

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1806.

## FRANCFORT, May 24.

YESTERDAY several German deputies passed through Nancy, with passports from general Moreau, on their way to Paris, to enter into negotiations for peace.

## KINGSTON, (Jam.) June 20.

Arrived schooner Bilboa, Norman, Baltimore, in 20 days.

Fourteen or fifteen captains and officers taken lately in the pickaroons cruising round the coast of this island, have been sent home in his majesty's ship Solebay, to be exchanged, in preference to exchanging them here; they were persons who were intimately acquainted with every bay, &c. on our coasts, and who had been brought in here several times; immediately on their being exchanged, they again infested our trade, which being hinted to admiral Parker, he judiciously gave orders for their transportation to England.

## June 23.

We learn from Port-au-Prince, that Toussaint sent an officer at the head of 300 men, to demand the cession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo—his motions having been known by the Spanish governor, he assembled 800 men, whom he ordered to be stationed at a post on the frontiers, through which the French must necessarily pass, with orders to stop their progress, which was done; the French commander was allowed to proceed alone to Santo Domingo, where, after a stay of three days, and several conferences with the Spanish governor, he received an order for his instantly leaving the Spanish territory.

## June 25.

A French frigate which arrived at Saint Domingo not long ago, with commissioners from Buonaparte, has been sent to Carroco, in order to assist in refitting the ship which had the engagement with the American frigate Constellation.

## PORTLAND, July 21.

Died lately at Scarborough of canine madness, a son of Mr. Enoch Berry, aged 10 years. This boy was bitten in April last by a cat, which at the time was supposed to be affected with canine madness, and was immediately killed on that account. The wound was perfectly healed in a few days, and the boy was apparently well till last Tuesday, when he complained of the wounded hand's paining him. The symptoms of madness soon after began—he refused all food except apples, which he bit at, and ate without touching them with his hands. Water was offered him, and the physician ordered it poured out before him, but he turned from it with disgust, and was greatly agitated when he saw it. He tried to bite every thing which came in his way, and once fastened his teeth upon his father's arm, took out a piece of the sleeve of his coat and shirt, but fortunately did not touch the flesh. He had his senses perfectly at intervals, knew his friends, but was all the time in the greatest agonies. There was no great variation in the symptoms, excepting only that they grew stronger, and his horror became more extreme, till Friday evening, when he expired in the most excruciating tortures.

## SALEM, July 25.

An Amsterdam article of the 14th of May says, the Batavian republic will soon have a new fleet completely equipped, of 18 ships of the line, two of them of 80 guns—to be commanded by admiral de Winter.

It is an ill wind that blows no body good—Two American seamen, impressed by the Triton frigate, were doing service on board of her when she took one of the Spanish galleons homeward bound. When the frigate arrived in England, they applied to the American consul, or agent, and obtained their release, having two hundred guineas prize money, each. We wish every poor fellow, subject to this cruel practice, could be thus rewarded.

## BOSTON, July 22.

## NEWS FROM ITALY.

Salem, Friday evening, 9 o'clock.

Messrs. Young & Minns,

Brig Essex, captain Orne, has just arrived from Barcelona, via Gibraltar, 32 days from the latter. Captain Orne brings the important news of the defeat of the Austrian army of observation, left by Melas before Genoa, while he went to meet Berthier with the army of Dijon. It is said the defeat was complete, and took place on the 13th of May. There had been a previous battle. Genoa was not in so favorable a condition as has been represented. The above news is brought on shore by boats which have been along side of the Essex. I shall see the captain when he lands, and endeavour to obtain further information.

From the Salem Register, July 21.

On Friday evening arrived here, the brig Essex, Lt. Orne, master, from Barcelona, via Gibraltar—

32 days from the latter place. Accounts were received at Barcelona the day before captain Orne sailed, May 23, that on the 17th or 18th of May, general Melas made a successful sally from Genoa, and killed and took a great number of Austrians. The report was generally believed to be true at Barcelona. There was not the least probability of Genoa's falling, as great reinforcements were marching to its relief.—The city was constantly supplied with grain and provisions by flat bottomed boats from Barcelona, which from their construction could sail in shore, and of course out of the reach of the guns of the blockading ships.

There was an expedition going on from Gibraltar, from whence general Abercrombie sailed the 12th June, with two regiments of foot and two of cavalry. Its destination was unknown—but supposed either for Genoa or Malta.

The French privateers have ceased troubling our vessels in the Straights, unless armed, or bound to Gibraltar, which is blockaded by the Spaniards, who take all vessels bound there.

Accounts by captain Orne we understand have been received, that the king of Spain, by proclamation, had forbid the further piracies on the American commerce by the gun boats from Algeziras, &c.

## From the London Daily Advertiser.

May 29.

The letter from Mr. Wickham, inserted in the London Gazette of Tuesday last, has given rise to some criticisms which we shall not attempt to confirm, but will allow ourselves some observations, in order to throw a light on those events which daily become more interesting. From that letter it is certain that general Kray, after having repulsed the right of the French, which passed too closely on him in his retreat towards Ulm, regained possession of Memmingen. But it is pretended that the corps which he left there under count de Meerfeld was again driven from it on the evening of the same day. This is founded, on government, in publishing Mr. Wickham's letter of the 13th, having made no mention of that of the 14th, which is supposed to contain an account of the reverse; on a letter in the Paris papers, dated from the head quarters of Lecourbe, at Memmingen, on the evening of the 12th; on a letter in the German papers, dated from Augsburg on the evening of the 12th, stating that the enemy on that day vigorously attacked Middelheim, which is several leagues to the east of Memmingen; and finally, on the retreat of general Kray towards the Ulm, as avowed by Mr. Wickham.

Until we receive further information, we shall confine our remarks to the contents of Mr. Wickham's letter. From that it appears, that the object of general Kray is, to maintain his communication with the prince de Reuss, in the Voralberg, by guarding the line of the Iller. Nothing, in fact, is of greater importance, and nothing more difficult, than the execution of that plan. It is about twenty leagues from Ulm to the foot of the mountains of the Tyrol, and to the eastern part of the Lake of Constance; and we may calculate the number of troops that would be required to preserve a line of so great extent. Every thing concurs to prove, that the French army is more numerous than that of the Austrians. This superiority, combined with the advantage which the army that attacks has always over one that keeps on the defensive, does not allow us to believe that the allies will be able to maintain themselves in their position. The tactics of Moreau serve to increase our apprehensions. He does not seem disposed to come to a general action, but contents himself with the main of his army to make head against that of the Austrians, while Lecourbe on his right, and general Salsanne on his left, push the two wings of Kray, the one commanded by general Meerfeld, and the other by general Starray; and we observe with regret that their numbers afford them the means either of turning them or obliging them to fall back upon the Danube.

The manoeuvres of Lecourbe would necessarily cut off general Kray's communication with prince de Reuss, and those of St. Salsanne tend evidently to push general Starray beyond Ulm, in order to delovate that city, from which the magazine will probably be removed to Donauwerth, by the Danube. We do not think, that in such a critical position general Kray would risk a battle, the loss of which might bring on the most disastrous consequences, and should not be surprised to learn, by the next accounts, that he has taken the position between the Danube and the Lech, where he would be more concentrated, better protected in the angle formed by the two rivers, more at hand to receive reinforcements, and in an attitude more formidable to the enemy, who would not venture to attack him in so strong a situation.

The intelligence from Germany is not in the least contradictory to the dispatches last received from our ministers with the allied army; on the contrary, every article seems to confirm it. For though some accounts

from the French army reach as low as the 18th inclusive, they all studiously abstain from any detail of the battle of the 13th, previously announced in a telegraphic dispatch, which affords a sufficient proof that they had no advantage to communicate.

## From the Halifax Journal.

July 17.

We have stopped the press to mention the arrival of the Earl of Leicester packet, from Falmouth in 35 days. We have papers by her to the 10th ult. Genoa still held out. The French army having crossed the Alps had reached the plains of Piedmont on the 18th of May. General Melas had advanced with the main body of his army to Turin, and it was expected that a general engagement would take place in a few days which would decide the fate of Italy. The Austrian army under general Kray, had retired behind the Danube, after leaving a garrison in Ulm, and general Moreau did not discover a disposition to advance further into Germany, but was detaching a part of his army to Italy. The renewal of hostilities in Egypt is confirmed by official advices received by government. A report prevailed that the French fleet was at sea, and this report was confirmed by an American vessel which the Earl of Leicester fell in with, the master of which reported that he had fallen in with a Venetian, which came through them—If this intelligence is true we have no doubt but our brave tars will soon give a good account of them. The treaty between France and America, was progressing fast, and it was expected would in a very short time be finally concluded.

## Letter from Halifax, July 17.

On the 19th May the Channel fleet under lord St. Vincent put into Torbay in distress—several of the ships disabled, and otherways materially injured.—This gave the combined fleets an opportunity to leave Brest, which 'tis said they embraced, and had actually sailed—On the 27th May lord St. Vincent, with as many of his ships as could be got ready, and several others that had joined him, put to sea in quest of the enemy.—Should they meet the consequence is obvious.

The duke of Kent leaves this place in a short time, being, as we have just learnt by the packet appointed commander in chief of the army of Ireland.

The captain of the packet reports, that Genoa is actually relieved—but we do not find this report authenticated—it is, however, more than probable.

Royalism is said in the late papers to gain ground fast in Paris—but whether in favour of Louis XVIIIth, or king Buonaparte, is perhaps problematical.

I find as yet, nothing respecting American affairs—amidst the immense perplexity and importance of European politics, transatlantic concerns appear unnoticed.

## PROVIDENCE, July 23.

By captain Hudson, lately arrived at Newport from the Havana, from whence he sailed under convoy of the United States frigate General Greene, we are informed, that while on the passage from New Orleans to the Havana, with an American brig under convoy, the General Greene fell in with a British 74 gun ship which fired a shot at the brig to bring her to for examination. As neither the brig nor the General Greene paid any attention to this, but kept on their course, a boat was dispatched from the 74 to board the brig.—The General Greene upon this fired a shot at the boat, which immediately brought her along side; in consequence of which the 74 bore down and spoke the frigate, demanding the reason why her boat was fired upon;—to which captain Perry replied, that it was to prevent her boarding the brig, which was under his protection. The captain of the man of war then observed, it was very surprising that a British 74 gun ship could not examine a merchant brig! Captain Perry replied, if she had been a first rate ship she should not do it to the dishonour of his flag. He then in polite terms asked captain Perry if he would consent to the brig's being examined;—Capt. Perry assented, but observed that would be useless, as he knew her cargo to be no ways liable to seizure.

The General Greene arrived yesterday at Newport, all well.

## NEW-YORK, July 25.

Yesterday arrived at this port the schooner Neptune, captain Stanwood, in ten days from St. Bartholomew. The day the Neptune sailed captain Marriner, came down from Guadaloupe to St. Bartholomew in a cartel, and informed that two days previous to his leaving that place, a brig arrived there from Bourdeaux in 18 days, with the important news that the Brest fleet, consisting of 40 sail, had put to sea.



Captain Stanwood has favoured the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a manuscript in the French language, of which the following is a literal translation:

"Captain Duval, arrived from Bourdeaux at Point a Petre, in 19 days, reports—That there is a definite arrangement with the Americans. Buonaparte arrived before Genoa in time to relieve Massena, having taken three fourths of the army of Melas. Italy is in possession of the French. Moreau has obtained a third victory."

Another New-York paper adds to this intelligence that orders had been received at Guadaloupe by the corvette, prohibiting the capture of American vessels. [On this subject facts speak louder than words.]

Captain Stanwood sailed from Martinique the first of July. On that day a British packet arrived there from Falmouth in 18 days, the commander of which told captain Stanwood that on his passage he fell in with a British frigate bound to the first port in England he could make, with dispatches from Lord St. Vincent to the board of admiralty, stating that the Brest fleet, (consisting of 51 sail of the line besides smaller vessels) was out of the harbour, and requesting a reinforcement. It was added that another insurrection had broken out in Ireland, which had assumed a formidable aspect, and occasioned considerable alarm to the British government.

The brig Sally, James Stewart, master, was to sail from St. Bartholomews for this port or New-London, about the 16th July.

The above intelligence, so far as regards the relief of Genoa, is confirmed by the following extract from a letter which was received by a very respectable commercial house in this city yesterday morning, from their correspondent at Salem, dated

Saturday morning, 19th July.

"Captain Joseph Orne, in the brigantine Essex, arrived last evening in 32 days from Gibraltar, brings the pleasing intelligence that Massena is relieved. On the 18th May he made a sally from Genoa, and gained a complete victory over the Austrians, routed the besiegers, killing and making prisoners of a great many men. Genoa was never destitute of provisions, as it was supplied by boats from Barcelona and the Spanish coasts. The news may be relied on. Capt. Orne saw many of the wounded officers."

July 31.

Accounts from Detroit, of June 2, say—"that the Indians are fighting amongst themselves; and that numbers have been killed in the Wabash country. Six Winnetobas, who had stolen horses on the Sciota had been killed by the white men. Belts of wampum with war speeches have been sent to the different nations in this quarter."

#### PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

From late Paris papers.

Talleyrand, says a Paris paper of 10th May, is extremely ill. Some doubts are entertained of his recovery.

It is intended by the Dutch to defend the entry of the Meuse and Texel by chevaux de frise, constructed upon the plan of those used in the Delaware during the revolutionary war.

The ministers of Russia and Prussia have lately demanded of the senate of Hamburg, the suppression of the sale of a work, entitled, "Private life of Catharine," under penalty of the displeasure of their royal masters.—The senate thought prudent to comply.

July 20.

An association is formed in Newark, N. J. and generally signed by the respectable inhabitants thereof, for the purpose of enforcing the laws for the observance of the Sabbath.

Dr. Samuel Perry, of New-Bedford, has communicated to the public the successful result of two experiments in curing the locked-jaw by means of electricity. Previous to the application of the electrical fluid, recourse had been had to bleeding, cathartics, antispasmodics, the warm bath, and opium applied internally and externally, without the least effect on either case. But a small receiver being filled and discharged through the jaws of the persons affected, they flew open instantaneously. In one case the complaint was entirely removed by three shocks, in the other by an occasional shock for a few days. Both the patients were strong and healthy persons, the one a man, and the other a woman, and the mode of treating them had been similar.

July 30.

A letter from David M. Clarkson, Esq; to the secretary of the navy, states, that there are only 15 American prisoners at Guadaloupe, (Port de la Liberté.) There remained at St. Kitts, 180 French prisoners.

It is a curious fact, that the insect called the Rose-bug, which used formerly to be found on rose bushes only, has within a few years multiplied and spread, so as to injure many of our early fruits, particularly cherries. They appeared in myriads eating cherries, and young apples and peaches, till about the first of July when they all disappear.

This fact has been the subject of remark in many states, and it is worthy the notice of the curious naturalist.

July 31.

A proclamation, dated the 8th of July, has been issued by the governor of Georgia, respecting the designs of William Augustus Bowles, forewarning the citizens of that state, under the penalty prescribed by the law of the United States, entitled, "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," from enlisting in the service of the said Bowles, and charging all officers, civil and military belonging to the state, to be

watchful, and vigilant, in apprehending, and securing, any person or persons, residents, inhabitants or citizens within this state, who may have received, or hereafter may receive any commission from the said William A. Bowles, for the purpose of committing hostility against the Spanish government, or on any other pretence whatsoever, as well as in apprehending and securing all and every person or persons residents, inhabitants, or citizens within the state, who may have enlisted, or may hereafter enlist, in any troop or company, raised or to be raised, in virtue of any such commission or commissions, from the said Wm. A. Bowles, the same being contrary to the true intent and meaning of the aforementioned solemn treaty, as well as the existing laws of the United States.

#### PETERSBURG, July 22.

##### A PRODIGY.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a gentleman of this town, from a correspondent in the city of Raleigh, North-Carolina.

"A most curious spectacle was exhibited in this city a few days ago. A female of the canine species was delivered of the most perfect *lusus naturæ* that has ever been beheld in this part of the world, or I believe in any other. I will give you as accurate a description of it as I can. Its shape more resembles that of a child than any thing else I can compare it to—indeed it appears to be a composition of the human and brute parts of the creation. It has three heads, viz. one on each shoulder, and another between them—the one in the middle is the exact representation of a human face; those on the shoulders no way differing from those of a dog. It has six legs, two of which stand upright on its back, and four tails. I forgot to mention that the middle head, instead of being covered with hair similar to that on the body, is furnished with black curly hair like that on the head of a negro—and hands, instead of paws, are placed on the ends of those legs or arms (which ever they may be called) which stand upright on the back.

"The owner of this curious animal expects to make a fortune by it—he sets out in few days on his travels, and will no doubt pass through Petersburg, when you will see it with your own eyes, and I dare say you will be as little able to account for such a strange appearance as I can be."

To Naturalists, the following query is submitted, viz. Whether the foregoing birth originated from an unlawful connexion—or from a misconception—or from what other cause?

#### BALTIMORE, July 30.

From a Paris paper—"The Porte has promised the pacha of Belgrade, that if he will conquer Passawan Oglou so completely as to render him incapable of making further resistance, he shall be honoured with the dignity of grand vizier. The pacha in consequence has redoubled his exertions against his rival. Passawan Oglou is actually supported by Allin Bassa, pacha and governor of Macedonia, who makes it a common cause with him. The junction of these daring characters makes the Porte very uneasy."

July 31.

Doctor Charles Brown, an officer in the continental service, has presented to Peale's Museum, a CANOE, made of birch bark. It measures 23 feet in length, breadth 4 feet, and 26 inches deep. Although of this large size, yet is so light that two men may carry it with ease.

This canoe was constructed at Sayanan Bay, on Lake Huron. It carried 6 persons and 1200 weight of baggage across the lakes.

The doctor in coming down to New-York, passed a portage of 25 miles, viz. 9 at the Falls of Niagara, and 16 at Schenectady and Albany. It was his intention to come round through the sounds and up the Delaware; but cold and bad weather induced him to have it carried from Brunswick to Trenton, from whence he descended the river to this city.

When we look on this canoe (the work of an Indian woman) it should remind us of an excellent custom among several nations of the Aborigines of America. They esteem their daughters unfit for marriage before they can make a canoe; and say, they ought not to be given as a spouse before they can be a *HELP MATE*.

[A. Daily Advertiser]

August 1.

The city of Washington being situated in the centre of the United States from north to south, at the head of ship navigation, on a large river, in a temperate climate, surrounded by a populous, rich and fertile country, fixed upon as the permanent seat of government for a great and free people, has advantages for an extensive commercial city, superior perhaps to those of any other place in the world. The judicious plan on which it has been established—spacious streets, avenues for air and prospect, regulations relative to cleanliness and security from fire, give it decided advantages on the score of health, pleasantness and security, and will long throw additional lustre on the character of its founder. Business has already taken a spring since the arrival of the public offices and since it has become certain that congress will in future hold their sessions here; and the numerous buildings now going up give a pleasing preface of the rapidity of its growth.

[Wash. City Gaz.]

From the Salem Gazette of July 24.

A letter from captain Richard Gardner, of the ship Hazard of this place, dated Teneriffe, May 27, informs, that he had seen and conversed with the captain of a French national brig, which had been chased in there, direct from Brest, bound to the Isle of France—who informed that peace had been concluded between France and America—that the American flag was flying at Brest—that his orders were particular not to interrupt unarmed neutrals, i. e. ves-

sels without commissions, and positive, not to molest any American ships whatever.—And that prize vessels had been purchased up by the Americans at the different ports in France, in order it was supposed to come home in. This intelligence the French captain testified in the presence of the new French consul, (who captain Gardner speaks of in respectable terms) to be the truth—and the consul affixed the seal of the republic to the declaration, and gave it to capt. G. The brig left Brest about the last of April or the first of May, and was bound to the Isle of France with new commissions and dispatches from the first consul which the commissioners assured capt. G. (on their honour) contained declarations of peace and good will towards the American flag. Capt. G. adds—I am really inclined to think it is peace.

August 2.

The Publicist, a Paris paper, says, excepting the generals, the army of the Rhine and that of Italy are prohibited from writing any military or political news. The couriers are also forbid under a severe penalty to speak on the subject of their mission.

From a Courier paper of the 17th ultimo.

##### FORGERY.

An Irishman, by name John M. Murray, was arrested on a warrant from justice Bentham, and committed to the goal of this city on Tuesday night, as one of a gang concerned in counterfeiting and using Baltimore bank notes of 100 dollars.

Information had been forwarded by the mayor of Baltimore to a gentleman of this city, that an accomplice of Murray was then confined in goal, for passing forged notes of 100 dollars of the Baltimore bank, and that in expectation of lessening his punishment he had confessed that they were executed by Murray and himself in Charleston, South Carolina. He likewise described the person of Murray, his residence and the part of it (under the floor of one of the lower rooms, No. 19, King-street) where the plates and other necessary implements were concealed. Upon the arrest of Murray and the examination of the premises, the correctness of the information was established. The copper plate and two notes of the Baltimore bank, for 100 dollars each, were found.

By the confession of the first villain, it is stated that they had stamped 85 notes of 100 dollars each, and that between the two they had passed off 80 of them—the small sum of 8000 dollars.

The copper plate is said to be well executed; but the paper is rather darker and browner than the genuine notes.

August 4.

##### COMMUNICATION.

By a gentleman of this city, arrived in the editor's stage on Saturday last we are assured, that the cities of New-York and Philadelphia continue healthy.—We rejoice at this, and sincerely pray for its continuance.

##### THE JUNE PACKET.

We had information yesterday of the arrival of the British June Packet at Halifax, with London papers to June 10. We have received a Halifax paper printed immediately after the arrival, which, of course, merely contains a short summary. It is ascertained however, that on the 10th of June, there was in London, no information of the capture or relief of Genoa. The Austrian general Melas, apprised of the advance of Buonaparte, had determined to proceed to Turin on the 14th of May, there strengthen himself, and, if not attacked, to commence offensive operations against the French army of reserve in Piedmont. The intelligence from Germany is to the latter part of May. Ulm was not then taken. The head quarters of the Austrian army were on the northern side of the Danube. Moreau has discovered no disposition to penetrate further into Germany but seems to meditate a movement towards the Tyrol to favour the operation of the army of reserve; to which he has already detached a corps of 25,000 men. It is said the combined fleets have got to sea from Brest, and that Lord St. Vincent is in pursuit of them. The death of Suwarrow has been officially announced. The British government have received advices, which establish the truth of the late report of the success of the French troops in Egypt over a Turkish army.—Tidings relative to the negotiation between the United States and France, continue contradictory.

[Boston paper.]

#### Annapolis, August 7.

We are requested to publish the following:

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Yundt and Brown.

Jefferson's letter to Mazzei having appeared considerably mutilated in your Gazette of yesterday, we are requested to publish the following original form of it, together with the subjoined remarks.

A SUBSCRIBER.

##### JEFFERSON'S LETTER TO MAZZEI.

OUR political situation is prodigiously changed since you left us. Instead of that noble love of liberty and that republican government which carried us through the dangers of the war, an *Anglo-monarchio-aristocratic* party has risen; their avowed object is to impose on us the subsistence, as they have already given us the form of the British government. Nevertheless, the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of lands are friendly to those principles, as also the men of talents. We have against us, republicans, the executive power, the judiciary power, (two of the three branches of our go-

\* Published at Florence, 19 January, 1797; at Paris in the Monitor, 25th January, 1797; and at Philadelphia, in Porcupine's Gazette, 4th May, 1797.

vernment) all the offices, seeking offices; all timid, despotism to the temptations of the speculators; public funds; establish corruption, and to assume its corrupt parts.

I should give you epigrams who have em were Solomons in council whose hair has been land.

They would wret have obtained, by I shall preserve it. Our powerful that we have tempt against us by guard ourselves and th by which they have which succeed our lat the progress of that sy wards France, from bring us under British

##### R E

I will endeavour to Mazzei, and exhibit pears to me, and if every intelligent and of the true political Jefferson.

It appears to me th Mazzei, has made th 1st. That a party an Anglo-monarchio-a lication of the Uni British constitution.

2d. That the same that framed the const republican party in British constitution; two parties thus, or he arranged the prin proprietors of lands, the opposite side, and aristocratic party 1st. The executive president Washington (meaning the feder government—4th. A interested in the bas invented with views

3. That they (m cratic) namely, the fear of government and the other-repub of our citizens, all the men of talents, Mr. Jefferson and by so much labour 4th. That Mr. J-republicans, would a ingratitude and inju thy, meaning the to wit: the execu judiciary, all the alienate us (the re can) under British

In this letter we ferion, as describe constitution, and u by president Waf spect to France. ident Washington of government, Sec aristocratic party in from the republica his party, as abo alienate them se British influence.

If this is not th am mistaken in n opinion of it; dulous libel on Washington, wha ficers of our gover the secretary of t and also on the f

That Mr. J principal measure during his adm it cannot be que

It is also a fa of state, patroni published in Pl calumniated pre fence and house cretaries of the

That Mr. Jef to president Ad measures adopte as he was oppos administration,

On Sunday, t given at Fred (among others) 1st. The un pres.

2d. Mr. Ma 3d. James A And the foll 1st. John A chief magistrat ter of slaves.

† In the orig



vernment) all the officers of government; all who are seeking offices; all timid men, who prefer the calm of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty; the British merchants; and the Americans who trade on British capitals; the speculators; persons interested in the bank and public funds; establishments invented with views of corruption, and to assimilate us to the British model in its corrupt parts.

I should give you a fever, if I should name the opposites who have embraced these heresies; men who were Solomons in council, and Sampsons in combat, but whose hair has been cut off by the sword of England.

They would wrest from us that liberty, which we have obtained, by so much labour and peril; but we shall preserve it. Our mass of weight and riches is so powerful that we have nothing to fear from any attempt against us by force. It is sufficient that we guard ourselves and that we break the Lilliputian ties, by which they have bound us in the first numbers which succeed our labours. It suffices that we arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude and injustice towards France, from which they would alienate us to bring us under British influence.

#### REMARKS.

I will endeavour to analyze Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mazzei, and exhibit it in that view in which it appears to me, and if I am accurate in my ideas of it, every intelligent and impartial American will judge of the true political principles and conduct of Mr. Jefferson.

It appears to me that Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to Mazzei, has made the four following allegations:

1st, That a party in this country, which he styles an Anglo-monarchio-aristocratic party, framed the constitution of the United States in form, similar to the British constitution.

2d, That the same Anglo-monarchio-aristocratic party that framed the constitution, wished to impose on the republican party in this country, the substance of the British constitution; and Mr. Jefferson organized these two parties thus, on his side, to wit: the republican, he arranged the principal body of our citizens, all the proprietors of lands, and also the men of talents. On the opposite side, to wit: the Anglo-monarchio and aristocratic party he embodied in solid phalanx—1st, The executive power (meaning unquestionably president Washington);—2d, The judiciary power (meaning the federal judges);—3d, All the officers of government;—4th, All seekers of offices;—5th, Persons interested in the bank and public funds establishments, invented with views of corruption, &c. &c.

3, That they (meaning the Anglo-monarchio-aristocratic) namely, the executive, the judiciary, all the officers of government, &c. &c. would wrest from him and the other republicans, to wit: the principal body of our citizens, all the proprietors of lands, and also the men of talents, that liberty which they, meaning Mr. Jefferson and his party of republicans, obtained by so much labour and peril.

4th, That Mr. Jefferson and his party, to wit: the republicans, would arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude and injustice towards France, from which they, meaning the Anglo-monarchio-aristocratic party, to wit: the executive (president Washington,) the judiciary, all the officers of government, &c. would alienate us (the republicans) to bring us (the republicans) under British influence.

In this letter we see the real sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, as described to a friend, respecting the federal constitution, and the administration of the government by president Washington, and particularly with respect to France. We also see his opinion, that president Washington, the federal judges, all the officers of government, &c. &c. constituted an Anglo-monarchio-aristocratic party in this country, who wished to wrest from the republicans—that is, from Mr. Jefferson and his party, as above described, their liberty, and to alienate them from France, and to bring them under British influence.

If this is not the true meaning of the letter, and I am mistaken in my judgment of it, I will retract my opinion of it; which is, that it is a false and scandalous libel on the federal government; on general Washington, when president; on the principal officers of our government, to wit: the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, and the secretary of war; and also on the federal judges, &c. &c.

That Mr. Jefferson has avowedly opposed all the principal measures adopted by president Washington, during his administration, is of such notoriety, that it cannot be questioned.

It is also a fact, that Mr. Jefferson, when secretary of state, patronized the editor of the National Gazette, published in Philadelphia, who misrepresented and calumniated president Washington, the majority of the senate and house of representatives, and the two secretaries of the treasury and of war.

That Mr. Jefferson is at this time as much opposed to president Adams and his administration, and to the measures adopted by congress with respect to France, as he was opposed to president Washington and his administration, is established by the following fact:

On Sunday, the 1st day of July, a public dinner was given at Frederickburg, to Mr. Jefferson, at which (among others) the following toasts were given:

1st, The virtuous minority in both houses of congress.

2d, Mr. Madison and his resolutions.

3d, James Monroe.

And the following volunteers:

1st, John Adams—May he recollect that he is the chief magistrate of a free people, and not the despotic ruler of slaves.

† In the original, *Par la loi d'Angleterre.*

2d, The friends of the constitution of the United States; but not the administration.

4th, Tazewell and Macon—May they continue to experience the gratitude of their countrymen for their many struggles in support of the expiring liberties of America!

5th, GALLATIN!!!

CRITO.

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

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

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

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

#### The subscriber has for SALE,

A FEW elegant prints of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq; vice-president of the United States, in handsome gilt frames, ditto the WASHINGTON FAMILY, dressing glasses, tea caddies, portable writing desks, gentlemen's chests of tools, plate baskets lined with tin, house bells, chamber lamps, with wicks for burning in the night, gilt oval frames for pictures, boxes of paints for drawing, black-lead and camel hair pencils, files, billiard-tacks, wood-saws, wire fenders, maps of Maryland, and a variety of house-hold furniture.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on Thursday 4th day of September, at eleven o'clock, if fair, or the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, deceased, for cash.

TWO likely valuable young negro men, one woman and child, and one negro girl, 9 or 10 years old, and some household furniture, among which is a valuable bed. All those having claims against said Chapman's estate are once more requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the day of sale, that I may be enabled to settle said estate, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

LEONARD SELLMAN,

Who is authorized to settle said estate.

#### To be LEASED,

THAT valuable plantation on GREENBURY'S POINT, with the negroes thereon, now in the possession of Mr. SAMUEL CHOW; the tenant may have liberty to sow wheat. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. For terms apply to Mr. CLEMENTS, in Annapolis, or the subscriber, in Balton.

DAVID KERR.

August 1, 1800.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the Fork of Patuxent, on Saturday the 2d of August, a negro man named LUKE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, remarkably black, stout, active, and well made, shews his teeth very much when he talks; the said fellow was raised in Annapolis by Mrs. Galtier, and was bred a chimney sweeper; had on when he went away, an osabrig shirt and trousers, but I have every reason to believe he has changed his cloaths; he has a mother living in St. Mary's county and may probably make that way. The above reward will be paid for bringing him home, or securing him in any goal, so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges, paid by

PHILEMON BROWN.

August 4, 1800.

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

ELISABETH CARTWRIGHT.

#### Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 30th day of July, a negro woman named LUCY, 21 years of age, of a yellowish complexion; about 5 feet high; her clothing consists of a white woollen jacket and petticoat, one ditto cotton, country made, a Bathing cap, and country made blankets, her other clothing unknown, as she had a variety; as her father lives in Annapolis it is probable she may be in or about that neighbourhood; if not she may have made for Baltimore. Whoever takes up said woman, and secures her in goal, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid, by

WILLIAM BREWER, sen.  
living near Annapolis, Anne-Arundel county.

All masters of vessels, and others, are forewarned carrying her off, or harbouring her, as I am determined to put the law in force.

August 4, 1800.

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

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

SAMUEL WARD.

July 22, 1800.

#### Eight Dollars Reward.

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

8 w  
Calvert county, July 22, 1800.

JAMES HEIGHE.

#### A DAILY PAPER.

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

#### The Washington Advertiser.

#### CONDITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

BROWN & SNOWDEN.

Subscriptions will be received by the printers hereof.

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

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

RACHEL RIDGELY, Administratrix.

July 22, 1800.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near WILLIAM SPURRIER'S tavern, a bay MARE, supposed to be about ten or eleven years old, with a little white in her forehead, about 14 hands high, has a large lump on her near side, supposed to be done by the poke of a cow, also a few white saddle spots on her back. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

BASIL SEVOY.



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

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

**DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.**

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

**TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.**

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

**THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.**

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

**THE DAMASK LIP SALVE**

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

**THE RESTORATIVE POWDER**

**FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.**

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

**DR. HAMILTON'S**

**GRAND RESTORATIVE.**

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

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

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

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

**DR. HAMILTON'S**

**Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.**

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

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

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

Sir,

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

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

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

Sir,

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

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REECE.

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

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

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

**THE PERSIAN LOTION.**

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe.

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

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

**HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.**

Celebrated for

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

**INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.**

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

**DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE**

**GERMAN CORN PLASTER.**

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

**CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS.**

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

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

Asthmas and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

**SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,**

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

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

**PATENT**

**INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,**

For the cure of

Veneral complaints of every description.

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

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

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

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

**CHARLES FARIS,**

**Clock and Watch-Maker,**

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

N. B. Highest price given for old silver.

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

JOHN CLEMENTS, of Francis.

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

SAMUEL HANSON, P. M.

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

VALENTINE ARNETT, Annapolis.

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

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

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

Dr. Thomas Edgar, Annapolis.

Capt. William Fairfield, (2), Annapolis.

John Gwinn, (4), John M. Gant, (2), Lovisa Gossage, John Gibson, Annapolis; John Groves, West river; Gardner & Bowling, (2), Magruder's ferry.

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

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

John Linvill, Annapolis.

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

Richard Owings, Anne Arundel county.

Allen Queen, Annapolis.

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

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

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

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

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

July 1, 1800.

**This is to give notice,**

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

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

**Forty Dollars Reward.**

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

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

March 7, 1800.

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVth YEAR.)

**MAIL**

To the FREEMEN of the

[Continued]

FELLOW-CITIZENS

THE friends of adm persuade you that dent WASHINGTON has I have been particular in ferred in many important —that they thought di great principle of nation the MILITIA, and as ments.—It has also been greed on the subject of they have not been gover appointments to office. endeavouring to incule seen.—The delusive mis

A great deal has been lost of the president in Jonathan Robbins. He in February 1799, on si corned in a mutiny on b mone in the year 1797 of the principal officers, a Spanish port. He w te the British minister u treaty between the Uni A state of the case will of the late secretary c here follows:

Sir, Mr. Liston, the min has requested, that Th on board the British fri is informed is now a pr tem, should be deliver ter to the president of s siders an offence com of war, on the high within the jurisdiction ship belongs. Nash, with piracy and murder, the above-mentioned E and consequently "v-Britannic majesty; an cle of the treaty of an ought to be delivered minuter, provided sub duct, as by the laws of Carolina, would justify for trial, if the offence of the United consequence hereof. as you" his advice an may be delivered up Great Britain, who I have

(Signed)

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 14, 1800.

To the FREEMEN of the Fifth District of MARYLAND.

[Continued from No. 2793.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE friends of administration have laboured to persuade you that the system adopted by president WASHINGTON has been pursued by Mr. Adams. I have been particular in shewing that they have differed in many important points of national concern:—that they thought differently with respect to the great principle of national defence;—as it respects the MILITIA, and as it respects military establishments.—It has also been shewn that they have disagreed on the subject of foreign relations; and that they have not been governed by the same rules as to appointments to office. The views of the party in endeavouring to inculcate this opinion are readily seen.—The delusive mist is now dispelled.

A great deal has been said for and against the conduct of the president in the case of the unfortunate Jonathan Robbins. He had been committed to gaol in February 1799, on suspicion of having been concerned in a mutiny on board the British frigate *Hermione* in the year 1797, which ended in the murder of the principal officers, and carrying the frigate into a Spanish port. He was demanded by Mr. Liston the British minister under the 27th article of the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain. A state of the case will appear on reading the letter of the late secretary of state to judge Bee, which here follows:

Sir,  
Mr. Liston, the minister of his Britannic majesty, has requested, that Thomas Nash who was a seaman on board the British frigate *Hermione*, and who he is informed is now a prisoner in the gaol of Charleston, should be delivered up. I have stated the matter to the president of the United States. He considers an offence committed on board a public ship of war, on the high seas, to have been committed within the jurisdiction of the nation to whom the ship belongs. Nash, is charged, it is understood, with piracy and murder, committed by him on board the above-mentioned British frigate, on the high seas, and consequently "within the jurisdiction" of his Britannic majesty; and therefore, by the 27th article of the treaty of amity with Great-Britain, Nash ought to be delivered up, as requested by the British minister, provided such evidence of his criminality be produced, as by the laws of the United States, or of South-Carolina, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the United States. The president has in consequence hereof authorized me to communicate to you "his advice and request" that Thomas Nash may be delivered up to the consul or other agent of Great-Britain, who shall appear to receive him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) TIMOTHY PICKERING.

The honourable Thomas Bee, Esq; judge of the district of South-Carolina.

The article of the treaty under which this requisition was made, follows in these words:

"It is further agreed, that his majesty, and the United States, on mutual requisitions, by them respectively, or by their respective ministers or officers authorized to make the same, will deliver up to justice all persons, who, being charged with murder or forgery, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum within any of the countries of the other, provided that this shall only be done on such evidence of criminality, as, according to the laws of the place, where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the offence had there been committed. The expence of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by those who make the requisition and receive the fugitive."

I think it unnecessary to enter into any argument on the construction of the treaty, or to establish the position that the crime of piracy gave jurisdiction to the courts here. The question, whether Jonathan Robbins, alias Thomas Nash, should have been delivered up on the requisition of Mr. Liston, is certainly a question of executive or judicial cognizance. Under this article of the treaty it appears evidently to me to be a subject of judicial investigation. It is a subject which belonged to the judiciary, it necessarily follows that any interference of the executive, in which an opinion was given, must have been improper. Either the president had authority to interfere, or he had not. If he had authority to decide the question, it ought not to have been referred to the judiciary. If it belonged to the judiciary, the president ought not to have given an opinion which might influence the judge in his judicial decision.

A subject which involves in it not only the exposition of a treaty, which is a law of the land, but also an application of it to a particular case is palpably a subject of judicial cognizance. And a subject which involves a decision how far on a charge of murder or forgery, there is sufficient evidence of criminality to justify the apprehension and commitment of the person charged is certainly a subject for judicial inquiry. It is plain and evident that the president by referring it to judge Bee, conceived that it belonged to the judicial power. If it rested with the executive to make the decision any reference to the judiciary was unnecessary and improper. Our constitution has wisely provided that the executive and judicial power shall be vested in separate and distinct departments.

Robbins produced a national certificate of citizenship dated 20th May, 1795, and made affidavit that he was impressed from on board the brig *Betsey* of New-York, commanded by captain White, by the crew of the British frigate *Hermione*; and although, it is admitted that if he was an impressed American, the homicide on board the *Hermione* would, most certainly, not have been murder, yet he was delivered up, without any investigation of the facts of citizenship or impressment, and without any other than hearsay evidence that he was concerned in the piracy. The national certificate and affidavit were *prima facie* evidence of his citizenship and impressment; and as no contrary testimony was offered, the rational conclusion is that further time would have been allowed the prisoner to establish those facts, if under the opinion of the president the judge had not thought them immaterial. In delivering his opinion he observes "nor does it make any difference whether the offence is committed by a citizen or another person."—The only question which the judge seems to have deemed material was whether the evidence of his criminality was such as would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial. Upon this testimony the important order to surrender him to the British consul, was passed, and he was sent to Jamaica.—We have heard his fate.

On a similar occasion, in the case of captain Barre, president WASHINGTON declined interfering, and referred it wholly to the judiciary. The case is reported in the 3d volume of Dallas's Reports, page 42.

A motion was made by the attorney-general of the United States (Bradford) for a rule to shew cause why a *writ of habeas corpus* should not be directed to John Lawrence, judge of the district of New-York, in order to compel him to issue a warrant for apprehending captain Barre, commander of the frigate *La Perdrix*, belonging to the French republic.

The case was this:—Captain Barre, soon after the dispersion of a French convoy on the American coast, voluntarily abandoned his ship, and became a refugee in New-York. The vice-consul of the French republic, thereupon, made a demand, in writing, that judge Lawrence would issue a warrant to apprehend captain Barre, as a deserter from *Le Perdrix*, by virtue of the 9th article of the consular convention between the United States and France, which authorizes the mutual delivery of deserters to the consuls or vice-consuls of the respective countries, on demand made in writing to the courts, judges and officers competent; and on proof by the exhibition of the ship's roll, that the persons required were part of the crews. The French consul could not produce the original register or roll d'equipage, but a copy only: this, judge Lawrence thought insufficient evidence under the clause of the convention. The minister of the French republic then applied to the executive, complaining of the refusal, and the motion was made in order to obtain the opinion of the supreme court of the United States upon the subject for the satisfaction of the minister. After counsel were heard in opposition to the motion the attorney-general in reply premised that "the executive of the United States had no inclination to press upon the court any particular construction of the article on which his motion was founded, but as it was the wish of our government to preserve the purest faith with all nations, the president could not avoid paying the highest respects and the promptest attention to the representation of the minister of France, who conceived that the decision of the district judge involved an infringement of the conventional rights of his republic.—In the present case from the nature of the subject as well as from the spirit of our political constitution the judiciary department is called on to decide. For it is essential to the independence of that department, that judicial mistakes should only be corrected by judicial authority. The president therefore introduces the question for the consideration of the court, in order to ensure a punctual execution of the laws, and at the same time to manifest to the world the solicitude of our government to preserve its faith and to cultivate the friendship and respect of foreign nations."

It appears then in both cases, a foreign consul claims a man to be delivered up under a clause of a treaty. The claim in each case is made to a district

judge: in each case the foreign minister afterwards applies for the same purpose to the president of the United States. The late president did not hazard an opinion of his own or use his influence for or against the application from the French minister, but introduced the question for the consideration of the court.—Mr. Adams did give an opinion in favour of Mr. Liston's application, and advised and requested judge Bee hypothetically to deliver up the person claimed. The late president "had no inclination to press upon the court any particular construction of the clause in the treaty." He deemed it "essential to the independence of the judiciary department, that judicial mistakes should only be corrected by judicial authority." and, he determined "from the nature of the subject as well as from the spirit of our political constitution," to leave the decision of the question to the judiciary department.—Mr. Adams, we have seen, with the precedent of WASHINGTON before him, has pursued a different course. The cases are similar, as far as the authority of the president is implicated.

Fellow-citizens,

The choice of electors of president and vice-president in this state has become inseparably connected with, and in a great measure depends upon, the election of members of the house of delegates. The friends of Mr. Adams's election perceive that it will not be safe to entrust it with the people. They wish to strip you of the privilege and vest it in the legislature. Fortunately for us, some of them have been bold enough to avow their designs. The eagerness of the party in the pursuit of their views has put them off their usual guard, and discovered their principles before it is too late to oppose them. It often happens that men defeat their own intentions by a premature disclosure of them.

I contend that under the constitution of the United States, the people have the right to choose electors. The words of the constitution are "each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress."

Hence it is clear that the state shall appoint, and the legislature may direct the manner of appointment: that is, the legislature may direct whether the election shall be *à viva voce*, or by ballot: by districts, or by a general ticket.

The word *state* must here mean the people in their highest sovereign capacity. It is that sense the constitution was submitted to the states; and in that sense the states ratified it. We all know that it cannot mean the territory: it cannot mean the legislature, as is contended by some of our opponents, because the section of the constitution would then be read "the legislature shall appoint in such manner as the legislature may direct a number of electors &c." This construction is too absurd to require comment. A right to direct the manner of an election by no means includes the more important right of making the election. The word *state*, and the word *legislature* occur in the same sentence (nay in the same line) of the section under consideration and it cannot be supposed that they were intended to be used as *synonymous* terms.

It has been contended by others that "any manner of choosing which the legislature of each state shall direct is conformable and not contrary to the rights of the people." According to this mode of reasoning, the legislature may take from us this valuable privilege, and vest it in the governor and council, or in the governor alone, or in the council, or in any other person or persons in or out of the state. This construction is contrary to the principles of our government which is purely representative: and the right of electing our rulers constitutes more particularly the essence of a free and responsible government.

By the constitution of the United States, the people elect their immediate representatives;—they elect the senate through the medium of the state legislatures;—and the generally conceived opinion has been that through the medium of electors chosen by themselves, they had a right to choose the president and vice-president.

That this is the construction put upon the constitution by some of the most enlightened members of the convention who framed it, I will refer you to the 68th number of the *Federalist*, which was published soon after the constitution was projected. These papers, it has been generally believed were written by the learned and truly patriotic Mr. Madison, in conjunction with Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Jay and Mr. Duer. The two first were members of the convention; and Mr. Jay and Mr. Duer resided in New-York, and without doubt were well acquainted with the transactions of that memorable assembly.

"The mode of appointment of the chief magistrate of the United States is almost the only part of the system of any consequence, which has escaped without severe censure, or which has received the slightest mark of approbation from its opponents. The most plausible of these, who has appeared in print has even



deigned to admit, that the election of the president is pretty well guarded. I venture somewhat further, and hesitate not to affirm that if the manner of it be not perfect, it is at least excellent. It unites in an eminent degree all the advantages, the union of which was to be desired.

It was desirable that the sense of the people should operate in the choice of the person to whom so important a trust was to be confided. This end will be answered by committing the right of making it, not to any pre-established body, but to men chosen by the people for the purpose and at the particular conjuncture.

It was desirable, that the immediate election should be made by men most capable of analyzing the qualities adapted to station, and acting under circumstances favourable to deliberation, and to a judicious combination of all the reasons and inducements that were proper to govern their choice. A small number of persons, selected by their fellow citizens from the general mass, will be most likely to possess the information and discernment requisite to so complicated an investigation. It was also peculiarly desirable to afford as little opportunity as possible to tumult and disorder. This evil was not less to be dreaded in the election of a magistrate, who was to have so important an agency in the administration of the government, as the president of the United States. But the precautions which have been so happily concerted in the system under consideration, promise an effectual security against this mischief. The choice of several to form an intermediate body of electors will be much less apt to convulse the community, with an extraordinary or violent movement than the choice of one who was himself to be the final object of the public wishes. And as the electors chosen in each state, are to assemble and vote in the state in which they are chosen, this detached and divided situation will expose them much less to heats and ferments which might be communicated from them to the people, than if they were all to be convened at one time in one place.

Nothing was more to be desired, than that every practicable obstacle should be exposed to cabal, intrigue and corruption. These most deadly adversaries of republican government might naturally have been expected to make their approaches from more than one quarter, but chiefly from the desire in foreign powers to gain an improper ascendancy in our councils. How could they better gratify this, than by raising a creature of their own to the chief magistracy of the union. But the convention have guarded against all danger of this sort with the most provident and jealous attention. They have not made the appointment of the president to depend on any pre-existing bodies of men who might be suspected with beforehand to prostitute their votes; but they have referred it in the first instance to an immediate act of the people of America, to be exerted in the choice of persons for the TEMPORARY AND SOLE PURPOSE of making the appointment. They have excluded from eligibility to this trust, all those who from situation might be suspected of too great devotion to the president in office. Thus, without corrupting the body of the people, the immediate agents in the election will at least enter upon the task free from any sinister bias. Their transient existence, and their detached situation, already taken notice of, afford a satisfactory prospect of their continuing so, to the conclusion of it. The business of corruption, where it is to embrace so considerable a number of men, requires time as well as means. Nor would it be found easy suddenly to embark them, dispersed as they would be over thirteen states in any combinations founded upon motives, which, though they could not properly be denominated corrupt, might yet be of a nature to mislead them from their duty.

Another and no less important desideratum was, that the executive should be independent of his continuance in office of all, but the people themselves. He might otherwise be tempted to sacrifice his duty to his complaisance for those whose favour was necessary to the duration of his official consequence. This advantage will also be secured, by making his re-election to depend on a SPECIAL BODY of representatives, deputed by the society for THE SINGLE PURPOSE of making the important choice.

All these advantages will be happily combined in the plan devised by the constitution, which is, that THE PEOPLE OF EACH STATE shall choose a number of persons as electors, equal to the number of senators and representatives of such state in the national government, who shall assemble within the state and vote for some fit person as president.

Observations more forcible than those contained in the recited paper are not perhaps to be found in any essay of equal brevity. Independently of the consideration that the construction contended for by me is the construction given to the constitution by those who framed it, it will be found on mature deliberation, to be the only true and rational construction. By this construction "every practicable obstacle is opposed to cabal, intrigue and corruption" in the election of the chief magistrate: and this construction "unites in an eminent degree all the advantages, the union of which was to be desired."

The right of election is the very essence of our constitution—and the free and unbiased exercise of that right is the source and security of every other right and privilege. Yet, invaluable as this right is, and inestimable as it ought to be deemed by every true American, there are men among us who, to answer party purposes, are meditating a plan to deprive us of it, at this interesting crisis. That you have exercised this right ever since the general government was put into operation, you very well know. And as the people are the source of all political power, you cannot be deprived of it without your consent. It is in your power to retain this privilege by the electing men to

represent you in the state legislature on whose honour and patriotism you may safely rely to protect your rights. On the other hand if you make a voluntary surrender of it by electing those who have shewn a willingness to wrest it from you and vest it in the legislature, you will act with as little prudence and discretion, as if you joined your enemies to plunder yourselves.

If you once consent to surrender this right, what security have you that it will ever be recovered? Although your immediate representatives may be willing to restore it at a future period, (when it may answer their purposes) it will not be in their power without the concurrence of the senate. Whilst you exercise the right of choosing the electors, you have the election of president as much under your control as if he was elected immediately by yourselves. But if you surrender it to the legislature, it will be so far removed from your immediate agency, that you will lose this controlling power; and the farther the election is removed from popular choice, the greater will be the danger of cabal, intrigue, corruption, and sedition, and the less will be the regard for the happiness of the people.

I will now make a short reply to a hand-bill, subscribed "A Friend to Fair Play."

Having given my name to the public, and submitted my observations to their candour and impartiality, I had taken the resolution not to take notice of anonymous writers, who for obvious reasons, might think proper to conceal their real names from the knowledge of their fellow-citizens. This resolution would not have been departed from in this instance, had not Mr. Key, of Annapolis, avowed himself to be the author.—As "a friend to fair play," he ought at least to have conducted his publication with candour and liberality. It has been my study to avoid personalities.—

His mention of Frenchified philanthropists, and the accumulated horrors of a French revolution, are too loose and indeterminate to merit serious remark; and as they have no connexion with my address to you, they are consigned to oblivion as unworthy of observation.

I think it of little consequence to discuss the question whether "the writers in favour of Mr. Jefferson, and the exclusive patriots, have more sense than the majority of the house of representatives, more wisdom than the majority of the senate, and more constitutional knowledge than is to be found in the three branches of government." Of as little consequence would it be to discuss the question, whether the majority, or the minority in congress have more wisdom or patriotism:—or whether the representation of any particular district possesses more than his constituents. Such questions I shall leave to be investigated by those who cannot justly appreciate the right of freely examining public characters and measures. As an individual, I claim only the right to judge for myself. The paragraph before us, in a different shape, inculcates the doctrine of unlimited confidence in the public servants;—or in other words, the despotic doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance. As a man of talents it is wonderful that the sentiment should have escaped Mr. Key: but it affords strong presumptive evidence of the propriety of the observation, that it is difficult to unroot ancient prejudices, and dispossess former feelings.

It now appears to be the great *steepest anchor* of our opponents to endeavour to persuade you that Mr. Adams in all his public acts has pursued the system adopted by his predecessor general WASHINGTON; and that the latter, in his letter, notifying his acceptance of the command of the army, has expressed an unqualified approbation of every act of his administration. If you can be prevailed upon to believe this, you are easily imposed upon indeed. I have already shewn that upon points of great national concern, they have pursued a different line of conduct, particularly as to the MILITIA—military establishments, and foreign intercourse.—A view of the letter alluded to will shew incontrovertibly that it relates *wholly and solely* to the conduct of the executive with respect to the then existing differences between this country and France. Permit me to exhibit the letter to your view.

"It was not possible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to, recent transactions. The conduct of the directory of France towards our country; their insidious hostility to its government; their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it; the evident tendency of their act, and those of their agents, to countenance and invigorate opposition; their disregard of solemn treaties and the laws of nations; their war upon our defenceless commerce; their treatment of our ministers of peace; and their demand amounting to tribute; could not fail to excite in me corresponding sentiments with those my countrymen have so generally expressed in their affectionate addresses to you. Believe me, Sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration. They ought to inspire universal confidence, and will, no doubt, combined with the state of things, call from congress such laws and means as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the crisis."

Satisfied, therefore, that you have sincerely wished and endeavoured to avert war, and exhausted, to the last drop, the cup of reconciliation, we can with pure hearts appeal to Heaven for the justice of our cause." Every sentence of the letter proves my opinion to be just:—that it relates *solely* to our disputes with France. Speaking of the measures of administration, he says "they ought to inspire universal confidence, and will, no doubt, combined with the state of things, call from congress such laws and means as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the crisis."—What crisis did he allude to?—Undoubtedly, the expected

rupture with France. And when he says, "we appeal to Heaven for the justice of our cause," is it not evidently in reference to a war with France, in case the event should happen?—Can you must compel the admission that it can have no relation to the alien act, or any other particular act of government. Moreover, it should be remembered that at the time this letter was written, Mr. Adams had been only sixteen months in office; and that since that period, some of the most alarming acts of government have been passed. The sedition act, and the five millions eight per cent. loan, without doubt, favourite acts of the president, were passed subsequent to the date of that letter. It is needless to be more particular.

I believe three fourths of the people of America approved of all those measures of administration which had sincerely for their object, the settlement of our differences with France, or any other European power: and when France rejected our offers to negotiate, ALL united in the opinion that it was necessary to put the country in a proper state of defence. This is known to have been my opinion decidedly. Hence it follows that Mr. Key is mistaken when he tells you that the voice of Washington, rising as it were from the grave, approved what Mr. Dismal censures and condemns. I concurred in opinion with general WASHINGTON.—How far the immortal WASHINGTON and Mr. Key heretofore agreed in their politics, YOU VERY WELL KNOW.

Mr. Key is equally mistaken when he tells you that my visionary publication is chiefly extracted from the works of Virginia democrats, and that the substance of the whole is to be found on the files of the Aurora, and in the libels of Callender. The substance of my address is not to be found on the files of the Aurora, or in the libels of Callender. The opinions and observations which I had submitted to your consideration are my own, and not the echo or infusion of other men, except a part of the arguments on the alien and sedition acts, which were given as a quotation; and which are the arguments of the learned, virtuous, and truly patriotic Mr. MADISON. They cannot be refuted by the LIBRARI of the world. His works ought to be in the hands of every true American, and lover of his country. It should form a part of our POLITICAL CREED.

Some men think all arguments *visionary* which assert and vindicate the RIGHTS OF MAN. Mr. Pitt has declared his opinion that those arguments are *visionary* which assert the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people, and that those who maintain that doctrine are the enemies of the human race. I am mistaken if many of our opponents do not coincide in opinion with him.

Mr. Key next makes a charge of irreligion against Mr. Jefferson; and to prove it he has extracted three lines from his notes on Virginia. These do not support the charge. Mr. Key is again mistaken; and as it would be doing violence to probability to impute his mistake to ignorance, respect for his character induces me to believe that he has never read the whole of that valuable work. I will give the passage relied on by Mr. Key, with a few preceding and subsequent sentences;—a short extract from the 237th page;—and a part of the preamble to the act for establishing religious freedom, drawn up by Mr. Jefferson, and passed by the legislature of Virginia. These will satisfy any impartial man that the charge is unfounded.

Mr. Jefferson in the 237th page of his notes, makes these observations. "The error seems not sufficiently eradicated, that the operations of the mind, as well as the acts of the body, are subject to the coercion of the laws. But our rulers can have no authority over such natural rights only as we have submitted to them. The rights of conscience we never submitted, we could not submit. We are answerable for them to our God. The legitimate powers of government extend to such acts only as are injurious to others. But it does me no injury for my neighbour to say there are twenty Gods, or no God. It neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg. If it be said, his testimony in a court of justice cannot be relied on, reject it then, and be the stigma on him. Constraint may make him worse by making him a hypocrite, but it will never make him a truer man. It may fix him obstinately in his errors, but will not cure them. Reason and free inquiry are the only effectual agents against error. Give a loose to them, they will support the true religion, by bringing every false one to their tribunal, to the test of their investigation. They are the natural enemies of error, and of error only. Had not the Roman government permitted free inquiry, christianity could never have been introduced, &c."

In the 237th page, we find the following remarks.—"Can the liberties of a nation be thought secure, when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just: that his justice cannot sleep for ever, &c."

Extract from the act for establishing religious freedom. "WELL aware that Almighty God hath created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burdens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the HOLY AUTHOR OF OUR RELIGION, who being LORD both of body and mind, yet chose not to propagate it by coercions on either, as was in his almighty power to do; that the impious presumption of legislators and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who, being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion over the faith of other,

setting up their own opinions as the only true and imposing to impose them on others, have maintained false religions, and through a variety of opinions which he has not time to discuss, &c."

These extracts contravene that Mr. Jefferson is no HYPOCRITE. combined with the fact that he is "a man of sincere and enlightened mind and of our God; the patriot and benefactor of the world."

Next in order is the petition of Mr. Adams. reference of Mr. Adams to Washington before Mr. Jefferson on his assumption of office. I have already shewn, I trust, that it is of the executive re France, it only remains on the speech of Mr. Adams.

"I might here proceed to declare my zealous United States; that I the first of blessings, a nation of that constitution these declarations notwithstanding into an office, ly to preclude over one more sincerely me to the higher and the constitution even These have been justly rather who has preceded integrity have been a long course of years belong preserved for and prosperity of our

It is admitted that complimented Mr. his sincerity, I hope liberty not to respect they may differ in not be forgotten than 1797. It cannot be that Mr. Adams into an approbation which has had its reference to Mr. what propriety can that he ought to be that it is altogether it has been used; be unnecessary.—

Hereafter Mr. will not question the union of these that the first of duties which secures it."

I feel a pleasure now satisfied, it is tion. It affords that it has general by those who have the immorality of established churches for establishing religious sects; freedom on a basis to all who wish exemption of influence with ceasing; and blishes in the sole.

For the To the CITIES

IN times like near is convulsed of our public representations our constitution ment, which tizens as reason their liberty is United States adorned American majority complain in every stage of congress; rung in the citizens believe in favour of tion of power ment of the around you, parties. Wh attempting to people? look with: is there have sustained and who have



setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavouring to impose them on others, hath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time: that to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is sinful and tyrannical, &c."

These extracts contain sentiments which sufficiently prove that Mr. Jefferson is no BIGOT;—no TYRANT;—no HYPOCRITE. They, at the same time prove, combined with the leading features of his character, that he is "a man of pure, ardent and unaffected piety; of sincere and genuine virtue; of an enlightened mind and superior wisdom; the adorer of our God; the patriot of his country; and the friend and benefactor of the whole human race."

Next in order is the handbill of my worthy competitor, Mr. Chase.—He relies principally, for his preference of Mr. Adams, on the letter of general Washington before mentioned, and the speech of Mr. Jefferson on his assuming the office of vice-president, as I have already commented on the letter and shown, I trust, that it related wholly to the conduct of the executive relative to our differences with France, it only remains to make a few observations on the speech of Mr. Jefferson. Let us read it:

"I might here proceed, and with the greatest truth to declare my zealous attachment to the constitution of the United States; that I consider the union of these States as the first of blessings, and as the first of duties the preservation of that constitution that secures it; but I suppose these declarations not pertinent to the occasion of entering into an office, whose primary business is merely to preside over the forms of this house; and no one more sincerely prays that no accident may call me to the higher and more important functions, which the constitution eventually devolves on this office. These have been justly confided to the eminent character who has preceded me here, whose talents and integrity have been known and revered by me through a long course of years, and I devoutly pray he may be long preserved for the government, the happiness and prosperity of our common country."

It is admitted that in this speech Mr. Jefferson has complimented Mr. Adams; and I shall not question his sincerity. I hope and believe that each has too much liberality not to respect and esteem the other, although they may differ in their political opinions. It should not be forgotten that it was made on the 4th of March 1797. It cannot possibly be construed into an approbation of Mr. Adams's political opinions; much less into an approbation of his administration, every act of which has had its birth since that era. If then it has no reference to Mr. Adams's executive conduct, with what propriety can it be brought forward to prove that he ought to be re-elected? It must be perceived that it is altogether irrelevant to the purpose for which it has been used; any further remark therefore must be unnecessary.

Hereafter Mr. Jefferson's opponents, I presume, will not question his zealous attachment to the constitution of the United States; or that "he considers the union of these States as the first of blessings, and as the first of duties the preservation of that constitution which secures it."

I feel a pleasure that my friend has dropped the charge of irreligion against Mr. Jefferson. He is now satisfied, it is hoped, that it is without foundation. It affords satisfaction to his friends to observe that it has generally been most vehemently insisted on by those who have practically denied all religion by the immorality of their lives. That he is against an established church has never been denied. The act for establishing religious freedom, drawn by him, affords an immortal proof that he is an impartial protector of the religious as well as social rights of all religious sects; and that he is for establishing religious freedom on a basis equal for all sects, and satisfactory to all who wished for that equality, and for a proper exemption of religion from civil cognizance. His influence with the TRULY RELIGIOUS is daily increasing; and that influence which *virtue establishes in the hearts of the virtuous* he will never lose.

G. DUVALL.

[To be continued.]

#### For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

To the CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS AND ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

IN times like the present, when the whole continent is convulsed by contending parties, and many of our public prints are filled with little else than misrepresentations and calumny against the supporters of our constitution and the administration of our government, which they wish to palm upon our good citizens as reason and argument, to convince them that their liberty is in danger, because the president of the United States (one of the greatest patriots that ever adorned America,) signed some laws which the minority complain of, and which were opposed by them in every stage of their progression through both houses of congress; the word liberty is caught at, and rung in the ears of the people, in hopes to make our citizens believe that the supporters of Mr. Adams are in favour of oppression, and an unwarranted assumption of power in the administration of the government of the United States. My fellow-citizens look around you, reflect seriously, and judge between the parties. Where do you find the friends of Mr. Adams attempting to injure the rights or privileges of the people? look amongst those whom you are acquainted with; is there not a large majority of them men who have sustained the shock of the American revolution, and who have risked their lives and fortunes in ob-

taining the independence of this country? look at the supporters of Mr. Adams; can you compare the the old and sedate, whose judgments have been matured by age and experience, can there be a competition between them and most of the young men (in favour of Mr. Jefferson) just rising into life, and who never had it in their power to render a service to their country, and whose years are by no means such as to enable them to form a correct judgment, either on the constitution or the policy of this extensive union. I will venture to say that I will produce, so far as I am acquainted, (and that is not confined to a small circle,) at least ten to one of the former in favour of our worthy president. Citizens of Annapolis, consider before you act.

But the great men of Virginia call out that your liberty is in danger; to the great mortification of the patriots of Maryland, there are too many amongst us who are always ready to gape and swallow down every word that comes from that quarter, without ever forming a judgment whether they are right or wrong.—Believe me my friends that they are the last people on the continent that you ought to take a model of government from.—What is their own government; is it not formed on the most aristocratical principles of any in the union? and is it not supported by these very men who would wish to alarm you, (to answer their own views,) by calling out that your liberty is in danger? can any man vote in Virginia unless he is in possession of a landed estate, no matter what his personal property may amount to? *no he can not*; and the poor and middling class of people in that state, (amounting to more than one half of its population,) is kept in the utmost state of vassalage. Believe me, my friends, all is not right; this is what I call democracy in the mouth, but aristocracy at the heart, and you ought not to trust such declarations.

I say again, in such a crisis as this it becomes every good citizen to look at home; how does the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county stand? I will try to explain it, in my opinion they stand as a balance between the two great contending parties in this state, to wit: the Baltimore and Patowmack interests; the former your declared enemy, the latter your avowed friend; Annapolis has hitherto shown itself strongly attached to the constitution of the United States, and its administration, as was fully evinced by our last election to congress; and now we have obtained our greatest wish, to wit: the removal of congress to the Patowmack, a hue and cry is raised about the liberty of the people, which has a tendency to sap their confidence in the federal government, and to render them hostile to that policy which has hitherto marked the character of this city, and rendered her so conspicuous for her federalism; but should you, contrary to all expectation, disgust your friends by an illiberal opposition to the measures of government, in giving way to weak unfounded jealousies, and dismissing from your service those who have not only uniformly supported your rights and interest with integrity and ability, but whose general politics accord with that policy which has hitherto prevailed, and to which we owe our unexampled prosperity, you may find, my fellow-citizens, those fears realized which a friend now wishes to present to your view, that you may be on your guard. Ingulphed in ruins and destruction, there will be nothing left to you but the sad privilege of lamenting the total error in which you have been plunged. You may avoid the tremendous abyss by a steady adherence to those principles which have hitherto actuated you, I mean a liberal and generous support of government. Trust me, you had better abide by a profitable experience, than a mischievous theory; better give up imagination for fact. Fellow citizens, self interest is too predominant in all men, and therefore you have to dread, that a junction may be formed in time between the two contending parties in our own state. You who have any thing to lose, look around and consider what is right and proper for you to do. I shall content myself, at present, with giving this warning, not to nourish the adder in your bosom till it stings you so deep that all advice and assistance will afterwards come too late; if care and circumspection is not used, combinations may be formed for your destruction; of this you will judge as well as myself, and use the means which are in your power to counteract them.

Baltimore, although a great commercial town, is not without her wants, wishes and interests, to be sought for from the federal government; and may she be gratified in what is just and reasonable, but although powerful from her political principles, she may feel disappointment and injury. It becomes us to look at home.

#### VIGILATOR.

NEW-YORK, August 6.

Captain Sharp informs, that previous to his leaving England, information had been received of the combined fleets having put to sea from Brest; in consequence of which, orders were immediately issued for Sir Alen Gardner to join lord St. Vincent (who had been driven from the blockade of Brest by disastrous weather) with all the force in Plymouth and Portsmouth, and pursue the enemy. These orders were so peremptory, and such dispatch made in obeying, that lord St. Vincent, with his flag-ship, was left behind to repair a trifling injury sustained in the above gale, who, however, sailed the next day.

Capt. S. left Falmouth the 12th June, the next day, off Ushant, he saw a ship of the line very much disabled, accompanied by a frigate and a small ship, steering for the coast of England; being at considerable distance to the windward, capt. S. could not speak them.

## Annapolis, August 14.

Boston, August 6.

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived here, ship Five Brothers, captain Phillips, from London: by which we have regular files of London papers to June 24th—Fourteen days later than before received.

The intelligence is highly interesting. The French armies, under generals Berthier, Murat, Terreau, Moncey and Souther, superintended by generalissimo Buonaparte, are pouring, with the rapidity of the Rhone, over the whole north of Italy. The points of their progress, at the last dates, were Brescia, the vicinity of Alessandria, Turin and Savona; while the Austrian forces, under Melas are between Turin and Genoa; under Ott between Alessandria and Tortona.—A new army of reserve of 50,000 under general Brune, has marched from Dijon; while, on the other hand, the German war councils are exerting every nerve to reinforce their arms.

In Germany, the French head quarters were at Memmingen; though Moreau had extended his van into Bavaria; to whose elector, it is however said, he has granted a suspension of arms.

Genoa actually surrendered to gen. Ott, the 7th June.—It capitulated at the moment when the French were preparing to attack the besiegers; and on the day general Ott had orders to raise the siege.

The talk of peace continued at the last dates. The cabinet of Vienna, it is said, has expressed a willingness to listen to Buonaparte's repeated overtures;—and the French premier is said to have suspended his career of victory, to give time for an explicit answer.

The English fleet, under lord St. Vincent, were off Ushant June 12th—at which time the combined fleets were saug in Brest waters.

A very important expedition was preparing in England.

We do not learn a word further respecting our negotiation at Paris.

#### SURRENDER OF GENOA.

Maffena, general in chief, to the consuls of the French republic.

From the head quarters at Genoa, June 7.

"CITIZENS CONSULS,

"I have the honour to address to you the convention agreed on for the evacuation of Genoa, by the right wing of the French army.

"From the 5th of April, we have not received either from France or Corsica any succours.

"From the 21st of May, the inhabitants of Genoa have had no bread.—The army received only six ounces, composed of a mixture half bran and half maize. For the last ten days the maize was replaced by cocoa, and the allowance diminished to three ounces. The greater part of the horses have been consumed.

"On the 25th, the troops of the right wing began their march, with their arms, baggage, and ammunition, to rejoin the centre of the army, which on the 26th was at Alessio. To-morrow I shall go there myself.

"I shall have the honour of transmitting to you immediately, an account of the events which have taken place from the 5th of April to the 5th of June.

"Health and respect,

"MASSENA.

"The account will be brought you, as well as the 8 standards taken from the enemy, by my aid-de-camp."

VIENNA, May 31.

The recent brilliant successes of the French have excited much anxiety here. There is no longer any doubt peace will soon be agreed to. Buonaparte has frequently repeated his overtures. The cabinet has frequent fittings. Gen. Kray's army is discontented.

LONDON, June 24.

Genoa is to be garrisoned by our troops.

This morning we received, by express, Paris Journals to the 22d instant. The intelligence they contain, is most important and momentous.

The operations of the French army of reserve, exhibit an uninterrupted series of victories; and from the following bulletins it appears, that the campaign in Italy is already terminated, by the total defeat of the Austrian army:

#### TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

Paris, 2d Messidor—June 21.

"The first consul has obtained a complete victory on the 29th Prairial (June 18). Eight thousand Austrians and forty pieces of cannon, are taken by the French army. Six thousand dead, belonging to the vanquished, remain on the field of battle.

"The enemy capitulates for the restoration of Genoa, and the fortresses of Italy and Lombardy."

#### SECOND BULLETIN.

Same date.

"The army has been victorious at Maringo. This battle has decided the fate of Italy, and announces peace.

"We wait for an answer from Vienna. The armies will resume hostilities within ten days, if the answer be not favourable.

"General Desaix is wounded in the head."

There are several other articles of important intelligence in the French journals; but at present we have only time to refer our readers to the details in the preceding columns.—Maringo, where the battle mentioned in the above bulletin was fought, is a village on the right of the Bormida, and Tanaro, and about five miles distant from Alessandria.



## Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD, for a term of years,  
THE following NEGROES, to wit: a man, about twenty years of age, accustomed to the business of a plantation, to be sold for the term of seven years; a boy, between eleven and twelve years of age, for the term of fifteen years, and a woman, accustomed to domestic services, for the term of two years. Inquire of the Printers.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of LEVIN SOTHORON, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th of January, 1801, next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th of July, 1800.

THOMAS L. SOTHORON, Executor.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to grant him an act of insolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

JOHN CONAWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, August 9, 1800.

In CHANCERY, July 21, 1800.

REDMOND GRACE,

An insolvent of Prince-Georges's county, MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, the chancellor is satisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the fifth day of March next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 5th day of September next, in the Maryland Gazette, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said 5th day of March, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

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

## The subscriber has for SALE,

A FEW elegant prints of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq; vice-president of the United States, in handsome gilt frames, ditto the WASHINGTON FAMILY, dressing glasses, tea caddies, portable writing desks, gentlemen's chests of tools, plate baskets lined with tin, house bells, chamber lamps, with wicks for burning in the night, gilt oval frames for pictures, boxes of paints for drawing, black lead and camel hair pencils, files, billiard-tacks, wood-saws, wire fenders, maps of Maryland, and a variety of house-hold furniture.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on Thursday 4th day of September, at eleven o'clock, if fair, or the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, deceased, for cash.

TWO likely valuable young negro men, one woman and child, and one negro girl, 9 or 10 years old, and some household furniture, among which is a valuable bed. All those having claims against said Chapman's estate are once more requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the day of sale, that I may be enabled to settle said estate, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

LEONARD SELLMAN,  
Who is authorized to settle said estate.

## To be LEASED,

THAT valuable plantation on GREENBURY'S POINT, with the negroes thereon, now in the possession of Mr. SAMUEL CREW; the tenant may have liberty to sow wheat. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. For terms apply to Mr. CLEMENTS, in Annapolis, or the subscriber, in Ballon.

DAVID KERR.

August 1, 1800.

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

ELISABETH CARTWRIGHT.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the Fork of Patuxent, on Saturday the 2d of August, a negro man named LUKE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, remarkably black, stout, active, and well made, shews his teeth very much when he talks; the said fellow was raised in Annapolis by Mrs. Gaither, and was bred a chimney sweeper; had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, but I have every reason to believe he has changed his cloaths; he has a mother living in St. Mary's county and may probably make that way. The above reward will be paid for bringing him home, or securing him in any goal, so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges, paid by

PHILEMON BROWN.

August 4, 1800.

## Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 30th day of July, a negro woman named LUCY, 21 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet high; her clothing consists of a white woollen jacket and petticoat, one ditto cotton, country made, a Bath coating furtout, and country made blankets, her other clothing unknown, as she had a variety; as her father lives in Annapolis it is probable she may be in or about that neighbourhood, if not she may have made for Baltimore. Whoever takes up said woman, and secures her in goal, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid, by

WILLIAM BREWER, sen.  
living near Annapolis, Anne-Arundel county.

All masters of vessels, and others, are forewarned carrying her off, or harbouring her, as I am determined to put the law in force.

August 4, 1800.

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

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

July 22, 1800.

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

JAMES MACKUBIN, } Executors.  
RICHARD MACKUBIN, }

June 24, 1800.

## Fifteen Dollars Reward.

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

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

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

BENNETT DARNALL.

July 24, 1800.

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

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

## Eight Dollars Reward.

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

JAMES HEIGHE.  
Calvert county, July 22, 1800.

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

JOHN CLEMENTS, of Francis.

Benjamin Davis,  
James Dunnington.  
Margaret Fowke.  
Joseph Green,  
William Green;  
Benjamin Gray.  
Tabetha Hodson,  
William Hall.  
Mary S. Jones.  
James Lewis.  
Julia Melford, 2,  
Benjamin Marshall.  
Elender Smallwood.  
Philip Wedding,  
James Waters,  
Ignatius Wills,  
John Williams,  
Col. Francis Ware.

SAMUEL HANSON, P. M.

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

VALENTINE ARNETT, Annapolis.

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

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

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

Dr. Thomas Edgar, Annapolis.  
Capt. William Fairfield, (2), Annapolis.  
John Gwinn, (4), John M. Gant, (2), Lovis Gorfage, John Gibson, Annapolis; John Groves, West river; Gardner & Bowling, (2), Magruder's ferry.

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

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

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

Richard Owings, Anne-Arundel county.  
Allen Queen, Annapolis.

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

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

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

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

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

July 1, 1800.

## This is to give notice,

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

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

## Forty Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.  
N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

March 7, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVith YEAR

MA

CONSTANT  
WE have hopes that  
summed between  
victory, who is still at Gaz  
wrecks of his army. T  
verment is sending a gr  
Mediterranean. They o  
their troops in supporting  
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of the French to evacua

PAR  
From general Mass

"My general,  
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convention. I hope yo  
obdurate resistance of  
there. We had not h  
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tively failed, and I had  
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em tell you, in this re  
to preferre Genoa.

"I go with the gar  
army, and to act there  
which I request you w  
that you shall hear from  
Heal

(Signed)

OPERAT  
OFFICIAL

Bulletin of the army of  
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the advanced guard fro  
vancing to Chivasso, t  
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Thureau, who was be  
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passed the Sesia and t  
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he received orders  
entered this morning  
considerable in prov  
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cannon on carriages  
etc. To-morrow  
Paris.

"Gen. Lechi,  
marched to Cossano.  
"Gen. Dubesme  
has marched on to L

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lan, for the happy de  
and insidels.

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er—There were  
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"General Dub  
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Lodi, passed the A

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Milan, Ju

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magazines of ever

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error till the 28th  
"At the affa  
seven or eight pri