwise qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or trust, on making affirmation instead of taking the several oaths appointed by the constitution and form of government, and the several acts of assembly of this State now in force, or that hereafter may be made, such person may hold and exercise any office of profit or trust to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by such affirmation, qualify himself to take a seat in the legislature, and to act therein as a member of the same in all cases whatever, or to be an elector of the senate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes whatever, as persons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conscientiously scrupulous of taking such oaths.

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

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

An ACT to repeal the fortieth section of the constitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth section of the constitution and form of government has been considered by some as inconsistent with the thirtieth section of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may result from officers of government being removable only for misbehaviour, on conviction by a court of law;

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the said fortieth section of the constitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the same fortieth section shall be removed for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government.

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they arise is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties, and estate of the people: And whereas the decision of causes in the general court, without very great delay and expense, is impracticable; therefore,

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the end of this session of assembly, all actions or suits at law whatsoever shall be commenced, prosecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the respective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reside, and not elsewhere, and the said general and respective county courts shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all such suits and actions.

III. Provided nevertheless, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the jurisdiction, authority and powers, of the justices of the peace, as established by the laws of this State.

IV. And be it enacted, That in all suits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in the county courts of this State, the justices of the several county courts, upon suggestion supported by affidavit, or other satisfactory proof, that any suit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in such county, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or suits to be transmitted to the justices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the justices of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such suit had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion be made during the term next after, or in which the issue shall or may be joined in said suit or action.

V. And be it enacted, That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil suit or action, or any prosecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, shall have full power and right to appeal from such judgment or determination to the general court; provided, that no such appeal shall stay execution of a judgment against any defendant or defendants, unless bond and security be given as prescribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, passed at a session of assembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year seventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. And be it enacted, That if any trespass shall be committed on any real property within this State, and the person or persons committing the same shall remove from the county where such property may be, or cannot be found in such county, such trespasser may be sued in any county where he or she may be found.

VII. And be it enacted, That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any such action of trespass, shall move the court in which such action is brought for a warrant of resurvey, to locate the lands on which such trespass was committed, it shall and may be lawful for the court to issue such warrant to the surveyor and sheriff of the county where such land lies.

VIII. And be it enacted, That all warrants, process and subpoenas, issued out of any county court of this State, directed to the sheriff, or coroner or surveyor, of any other county, shall be executed in the same manner as warrants, process or subpoenas, which have heretofore issued out of the general court of this State, and every jurisdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exercised by the general court, or any of the officers of the same, shall and may be exercised by the respective county courts of this State, and the officers thereof.

IX. And be it enacted, That in case any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or administrators, shall think proper to issue process against any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or against the executors or administrators of such bail, the clerk of the said court, upon application of the said plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or administrators, shall make out and transmit to the justices of the county court in which the said bail, or his, her or their executors or administrators, shall reside, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of such court, upon which all such process and proceedings shall be had in the county court, as if such bail had been originally taken therein.

X. And be it enacted, That in case the person or persons who shall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, shall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they resided at the time he or they become bail in such action, the county court of the said county court of the said county shall, upon the return of two *nobils* to any *scire facias* issued against such bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon against such bail.

XI. And be it enacted, That in case of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it shall be necessary to issue a *scire facias* to obtain the effect of the said judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or administrators, shall make out and transmit to the justices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, administrators or tenants shall reside, or in which the said defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or administrators last resided, in case of removal out of the State, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of such court, upon which all such process and proceedings shall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. And be it enacted, That the justices of the several and respective county courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every person or persons who shall have committed, or shall commit, any offence or crime whatsoever, although it may subject such person or persons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due course of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or shall be committed, shall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. And be it enacted, That if any party presented or indicted in any of the county courts of this State, shall suggest to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, and shall support such suggestion by affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the justices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the justices of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

XIV. And be it enacted, That if the attorney-general, or the prosecutor for the State, shall suggest to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the State cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be

transmitted to the justices of any other county court for trial, and the justices of such county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. And be it enacted, That the justices of the said county courts shall in all cases civil, to be tried before them, sign and allow bills of exceptions, where the same shall be desired by the parties, or their counsel, or either of them.

XVI. And be it enacted, That in all cases of appeal or writs of error hereafter to be prosecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the case may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment shall be reversed, the general court, or court of appeals, shall direct their clerk to return the transcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to such county court, directing them to proceed in such action, and to a new trial thereof, in the same manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been prosecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in case there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the case may be, shall be conclusive in law as the question by them decided; and such county court, on receiving such writ of *procedendo*, shall proceed in such action to a new trial thereof, in the same manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been prosecuted, or writ of error brought, and shall direct such action to be tried at the court to which the said writ of *procedendo* shall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant shall give notice of trial at such court, above thirty days before the sitting thereof, to the adverse party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at such court with justice to the parties, and if not, such action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the discretion of the court, and the appellee on such reversal may be compelled to pay the costs in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution issued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future costs in the county court of such action shall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error shall be made for several exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, shall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. And be it enacted, That as soon as the several suits, prosecutions and causes, now depending in the general court of this State, shall have been heard and determined, it shall not be lawful for the said court to summon any grand or petit jury upon any occasion whatsoever, any thing contained in the acts of assembly of this State to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That all acts of assembly, jurisdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-sixth section of the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

## For PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on West River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and nineteen acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very small expence. The situation of the dwelling-house commands an extensive view of the bay, and is situated in a neighbourhood of several of the most respectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, consisting of a two story framed dwelling-house, well finished and painted inside and out, a kitchen and store-room of each end, conveniently constructed, milk house, smoke house, poultry houses, corn house, several negro quarters, stable, four tobacco houses, and a decent overseers house, conveniently constructed for a genteel family, a cow-house, &c. all in good order. The purchaser may also be accommodated with a large stock of hives, cattle, sheep and hogs, and some valuable well broke mules, with every necessary plantation utensil, there are several small apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on said land, but as its presumed any person inclined to purchase will view the premises, any further description is deemed unnecessary, more than the terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and possession given the first of December.

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A set of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on said land. West-River, June 7, 1795.

## CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

45 RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

# MAR

COPENHAG

E hear the affairs M to our co be obliged neutral ve bound to l and freight in cash. But as the expo of the Danish dominions, September, this declaration yet to the Danish subjects. accounts, the English have with bringing up some n grain.

PARI

The last letters from Bre expected to result from th Chouans. Those men fig to conceal their perfidious Rences, in which Comartie arrested, resembles a belie numerous patrols parade quit and enter the city ev watched with the greatest concealed that these rebel silans in Rennes. Never very discontented aspect. much from Comartie, wh ferative. The seals have belived. It is reported th in it; and what is of more mining the names of the army, and a second list, individuals whom the mor

June 11. Last Monday though well attested, is kn of La Marne, having ma of arrest, retired, at ten lardin des Plantes; the brains out, but failed in ted by the noise of the real him in her house; lquences of such a step, and denounced him to t He was accordingly arre the committee of public tried to prison.

June 12. The day be clock in the evening, tw commissioners of police o proceeded to the tower o of an arrest of the commi away the body of the for naked and exposed, in a wooden coffin, and co of St. Marguerite, in t As a measure of precauti detachments of infantry of the same disorder as h

The health of his fit to be feared that she w the grave, if she is not p atmost here. Every th National Convention, i humanity and justice fortunate girl, whose on el from a prohibited p point of view become a not the convention reflo Such a mode of con munications with forei determine them to sult whom they keep in would render herself i rope, by presenting to nobility, and such an tune.

The disaffected, th who, as Voltaire says, never believe that per natural death, contin reports relative to the el, that in order to p tom would direct the and the bulletins of opened in the presenc

LON

It was rumoured Luxemburg had mas the French had suffe men and cannon. T messenger arrived at patches of the 25th stance in very posit these dispatches, to and it was of so in bability of the Frenc



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 13, 1795.

## COPENHAGEN, May 19.

WE hear that the English charge de affaires Mr. Crawford, has declared to our court, that England would be obliged in future to bring up all neutral vessels laden with grain and bound to France, but that both cargo and freight should be paid well and in cash. But as the exportation of grain, from any of the Danish dominions, is prohibited until the 1st September, this declaration cannot be prejudicial as yet to the Danish subjects. According to mercantile accounts, the English have made a beginning already with bringing up some neutral vessels laden with grain.

## P A R I S, June 10.

The last letters from Breff state, that tranquillity is expected to result from the arrest of the chief of the Chouans. Those men signed the treaty of peace only to conceal their perfidious designs. The city of Rennes, in which Comartin and his accomplices were arrested, resembles a besieged town. Day and night numerous patrols parade the streets; detachments quit and enter the city every hour. The country is watched with the greatest attention. It must not be concealed that these rebels have even yet many partisans in Rennes. Nevertheless aristocracy possesses a very discontented aspect. The aristocrats expected much from Comartin, whom they called their representative. The seals have been put on the inn where he lived. It is reported that 2000 muskets were found in it; and what is of more importance, one list, containing the names of the men enrolled in the catholic army, and a second list, containing the names of the individuals whom the monsters meant to cut off.

June 11. Last Monday an event occurred, which, though well attested, is known to few persons. Pneur, of La Marne, having made his escape from the house of arrest, retired, at ten o'clock at night, into the Jardin des Plantes; there he attempted to blow his brains out, but failed in the attempt. A female, attracted by the noise of the pistol, was induced to conceal him in her house; but apprehensive of the consequences of such a step, she went the next morning and denounced him to the committee of her section. He was accordingly arrested, conducted first before the committee of public safety, and afterwards conveyed to prison.

June 12. The day before yesterday at half past 8 o'clock in the evening, two civil commissioners and the commissioners of police of the section of the Temple, proceeded to the tower of the Temple in consequence of an arrest of the committee of general safety, to carry away the body of the son of Louis Capet. They found him naked and exposed, in their presence, it was put into a wooden coffin, and conveyed to the burying ground of St. Marguerite, in the street Foubourg Antoine. As a measure of precaution, the body was escorted by detachments of infantry. It is said that the boy died of the same disorder as his elder brother.

The health of his sister is extremely bad, and it is to be feared that she will soon follow her brother to the grave, if she is not permitted to breathe a healthier atmosphere. Every thing induces a belief that the National Convention, influenced by the principles of humanity and justice, will restore to liberty this unfortunate girl, whose only crime is that she is descended from a proscribed race, and who cannot in any point of view become a dangerous object. Why should not the convention restore her to her family.

Such a mode of conduct would facilitate our communications with foreign powers, and would at least determine them to listen the captivity of the deputies whom they keep in prison. The French republic would render herself illustrious in the eyes of all Europe, by presenting to the world such a model of generosity, and such an example of respect for misfortune.

The disaffected, the weak persons, and all those who, as Voltaire says, in the age of Louis XIV. will never believe that persons of consequence can die a natural death, continue to propagate the most absurd reports relative to the young Capet. It is to be wished, that in order to put an end to them, the convention would direct the publication of the process verbal and the bulletins of his disorder. The body was opened in the presence of several persons.

## L O N D O N, June 8.

It was rumoured on Friday, that the garrison of Luxemburg had made a successful sally, in which the French had suffered a considerable loss, both in men and cannon. This report is now confirmed by a messenger arrived at Frankfurt with letters and dispatches of the 25th ult. which mention the circumstance in very positive terms. The sortie is said, by these dispatches, to have taken place on the tenth ult. and it was of so important a kind as to lead to a probability of the French raising the siege.

Tranquillity is perfectly re-established at Paris, all the leaders of the insurgents have been tried, condemned and executed, without any attempt having been made to rescue them from punishment.

With respect to the Mediterranean fleet, the deputy Niow, who is on board of the fleet, has sent a dispatch to Marseilles, stating, that the fleet is in the outer harbour, and out of reach of the insurgents.

On Saturday arrived four mails from Hamburg, which contain a variety of intelligence. The most material news is the second declaration of his Imperial majesty's ministers at the diet of Ratisbon, declaring that the emperor, in consequence of the solicitation of the states of Germany, was ready to enter into a negotiation of peace between the Empire and the French republic. He exhorts the states to remain united, according to the constitution of the Germanic empire, and to continue their preparations for war, as the only means of obtaining honourable and advantageous terms. The electors of Cologne, Mentz, Treves, and Saxe; the duke of Wurtemberg, and the bishop of Wirtzburg, have accordingly declared, that they will enter into no separate treaty with France, but through the medium of the emperor.

Accounts from Vienna state, that the Austrian troops in Galicia have been considerably reinforced for the purpose of checking some Poles, who are exerting themselves to form a new confederation. The Ottoman Porte secretly conniving at their proceedings.

In the house of peers, on Friday, lord Lauderdale moved an address to his majesty, of considerable length, stating the opinion of that house to be, that the present situation of France should be no obstacle to negotiation, &c. &c. The motion was supported by lord Guilford, and opposed by lords Grenville and Mulgrave. On the question being called for there appeared for the motion eight, against it fifty-three—majority forty five.

On the 26th April, the empress of Russia, seated on the throne, received the act of submission of the duchy of Courland, and the circle of Pilten.

June 9. Three mails from Corunna, and one from Lisbon arrived this morning. The Corunna mails have brought us the Madrid Gazettes from the 17th of April to the 19th ult. They contain accounts of several actions, none of them of importance, that have taken place in the provinces of Guipuscoa and Catalonia.

There is no mention in these gazettes of any negotiation for peace having been entered into by the Spanish government; and indeed each gazette contains lists of the subscriptions of the Spanish nobles, clergy, placemen and pensioners, for continuing this just and necessary war; a mode of conduct, which, inasmuch as it tends to alleviate the burthens of the people, will, we are aware, be deemed by the pensioners and placemen of this country, extremely absurd.

A messenger arrived on Sunday from Petersburg, with the ratification of a treaty between this country and Russia, by which the latter, we understand, engages to furnish to this country 12 sail of the line and 8 frigates. This treaty it is said, is preliminary to a triple alliance between the courts of London, Vienna, and Petersburg. The object of all these treaties is to continue this calamitous contest, and to extend the flames of war from the frigid to the torrid zone.

The first payment on the Austrian loan is expected to take place on the 19th instant.

A letter from Scarborough, dated the 6th inst. says, "we learn from Cloughton, four miles to the north of us, that a constant firing has been heard there since five this morning, supposed to proceed from some engagement at sea to the north east."

This account is corroborated by the fishermen.

June 10. The French seem completely to have given up all idea of contesting the mastery of the ocean with us. The system of having several detached squadrons therefore constantly at sea, seems to be the best that this country can adopt, and which we have already repeatedly recommended.

By the last messenger from Italy, we learn, that admiral Hotham had been joined by four Neapolitan ships of the line, which made his fleet equal to the French even before any reinforcement could arrive from England.

June 11. Tuesday advices were received from Breff, which reach down to Thursday last. By these we learn, that a squadron of thirteen sail of French line of battle ships is at sea. These are the only ships in the French navy at Breff fit for service. We understand that two commissioners are on board this fleet, a division of which is said to have sailed for the East-Indies. Salted provisions are very plentiful at Breff, and even sell below prime cost; but rice and flour are very scarce.

June 12. Capt. Savage, of the Albion man of war, who conveyed the outward bound trade to Hamburg, on his return captured 17 vessels, chiefly American, laden with provisions and stores for France, and has brought them to the North.

Sixty vessels, laden with corn and provisions from America, reached Breff harbour on the 4th inst.

We learn that a treaty of peace has been actually signed at Basse between France, the margrave of Baden, and the landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

June 16. A report has for some days been industriously propagated at Paris, that another insurrection would break out on the 25th Prairial (13th of June.) The report decides neither upon the authors nor the object of the insurrection. It wavers between the party of the Terrorists and the partisans of the Chouans; and, alternately attaching itself to each, leaves the public in doubt whether the revival of the system of Robespierre is the object, or the restoration of royalty.—From the present tranquillity, however, that exists at Paris, we should be inclined to infer, that there is as little foundation for this report as there was for the rumour circulated some months ago with such pomp and circumstance of alarm, of an insurrection that was to take place in London. Yet the report has been noticed by the committee of general safety, who have given a solemn assurance that they have taken the proper measures to quell any insurrection that may occur.

## Dreadful Fire at Copenhagen.

Yesterday advices were received in town from Elsinour, by a ship arrived at Yarmouth, giving an account of a most dreadful conflagration having broken out at Copenhagen, which has destroyed one third of that city, and continued to burn with great fury.

The following is a private letter on this melancholy subject, dated

Elsinour, June 6, 1795, 8 o'clock P. M.

"I am sorry to inform you that yesterday forenoon a most terrible fire broke out at Copenhagen, in the Old Holm, which has already consumed near one third of the city, and continues still to burn with equal rapidity. The Holm, together with the arsenal, is totally destroyed, and some add, the admiralty.

"Among the number is Ericksen, Jurgensen, Veshiers, Rase's, Jones, Sundorp, and Wisnar; also two or three churches. When the last message came away, the confusion was so great, that little intelligence could be obtained.—The wind having prevailed from the southward, has prevented the fire from extending to the bank or exchange, but God only knows where it will end. Some reports have prevailed that the colliers lying there were burnt, but this is without foundation; some few small craft have been destroyed. Various reports prevail concerning the manner in which the fire broke out, and the cause thereof, but I cannot find any of them as yet that seem to bear real credit. The last accounts left that city about two o'clock this afternoon, when fifteen or twenty streets were already demolished, and by this there is little doubt but a number more are gone.

"The fire is very conspicuous from our bridge, and now appears greatly extended.—All the first houses in trade, manufactory, &c. in that part demolished. What will become of us all, God only knows! An express arrived here from Copenhagen this afternoon, ordering our magistrates to prepare all the bread they could and send up. A number of people, I am informed, have lost their lives, and no doubt, more will follow; it is shocking to think of.

"The loss will be very great indeed, and what this country is not at present in a condition to bear. Our fleet must now be stopped, as there are not materials to fit it out.

"I shall endeavour to get up in a few days, but the confusion is at present so great there that it would be dangerous.

"You may expect further particulars as soon as I am acquainted with them."

June 17. The Chouans, to the number, as it is stated in the French papers, of 6000, had taken possession, towards the latter end of last month, of a strong post, midway between Orai and Vannes, in the department of Morbihan. This position being on the sea coast, enabled them to receive supplies, and to undertake offensive operations against Vannes and Orai, two towns, the possession of which would have been of considerable importance to them. They entrenched themselves at Grand Camp, and at an old castle called the Chateau de Reste. They were attacked by a detachment of republican troops from Orai and Vannes on the 27th ult. and driven, after some resistance, from both their positions.

There is a body of Chouans on the north east frontier of the department of the Ille and Villaine, but this body has not attempted any thing beyond stopping the couriers and convoys of provisions and merchandise, from Rennes to Paris.

Twelve ships of the line and a proportionate number of frigates, fire ships, and bombs, are ordered to be got ready at Portsmouth for a secret expedition.

Our East-India goods are risen nearly 30 per cent. within the last three months, by the great demand for them by the French houses: they are shipped to Hamburg, and from thence are conveyed through Basse into various parts of France.



# LIVERPOOL, June 15.

A letter direct from Paris, was received on yesterday (Monday), by a respectable house in Manchester, from M. Perregaux and Co. the French national bankers, giving the following important information:—"That the decree of the national convention, on the 10th October, 1793, ordering that all property belonging to British subjects should be confiscated, is reversed, by a second decree of the third of January last. All specie and effects of every kind, are ordered therefore, to be restored, and are now ready to be disposed of as the respective proprietors in this kingdom may direct."

On the 5th instant, arrived at Hull, the American ship Peggy, captain Van Ransfeller, which vessel left Havre-de-Grace the Sunday morning before. Major Campbell, of the 60th regiment, who was taken prisoner with general O'Hara, at Toulon, came in her as a passenger. Captain Ransfeller was at Paris during the whole of the late commotions, and says, that at one time the Jacobin party, in opposition to the convention, had not less than 60,000 men in arms, to which the convention opposed an army of 100,000, but no action took place between them. At present, however, tranquillity is restored to the capital, and the convention has resumed its functions and powers. In every part of France where the captain has been, the crops of corn upon the ground appear to be in great forwardness, and the approaching harvest is likely to be very abundant.

# MONTEGO-BAY, June 27.

Friday evening, the 19th inst. the ship Fort William, capt. Snowden, belonging to London, with 400 h gheads of sugar on board, was burnt to the water's edge, at Savanna la Mar. This accident was occasioned by a cabin-boy drawing rum with a vial, from a punchon, by candle-light, to serve the people. In drawing the rum, the string to which the vial was tied broke, when, unhappily, the boy applying the candle to the bung-hole to recover the vial, the spirit caught fire, which became so general through the ship that the crew had not time to save their cloaths.

The danger then became alarming to the rest of the shipping, as the Fort William was the windwardmost vessel; but a land wind fortunately prevailing, and the exertions made in towing her ashore, relieved them from their distressing apprehensions.

# BERMUDA, June 27.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, June 14.

"I sailed in company with an expedition from Guernsey, which consisted of a 36 gun frigate, five large ships with the 3d battalion of the 60th regiment, &c. for Demerara; we put into Lisbon the 21st, sailed again the 25th, and arrived on the coast of Demerara the 24th of May; an officer was sent on shore to inform the government and inhabitants at large, that this force was sent to protect them against the French. The answer received was, they did not want our protection, as they were at peace with the French. The governor had made his escape a fortnight before, and there were two strong parties in the colony. On this message being received, we immediately sailed for Barbadoes where we arrived the 2d instant. The above troops have been sent down to the relief of St. Vincent."

# COOPERSTOWN, July 24.

By a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from Cayuga, we are informed, that the commissioners for treating with the Indians of the Six Nations, arrived at that place on Saturday last; at which time the Fifth Carrier, chief of the Cayuga nation, Red-Jacket, &c. &c. the chiefs of the Six Nations, were present. A runner was dispatched to the Onondagas soliciting their attendance, which was complied with on Monday, when the number of Indians amounted to about 500. Every appearance indicated that an amicable and advantageous treaty would soon be completed.

We are likewise informed that Judge Williamson, of Great Sodus, is now building two schooners, of 70 tons each, to ply, as packet boats, between that place and Niagara; and that said Williamson proposes to embark for England in October next, with a determination to import a considerable number of the best and highest priced horses, in order to supply that flourishing country with an excellent breed of those noble and serviceable quadrupeds for the saddle and draught.

Thus we see the spirit of enterprise is busy on the great western theatre, which, contrasted with the apathy which generally pervades the old settlements, produces a distinction highly favourable to this vast western country.

# BOSTON, July 29.

We have received several letters from Lisbon by the latest arrival. The following are extracts:

"Lisbon, June 5. The Portuguese are strong in the Mediterranean against the Algerines; therefore nothing is to be dreaded from them; neither have we heard of any depredations made by the Moors. Colonel Humphreys arrived last month at Gibraltar from America, and it is supposed every thing will be amicably settled with the Barbary powers."

A letter from Mr. Simpson, the American consul at Gibraltar, confirms the above; and contradicts the insidious reports some time since circulated, of a truce being brought about by Great-Britain and Spain, between the Portuguese and Algerines.

# Capture of British transports.

By several arrivals at various ports, we have received information of the capture of several ships of the British West-India convoy. Captain Smith, arrived mine all last.

at New-London from Barbadoes, informs of the arrival there four days before he sailed, of between 60 and 70 sail of ships, with troops and ordnance, part of a fleet of 100 sail, which parted in a squall to the windward of Barbadoes, where three or four French frigates were cruising, and whom, it was reported at Barbadoes, had captured four of the transports, one of which had 500 troops and a large quantity of ordnance. Captain Aubin, arrived at Newbury-Port, confirms this, and adds, that eight prizes arrived at Petit Bourg, on the 2d of July, with 750 troops on board. The prisoners were sent to Point-Petre. When the fleet above mentioned sailed from England it had 7000 troops on board, and contained one hundred transports.

July 31. By an arrival from Halifax, yesterday, we received but few lines, viz.

"We expect some transports under convoy of two forty-four's, with troops and recruits for this garrison: The estimates of which, for the ensuing autumn, are calculated for 2,200 men, besides the navy, which grows additionally stronger every day."

"The affair of the Speedwell sloop, burned at your place, has caused some conversation here, but as it is generally supposed the owners will be amply reimbursed, the talk gradually subsides."

"The Bedford prize ship, which was from France for the states, will be condemned in to. The Fabius do. will lose her cargo, but the ship, I believe, will be cleared."

"The order for the detention of American provision vessels, is thought not to extend to this part of his majesty's dominions."

Aug. 1. By the arrival of captain Pierce, from Jamaica, at Newbury-Port, we learn—that he spoke with captain Butler, 60 days from Madeira, bound to Philadelphia, and who informed him, that a TREATY was positively concluded between the DEY of ALGIERS and AMERICA—and that he had seen official letters from Mr. Church, containing the same.

# NEWFIELD, August 5.

A letter from James Simpson, Esquire, consul of the United States of America, at Gibraltar, to Messrs. John Buckley and Son, at Lisbon, dated 21st May, 1795, says—"I trust the American flag will henceforward be free from any insult from the Moorish cruisers, and that I shall soon have the satisfaction of acquainting you that all matters have been settled in that quarter—You will hear from our mutual friend—colonel Humphreys. I was very happy to see him arrive in good health."

# NEW-YORK, August 1.

Yesterday arrived here the sloop Betty, captain King, in nineteen days from Port-au-Prince, who informs us, that general Williamson had newly erected a very strong fort on the back of the town, and had a number of flat bottomed boats with brass cannon mounted in them; that since the arrival of the troops from England, they had put the town in such a posture of defence as obliged the French to raise the siege and return to Leogane; that it had been very sickly there in the month of June last, but was not so much so when he came away; that he was informed by a person, some time before his arrival, that there were three American captains buried in one day, and almost every vessel had some died out of them; that in common they were not sick more than five days. Captain King begs the liberty to advise every master of a vessel that may go to that port, not to make any use of the water before it has stood five days or more; the immediate use of water there is considered to be very hurtful, and has a great tendency to throw a person in a fever.

Aug. 4. A correspondent assures us, that a letter is received from London, by a merchant in this city, dated June 13, which mentions, that orders are positively issued by the British ministry TO TAKE ALL AMERICAN VESSELS bound to the French dominions, &c.

It is asserted, that this order is projected upon our present bone of contention, THE TREATY, and it is most probable that the seventeen American vessels, mentioned under the London head, to have been taken and sent in by the returning Hamburg convoy, were made prizes of upon the strength of this new order—Even in times of peace, say learned commentators, all American vessels can be carried into the British ports, by the treaty.

# PHILADELPHIA, August 6.

The capture of the fortress of Luxembourg by the French, is an event of primary importance. While this place remained in the hands of the emperor, he might indulge some hopes of regaining possession of the Austrian Netherlands; but with the loss of that fortress these hopes must entirely vanish, and with them, no doubt, all desire of continuing the war. This capture, in this light, may be considered almost equivalent to the signature of preliminary articles of peace between France, Germany and the empire.

Luxemburg is the strongest fortress in the world. It was never before taken by fair means. When of force much inferior to its present strength, it was once surrendered treacherously.

# ANNAPOLIS, August 13.

## FRANCE.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

18 Prairial—June 6.

## VICTORY OVER THE SPANIARDS.

Blad, in the name of the committee of public safety, read the following letter:

Marbot, general of division, to the committee of public safety.

"Citizen representatives, I gave orders for storming a camp, which the enemy had erected between Clodua and Elgolbar; which was executed with the greatest success."

"Persuaded that my fellow-citizens will hear the details with pleasure, I subjoin the report of general Marbot."

The national convention recalled the representative Rousseau, with the army of the Western Pyrenees, and appointed the representative of the people, Anguis, to succeed him.

# T O U L O N .

Doulcet, in the name of the committee of public safety—"Representatives of the people, I am now enabled, in the name of the committee of public safety, to confirm the happy news I announced to you at the last sitting."

"Toulon, like Paris, had had its 20th of May, but it has also had, like Paris, its 23d of May."

[Our readers will recollect, that the insurrection broke out at Paris on the 20th of May, and was quelled on the 23d.]

"Republicanism triumphs in the south, terrorism is destroyed; many rebels have bit the dust; three hundred of them have been made prisoners, others have taken refuge in the neighbouring communes. They will not have time to mislead them; they will be instantly pursued, and the law will strike them, there only remains to the convention one pleasing duty to fulfil; that of paying a just tribute of applause to the citizens of the south, and to the troops of the line, who, at the instigation of the representative of the people, have concurred with every means in their power to produce that brilliant victory which justice has now obtained."

"The representatives of the people in mission in the south, have shown themselves worthy of the French nation and the principles they profess."

"Nion, who remained on board the squadron, has not displayed less energy than zeal. Before the arrival of his colleagues, he had, by a proper and just proclamation; worthy of the occasion, recalled to the standard of the republic many citizens, composing the crews, whom, for a moment the insurgents had succeeded in misleading."

"Subordination is established in the fleet; it burns with the most ardent desire to put to sea, in order to combat and conquer the English; thus will the marines, whom they had seduced, expiate the wrongs of which they had been guilty."

"You will find in the official dispatch, which I am now about to read to you, the assurance that the citizens of the south, full of indignation at the late plots, planned and executed in Paris, against the national representation, were ready to unite their force to that of the communes, for your protection and security, with which are connected so intimately the success of the revolution, and the triumph of liberty."

"Thus, then representatives of the people, you may rest assured that terrorism will no longer lay waste this unhappy country. The blood of enlightened, and that of good and honest patriots, will not crimson the earth; the sword and scaffold will no longer be the lot of innocence; they are exclusively reserved for counter-revolutionists and plunderers."

"Once more terrorism and Vandalism are destroyed, never to resume their reign. Liberty, equality, justice and humanity, shall henceforth be the rallying cry of all French republicans."

The representatives of the people, P. Cherin, M. Leonard, Chambon and Cadroy, assembled within the walls of Toulon, with their colleagues Nion and Chappe to the national convention.

Toulon, 11th Prairial, 3d year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

# 21 Prairial (June 9)

The sections of Poissonner, Fontaine de Grenelle, Homme Arme, Republique, and Charles Francisc, informed the convention that they had given up their cannon, and that they wished for the suppression of the cannoniers of the section. Honourable mention.

Cambaceres, in the name of the committee of public safety. "Your committee have received most important dispatches, dated 19th Prairial, from the head quarters before Luxembourg. Luxembourg has surrendered, and the fortress, the most formidable in Europe, is in the possession of the republic."

The plaudits with which this intelligence was received, lasted for several minutes. The members rose, with repeated acclamations of Vive la Republique, indivisible et invincible.

Our colleague, Talot, writes to us as follows:

"19 Prairial—June 7. Luxembourg belongs to the republic. This day, at three o'clock, the republicans are to be put in possession of Fort Charles. I shall send you in a few days, the colours of the garrison, which is composed of 10,000 men, together with an account of the ammunition, stores, and cannon found in the place."

"The garrison, in consequence of the capitulation with marshal Bender, the governor, is to march out with the honours of war on the 22d, to lay down their arms on the glacis, to surrender their horses and artillery, and to take an oath not to serve against the republic, until they have been regularly exchanged. They are to be conducted to the right side of the Rhine, and are to cross the river at Coblenz."

Cambaceres then read the articles of capitulation, proposed by marshal Bender.

Art. 1. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war. Answer—Granted.

2. The garrison shall march out on the 22nd day, with arms, baggage, drums beating, and two field

pieces, each battalion. Answer—The third day, with arms, baggage, drums beating, and two field pieces, each battalion. Answer—The third day, with arms, baggage, drums beating, and two field pieces, each battalion. Answer—The third day, with arms, baggage, drums beating, and two field pieces, each battalion.

3. There shall be granted which shall not be searched. 4. The inhabitants of Luxembourg shall be treated as French citizens. 5. Their properties shall be restored to them, they shall be treated as French citizens. 6. By another article it is expressed, that the French troops shall be treated as French citizens.

A letter from the representative of the people, Anguis, to the committee of public safety, dated the 23d of May, contains the following details. The garrison of Toulon consisted of 10,000 men. Talot moved for some marshal the adjutant-general Alis, who greatly contributed to the conquest of Toulon. This officer, who was at the repeated acclamations; and given to him by the president Cambaceres then proposed Art. 1. The troops who had taken Toulon, and the army of the Western Pyrenees, shall be treated as French citizens. 2. The committee of public safety shall provide for the advancement of the French troops.

3. The representative of the people, Anguis, immediately repair to Luxembourg. This decree was adopted. The death of the representative of the people, Anguis, in the name of the French nation, for the time being, a swelling in his right knee, and his appetite, and a few days of illness, the surgeon attended him. His probity and his humanity were the subject of a decree of the convention, which immediately appointed a surgeon to attend him.

"The bulletin of yesterday announced very dangerous illness of the son of the general safety have directed to you, and to move to the national archives." Decree.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 26th of June, at 10 o'clock, if not the first fair day, private sale.

A VALUABLE ACTION, in Anne Arundel county, W. W. and point out the claimable to purchase. T. 380 acres, is about four miles from the city of Baltimore, and about the same distance to Lower Mersey's Landing, and New York, are about 100 acres of meadow may be made. corn, tobacco and wheat, and on it are good a good dwelling house, above, with a good cell house, quarter, corn house, and out houses.

A TRACT of LAND, in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, is on the river, a dwelling house, kitchen, orchard, and is well adapted for a plantation. The above property was purchased twelve months, the purchase money, Mr. small tract to any person who may wish to purchase. JOHN M.

By virtue of an order of the court of Anne Arundel county, in and for the county of Anne Arundel, near the city of Baltimore, on the 1st day of September next, ONE LIKELY N. of age, late the child of the late Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, deceased.

ALL persons interested in the estate of ROBERT JOHNSON, deceased, are hereby notified, that the court of Anne Arundel county, in and for the county of Anne Arundel, near the city of Baltimore, on the 1st day of September next, will receive and determine the petition of the said ONE LIKELY N. of age, late the child of the late Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, deceased, for the appointment of a guardian for him, and for the sale of the real estate of the said ROBERT JOHNSON, deceased, and for the distribution of the personal estate of the said ROBERT JOHNSON, deceased, to the said ONE LIKELY N. of age, late the child of the late Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, deceased. LUK ANN June 17, 1795.



pieces, each battalion. Answer—The garrison shall march on the third day, with arms, baggage, &c. but when they shall have arrived at the glacis, they shall lay down their arms and take an oath not to serve against the republic, or our allies, unless regularly exchanged.

3. There shall be granted eight covered waggons which shall not be searched. Answer—Refused.

4. The inhabitants of Luxemburg shall enjoy a free exercise of their religion. Answer—The liberty of faith is insured to them, they conforming to the laws of the republic.

5. Their properties shall be sacred. Answer—Inhabitants ought to trust to the loyalty of the French nation. They shall be treated as the other inhabitants of the conquered countries.

By another article it is expressly stipulated that the emigrants, of every description, shall be delivered over to the French troops.

A letter from the representative Talot, confirmed these details. The garrison of Luxemburg consisted of 10,000 men.

Talot moved for some mark of national gratitude for the adjutant-general Alis, who by his talents, had greatly contributed to the conquest of the place.

This officer, who was at the bar, was received with repeated acclamations; and the fraternal kiss was given to him by the president.

Cambaceres then proposed the following decree:

Art. 1. The troops who have made the conquest of Luxemburg, and the army of the Moselle, which had paved the way for the conquest, have not ceased to deserve well of their country.

2. The committee of public welfare is charged to provide for the advancement of the adjutant general Alis.

3. The representative of the people, Jeobart, shall immediately repair to Luxemburg.

This decree was adopted by acclamation.

*The death of Young Capet.*

Seville, in the name of the committee of general safety—"For some time the son of Capet was ill of a swelling in his right knee, and in his left hand. He lost his appetite, and a fever seized him. The celebrated Desault, the surgeon, was appointed to see and attend him. His probity and his talents were a sufficient pledge for us that he would neglect none of those duties which humanity demands from us. Nevertheless the disorder increased and began to assume a more serious aspect. On the 16th Prairial Desault died. We immediately appointed the citizen Pellatin, a physician of acknowledged ability, and the citizen Demanger, head surgeon of the hospital of health, to attend the boy.

"The bulletin of yesterday, at eleven o'clock, announced very dangerous symptoms, and at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, we received an account of the death of the son of Capet. The committee of general safety have directed me to communicate this news to you, and to move, that the Procès Verbeaux, which I hold in my hand, shall be deposited in the national archives." Decreed.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Monday the 26th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, if not previously sold at private sale.

**A VALUABLE and HEALTHY PLANTATION**, in Anne Arundel county, in the occupation of captain Wm. WEEMS, who will go over the land and point out the improvements to any one inclinable to purchase. This plantation contains about 380 acres, is about four miles distant from the bay, and about the same distance from Patuxent-river, is convenient to Lower Marlborough, Pig-Point, Tracey's Landing, and Nottingham warehouses. There are about 100 acres of woodland, and a considerable meadow may be made. The land is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat, is plentifully supplied with water, and on it are good orchards; the buildings are a good dwelling house, three rooms below and three above, with a good cellar and kitchen, an overferr's house, quarter, corn house, tobacco house, and other out houses.

—ALSO—

**A TRACT of LAND**, on Herring creek, adjoining Tracey's Landing warehouse, containing about 95 acres. There is on the land some wood and meadow, a dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, and an orchard, and is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat.

The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security. Mr. DAVID WEEMS will show the small tract to any person inclinable to purchase.

JOHN MUIR, Agent for the creditors of captain Wm. WEEMS

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at my dwelling plantation, near Annapolis, on Thursday the 5th day of September next, for READY CASH.

**ONE LIKELY NEGRO BOY**, about sixteen years of age, late the property of JOHN LUSBY, deceased.

ROBERT LUSBY, Administrator of JOHN LUSBY, deceased.

**ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. VACHEL DORSEY**, of JOHN, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may settled, by

LUKE POOL, Administrator, ANNE DORSEY, Administratrix. June 17, 1795.

## FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

**STOLEN or STRAYED** from the subscriber's plantation, in Montgomery county, about 8 miles from the court-house, and directly on the road from Snowden's works to Frederick-town, about the first of this instant, a brown or dark bay HORSE, about 14½ hands high, 8 years old, well formed, paces, trots, racks and canters well, one or two saddle spots on the back, shod all round, branded thus, S, on the near shoulder.

Also a brown or mouse coloured MARE, about 15½ hands high, lengthy made, has a large head, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus, IL, paces, trots and gallops, carries her tail on one side, slobbers and throws the whites of her eyes when rode, had no shoes on when taken away, and is very tender footed.

Whoever will deliver the said creatures to the subscriber shall receive FOUR DOLLARS for each, or the above reward, on conviction of the theft.

GERARD BROCKE. August 3, 1795. *Ans. Hopkins*

**COMMITTED** to my custody, as a runaway, a negro boy, who says his name is JOB, and that he is free born, but was bound by his mother to JAMES DANT, of the Federal City, he appears to be about 14 or 15 years old, had on when committed a pair of old trousers, and an old coat. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county. July 24, 1795.

**FOR SALE,**

**SIX** hundred and twenty-eight acres of LAND, lying on Zachiah Swamp, in Charles county, about five miles from Port-Tobacco, twenty-five from Alexandria, and thirty-eight from the Federal city. This plantation is well adapted to any kind of produce, with a good dwelling house, two large barns, and a plenty of other convenient houses, with large and thriving orchards of the different kinds of fruit. Also a great quantity of board and rail timber, and a plenty of meadow ground. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land, and obtain any further information from the subscribers living on the premises.

HENRY S. HAWKINS, ALEXANDER S. HAWKINS. June 25th, 1795. 3 X

Pursuant to the will of TYLER BALDWIN, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, at his late dwelling house, near Annapolis, will be OFFERED for SALE, on the 14th day of August, at 11 o'clock, for CASH,

**A** NUMBER of horses, black cattle, sheep and hogs, one yoke of oxen, two feather beds and furniture, and other household furniture, tobacco in parcels, a quantity of old iron, plantation utensils, old lumber, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

SAMUEL & NICHOLAS BALDWIN, Executors. July 23, 1795. 3 X

**BY** virtue of the powers vested in us by an act of the general assembly, of the state of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack-river, we do hereby give notice, that a meeting of the subscribers to the George-town bridge company, is required at the house of Mrs. SUTER, in George-town, on the second Tuesday in September next, in order to elect three directors for managing all the concerns of the said company for the present year.

URIAH FORREST, JAMES M. LINGAN, Wm. DEAKINS, junior. George-town, Patowmack, July 22, 1795. 3

**R**AN AWAY in June last a negro man named JOHN, a black fellow, with a small scar under one of his eyes, about twenty-five years of age, tolerable luffy: I suspect he is concealed at the plantation of Mrs. MARY WEEMS, near Annapolis, or skulking in town under a pretence of being free. I will pay TEN DOLLARS to any person that will deliver me the above negro, or secure him in goal so that I get him again.

BENJ. DARNELL. July 28, 1795. 3 X

**NOTICE** is hereby given,

**T**HAT we the subscribers intend to make application to the next county court to be held for Anne Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract or parcel of land called PORTLAND MANOR, situate and lying in the county aforesaid, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES DRURY, JOSEPH CHILDS. Anne Arundel county, July 11, 1795. 4 X

**NOTICE** is hereby given,

**T**HAT the subscriber will petition the court of Montgomery county, at the next November term, for a commission to mark and bound, as well the whole tract of land called AIX LA CHAPPELLE, situate in the county of Montgomery aforesaid, as the subscriber's particular part of the said land, pursuant to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL. Washington county, June 25, 1795. 5

Annapolis, Maryland, July 22d. 1795.

In COUNCIL.

**CITIZEN LOUIS ETIENNE DUHAIL** having produced to this board, his commission as consul from the republic of France for this State, together with an exequator or recognition of his said quality, under the hand of the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the United States:—ORDERED, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. to the Coun.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all whom it may Concern.

**THE** citizen LOUIS ETIENNE DUHAIL having produced to me his commission as consul for the republic of France, within the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognise him as such, and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to consuls of the French republic by the laws, treaties, and conventions in that case made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

(Signed,) Go. WASHINGTON. By the President, ED. RANDOLPH. 4

**PROPOSALS**

For carrying the **MAILS** of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office until the first day of October next. See Note 7th.

10. From York-town by Abbot's-town and Gettisbury to Hagar's-town and Williamsport, in Maryland, to Martinsburg, in Virginia.

Leave York-town every Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagar's-town on Tuesday noon, and at Martinsburg by 7 P. M. Returning Leave Martinsburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagar's town by noon, and at York-town on Sunday evening by 7 o'clock.

In MARYLAND.

12. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough and Calvert court-house to St. Leonard's creek.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday by 7 A. M. arrive at Lower-Marlborough by 3 P. M. at Calvert court-house by 7 P. M. and at St. Leonard's creek on Wednesday by 10 A. M. Returning Leave St. Leonard's creek on Friday by 3 P. M. arrive at Calvert court-house by 7 P. M. at Lower-Marlborough on Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Annapolis by 7 P. M.

13. From Bladensburg by Upper-Marlborough and Nottingham to Benedict.

Leave Bladensburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-Marlborough by 11 A. M. leave Upper-Marlborough in two hours, and arrive at Benedict on Sunday noon. Returning Leave Benedict on Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-Marlborough by 4 P. M. and at Bladensburg on Tuesday by 9 A. M.

Note 1. The Postmaster-general may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. News-papers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry news-papers other than those conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation on the first of November next, and continue until the first of October, 1797.

Note 6. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals such alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 7. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly. JOSEPH HABERSHAM, Postmaster-General.

General Post-Office, Philadelphia, July 6, 1795.

By the **ORPHANS COURT** of ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, June Term, 1795.

**T**HE JUSTICES observing the little attention paid by persons having business in the Orphans Court, to the process and orders issued from the same, have come to a determination, that in future all process shall be strictly enforced, they therefore, for the information of those concerned, give this public notice, that the attendance of all persons hereafter summoned or attached will not be dispensed with, and the sheriff of the county will be made answerable for their appearance.

By order, JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Will, Anne Arundel county.



ACT for altering the twenty-third article of the constitution and form of government of this state, and such parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth articles of the same as respect the time of choosing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual constitutional session of the legislature should commence on the third Monday in December instead of the first Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual session of the legislature, fixed by the constitution and form of government on the first Monday in November, shall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the first session under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act shall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general assembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this state shall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each session thereof, and that the council to the governor shall be appointed and elected annually on the Tuesday next after the commencement of each session thereof; and the said governor and council, who shall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, shall continue to act as such, and be vested with all the powers and authority given to them respectively by the constitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and pursuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall be published for the consideration of the people at least three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general assembly at their next session which shall ensue the said general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, shall be taken and received as part of the constitution and form of government of this state, and every thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary is and shall be hereby repealed.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government which prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legislature, electors of the senate, or to hold offices of profit and trust.

*Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That every person being a member of either of the religious sects or societies called Quakers, menonites, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who shall be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath on any occasion, being otherwise qualified and duly elected a senator, delegate, or elector of the senate, or being otherwise qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or trust, on making affirmation instead of taking the several oaths appointed by the constitution and form of government, and the several acts of assembly of this state now in force, or that hereafter may be made, such person may hold and exercise any office of profit or trust to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by such affirmation, qualify himself to take a seat in the legislature, and to act therein as a member of the same in all cases whatever, or to be an elector of the senate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes whatever, as persons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conscientiously scrupulous of taking such oaths.

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

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

An ACT to repeal the fortieth section of the constitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth section of the constitution and form of government has been considered by some as inconsistent with the thirtieth section of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may result from officers of government being removable only for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the said fortieth section of the constitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the same fortieth section shall be removed for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government.

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they arise is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties, and estate of the people: And whereas the decision of causes in the general court, without very great delay and expense, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this session of assembly, all actions or suits at law whatsoever shall be commenced, prosecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the respective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reside, and not elsewhere, and the several and respective county courts shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all such suits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheless,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the jurisdiction, authority and powers, of the justices of the peace, as established by the laws of this state.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all suits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in the county courts of this state, the justices of the several county courts, upon suggestion supported by affidavit, or other satisfactory proof, that any suit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in such county, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or suits to be transmitted to the justices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the justices of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such suit had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion be made during the term next after, or in which the issue shall or may be joined in said suit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil suit or action, or any prosecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, shall have full power and right to appeal from such judgment or determination to the general court; provided, that no such appeal shall stay execution of a judgment against any defendant or defendants, unless bond and security be given as prescribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, passed at a session of assembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year seventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any trespass shall be committed on any real property within this state, and the person or persons committing the same shall remove from the county where such property may be, or cannot be found in such county, such trespasser may be sued in any county where he or she may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any such action of trespass, shall move the court in which such action is brought for a warrant of replevy, to locate the lands on which such trespass was committed, it shall and may be lawful for the court to issue such warrant to the surveyor and sheriff of the county where such land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, process and subpoenas, issued out of any county court of this state, directed to the sheriff, or coroner or surveyor, or any other county, shall be executed in the same manner as warrants, process or subpoenas, which have heretofore issued out of the general court of this state, and every jurisdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exercised by the general court, or any of the officers of the same, shall and may be exercised by the respective county courts of this state; and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in case any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or administrators, shall think proper to issue process against any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or against the executors or administrators of such bail, the clerk of the said court, upon application of the said plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or administrators, shall make out and transmit to the justices of the county court in which the said bail, or his, her or their executors or administrators, shall reside, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of such court, upon which all such process and proceedings shall be had in the county court, as if such bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in case the person or persons who shall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, shall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they resided at the time he or they become bail in such action, the county court of the said county court of the said county shall, upon the return of two *nobis* to any *scire facias* issued against such bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon against such bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in case of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it shall be necessary to issue a *scire facias* to obtain the effect of the said judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or administrators, shall make out and transmit to the justices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, administrators or tenants shall reside, or in which the said defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or administrators last resided, in case of removal out of the state, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of such court, upon which all such process proceedings shall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the justices of the several and respective county courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every person or persons who shall have committed, or shall commit, any offence or crime whatsoever, although it may subject such person or persons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due course of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or shall be committed, shall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party presented or indicted in any of the county courts of this state, shall suggest to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, and shall support such suggestion by affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the justices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the justices of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the attorney-general, or the prosecutor for the state, shall suggest to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the state cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be

transmitted to the justices of any other county court for trial, and the justices of such county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the justices of the said county courts shall in all cases civil, to be tried before them, sign and allow bills of exceptions, where the same shall be desired by the parties, or their counsel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all cases of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be prosecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the case may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment shall be reversed, the general court, or court of appeals, shall direct their clerk to return the transcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to such county court, directing them to proceed in such action, and to a new trial thereof, in the same manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been prosecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in case there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the case may be, shall be conclusive in law as the question by them decided; and such county court, on receiving such writ of *procedendo*, shall proceed in such action to a new trial thereof, in the same manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been prosecuted, or writ of error brought, and shall direct such action to be tried at the court to which the said writ of *procedendo* shall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant shall give notice of trial at such court, above thirty days before the sitting thereof, to the adverse party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at such court with justice to the parties, and if not, such action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the discretion of the court, and the appellee on such reversal may be compelled to pay the costs in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution issued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future costs in the county court of such action shall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error shall be made for several exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, shall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as soon as the several suits, prosecutions and causes, now depending in the general court of this state, shall have been heard and determined, it shall not be lawful for the said court to summon any grand or petit jury upon any occasion whatever, any thing contained in the acts of assembly of this state to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of assembly, jurisdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-sixth section of the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

## For PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on West River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and nineteen acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very small expense. The situation of the dwelling-house commands an extensive view of the bay, &c. and situated in a neighbourhood of several of the most respectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, consisting of a two story framed dwelling-house, well finished and painted inside and out, a kitchen and store-room at each end, conveniently constructed, milk house, smoke house, poultry house, corn house, several negro quarters, stable, four tobacco houses, and a decent overseers house, conveniently constructed for a genteel family, a cow-house, &c. all in good order. The purchaser may also be accommodated with a large stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and some valuable well broke mules, with every necessary plantation utensil, there are several small apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on said land, but as its presumed any person inclined to purchase will view the premises, any further description is deemed unnecessary, more than the terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and possession given the first of December.

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A set of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on said land: West-River, June 7, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton 46 RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Litt YEAR.)

# MA

A L T O

HE cou ed, as a tion of frontiers light tro thorn, hopes g perce between the French Prussia, that the feat of the north of Germany, the cordons. The regime main, pro tem. in their light infantry arrived at E some time, simply to co raders. The two allied ing, of Denmark and S luded into a dangerous Sweden are in a state of are cast on an entire new entered into large contract combined fleets of Sweden early in the season.

N U R E M

The cabinet of Vienna anxiety occasioned by the of peace between the Fre Prussia. The Imperial not without reason, that pire will successfully de tress of the house of that the Germanic confi states, of which it is com or to conclude a separate empire are at present in a portant privilege, yet it discussion of the subject were deprived of the fr illegal and scandalous m circle of Bavaria, partic following tyrannical ma who are not for us are ag rounded by troops, and pure threatened with in quiesce in the measures measure of compulsion, fable in concluding in should the constitution vain may Austria object, the princes dispossessed. at the time France offer to accept indemnity. A the policy of the court co-estates, or whatever empire are not held ac make their several arra they think proper) the head of the empire. The general disposition terms, even including A

B E R L

The city of Berlin pi viewing the state of ing fore the peace. The seillois hymn, and danc the cities of France. vered in all their propos In short, the French an of brothers. The prid covers their chagrin, an they are obliged to afflu of republicans, to fofie punish them with exile

C A E N,

[Extract of

An extraordinary cou attacked the Chouans and killed 1,100 men. A man of the name and several other perso Chouans, have been f of them had a seal w and the following wo We are now in pursuit

P A R

Nothing is a better reports, circulated in which are to be carri trial (June 13) the de-accounts given by upon the subject. A to be the work of th many parisans in Par ting signal is to be t colour. Others offer