# MARYLAND GAZETTE

H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 4, 1800.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE. To GABRIEL DUVALL, Esquire.

SIR, YOUR publication in the Baltimore Telegraphe, introducing me by name, as the author of a sibil, figured "A Friend to Fair Play," came hely to my knowledge, -and I have feized the earliest opportunity, after my return to this place, to notice it. On your addressing the citizens in Annapolis, and proceeding to remark on that hand-bill, I publicly, in your presence, avowed myself the author, to remove w impression that I was capable of infidiously wounding your feelings, and to meet any responsibility that might attach.

You volunteered an avowed attack upon the prefidest, and two houses of congress, charging them with immante or corruption, in this, " that they violated the conflitution in more inflances than one-and conequently made yourfelf fair game for a reply.

You feem hurt at anonymous publications .- Had I been a weak man, ambitious of popularity; or rain one, courting to lead a party in the flate in opposition to the administration; or had I been a jidge, with my fignature deriving luftre from my offre; in any or all of these events I might have follewed your example, and given myfelf at large to the world;-but perfectly fatisfied that there is no celebrity or migic in either of our names, that can give perfolculty to reasoning, or strength to folly, I pursued the eximples of older and abler men, who, under assumed fignatures, truft the reputation of their prodeftions to their intrinsic merit, undecorated by their

You are pleased to intimate, " that my publication ought to have been conducted with candour and liberslity; that it was your study to avoid personality"-On a review of my piece, I fee no want of candour or liberality; if I did, I folemnly declare, in justice yes and myfelf, I would apologize. But if I am nitisten, if it is deficient in either, I confess, Sir, hid your advice been illustrated by your example, I hould have doubly felt its force-Is the infinuation that I am for passive obedience and nonresistance; that it is difficult to unrivet ancient prejudices, and difpoles former seelings? Is the story of Pitt and the rights of man, with the infinuation that you are mifnim if many of your opponents do not coincide in opinion with him? Is your allusion to my former ferrice in the British army? I fay are their, or any of these infinuations, in that spirit of candour and libenlity, fo becoming in a man, and fo highly decorous in a judge?-Are they, Sit, evidences of your fidy to avoid personality ?-

It is painful to speak of ones felf,-but it has become ettellary to avoid milrepresentation and militake .- I was born in Maryland, and living in it at the time of the battles of Brandy wine and German-town .- 1 joined the British army December, 1777, and accepted commission before the age of twenty-one .- I left he United States November, 1778; was taken prilater by the Spaniards, and fent to the Havanna in 1782; returned to New-York a prisoner in 1782; in the fame fall went to England, and foon after to France, for the recovery of my health, and did not Rium to the United States until 1785 .- I have lived ten years in Annapolis .- The last five I have been a member of the general affembly ; an honour conferred on me without folicitation ; and before the acceptance of my feat, I fold my half pay, that I might fland an independent man .- Thus supported by the kindness and partiality of my fellow-citizens, from my foul I bity the weakness, and despise the folly, of allusions to my service in the British army.

I have much reason to believe that you, Sir, approved of me as your successor to represent the city of Anapolis-you have known me for twenty-five years, and in all my habits of intercourse with you and my fellow-citizens, my former political conduct has never been publicly brought into view, until this period .-The time ferving measures of the present day, in the hands of political enthuliants, rip up and expole the errors and freilties of youth, not as fuch, with the beavoident defign of bealing them, but because their authors are in opposition to the election of Mr. Jeffer-

Jos .- " This is the head and front of my offence." Had I been an alien, exiled from Europe for my broulence or my crimes. Ulad I become the libeller of Adams and the confitution, or the idolater of Jefterion and France : it is more than probable, Sir, the secessity of this letter had never existed.

When you again revert to the early conduct of my life, " speak of me as I am, nothing extenuate or fet down ought in malice"-Disclose facts, because infinuations leave to the bolom of malignity, (not your's, ir,) every thing that maline can fuggett.

Now to your answer to my hand-bill. You have an aversion to majorities, your publication proves it; and you say, "you only claim, as an individual, the right of judging for yourself." God forbid I should ever insringe the right; but are you really, Sir, in earnest? are you samply giving your opinion to the world? Have you

not undertaken to advise, inform and inftruct the people of the errors of their government, and the incometency of their prefident? Believe me, Sir, I can justly appreciate the right of freely examining public characters and measures, and I can equally diftinguish between the independent exercise of that right, and the attempt to influence the public mind by every exertion and energy in your power. Have you not flruck off an extra number of Annapolis papers, to give extensive circulation to your publication? And have you not, in every part of Anne Arundel county, addressed the people at their various meetings, to enforce your opinions; to be appointed an elettor yourfelf, with a view to turn out the prefident ?- I do not cenfure you for all this. You are honest and open in your belief; but furely fuch conduct is more than what your answer states, " that as an individual you only claim the right to judge for yourself."-And having so written, and so acted, am I not correct in my hand-bill, in calling on the people to see if the writers in favour of Jefferson have more wisdom, patriotism and constitutional knowledge, than Adams and the majority of the two houses of congress? If, Sir, I had ever compared you to them, and you had funk in the fcale, there was nothing to wound your feelings, because the comparison is made to the ablest man and public bodies which I know .-

My hand-bill states, that you think differently from general Washington, with respect to the alien bill. This you have endeavoured to answer, by quoting a passage from his letter, and then stating, that it relates exclusively to France.- I grant you, Sir, that French aggressions were the remote cause of writing that letter ;-but do these expressions relate to France, " no one can more cordially approve of the wife and prudent measures of your administration; they ought to inspire universal considence?"-No. Sir, they are an unqualified approbation of John Adams's conduct up to that time. You lay that general Wathington could not approve of the fedition bill, and five millions eight per cent. loan. True, Sir, he could not approve of measures not in existence at the date of his letter, nor did I to fay. My hand-bill fpeaks pointedly of the alien bill. Mr. Adams approved it on the 25th June preceding the date of the letter. This bill was confidered as an important defenfive measure. It greatly agitated the continent; and is it probable, is it polfible, Sir, that Washington, who lived three days diftant from Philadelphia, whose heart beat high for his country's welfare, whose tolicitude for information was as unbounded as his means of acquiring it, should be ignorant of the passage of that bill eighteen days previous to his letter-a defenfive measure, connected, at fuch, with the army of which he was then accepting the command? No, Sir, Washington knew it; the approving that bill was a measure of Mr. Adams's administration, and as such received Washington's unqualified approbation .- I feel myfelf juttified and correct in the hand-bill's flating, that you and Washington differ in opinion .-

This you retort on me by a fair ftroke, and a true one, " that I differed in politics from the immortal Washington."-But I have lived to see my error, and for many years have most fincerely repented of it; and I trust it will not be long before you feel equal contrition, and make as public an avowal .- For believe me, Sir, when either of us differ from the opinions of Washington, the world will not hesitate

to decide. You appear offended that my hand-bill should term your publication "visionary, chiefly extracted from the works of Virginia democrats, and the substance of the whole to be found on the files of the Aurors, and in the libels of Callender."-When that hand-bill was published, very few of your numbers had appeared, principally confined to the alien and fedition bills; and you admit part, (I say greatest part,) of your arguments on these bills to have been taken from Mr. Maddison's report to the Virginia affembly. This report I call a democratic one, no offence to Mr. Muddison; I believe him a great man, that he gave much assistance in framing the federal constitution, and was highl, inflrumental in its adoption by Virginis.—But his report, from which you have fo large. ly borrowed, was drawn up, (if I am correctly informed,) to justify those diforgenizing resolutions of Virginia, which were condemned on great discussion by every state in the union, except Kentucky 1-perhaps I err; I have heard, but do not know the fact, that one of the flates let them lay on their table, and that another, forgetful of propriety, threw them un-der.—That a metaphyfical publication, in opposition to fo decided a fense of the union, may be termed visionary with propriety, I think no one can doubt.— I now call on you, Sir, to point out one new idea in your publication at the date of my hand-bill, that I cannot find in Mr. Maddifon's report, or the other papers alluded to—I will go through the Augean talk of examining those papers, and collating them with any ideas, then published by year, and that shall be now preferred to semewants cut the virtue to the

As to Mr. Jefferfon's religion, I will not charge you with intentionally misrepresenting my hand-bill,your immense political anxiety does not afford you, leisure to reflect. The hero of Cervantes was wife, liberal and good, but touch the chord of chivalry, and his pulse beat to madnels,—When or where have I charged in my hand-bill, that Mr. Jefferson wants religion, or is a deift ! you misconceive me ; conscious of my own infirmities, I enter into the bolom of no man .- His religious fentiments I leave to God and himself. It is not the man but his writings, that I attack; the tendency of his expressions to demoralize the world .- You think I have not read his works; believe me, Sir, I have, (even his letter to Mazzei,) and with more attention than you are aware of.

I admire universal toleration; but bis expressions are thele, "It does me no injury for my neighbour to fay, there is no God, or twenty Gods; it neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg."- If this be true as to one neighbour, it is true as to all, and every man's neighbour, and of course extends to the whole community .- Now if there be no God, or twenty Gods, the religion of our Holy Saviour, who was the fon of God, is destroyed,-and hence, according to clear logical deduction from his doctrine, it does no injury for a whole community to dishelieve the religion of Christ, by avowing there is no God, or twenty - The whole tenor of your life is a denial of such principles; the alluston to " picking a pocket, or breaking a leg," is an indelicate one, unworthy the fubject; it has neither wit, humour or resson to recommend it, and is more in the flile of a disciple of Voltaire, in ridicule of religion, than in support of its belief .- Again, Sir, the next idea is, " if fuch a person's testimony, (meaning one who denies God, or believes in twenty,) can not, in a court of justice, be relied on, reject it, and be the stigma on him .- But what stigma can attach to a man if all his neighbours believe the fame thing? A man, like Mr. Jefferson, placed by the fmiles of furtune above the temptation of violating his duties; a man of his enlightened mind and beneficent dispositions, with the strong perceptions of moral right, may pale a life of unimpeached integrity in this world .- But are the bulk of mankind to circumflanced? In your commerce with the world as a man, and your experience as a lawyer and a judge, have you found the rewards and punishments of a future fiste, superinduced to the pains and penalties of human laws, adequate to relitrain the commission of offences? Does not the profligacy of mankind, even under the reftraints of religion, give daily proofs to the world of violations of chaffity, life and property. Remove the fear of God, the religion of Christ, and the restraint of hereafter, and am I not correct in faying that we shall be deluged in the accumulated horrors that have attended the orbit of the French revolution?

It is the fentiment of Mir, Jefferton as publifhed, not his private life or belief, that I attacked .- But as in answer to my hand-bill you have departed from the charge, and gone into evidence of bis belief in the religion of Christ,-I will examine that evidences These words from his publication conflitutes your 18 proof. " I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is juft, and that his juffice cannot fleep for ever."-le there, Sir, on reflection one word of this quotation that goes further than deifm. The Mahometan ac-knowledge God, they fear his justice, and believe in a future flate, but are they christians and believers in the divinity and religion of Jefus ? do you not perceive Sir, how illogical your conclution is from your premites that a belief in God, is proof of belief in his fon?

Your 2d proof is an extracte. from the all for effabliffing religious freedom."-Now, Sir, for my life, (if he wrote that law,) I can fee no proof in it of his individual fentiments in favour of christianity .- Mr. Jefferson's object was universal toleration, and to effest that, be his individual opinions what they might, his knowledge of legislation and the world had long taught him to know, that a bill must be drawn to fuit the idear of those who are to act upon it; and I prefume, if atheifm or deifm had appeared on the face of fuch a bill, a Virginia legislature would never have passed it; hence his fentiments and his language may well be at variance .- Do not miffake me, Sir, I am only examining your proof, not faying or affert-ing that he is not a christian, I repeat that I leave his religious fentiments to God and himtelf .- But 1 alfo truft, that I have fatisfactorily proved his printed ones are incompatible with the fafety of fociety, and that I have justified my hand-bill.—Whether Mr. Jefferfon's fentiments and language are at variance, whether he has two languages, one confidential and one offici-al, I leave to be established by Genet, who made the charge,-but if be will act as prefident of the United States, and retain the fentiments expressed in the letter to Mazuei, all the world must fee that his luft for dominion would induce him to accept authority over what he terms an Anglo-monarchial faction, and administer even the forms of a British government, in preference to honourable retirement, or avowed and open PHILIP B. KEY.

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Annapolis, West or Queen-Anne, Whoever takes ol, fo that I get vard, paid by Queen. Aque. others are fore. carrying off faid

IS: nd SAMUEL HANOVER, (N. Hamp.) August 18, SICKNESS.

The dysentry is fill making have among the children in the eastern and northern parts of this town. More than forty have died fince the first of July; twenty were buried in one week.

We are happy in being able to inform the public, that only one person has died of this disorder within three miles of Dartmouth college; we do not know that any other is now endangered with the disease.

FAST.

Last Friday was observed as a day of fatting and prayer, by the inhabitants of those parts of Hanover, which have been so grievously afflicted with the dyfentry. The rev. As Burton, of Thetford, preached on the occasion, to a very numerous and a very mournful assembly. Probably more than one half of the audience were then in mourning for deceased relatives.

BOSTON, August 22. From the (Salem) Register.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Roussel, at the Isle of France, to a gentleman in this town, dated March 30, 1800.

us for some time, at war with your nation, but now we are happily come out of that error, and we have in consequence made a commercial treaty with you, which renders safe your property in these seas, provided always, that your vessels be fitted out conformably to the treaty of 1778; so you may visit us with entire considence; expecting which pleasure, I remain, yours, &c.

NEW-LONDON, August 27.

A gentleman at Newport, writes his brother in this city, that several persons employed in clearing the lower hold of the frigate General Green, in that harbour, had been seized with a malignant sever; but no other persons employed as caulkers, &c. were affected. The sick were removed to the hospital, and the town continued very healthy.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

The expertness of the Malays at diving, appears from the following curious circumftance, related by a gentleman lately from India :- " Having often heard of the fkill of these people in the water, and received almost incredible accounts of their diving, I was much gratified at being on the quarter deck when an exploit was to take place. The ship was riding at anchor in the bay of St. Helens, and quite calm ; I faw a dollar thrown from the bowsprit of the ship by the boatfwain ; at the fame instant of time a Malay leaped from the flarboard quarter gallery into the water ; he remained invifible 4 minutes and 20 feconds, when to my utter aftonifhment, he returned with the identical dollar, which had been privately marked, in order to prevent a deception. The Malay, I underftand, caught the dollar midway, and performed the same surprising exploit many times before we [Lon. pap ] failed.

PEACE.
Between RIGAUD and TOUSSAINT.

Two or three days before our departure from the Cape, news had arrived there of prace having taken place between Touffaint Louverture and Rigaud.

"Toulsaint's forces, under the command of general Deffaline, having captured Arquin, and got possession of Rigard's portmantesu and papers, by which they became acquainted with his real fituation (which he had kitherto found means to keep concealed from them) they determined on pushing forward, with all possible dispatch, to Aux Cayes, before he could receive any supplies of ammunition and provisions, of which his army was much in

"Rigaud found himself so closely pursued, and perceiving some unsavourable movements in his own army, and searing they might declare openly against him, determined at last, if possible, to accommodate matters with Toussint. He accordingly sent a deputation to him, to let him know his intentions: they were well received, but Toussaint would agree to no other terms, than that Rigaud should immediately depart from the island; which Rigand was finally forced to consent to. A certain number of days has been allowed him, by Toussaint, to depart with his samily and baggage. He has a brig of 22 guns, in the harbour of Aux Cayes, in which he means to embark.

This city or town has fent a deputation of white inhabitants to general Touffaint, to request him to come in person, and take possession of the place, dreading the arrival of the army without the commander in chies, as they have always been led to suppose, that the territory in possession of Rigaud was to be given them as fair plunder).—On the 2d inflant, general Moyse, commander at the Cape, received official letters from general Touffaint, informing him of these transactions, and that he, Touffaint, was then on his road to Aux Cayes.

"The Augusta brig, the Trumbull and the Herald, sloops of war, are cruifing near the Aux Cayes. It is to be hoped that Rigaud will fall in with some one of them."

BALTIMORE, August 29.

Batrall of a letter from an American gentlemen at St. Sebastians, to bis correspondent in Fredericksburg, dated Tuly 10.

" This day positive and authentic accounts from Paris say, that the treaty between the United States

and France is suspended, in consequence of the latter resusing to indemnify the United States for the depredations they have committed on our commerce, unless the United States will enter into a treaty offensive and desensive; which will not be done, as it would be a direct violation of our neutrality."

Annapolis, September 4.

Mr. Green,

AS Some of the opponents of Mr. Jefferson have not yet dropped the charge of inaction and timidity against him when governor of Virginia, you will oblige me by publishing in your next Gazette a vindication of his conduct, taken from a pamphlet sent me by a friend from Philadelphia. It contains a full refutation of the charge.

I am, Sir, with effeem, Respectfully, your obedient servant, G. DUVALL.

-THERE is yet another accusation produced by the calumniators of this good man, which the, recorded testimonial of his country's approbation, also refutes. Namely, that while he was governor of Virginia, in the year 1781, during Arnold's invafion of that flate, he flamefully fled before a handful of light horse, and lest the capital of the state, Richmond, to be pillaged and plundered by the enemy. If indeed it were true that Mr. Jefferson had been thus timid and faithless to his public trust, no man will believe that the legislature of Virginia were ignorant of the circumstances or unmindful of his conduct .-Accordingly it will be found in the proceedings of the Virginia legislature of the 12th of December, 1781, that that affembly, having all the circum-fiances of Mr. Jefferson's conduct before them and within their knowledge, respecting that invasion, unanimoufly resolved, " That the thanks of the general affembly be given to Thomas Jefferson, Esq; for his attentive administration of the powers of the executive, whilft in office."

In addition, if the \*\*manimeus\* testimony of the legislature be not, in the opinion of his calumniators, most conclusive, it will be seen in the Gazette of the United States, published at Philadelphia by John Fenno, that on the 26th of October, 1796, when the same groundless calumny was brought forward in that Gazette, against Mr. Jesserson, for the same purpose that it is now used, a gentleman who then gave his name to the printer, and who had been an officer in the army and an eye witness of all Mr. Jesserson's conduct during the invasion of Virginia, in the year 1781, published in that Gazette the following testimonial of that conduct, which was never either an-

fwered or controverted; to wit:

Mr Fenno. I observe some shameful mistatements of the writer in your Gazette under the fignature of Phocion, respecting the conduct of Mr. Jefferson, while governor of Virginia, in the year 1781, and having been personly present, in actual service, through all the active scenes of that year, from its commencement and before, until after the termination of the fiege of York, I can flate what that conduct really was, with more truth and certainty than either Phocion or his friend Charles Simms, neither of whom appear to know much about what they have written, and were, to my knowledge, neither of them in Virginia at the period referred to. First, then it is not true that " Mr. |efferion abandoned his truft at the moment of invasion."-Arnold's invasion took place in January, 1781: Mr. Jefferson remained in his station through the whole period of that invafion. Cornwallis's invasion took place in April, 1781, and he continued to advance into the country until the beginning of June, when he commenced his retreat before the marquis Fayette, into the lower country, on the fea board; the marquis having taken the command about two months before. Mr. Jefferson did not refign at all, or abandon bis flation; he remained in office until after Cornwallis's retreat, and until the time for which he was constitutionally elected had expired; to wit: the 12th of June, 1781. Before he left this office, however, Mr. Jefferson demanded of the legislature, a full inquiry into the conduct of the executive for the last twelve months; which was accordingly granted by their resolution of the 12th of June, 1781; and the 26th of November following appointed for the inquiry—being a period of near fix months allowed to bring forward any charges or proofs against Mr. Jefferson .- On the 26th of November, 1781, the affembly proceeded to take up the inquiry at large, on the report of a committee of their own body; and having first voted that no charge or accufation whatever appeared against Mr. Jeffer-fon and that there aever was any cause for the inquiry but fome vague and groundless rumours, they passed the resolution of the 12th of December, 1781, already published in your paper (Mr. Fenno), and which if Phocion's candour will permit him again to read, he will find not merely an acknowledgment of Mr. Jefferson's shility and integrity, and altegether filent on the want of firmuels, but containing an unani-mous and express vote of thanks for bis attentive administration of the powers of the executive wobilst in

Secondly, Mr. Fenno, it is not true that Mr. Jefferson at any time fled before a sew light horsemen,
and shamefully abandoned his trust, or, as suggested by
Charles Simms, contributed by his conduct to the
loss and distress which accrued to the state, in the
destruction of public records and vouchers for general
expenditure.—Let facts speak: in four days from the
arrival of Arnold's steet, he proceeded 150 miles up
James River, and landed his troops within 24 miles
of Richmond, the night before his march to that
place: all the militia of the state, which could be

armed being then out under the command of general Nelson, in the neighbourhood of Williamsburg, and no defence at hand tor the fecurity of Richmond, by about two hundred half armed militia, under the command of baron Stuben, who could do nothing more than cover the removal of the records and military flores across James River, from Richmond to Manchester and secure the boats and batteaus on the Manchester side, to prevent the enemy's passing. The writer of this remained in Richmond with the last detachment of militia that passed the river with records and stores, and until the enemy, about 9 o'clock in the morning, had entered the lower part of the town and began to flank it with their light horse; be saw Me Jeffer on as allive as man could be as well the night before as that morning, iffuing his orders and using every exertion to remove the record and stores. He afterwards faw him at Wessham, five miles above Richmond, when Arnold puthed a detachment to destroy the stores at that place, and which, through Mr. Jesserson's exertions, were almost entirely faved. The next day, when the enemy evacuated Richmond, the first man the writer of this faw, as he entered the town, was Mr. Jefferson Let a candid public then determine whether conduct like this, to which the writer hereof was an eye wit. ness, manifested want of firmness or an abandonment of truft. The fituation of the state was at that time peculiarly distressing; the whole quota of its continental troops were then acting in South Carolina; many thousand stand of arms had been supplied for the defence of North Carolina; and Arnold's invafion found the state slmott totally defenceles. The ftate of things was little better a few months afterwards when Cornwallis's invasion happened, and the marquis Fayette took the command; fince it is well known that through the whole of that campaign the marquis could never muster more than three or four thousand militia, badly armed, in aid of the few continental troops that were detached from the northern army, to Virginia. Such wis the deplorable fituation both of the state and continent, for want of arms. In respect to Tarleton's sudden march to Charlotteville, during that campaign, in order to surprise the governor and attembly, it will be remembered, that the marquis's army was inferior to Comwallis's, and had few or no cavalry attached to it; that at Charlotteville there was not even a fingle company of militis, and that Tarleton made a rapid march, of about 60 miles through the country, at the head of about 500 cavalry. The writer of this was also present at Charletteville at the time, and faw Mr. Jefferson and his executive council attending their duty at that place, with the affembly; it will not be pretended then, under the circumstances stated, that Mr. Jefferson " fled before a few light horsemen, and shamefully abandoned his trust," as bamefully afferted by Phocion.

But, Mr. Fenno, why do the enemies of Mr. Jefferson cavil alone at his honourable acquittal by the
assembly of Virginia, from groundless and unfounded
charges? They well know that at the end of that
very year, his brave and gallant successor in office,
general Nelson, was subjected to public accustion
and impeachment before the assembly, for supposed
misconduct in office, and honourably acquitted by
the same body, in the same precise manner, and
with an unanimous vote of thanks, as in the case of
Mr. Jefferson. No proof appeared against either;
the accusation in each was declared to be groundless,
and the honourable reputation of both stand or fall by
the verdict of the same body. I leave it with a candid public to form their own ressections.

A SUBSCRIBER.

WE are authorised and requested to inform the freemen of the fifth district, comprehending Anac-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 ELEC-TORS 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 diffinguished patriot and flatesman, THOMAS IEF-FERSON, Esquire,—THE FRIEND OF THE PROPLE.

WE are authorifed to inform the voters of this district, composed of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anna-Arundel county, that Jeremish 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.

By virtue of a writ of wenditioni expones, to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 13th inflant, at the house of JOHATHAN BEARD,

TWO NEGROES, and two horses, for ready CASH; the above property is taken as the property of JONATHAN BRAND, to fatisfy a debt due RICHARD MACKUBIN, and for officers sees for the years 1798 and 1799. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne. Arundel county.

September 3, 1800.

HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, with respectively. Hill, near Annapolis, or in any manner trespassing thereon, as a m determined to prosecute all offenders, agreeably to law.

BENJAMIN LANE.

September 2, 1800.

An infolvent of AKES application chancellor, in an act for the relief of is annexed to his peti add a lift of his credit is required, the chancellor, that he is time of paffing that of the United States ordered, that he appeared, that he appeared, in prefence causing a copy of the each of three fuccess day of September next to attend on the fairly for the purpose of recently, and to lodge months from the time shall think fit) their the benfit of the fairly Test.

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fling thereon, as I AMIN LANE.

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1800. RICHARD PONSONBY,

An infolvent of Prince-George's county, MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of fundry infolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a lift of his creditors, on oath, as by the faid act is required, the chancellor is fatisfied, 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 nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by caning a copy of this order to be inferted, once in each of three fuccessive weeks, before the nineteenth day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the faid nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of recommending a truftee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within fix months from the time of the last publication, (if they hall think fit) their diffent to his being admitted to the benfit of the faid set. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

> In CHANCERY, August 18, 1800. JOHN TILLEY,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Telt.

As infolvent debtor of Prince George's county, AKES application as a trader, by petition to the Makes application as a trader, by periods of chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of matt for the relief of fundry infolvent debtors, there is sonexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a lift of his creditors, on oath, as by the faid act is required, the chancellor is fatisfied, by competent tellimony, 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 nineteenth day of March next, for the purpole of taking the oath by the faid act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by casing a copy of this order to be inferted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the nineteenth day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the faid nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of recommending a truffee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within fix months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think ft, their diffent to his being admitted to the benefit of the faid act. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Teft.

Reg. Cur. Can. In CHANCERY, August 28, 1800.

DAVID ROSS, An infolvent of Prince George's county, MAKES application as a trader, by petition, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of fundry infolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the faid act is required, the chancellor is fatisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of palling that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he spear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the faid act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by caufing a copy of this order to be inferted in the Maryland Gazette, once in each of three successive weeks, before the nineteenth day of September next, for the purpole of recommeading a truttee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within fix months from the time of the last publication, (if they thall think fit) their diftest to his being admitted to the benefit of the faid act. SAMUEL H. HOW

Reg. Cur. Can. In CHANCERY, August 28, 1800.

HORATIO ROSS, An infolvent 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 fundry infolvent debtors, there hannexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a lift of his crediters, on oath, as by the faid act is required, the chancellor is fatisfied, 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 thancery office, on the nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by easing a copy of this order to be inferted, once in each of three successive weeks, before the nineteenth day of beptember next, in the Maryland Gazette, he give noice to his creditors to attend on the faid nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of recommending a traf-tee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within fix months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their differt to his being admitted to the benefit of the faid act.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

CAME to Mr. JOSEPH PEMBERTON's plan-terior, on West river, last November, a red heiler, has no mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN CHEW.

August 13, 1800.

THE fubicriber wants to engage, for the enfuing year, an honest, industrious, managing person, to take the charge of a farm and parcel of hands, on the fouth fide of Severa river, about five miles from the city of Annapolis. None need apply but those that can come well recommended. A man with a wife will be preferred.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS. Annapolis, September 1, 1800.

N conformity to the custom and usages of the legis-lature of Maryland, by advertisement, I do heregive notice, that I mean to prefer a petition to the honourable the legislature of Maryland, at their enfuing festion, to obtain an act of affembly divorcing me from Elizabeth Berry, to whom I was married according to the rites of the church of England.

WILLIAM E. BERRY. Prince George's county, September 1, 1800.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

D AN away from the tubscriber, at Richard Rawlings's, near the Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, on the 27th inflant, a negro man named GEORGE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, he has a black smooth complexion. talks very fmooth; had on an ofnabrig thirt and trousers, his other cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up the faid negro, and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, by me WILLIAM BASS, or

RICHARD RAWLINGS.

OMMITTED to my cuflody as runsways; on the 28th of July, 1800, a negro woman called MINTA, about 16 years of age, dark complexion, fays the is the property of SARAH BONE, of Colchefter, Virginia, and hired this year to John Bowen, of Calvert county, Maryland. On the 29th, a negro woman, same colour, named BETTY, about 20 years of age, fays the is the property of BASIL BROOKES, of Calvert county, Maryland. Alfo, on the 17th of August, 1800, two negro men, named PHILIP and GEORGE, as the property of Dr. Austin Smith, of Alexandria, Virginia, but fince commitment state themselves to be the property of HOLDEN HUDGON, of Matthews county, Virginia, and formerly belonging to col. Churchill, of Middlesex, and their names BEN BROWN, and LEWIS, they are of the following description, both stout men, dark colour, the former about 35, and the latter about 40, years of age, have a variety of cloathing. Notice is hereby given, that if not taken away by their owners they will be fold for their fees, according to law.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff Charles county. Charles county, August 19, 1800.

In CHANCERY, August 15, 1800. N application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of EDWARD BOTELER, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of fundry intolvent debtors, passed at the last feffion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a fchedule of his property, and a lift of his creditors, fo far as he can afcertain the fame, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being fatisfied, by competent testimony, that the faid Edward Boteler is, and at the time of passing the faid act was, a citizen of this State, and of the United States, and the faid Edward Boteler, at the time of prefenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the affent in writing of fo many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the lift aforefaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the faid act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the faid Edward Boteler, by caufing a copy of this order to be inferted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the fifth day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear in ice, at cleven o'clock, on the eleventh day of September next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be truftee for their benefit, on the faid Edward Boteler's then and there taking the

eath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

Reg. Cur. Can.

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

D ICHARD IRELAND, jun. 3, Richard Ireland, fheriff, William L. Chew, 2, John Mitchell, 2, Sutron I. Weems, 1, John H. Chew, Thomas Reynolds, Joseph Wilson, William J. Duvall, Henry T. Compton, Samuel L. Smith, Ann Cheston, Mary Hardesty, Mr. Parent, Tobias Fisher, sen. William Ward, Thomas Mundell, Edmond Trafford.

Persons sending for any of the above letters are requefted at the same time to fend the money, or they

will not be delivered. August 13, 1800. I. NORFOLK, D. P. M.

The fubscriber has for SALE, FRW elegant prints of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Biq: vice-predident of the United States, in handsome gilt frames, ditto the WASHINGTON FA-MILY, drefting glaffes, tea caddies, portable writing defks, gentlemens chefts 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, fifes, billiard-tacks, wood-faws, wire fenders, maps of Maryland, and a variety of house-hold furniture. Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD, for a term of years, HE following NEGROES, to wit : a man, about twenty years of age, accustomed to the business of a plantation; to be fold for the term of feven years; a boy, between eleven and twelve years of age, for the term of fitteen years, and a woman, ccustomed to domestic fervices, for the term of two years. Inquire of the Printers.

HE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to the tan-yard in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mr. John Hyde, where he means to carry on the tanning business in all its various branches. He is now prepared to receive hides to tan from those who please to favour him with their custom, and tan the fame on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen shillings each, kip fkins at eleven thillings and three-pence each, calfkins at five shillings and seven-pence half-penny.

The subscriber, from a long experience in the busi-ness, flatters himself that his work will be rendered pleasing to his customers.

WALTER W. NORMAN. I shall have a quantity of upper and soal leather for W- W. N. fale by the last of September next. Annapolis, August 14, 1800.

NOTICE.

HE fubscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, having obtained from the orphans court of faid county. in Maryland, letters of administration on the perfonal eftate of AARON WELCH, fen. late of faid county, deceased, all persons having claims against the faid deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the faid effate. Given under my hand and feal this 20th day of Au-

AARON WELCH, Administrator.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

O AN 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, flour, active, and well made, fhews his teeth very much when he talks; the faid fellow was raifed in Annapolis by Mrs. Gaither, and was bred a chimney (weeper; had on when he went away, an ofnabrig fhirt and troulers, 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 fecuring him in any gaol, fo that I get him again, and all resionable charges, paid by PHILEMON BROWN.

August 4, 1800. Eight Dollars Reward.

O AN away from the fubicriber, on the 13th inft. a negro man by the name of PERRY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yellowith complexion, flender made, and when spoke to replies in a pert manner; had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, muslin jacket, nankeen breeches, white thirt, blue and white hofe, old fhoes, 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 faid fellow shall receive the above reward. JAMES HEIGHE.

Calvert county, July 22, 1800.

NOTICE.

HEREBY intend to petition the legislature of Maryland for an act of infolvency, at the meeting of the next general affembly.

BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

"HIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal effate of LEVIN SOTHORON, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the fame, 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 faid eftate. Given under my hand this 28th of July,

THOMAS L. SOTHORON, Executor.

WHEREAS I heretofore gave notice, in the Maryland Gazette, to the creditors of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceafed. to meet at Mr. Caron's tavern, in the faid city, on the 1st infant, 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 affets 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 effate is indebted will attend to

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

R AN away a few days past, a negro men named JEM, he a lusty 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.

From LRE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ftore Baltimore,

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER. A fovereign remedy for all difeases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, deflumons of rheum, dulines, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, meazles, and severs, and wonderfully strengthening a weak fight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of

#### TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

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

> 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 chopped and fore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rofy colour and delicate foftness to the lips.

## THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and firengthens the gume, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanies and whitens the teeth, abforbing all that acrimonius 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 fpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which refult from diffipated pleasures-juvenile indiferetions-refidence in climates unfavourable to the conflitution-the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other defiructive intemperancethe unfkilful or excessive use of mercury-the difeafes 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 unparalled in the cure of-nervous diforders, confumptions, lowners of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakneffes, violent cramps in the flomach and back, indigeftion, melancholy, gout in the ftomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, feminal weaknesses, obstinate gleers, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrennels, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverifiment of the fystem, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in she use of this medicine has performed the most af-

The grand reftorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which affifts confiderably in producing a gradual and lafting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

## DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Effence and Extratt of Muftard.

FOR the cure of rheumatifm, gout, rheumatic gout, palfy, lumbago, numbnefs, white-fwellings, chilblains, fprains, bruifes, scute and chronic rheuma-

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchafing medicines under the name of Rifence of Muftard, which are perfectly different from this remedythe superior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, felected from a numerous lift.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plafterer, Pratt-fireet, Bal-

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

CHARLES WILLET. Dec. 30, 1799.

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

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of fingular fervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatilm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Effence of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using lefs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to side to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever fince. Hanny Rames. Jan. 4, 1800.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Erne, grocer, Bond-ftreet, Fell's Point, was pericetly cured by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Effence 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, the 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 perfons of all ages, within nine months past, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms, and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowelsthey are a remedy fuited to every age and conflitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are fo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest in-fant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanfe the flomach 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 colmetic, perfectly innocent and fafe, free from any corrofive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemifhes of the face and fkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the fmall-pox, inflammatory redness, fourfs, tetters, ringworms, funburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, infentible perspiration which is effential to the health-Yet its falutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately foft and fmooth, improving the complexion and re-floring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one,

### HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, Celebrated for

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid fecretion-removing obstinate costiveness, and reftoring loft appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FFVER DROPS.

Thousands can teftify 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, Catarrhs, Shortness of breath, Ticklings in the throat, Tightness of the cheft, Hooping cough,

Sore throats, Wheezings, Congeraled phlegm, Spitting of blood, Sorenels of the breaft and ftomach, &c. &c.

Afibmas and confumptions,

And all ditorders of the breatta 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 fatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor maketh eath, that this ointment doth not contain a fingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compolition, and may be used with the most persect safety

#### PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, For the care of

Venerial complaints of every description. An extensive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conflitution, 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 falutary ef-With the medicine is given a description of the

fymptoms which obtain in every stage of the dileases with copious directions for their treatment, fo as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shurtest time, and with the leaft inconvenience possible.

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

Wholefale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addreffing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

> JUST RECEIVED, And to be SOLD at this office, Price one eighth of a dollar.
> The WILL OF

General George Washington. A DAILY PAPER.

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

The Washington Advertiser.

CONDITIONS:

I. IT will be published daily during the fellion of congrets; and during the recela, every Tuelday, Thursday and Saturday. The most judicious arrange-ments will be made to forward it to subscribers with the utmost regularity and dispatch

II. It will be printed on a half fheet of super-royal aper 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

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 rigooully with the three preceding articles, they will ex.

The critical fituation in which our country is placed, and the difficulty of fleering the barque is which every thing dear to Americans is freighted, between the "Seylla and Charybdis" which threaten it, must at this time peculiarly engage the attention of our countrymen. Newspapers are necessarily lought for, if not as the most correct, at least as the most carry fource of information; and the Washington Advertifer, from being a diligent vehicle of the proceedings of congress and fuch official publications as government may deem it proper to make, and from having an active correspondent and proprietor in a fea-port where foreign veffels 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

## To be LEASED,

HAT valuable plantation on GREENBURT'S Port T, with the negroes thereon, now in the coffestion of Mr. SAMUEL CHEW; the tenent may have liberty to fow wheat. Poffession will be given on the first day of January next. For terms apply to Mr. CLEMENTS, in Annapolis, or the subscriber, in Easton.

DAVID KERR.

August 1, 1800.

This is to give notice,

HAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters teffamentary 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 fame, 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 faid eftate. Given under my hand, this 31ft day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

R AN away from the fubfcriber, on the 19th of about 6 feet high, imouth face, high forchead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples here, frein low and rather hoarie; had on and took with his when he went away, a brownish cotton cost, a blee coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, ofusbrig fhirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday e cloth cost with rimmed buttons nankeen breeches, mixed worfted flockings, and half boots; he proteffes to be a Methodift, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expelled 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 fecures faid fellow in any gaol, fo 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 faid fellow at their peril. T. G.

March 7, 1800.

## Fifteen Dollars Reward.

R AN away from the fubscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet fix inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, flow 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 ofnabrig fhirts, fhort kerfey cost and troufers, fhoes nailed. Whoever takes up the faid negro, and fecures him in any gaol, fhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all resionable charges, paid by me HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 34, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUSE

MAI

FOR TI To the CITIZENS an T is with fome rel

approaching election feel much embarraffe sicating my fentiment I am an advocate and feel a folicitude th sages, arising from an Many objections have to think he is unworth and written to preve principal objections i mest clamour has be be approved and affer to raile a provisional monarchy. It is con and that Mr. Adams I hall endeavour, my of thefe laws were runds to prefume fnot conclutive, ar the opinion, and th the impulse of duty, ng under the influer The fedition act, i ions and conspirac

erament of the Uni of the United State m office or place un or performing his du ocaring infurrecti with intent as afore This fection has friend and competi friend to the gove as it restrains unlaw ment, &c.

The fecond feelie liking, any false, f the government of efident of the Un ac. or to excite ag mited States, or to up fedition, to exc ing any of the laws done in pursuance conditution, or to rencourage, any ited States, their allowed to give th

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# MARYLAND GAZET

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 11, 1800.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

To the CITIZENS and FREE VOTERS of the FIFTH DISTRICT.

T is with fome reluctance I appear in print, to address you on the approaching election of prefident and vice-prefident, and I confess feel much embarraffed in doing it, not being in the habit of commu-

sicating my fentiments in this way.

I am an advocate for the re-election of Mr. Adams as prefident, nd feel a folicitude that you should think him deferving of your suffages, arising from an opinion, that the happiness and welfare of our ountry will be best promoted by placing him in that elevated station. Nany objections have been made against Mr. Adams, to induce you to think he is unworthy of your confidence, and much has been faid and written to prevail on you to prefer Mr. Jefferson to him. The principal objections made against Mr. Adams, and on which a very rest clamour has been excited against him, are the following: That approved and affented to the fedition act, the alien act, and the act to raile a provisional army; and that he is the friend and advocate for sonarchy. It is contended that these three acts are unconstitutional, ed that Mr. Adams, by affenting to them, violated the conftitution. hall endeavour, my fellow-citizens, to convince you that the objects of these laws were just, reasonable and proper; that you have strong runds to prefume that thefe laws are constitutional; that powerful, inot conclusive, arguments, can be urged, to induce you to be of hat opinion, and that Mr. Adams, in affenting to them, acted under he impulse of duty, without being liable to the least suspicion of actag under the influence of unworthy motives.

The fedition act, in the first fection, prohibits all unlawful combinaions and conspiracies with intent to oppose the measures of the gorement of the United States, or to impede the operation of any law the United States, or to intimidate or prevent any person holding moffice or place under the United States from undertaking, executing er performing his duty. It also prohibits all persons from advising or pearing infurrections, riots or unlawful affemblies or combinations,

mit intent as aforefaid, to oppose the government, &c.

This section has been favoured with the approbation of my worthy friend and competitor Mr. Duvall. Indeed every person, who is a friend to the government, to peace and good order, must affent to it, is it restrains unlawful combinations to oppose the measures of govern-

The fecond fection prohibits the writing, printing, uttering or pubishing, any faife, fcandalous and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, either house of congress, or the endent of the United States, with intent to defame the government, at or to excite against them the hatred of the good people of the Umited States, or to bring them into contempt or difrepute; or to ftir as fedition, to excite any unlawful combinations for opposing or resistcontinuous of fuch law, or of the powers vefted in him by the conditation, or to refift, oppose or defeat, any such law, or to aid, abet or encourage, any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the U. nited States, their people or government. The person prosecuted is allowed to give the truth of the matter in evidence on his trial.

It prohibits the defaming the government, either branch of congress, the prefident, by writing and publishing falfe, fcandalous and malicious tharges against them, for the purpose of exciting the hatred of the cople against them, or to bring them into contempt and difrepute. bursly my fellow-citizens will concur with me in opinion, that this probibition is just, reasonable and proper, and that every person ought to be restrained from defaming the government, congress or the president, by falfe, fcandalous and malicious publications, for the purpose

i exciting the hatred of the people against them, and bringing the into contempt and difrepute.

This law is a terror to none but evil doers; it only restrains practices which are abhorred by every good man and friend to truth and julice, and which tend to weaken the government, by creating dif-trult in the constituted authorities, and destroying their just and proper influence, and frustrating the measures of administration. But it is hid to be unconstitutional, because it infringes the liberty of the prefs. What is the liberty of the prefs, and in what does it confift? In the dvancement of trath, fcience, morality, and arts in general; in the diffusion of liberal fentiments on the administration of government; its ready communication of thoughts between subjects, and its confeare flamed or intimidated into more honourable and just modes of conducting affairs. This liberty does not allow of the diffusion of flander and defamation against the government and its officers, to excite the hared of the people against thom, and to bring them into contempt and diffequite. The publishing false, scandalous and malicious charges spirit the government, or its officers, is the licentiousness of the profe, and ought to be reftrained; it cannot advance the truth or promote morality; it cannot diffuse liberal sentiments on the administration of government; it cannot promote union for just and honest purles, nor can it, or ought it, to thame or intimidate officers who have een guilty of no oppression, and who have not misconducted themfelves in office. The licenticulnels of the prefs, or the publishing file, feandalous and malicious charges, is not the liberty of the prefs, be pruned or lopt off, because thereby the tree will be invigorated and

The liberty of the prefs will be advanced and fecured by reftraining the licentioniness of it. The cause of truth, justice and honesty, can-

not be injured by restraining persons from publishing false, scandalous

and malicious charges against the government, and its officers.

Who is to decide whether a law is constitutional or not? The judiciary-It is their proper province; they are supposed to be competent to the decision of intricate and abstruce questions arising on the constitution and laws. This power and truft is confided to them by the conflitution; transferred to them by the people. The judiciary has decided this law to be conflitutional. The majority of the house of representatives, on full and elaborate discussion, the majority of the fenate, and the prefident; and all thefe decisions made on oath; they are all fworn to support the constitution. Are you, can you be for wanting in confidence, in charity, as to suppose all these great and respeciable men have concurred in opinion to violate the constitution, contrary to their folemn oath? I know you cannot. You must have a confidence in your rulers. You will suppose they act uprightly until the contrary appears. No republican government can exist without confidence in the constituted authorities. It is the basis upon which it rests. Jealousy and unjust suspicion, like the moth fretting a garment, whose ravages are unperceived while they are making, will waste and destroy it by imperceptible degrees.

Be vigilant and attentive to the conduct of the officers of government, view their conduct through the proper medium, and with candour investigate it; do not view it with a prejudiced or jaundiced eye, which converts every energetic act of government into oppression, or

a violation of the constitution.

THE ALIEN LAW.

Ist Section. The president is empowered to order such aliens to depart out of the territory of the United States as he shall deem dangerous to the peace and fafety of the United States, or shall have realonable grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable or secret ma-chinations against the government, and within such time as shall be expressed in his order.

5th Section provides for the alien's taking away his goods and chattels, and that what remains shall be subject to his order and disposal.

Is it not proper, reasonable and right, that a power should be lodged fomewhere to remove aliens who are dangerous to the peace and fafety of the United States, and all fuch as are suspected, on reasonable grounds, of being concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the government? And where could the power be placed with more propriety than in the prefident? By the law of nations, every government has the power to order aliens to depart out of its territory; and the government of every nation, according to its own regulations, iffues an order for aliens to depart its territory whenever the government of fuch nation thinks it right and necessary, and it is always done when a war or invasion is apprehended.

An alien has no right, interest, lot or part, in our government; he has no claim to any of the immunities or privileges conferred by, or refulting from it; they belong exclusively to the citizens. An alien enemy has no rights .- An alien friend, as long as he is permitted to remain in the territory of the United States, owes a temporary allegiance to the government, and is entitled to the protection of the laws, may acquire property in goods and chattels, and is capable of taking, but not of holding, real property. But as foon as the government withdraws its confent to the alien's remaining within its territory, and iffues an order for his departure, his rights as an alien friend are fufpended, and ceafe when the time expires which is limitted for his de-

An alien's remaining within the territory of a government is by permission and indulgence, which may be withdrawn and revoked and libitum, at the will and pleafure of the government, and if the alien is allowed to take away or dispose of the property he acquired, he has no right to complain; for his remaining was an indulgence, which he knew, when he came to refide within the United States, might be withdrawn at any time, according to the law of nations. The law

allows him to take away his goods and chattels. But it is faid this act is unconstitutional, and Mr. Adams has ap-

proved of it.

This law being passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, a majority of the fenate, and approved by the prefident, and that too fanctioned by an oath to support the constitution, a fair, a rea-fonable presumption arises, that the law is constitutional. If we wish to preferve our government, we must have confidence in, and respect for, congress; we must have confidence in, and respect for, the constituted authorities. But the people must decide this abstruse, this difficult, this important question, upon loose and desultory arguments; a question which occupied the time of congress for days and weeks; in the discussion of which the learning, abilities and ingenuity, of the nation, were exhausted, and the final result was, that it was constitutional. And will you, my fellow-citizens, reject the opinion of the majority of congress, fanctioned by the prefident, and adopt the opinions of the minority, and their reasoning, which has been detailed to you in the news-papers? Certainly you will not; nothing can justify your deciding in that way. Or will you, my fellow-citizens, undertake to decide the question yourselves?

Wife, honest and impartial men differ in their construction of the constitution, with reference to the fedition and alien laws; this will constitution, with reference to the aedition and alien laws; this will induce you to think it a doubtful question, and make you besitate in deciding the one way or the other. But the majority of congress, and the president, have determined these laws to be constitutional, and upon oath, having taken an oath to support the constitution; and the judiciary of the United States, have determined the sedition law to be

conftitutional.

in favour of the laws. You must and ought to have respect for the acts of congress, and the decisions of the judiciary, unless you think they are influenced by corrupt motives, and no fuch motives are imputed to congress, the prefident or the judiciary.

If these principles are just, and I think they cannot be questioned, and the objects of these laws are right and proper, you cannot hesitate one moment in faying, that you ought to prefume these laws are constitutional, and the clamours excited against Mr. Adams ill founded.

What are the objects of these laws? The objects of the sedition law-to reftrain perions from defaming the government, either branch of congress, and the prefident, by false, scandalous and malicious libels, and to prevent the confidence of the people in the government, in congress, and the president, being destroyed or diminished by false, scandalous and malicious libels; to prevent the hatred of the people being excited against them, and their being brought into difrepute; to prevent infurrections, riots and unlawful affemblies and combinations, to oppose the government. Are not these great, important and defirable objects? Ought the confidence of the people to be deftroyed by these means? Certainly they ought not.

The objects of the alien law—to remove aliens who are dangerous to the peace and fafety of the United States; to remove aliens who are suspected of being concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the government. Is it not right and proper that aliens should be removed, who, if permitted to remain among us, might, by treasonable and secret machinations, endanger the peace, safety and happiness of the United States? Certainly every American and friend

to his country must affent to this. It appears to me, that neither of thefe acts are unconstitutional, and I will communicate to you fome of the reasons which have influence on my mind. The constitution of the United States is a government formed and established by the people.-The old government was a confederation of the states, transmitting certain specific powers to congress; these powers were defective and inefficient, congress not being empowered to lay taxes, impose duties and imposts, they could not raife money, only by requifitions made on the states, which requisitions were not itrictly and punctually complied with. Hence the credit of the United States fuffered and languished, and its dignity was diminished and fullied. One of the objects of the constitution of the United States was to supply that defect; to vest congress with the power to raife money without the intervention of the state legislatures, to enable them to provide for the common defence and promote the gene-

ral welfare. The preamble to the constitution discloses the grounds and motives which operated on the minds of the people, and incited them to esta-

The preamble will ferve as a key to unfold the minds of the framers, and may be reforted to when there is any ambiguity in the words, to aid in giving the just exposition; or where there is any seeming contradiction, to reconcile it.

The people, " to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and fecure the bleffings of liberty," do ordain this constitution.

In defining the powers of congress, the legislature of the union, the words are-Congress shall have power, to lay and collect taxes, duties, impolts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform.

The way to read the clause, to give it the true construction, is as follows :- The words, Congress shall have power, run through and head every article and provision of the fection. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, &c. The congress shall have power to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United

Observe the similarity of expression in the preamble, and in the eighth

fection of the first article. In the preamble-the people establish the constitution; for what?

Among other things, to provide for the common defence and promote the general welfare. The words correspond; and the words in the enacting clause carry into effect the intention expressed in the preamble. Can words be more explicit and unequivocal? The very phrase and mode, "The habeas corpus is in full force; and the press is the most free in of expression the same. This removes all doubt, and indicates plainly "the world; and when all these circumstances take place, it is unan intention to cloath congress with a power to provide for the com- "necessary to add, that the laws alone can govern." mon defence and general welfare. But it is contended by fome, that Is it possible for any one, who reads these sentiments of Mr. Adams, the operation of these general expressions is restricted by the preceding words, to wit: that the money raifed by congress by taxes, &c. is to be applied to pay debts, and provide for the common defence, &c. but that cannot change the meaning; because congress cannot apply money to the common defence and general welfare, unless they have power to enact laws, take and prescribe measures, for the common defence and general welfare; fo that, according to that idea, a power to apply money to the common defence and general welfare involves in it neceffarily a power to take measures for the common defence and general welfare, and the money will be applied to carry fuch measures into effect. Again, it is faid the specification of powers, which follows, restrains the generality of the expressions to provide for the common defence and general welfare. In specifying and defining powers which congress, the legislature of the union, were to possess, it would at once occur to fensible men, who were capable of forming a government, that powers of legislation might be omitted which congress ought to be vefted with, and to supply such probable omission, and to guard against the evils which would result from not enumerating all the neceffary powers of legislation, the words to provide for the common de-fence and general welfare were inserted. Would it not be an extraordinary thing, in the organization of a national government, that the legislature should not possess the power of providing for the common defence and general welfare?

If the power does not refide in congress, it cannot, does not, exist, for as to have effect. It cannot be in the state legislatures, for their respective authority does not extend beyond the limits of their several fates. If it is faid to remain in the people, as not being granted, it might as well not exift, because there is no mode prescribed by which the general will of the people of the United States can be afcertained, expressed and brought into action. The result of such reasoning must be, that there is no power in America to provide for the common defence and general welfare; which proves the fallacy of it, and will

These are certainly good, and the best grounds, for you to conclude induce every rational person to reject the construction, which is sound ed on it, as most unwarrantable, and as leading to the worst of cont.

It cannot be contended with any propriety, that this construction of the words will give a power to congress to legislate for the figure and to interfere with their internal police and regulations. The words common defence and general welfare restrain the exercise of fuch a power, and therefore it cannot be attended with any evila.

Having, as I trust, convinced every impartial, dispassionate and un prejudiced person, who is solicitous to support the constitution, provide for the common defence and promote the general welfare of the people, that there is no good cause for the clamour which has been excited against Mr. Adams, because he has approved of the sedition and alien acts, and act to raise a provisional army, I shall now endeavour to convince you that he is entitled to your fuffrages, as prefident, in preference to Mr. Jefferson, or any other person wh may afpire to fill that exalted flation. I do not pretend to be acquainted with the numerous fervices which Mr. Adams has rendered his country fince the commencement of the American revolution, and shall content myself with enumerating those which occur to me at present. Mr. Adams was a member of the first congress, and a conspicuous member in that enlightened body, and affifted in all the inportant bufinefs that was transacted, and rendered essential service. He has ever fince devoted his time and attention to the fervice of his country, as a member of congress, minister to foreign courts, viceprefident, and prefident. I am informed he was among the first who fuggested the idea of the Independence of America, and was one of the principal promoters of the famous resolution of the fourth of July, 1776, which declared the American colonies Free, Sovereign and Inde pendent States. It was by his agency, his fagacious and patriotic management, in conjunction with Mr. Jay, that the independence of America was fecured and acknowledged, in opposition to Mr. Frank. lin, who was for a frict adherence to instructions, and consulting the French minister, by whose intriguing arts, and diplomatic skill, the acknowledgment of the independence of America had been retarded and delayed, and might have been prevented, had not Adams and Jav. whose magnanimity and patriotism impelled them to take every risk on themselves, determined to act without the concurrence of the French minister, and to fign the treaty. Adams and Jay secured the fisheries and Western territory.

But it is faid, my fellow-citizens, John Adams is a friend to monarchy. This charge is circulated with great industry, and made use of on all occasions, to inflame your passions, and prejudice you against Mr. Adams; and to support it, Mr. Adams's defence of the American constitutions has been quoted, and detached parts selected, and his real fentiments distorted.

To disprove this charge, I refer my readers to a part of the same work, page 95, in which Mr. Adams has expressed fentiments which must be admired and approved by the most democratic republican; and candour, unless stifled by party spirit, or ill grounded prejudice, wil constrain him to acknowledge, that the clamour raised against Mr. Adams, on that ground, is unjust and improper, originated in election oneering policy, and has fince been adopted by the friends of Mr. Jefferson. The quotation alluded to is as follows, and appears to be the result of inquiry and consideration, upon comparing every confitution he had feen with those of the United States of America.

" After all, let us compare every constitution we have feen with " those of the United States of America, and we shall have no rea-" fon to blush for our country. On the contrary, we shall feel the " ftrongest motives to fall upon our knees, in gratitude to Heaven, for " having been graciously pleased to give us birth and education in that " country, and for having destined us to live under her laws. We " shall have reason to exult, if we make our comparison with England " and the English constitution. Our people are undoubtedly soverign. "All the landed and other property is in the hands of the citizens; " not only their representatives, but their fenators and governors, are " annually chosen. There are no hereditary titles, honours, offices nor " distinctions. The legislative, executive and judiciary, are carefully " feparated from each other. The powers of the one, the few and " the many, are nicely balanced in their legislatures. Trials by jury " are preferved in all their glory; and there is no standing army.

to be of opinion that he is the friend and advocate of monarchy and privileged orders? No, my fellow-citizens, it is not possible. The very contrary is to be concluded; he is an enthufiaftic admirer of the American constitutions; he is the firm friend and supporter of the rights and liberties of the people; he prefers the American conflicttions to the English, because the representatives, senators and governors, are chosen by the people; because there are no bereditary titles, bonours and diffinitions; because the legislative, executive and judicial powers, are separated from each other; the trial by jury is preserved; the habeas corpus fecured; the liberty of the prefs established; and be-

cause there is no standing army. I refer my readers to the conclusion of the address of the house of representatives, in answer to the speech of Mr. Adams, in 1797 which was concurred with and approved by General Smith, as appear

by the yeas and nays.

" Permit us, in offering this address, to express our satisfaction a " your promotion to the first office in government; and our entire confi-" dence that the pre-eminent talents and patriotifm, which have placed you " in this distinguished situation, will enable you to discharge its vari-" ous duties with fatisfaction to yourfelf, and advantage to our com-" mon country."

I also refer my readers to the conclusion of the address of the fenate in answer to the speech of Mr. Adams, in 1797. The honourable John Langdon being one of that body at the time, and prefent.

"We beg leave to affure you, that we derive a fingular confolation " from the reflection, that at fuch a time, the executive of our govern-"ment' has been committed to your hands; for in your integrity, talent and firmness, we place the most entire confidence."

I shall now refer my fellow-citizens to the speech of Mr. Jefferson on affuming the office of Vice-Prefident, contained in my hand-bill, to convince them, that in Mr. Jefferson's opinion, Mr. Adams is not the friend and odd and office of friend and advocate of monarchy, and to prove that the office of

prefident was juftly talents and integri preferring Mr. Ad as now, fet up as t and prosperity of preserved for the talents and integri was well acquaint a fense of duty, or of respect to Mr. him to. It was views, but the eff patriotic defigns o Mr. Jefferson was and his defence of confidered it as a casion, to speak of and illiberal afpe and I have little fon to make a fi America should p In my hand-bi your attention t that he had app Adams which w

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prelident was and integrity; that the people of America had done right in respect this declaration. preferring Mr. Adams to himself, who had been at the last election, as now, set up as the opponent of Mr. Adams; and that the happiness and prosperity of our country would be promoted by his being long preserved for the government. That Mr. Jefferson had revered the talents and integrity of Mr. Adams, through a long course of years, was well acquainted with his political opinions, and was impelled by a fense of duty, operating powerfully on his mind, to pay that tribute of respect to Mr. Adams, which his transcendant merit justly entitled him to. It was not an unmeaning compliment, dictated by courtly views, but the effusions of a mind fully impressed with the honest and patriotic defigns of Mr. Adams, his exalted talents and high worth. Mr. Jefferson was well acquainted with the sentiments of Mr. Adams, and his defence of the American constitutions, and it is probable he confidered it as a duty, not to be dispensed with on that important occasion, to speak of Mr. Adams's deservings, and do away the suspicions and illiberal aspersions with which his character had been defamed; and I have little doubt but a fense of justice would induce Mr. Jefferfon to make a fimilar declaration of his fentiments if the voice of America should place him in the like situation.

In my hand-bill, my fellow-citizens, to which I refer, I requested your attention to the letter of General Washington, to satisfy you that he had approved of all the measures of the administration of Mr. Adams which were known to him previous to the writing of that letter, and that there could be no doubt, for the reasons affigned, that he knew of the alien law, and the law to raife a provisional army, and that confequently those laws were fanctioned with his approbation; I could not be fo ignorant as to suppose the letter related to acts done by Mr. Adams subsequent to the time of writing the letter.

The words are-Believe me, Sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wife and prudent measures of your administration; they ought to inspire universal confidence.

The fense and meaning of these words are plain, and they cannot be restrained to any particular measures before recited, nor by any opinion expressed in a subsequent part of the letter; they express an unqualified, an unrestricted approbation of all the measures of administration known to him at that fime.

I understand, my fellow-citizens, you have been much alarmed by an outcry which has been made by the advocates of the election of Mr. Jefferson, that a defign is formed by the rich and powerful to deprive you of your right of fuffrage of the elector of the prefident and vice prefident, and that you have been amused by fables of the Horse and Stag, and the Fox and Lion, to prove that power once furrendered by the people never returns to them again. This may be amufing and pleafant, but certainly cannot convince or inform the judgments of the people. I can affure my fellow-citizens, I am incapable of forming any delign or project to deprive the people of their rights and privileges, or to diminish them; and that I do believe no such design has been formed or contemplated; and I trust, twenty-five years employed in the service of my country, without growing rich or using the power they have intrusted me with, otherwise than to do equal right and jus-

prefident was justly confided to Mr. Adams, who was eminent for his tice to all without favour, affection or partiality, will induce them to

I can also affure my fellow-citizens, that I have no particular view in the present election; that I am linked to no party, correspond with none of the great men, and that I am not perfonally known to Mr. Adams; that I am contented in my present office; that I have not a wish to be in a more exalted station, and am more anxious to discharge the duties of my office in fuch manner as to give fatisfaction to my country, than to increase my wealth or power. I am solicitous, my fellow-citizens, that Mr. Adams should be elected president, because I think he is a tried, firm, decided patriot, is eminent for his talents and integrity, has rendered great and important fervices to his country, has magnanimity to reful the influence of party, and will purfue that line of conduct which will best support the rights and liberties of the people, the government and laws, and increase the general stock of

happiness. The question which agitates the minds of the people is, who shall be prelident? Mr. Adams or Mr. Jefferson. In what manner then shall the people exercise their right of suffrage? If they exercise it in one way Mr. Jefferson will be elected; if in another way, Mr. Adams will be elected. It is admitted, that in all probability the election of prefident will depend on Maryland. The friends of Mr. Adams, and those who are for supporting the constitution, and approve of the mea-fures of administration, will adopt that mode which will secure the election of Mr. Adams, because that will make their right of fuffrage effectual; they will then enjoy the substance of their right of suffrage, by fecuring the election of the man of their choice; and they will not purfue a mode by which they will give effect to the policy and machinations of Virginia, and secure the election of Mr. Jefferson, and thereby grasp a shadow, instead of retaining and enjoying the sub-

stance, of the right of suffrage. Certainly, my fellow-citizens, you as fully and effectually enjoy and exercise your right of suffrage when you vote for four delegates, who will vote for J. T. Chafe, who will vote for John Adams, as if you voted for J. T. Chafe, who will vote for John Adams; and you will on this occasion prefer this mode, because by voting for an elector, through the medium of your delegates in the legislature, you fecure the election of John Adams, the man of your choice, counteract the policy of Virginia, and give the state of Maryland its full weight and influence in the election of the prefident.

If you do not vote for delegates who will vote for Mr. Adams, the election of Mr. Jefferson in all probability will be secured, the policy and electioneering arts of Virginia will prevail, and operate in the fame manner as if the people of Maryland was to transfer their right of fuffrage to Virginia. I caution my fellow-citizens, who are in fayour of the election of Mr. Adams, to be on their guard, and not to fuffer themselves to be deluded by the suggestion that they give up their right of fuffrage, unless they vote immediately for the elector. It is a flimfey veil, by which the advocates of Mr. Jefferson endeavour to conceal your real interest, and to prevent your exercising your rights in fuch way as to enjoy them substantially and effectually.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1800.

J. T. CHASE.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1800.

Belle Isle is furrounded by 30 English men of war, feveral transports, cutters and luggers, and the communication with the continent is cut off. The English block up the mouths of the Villaine and the Loire. Several bosts have come within thefe few days to take foundings within cannon shot of port Penthiore. A camp of ten thousand men is established

VIENNA, June 21. The flates of Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary, have granted a levy of recruits for a new army, which will confift of 80,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry; but they wish the archduke Charles would command them without limitted orders as generalifismo, and they will only fight in defence of the Austrian monarchy. A deputation from Hungary and Bohemia has been fent to the archduke at Prague, from whence he has been invited to go to Vienna. His highness is not yet gone, but some of his adjutants daily pass and repais,

HEILBRUN, July 1. We learn that Ulm is bombarded, and that it cannot hold out long. There are 10,000 men in garri-fon. Phillipfburg has 1800. The French troops have not yet penetrated thus far.

FRANCFORT, June 24.
Our Gazettes contain the following paragraphs: "We are officially authorifed to inform the public, that 30 battalions of infantry, under the command of his royal highness the archduke Charles, are collecting on the river Inn, and 10,000 Hungarian cavalry will advance with them to support the Imperial army in Germany."

The official advice (it is faid in a letter from Ulm, dated the 22d) that the archduke Charles, with an entirely fresh and numerous army, will advance to the support of general Kray, within three weeks at least, it has infpired the troops with new spirits. The dispatches from the Autic council of war, which brought this official intelligence, have been published in ge-

The bartle which took place yesterday upon the Nidda was very smart and bloody; there were several charges with the bayonet, as well as of the cavalry. The Polonefe legion made part of the French troops that attacked.

Nidds, and retired to the left bank of the Mein. This morning the French appeared before this city, and have established a post opposite the gate of Boken-

PARIS, July 2. The first consul arrived this morning at half past z o'clock. At 11 the guns fired. At noon the counfellors of flate were admitted. Have you been diligent, faid he, in my absence; to which they replied, we have not been so active as you, citizen conful. An hour after the etst-major and the constituted authorities paid him a vifit, and in the evening there was a concert at the Thuilleries; all the ftreets were illuminated ; the enthufialm of the Parifians was extreme; every one believes he is fure of peace, and we can affure them this flattering allufion will foon be re-

The answer from Vienna is not yet arrived. In the meanwhile Moreau pursues his brilliant carreer; and we have no doubt that if Austria does not immediately meet Buonaparte's pacific intentions, Austria, dence. or rather its government, will be no more.

Buonsparte has determined upon the re-establishment of the university of Pavia, professors of the various sciences.

July 3. It is positively stated, that the first conful has written with his own hand to the emperor, a letter, as affeeling as it is fincere, on the subject of peace, and that he has adopted every possible precaution that his Imperial majesty should himself receive the letter.

LONDON, July 9. Peter Porcupine, so well known as a writer against the French, in the American news papers, came to England in the last packet from Halitax. His real name is Cobbet.

July 16. From Italy there is particular news .- Maffenz is organizing the feveral French armies in that country which are faid to confift of no less than 160,000 men. Prince Charles, it is faid, will refume the command of the army of the Danube; and it is confirmed, that 30 battalions of referve, with 10,000 Hungarian horse, would immediately move to its relief. The corps of Conde will also be united to this body. The duke D'Angouleme took the command of the cavalry of Berrion the 25th of May. On the 13th ult. the Condens arms were a Scholars.

dean army was at Salzburg. From the royal meffage delivered to parliament on Tuelday night, and the convention figned at Vienns on the 20th of June (a correct copy of which we lay before our readers) we may receive affurance that notwithstanding the late reverse experienced by the Austrian army in Italy, his Imperial majesty will listen to no propositions of peace from the French conful, without confulting the cabinet of Great-Bri-

Last night the Germans quitted the line of the tain. The answer fent to those transmitted to Vienna, in consequence of the victory of Maringo, is said to have been to the following effect :- " That his majefty entertains no repugnance to coming to an amicable and fincere explanation with the French government, but that he confiders himfelf bound in honour to consult with his ally the king of Great-Britain, to whom he will transmit without loss of time, the present overtures of the chief conful, with his Imperial majetty's reply to them."

> Yesterday evening the different subfidies of foreign powers were voted in a committee of the house of commons. There was an expectation among many persons that some words might drop in the course of the debate which would ferve to guide the public opinion in regard to the present conjuncture of affairs. Nothing, however, which could lead to any conclu-fion on the subject. Whatever may be the answer of his majesty's ministers to the court of Vienna in regard to the overtures of the first conful, it is obvious that fecrecy ought to be the foul of the correspon-

NEW . YORK, September 3. and nominated the Yesterday arrived the Liverpool packet, captain Bebee, in 48 days from Liverpool; by whom the London Gazette to the 9th July inclusive, have been received.

They contain nothing relative to our commissioners to France.

The determination of the cabinet of Vienna, on the subject of the armistice and a separate peace with France, had not yet been received. The probabilities feem to lean towards an immediate pacification between Austria and France. For besides the disastrous battle of Maringo in Italy, the Austrians have been also defeated by Moreau on the Rhine, (see his detail) The consequent advantages which it is said he has obtained, must have enabled him to open a communication with the army of Italy, by forcing the passes of the Tyrol. This critical fituation must oblige the emperor to make the best terms he can with the victorious chief conful. Meanwhile his withes feem to be, and the passionate vows of the whole French pation, with whom he is popular and evidently defires to remain fo, certainly are for peace. On his return to Paris in passing through Lyons, Buonaparte exclaimed "shortly I hope, the commerce of this city, of which all Europe was once fo proud, will refume

its former prosperity."

The report which prevailed in London on the 5th and 6th of July, that preliminaries of peace had been concluded between France and Germany, remains unconfirmed. That such an event would take place in a few days was the general opinion. Moreau, it will be seen, has descated Kray, and threatens the invasion of Austria. This battle, which must have been uncommonly bloody, when the Imperialista

VANNES, June 28.

in the ifle of Houat and Hedie. The regiments of Welch, La Chatre, and two other emigrant regiments in English pay, have received orders to repair to their camp, as well as four regiments of light dragoons. It is this circumstance which has determined lieutenantgeneral Debelle to raise the camp of Ploermel, and to order the troops to Vannes. A camp is established at Conthivi, and a park of artillery at Joffelin, with a regiment of chaffeurs.

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dams, in 1797

e honourable John fent. ngular confolation ve of our governur integrity, talent

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of Mr. Jefferson, n my hand-bill, to Adams is not the that the office of

are fisted to have loft 500 men n wounded only, was fought on the fpot where the great duke of Maribo-

It is conjectured by fome of the London editors, that a pacification between the French republic and the house of Austria, will have a powerful effect in reftoring the general tranquillity of Europe.

## Annapolis, September 11.

By the CORPORATION of the City of Annapolis,

September 4th, 1800.

ORDERED, That 200 copies of the by-law to prevent persons from places infected with the prevailing contagious fever from coming to and remaining within the limits of this city, be immediately printed in hand-bills, and diffributed, and that the fame be inferted in the Marland Gazette.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

A BY-LAW to prevent perfous from places infelled with

the prevailing contagious fever from coming to and remaining within the limits of this city.

BE it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the fame, That no person or perions who shall or may come from or through the city of Baltimore, or the precincts thereof, or from the borough of Norfolk, in Virginia, shall, after the passage of this law, enter into this city, or the precincts thereof, until fuch person or persons obtain from one of the health committee, a permit in writing, to enter ; and that fuch permit fiell specify the name of the person, and the time he shall remain, not exceeding the space of ten hours.

And be it eftablified and ordained, by the authority aforefaid, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants of this city, or the precincls thereof, shall, after the paffage of this law, receive any person or persons coming from any of the infected places aforesaid, without a permit as aforefaid, fuch inhabitant or inhabitants shall, for each person received as aforesaid, forseit and pay the fum of three pounds fix shillings and eightpence current money, and the like fum for every hour such person or persons shall remain in his, her or their house.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority forefaid, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants aforefaid shall permit any person or persons to remain in his, her or their house for the space of one hour after the expiration of the time specified in the permit, such inhabitant or inhabitants, for each person, shall forfeit and pay the fum of three pounds fix shillings and eightpence current money, and the like fum for every hour such person or persons shall remain as aforefaid.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit any person or persons who shall or may have been absent from the said places for the space of ten days, and in good health, to enter this city.

And be it effablished and ordained, by the authority

aforefaid, That initead of the health committee heretofore appointed, John Davidson, Allen Quynn, James Williams, John Randall, James Mackubin, Frederick Grammar, Jonathan Pinkney, William Alexander, Archibald Golder, Vachel Stevens, William Brown, jun. John Brice and Francis Mary de Lalandelle, be and they are hereby conflituted and appointed a committee of health.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforefaid, That all fines and forfeitures accruing under this act may be recovered by prefentment or indictment, or before the mayor, recorder, or any one alderman, in a fummary way, one half to be applied to the informer, the other half to the use of the corpo-

September 4, 1800 : Read the first aud second time and affented to.

A. GOLDER, Clk. Proclaimed. THOMAS W. HEWLTT, Sheriff.

A continuation of Mr. Duvall's Address will as pear after his return from the Eaftern Shore general

To be LET.

THAT well known farm, lying and being in Anna-Arundel county, opposite to Annapolis, called GREENBURY'S POINT, containing in the clear land about 350 acres, with the privilege of fowing 170 of 180 buffiels of wheat immediately, and to have full possession the first day of January next. Any per-fon inclining to rent may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, now in Appapolis.
WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

September 10, 1800.

HE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to perition the next general effembly of Maryland, for an set of infolvency to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

LEVI BUTLER.

Charles county, September 1, 1800.

THE fubicriber is extremely forry that he is under the difagreeable necessity of giving this public notice to his creditors, that through a number of milfortunes and losses in trade, finds himself unable to discharge his debts at this time, and being willing to give up his property for the use of his creditors, means to petition the general assembly of Maryland for relief.

JOHN GROVES.

Anne-Arundel county, August 22, 1800.

MEAN to petition the next general affembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am imable to THOMAS KING. September 6, 1800.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facial, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Saturday the

25th day of October next, on the premises, A TRACT or parcel of LAND, known by A name of BRANS AND BACON, containing five hundred and feventy-five acres, more or leis; the above property is taken as the property of SAMUEL HAMBLETON, terre-tenant of JOHN HEPBURN, to fatisfy a debt due NATHAN LEVY, for the use of JOHN DAWSON. The fale will commence at one o'clock, for ready MONEY only

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Aruudel county.

September 10, 1800.

Agreeable to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of infolvent debtors, and agreeable to a schedule given in by WILLIAM FRENCH, an infolvent debtor, for the benefit of his creditors, will be SOLD, at the late dwelling house of the faid William French, on the 18th day of October next,

TRACT or percel of LAND, known by the name of WADE'S INCREASE, containing 75 acres, more or lefs, and one negro man named Bais-TER, for ready CASH. The fale will commence at 12 o'clock.

IOHN WELCH, Truftee agreeable to the aforefaid act of affembly.

September 10, 1800.

HE subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and customers in Annapolis, that he intends to follow his butiness of carving and gilding in oil and burnish gold (as he intends to flay here some time), old looking-glass and picture frames re-gilt and made equal to new; as this will be a great faving of rifk and expence to the citizens in not having to fend their goods to Baltimore, he therefore hopes for encouragement. Any orders left with Mr. Shaw will be thankfully received, and carefully attended to, by The public's obedient fervant,

GEORGE SMITH, Who has for SALE,

A few looking-glass plates, and picture glass of a large fize, and fome fit for carriages; also some fine prints of WASHINGTON, engraved by Heath, of London, in elegant frames, portraits of Adams, Jefferson, M'Kean, and numbers of others. Apply to

Annapolis, September 8, 1800.

HIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the perfonal effate of JOSEPH NEALE, late of faid county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, February next, they may otherwife by law be excluded from all benefit of faid effate. Given under my hand this 12th day of August, 1800. JOHN NEALE, Executor.

THE creditors of THOMAS WOODWARD, deceased, late of Prince-George's county, are hereby requeited to meet at SAMUEL TYLER's, on the third day of October, with their accounts legally authenticated, in order to receive a dividend of the affets in hand, and those indebted to the deceased's effate are requested to make payment, on or before the MARGARET WOODWARD, Adms.

September 6, 1800.

TOTICE is hereby given, that a number of inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to prefer a petition to the next general affembly, praying for a law to authorife and appoint certain commissioners to fireighten, amend, and effablish the road leading from the north fide of Severn ferry to Patapico lower

September 8, 1800.

ROM a variety of misfortunes in trade and otherwife, the subscriber is reduced to the disagreesnecessity of petitioning the next general affembly of Maryland, for an act to release him from the payment of debts that he is unable to pay.

ALEXANDER S. SMOOT.

August 20, 1800.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni expones, to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 13th inftant, at the house of JONATHAN BEARD,

WO NEGROES, and two horses, for ready CASH; the above property is taken as the property of JONATHAN BEARD, to fatisfy a debt due RICHARD MACKUSIN, and for officers fees for the years 1798 and 1799. The fale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

September 3, 1800.

IN conformity to the custom and usages of the legis-lature of Maryland, by advertisement, I do here-by give notice, that I mean to prefer a petition to the honourable the legislature of Maryland, at their enfuing fellion, to obtain an act of affembly divorcing me from Elizabeth Berry, to whom I was married according to the rites of the church of England.
WILLIAM E. BERRY

Prince-George's county, September 1, 1800.

NOTICE.

HEREBY intend to petition the legislature of Ma-ryland for an set of infolvency, at the meeting of the next general affembly. BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1809. RICHARD PONSONBY.

An infolvent of Prince-George's county,

AKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a lift of his creditors, on oath, as by the faid act is required, the chancellor is fatisfied, 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 nineteenth day of March nett, for the purpole of taking the oath by the faid act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by caufing a copy of this order to be inferted, once in each of three successive weeks, before the nineteenth day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the faid nineteenth day of March next, for the purpole of recommending a truftee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within fire months from the time of the last publication; (if they shall think fit) their differt to his being admitted to the benfit of the faid act.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD Tell. Reg. Cur. Cani

In CHANCERY, August 18, 1800, JOHN TILLEY,

An Infolvent debtor of Prince George's county, AKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property; and a lift of his creditors, on oath, as by the sad act is required, the chancellor is facisfied, 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 nineteenth day of March sext, for the purpole of taking the oath by the laid att required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by caufing a copy of this order to be inferted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the nineteenth day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to m. tend on the faid ninetcenth day of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within fix months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit, their diffent to his being admitted to the bearfit of the faid set.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1800. DAVID ROSS, An infolvent of Prince George's county,

AKES application or a trader, by petition, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the releef of fundry infolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a lift of his creditors, on oath, as by the faid act is required, the chancellor is fatisfied, by competent tellimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of pa 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 nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the faid act required, in prefer of his creditors, and that, by caufing a copy of this order to be inferted in the Maryland Gazette, once in each of three successive weeks, before the nineteenth day of September next, for the purpose of recom-mending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within fix months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their diffent to his being admitted to the benefit of the faid sti SAMUEL H. HOW

Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, August 18, 1800. HORATIO ROSS,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of fundry infolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a lift 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 rime of passing that act actions of this State. 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 nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said aft required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by eausing a copy of this order to be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, before the nineteenth day of September next, in the Maryland Gazette, he give no-sice to his creditors to attend on the faid nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trus-tee for their benesit, and to lodge with the chancelor, within fix months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think sit) their diffent to his being ad-mitted to the henesit of the faid act.

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SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUSS

(LVIth YEAR-) MAI

> For the MARYL To my Fellow Voter

MEBLING, in commo cers for the welfar mole well-being and pro is the world depends, for hitle children, was any go erstely qualified for it, efer you my humble t

Those who are used to they think it worth w es, I hope will eafily my thoughts, when the ala farmer, yet by the are had the good luck to can commonly falls to t tien of life. To those t mapology, well knowing plinly pointed out to and it comes from, an without the help of a giet, and profperous co

The matter I mean is md vice-prefident of was nothing elfe, the nade about the election to fatisfy our minds, t confequence in our go m, one and all, to be dispote of our votes.

lown myfelf to b things that merely here all along ftrove to especially on this prese cen that not one in who talk the most, noft confident, know

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he wents to make igin, or to make for, I look for far good thefe hard chi in the world but th chiefly too about c fitational or no, ones. For inftant be punished for ment, or whether come into this las zatives against the tices, and the like thing like one, such thoughts is sharge.

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 18, 1800.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE. To my Fellow Voters of the Fifth Diffrict.

BEBLING, in common with you all, a great conern for the welfare of my native country, on shok well-being and prosperity every thing I have the world depends, for I know not to what corner of the earth I could fly with a wife, and family of hitle children, was any great calamity to happen to his land, I take up my pen, although but very mo-derately qualified for it, and but little used to it, to fer you my humble thoughts on a matter which gens at prefent to employ a great deal of our time and

Those who are used to read fine writings, should bey think it worth while to cast an eye over these has, I hope will easily excuse my way of delivering my thoughts, when they are told, that I am but a pala farmer, yet by the indulgence of a kind father, are had the good luck to have more school knowledge our commonly falls to the there of one in my condiin of life. To those of my own class I need make napology, well knowing, that they only with to fee the interest of themselves and their fellow-citizens plealy pointed out to them, caring very little what and it comes from, and they know very well too, whout the help of much book learning that their ml good is best brought about and secured by the quit, and profperous condition of our common coun-

The matter I mean is the election of the prefident nd rice-prefident of the United States. If there we nothing elfe, the great party work, and noise mide about the election of the prefident, are enough whisty our minds, that he is a man of very great confequence in our government, therefore it behooves u, one and all, to be well upon our guard, how we

dispote of our votes. lown myfelf to be but an indifferent judge of things that merely belong to government. But I here all along strove to keep myfelf out of party, more especially on this present occasion, for I have clearly en that not one in twenty of those, even of those to talk the most, and the loudest, and feem the soft confident, know any thing at all about the mat-

At the plainest understanding is capable of forming a middling good judgment when facts are brought before it, I have made it my constant endeavour to fittify my mind in this way. And this way, I am very fare, will feldom fall a man, if so be he will set him-self down coolly to work. I have done so myself in this famous dispute about Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferion. All the information I could fcrape together from news-papers, and other publications, that fell is my way, and by every other means in my reach, I have confidered as well as I was able to do, but sever could find any thing in one, or all of them, to mate me alter the opinion I have ever had of Mr.

When we are told that he is a corrupt man, that he wants to make this country a colony to England agin, or to make himfelf a king, and things of that for, I look for fects of fome kind or other, to make good thefe hard charges; and what do I find ? nothing in the world but the writers own notions, and thele chefly too about certain laws, whether they are confitational or no, or whether they are good or bad be punished for sowing sedition against the government, or whether people from foreign parts should come into this land, and try to set one part of the satises against the other by their plots and their practices, and the like. And not one fingle fact, or any thing like one, to thew that Mr. Adams ever had such thoughts in his head, as those laid to his

On the contrary, I called to mind Mr. Adams's condaft from the very beginning of the revolution in our overnment, for I am old enough to remember it myfelf. How that he, his brother and Mr. Hancock, were the first to step forth to oppose the tyranny of the British king and parliament. How on all occasions he was one among the foremost that stood up firm in the cause of American freedom, and how we used, at all our public meetings, to huzza for Adams and Hancock. There are a great many of you, my sellow voters, who remember all this as well as I do. And perhaps there is not one of you, who do remem-ber it, but has pulled off his hat, and made many a hurre for this fame man, this fame Adams. But alas! how times have changed. This very man, after a very long hard fervice, with the fairest character, is now at last forfooth found out to be an enemy to his sountry. ful than all the reft is, that he has taken fuch an unrecountable liking to the British, that he wants to my heart if a man was to fay such a thing in the city of London, he would be laughed at, and thought little better than an idiot. However, it feems there

are some of us Americans who say they believe it. at the same time with decency, as becomes every Surely I may venture to fay they are not Americans of man, from the top to the botom of us. the old flamp.

a man for a great many years, to do any kind of work for you. Suppose he had behaved himself well in his calling, and had always been true to his truft, would you turn him out of your employ, merely because enother man flarted up, who wanted his place, and he and his friends spread reports about the neighbourhood, that he was a bad, unfaithful fervant, at the same time advising you to turn him out of doors, and take the one in, who was seeking after his place? But I will put the case a little closer yet. Suppose it was yourself, that was served so. Would you not think your case a very hard one, after a faithful service of many a long year, to be discharged upon the bare reports of those, who wished you ill, and sought your ruin? I fay would you not think your cafe a very hard one? especially when you could shew more than an hundred proofs of your honefty, and industry, and not one true act to the contrary could be hunted

Now this is exactly the case of Mr. Adams. He has ferved his country at least twenty-five years, and at the last all that they have got to fay against him, for they can shew nothing elfe, is that he approved of two or three laws paffed by the two houses of congreis. Even supposing for a fingle moment, he was wrong in his opinion about those laws, furely there is no great crime in that, when we fee that a majority of the representatives of the people themselves thought the very fame way.

At to the laws, about which Mr. Adams has been fo much blamed by a great many folks, I shall be thought a vain fort of a man, if I offer to make my remarks upon them, and may hap I may richly deferve to be thought fo. Yet I don't know but that some-thing may be said, even by a farmer, in answer to many things that have been faid against them.

There are none of us fo flupid, I truft, but that when we read a thing, we can form fome notion of the fenie and meaning of it, and can tolerably well guels, whether it has any thing very good, or very it. bad in it. Now as their felf-fame laws, called the fedition law, and the alien law, made fuch a flir amongst us, and were painted in such black colours, as almost to trighten one, I made it my business to borrow them from a lawyer, whom I fometimes em-ploy, and to read them, and do declare to you, I had a throng prejudice against them from what I had

I think I may fay that I love my liberty as much as any man on the face of the earth, be he who he may. So that when I was told that one of these laws tied up my right hand, and put a padlock upon my mouth, my pattion was fo great, that I almost curied the government, the congress and the prefident, all

put together. Thinking it however but fair play to give them a hearing, I did so, by borrowing the law, as before said, and immediately fet myfelf down to read it, expecting at every line to meet with fomething terrible. In this manner I read it quite through, and through the next; but to my great furprife, after getting to the every mother's fon of us would have been found by bottom, nothing could I discover to give me the least his friends, shorter by a head than when he left it. uneafinels. Nay, fo far from wishing to desame the government, the congress and the president, it is, in my poor way of thinking, my duty as a good citizen to support their good fame. Of this I am very fure, we can have no confidence in law makers and rulers that are infamous. And these men we must have. Now if every body is allowed, who may take a sancy to it, to make them out infamous, by foul speeches and writing, what is to became of us fons of the clod, should they gain their ends? our government may lose its character. The congress may lose their's. The president his. If this should be the fate of the matter, I repeat it, what is to become of us, fellowcitizens? this is a ferious question. Ponder well

I wonder whether there was ever a government in this world that tamely fet down, and fuffered itself to be abused, and called by the groffest names that could come from the mouth of man, or that would fuffer its head officer, whom not only its own people, but all foreign nations, look up to, to be flandered in the vilest terms that could be raked together. A publie robber, a traitor to his country, in a word, every thing that is vile and infamous. Nay, I wonder if eyer there was a people on earth, who would fland by coolly, and fee all this done, and done too perhaps by a man who was obliged to fly from his own country and feek out for another home, which he found

For my own part, I feel a pride in calling myfelf a citizen of the United States. For I feel myfelf a free man. My opinions, such as they are, about public men, and public matters, I will freely speak, but

This is the way I reason fellow-citizens. Here Now my fellow voters I will put you a case, and a am I a citizen of a free government. Every thing I plain one too. Suppose that one of you had employed have, myself, my family, and my property, are under have, myfelf, my family, and my property, are under its care and protection. I feel myfelf happy and fafe, therefore fee it is my interest to do every thing to support that government, that I may continue to be Every thing that will injure, or weaken it, thall meet with my fleady opposition, heart and hand, for any harm done to that, is a harm done to me, insimuch as it thereby becomes less able to take care of me, and mine, and to give me its protection, and my children

Now evil minded men may do harm in a great many ways. They may plot against the government, they may be concerned in riots, and infurrections, or they may help them on by fpreading about falle, fcandalous, and malicious reports, the like I have mentioned above, which may throw us all into confusion, and disturbances, (enough of which, God knows, we have already had,) and brought about in this very way. You have, many of you, no doubt, read that famous letter of the French minifer, (I am but a bad hand at remembering foreign peoples names,) I mean him who brought Mr. Randolph into trouble, and the writings of the others of them. Did not your hearts broil at every line of them? I am fure mine did. To fee our government abused, to see that great, and worthy man, who, slas for poor America, is dead and gone; to fee him flandered, and treated like a common pickpocket. I say did not your hearts broil in your bosoms, at all this?

This then is the fum of this famous fedition law. I will now aft you, fellow-citizens, a few queftions. Do any of you want to take a part in plots against the government? in riots and infurrections? or do you wish to spread about false, scandalous, and malicious reports about the government, the congress or the prefident? No I know you do not. I know you would foorn to do fuch a thing, even about the meanest man alive. What then have you to fear from this law? for my own part, I cannot fee, for my life, any thing to give you a morfel of trouble about

In regard of the slien law, it did not, I own, give me fo much concern as the one I have been discourting of, although full as much clamour was raifed about it, no doubt, by reason it did not come so near home as I fancied the other one did, before reading it. However, as there was a great deal of hard talk about it, I read that alfo, and was, to the full, as much difappointed. This law, I have been told, was made chiefly on account of the French people here, who were night and day caballing against our government, although aliens of all nations were as liable to it as the French, if they fell into the same practices. One thing, I remember, looked very odd to me at that time, that is, that there should be to much fuls made about the French here, viz. how much they were opprefied, how hardly they were dealt by, and fo forth; when, if any of us Americans had gone over to France, and the leaft grain of suspicion had fallen upon us about plotting or caballing against their government, I fancy, if by again, and thought after each line, it would come in a miracle we ever returned again to our own country,

lives about a mile and an half from my house, and who passes a good part of his time in reading, I took the liberty to ask him, if he had ever come across any thing in his history books, about the way they treat alien people in countries that were at variance, and that expected every moment to come to an open quarrel. He told me he had, and that they were very firict in every country he had ever read about. So far as to taking them up, putting them in prison houses, turning them out of the country, nay, often hanging them for traitors and spies. Now I have too much regard for the life of a man, let him be a foreigner, or whatever, as to make a fport of it. I am for justice and mercy too. But if a foreign man comes into a country, and uses all his arts and craft to put it into an uproar and combustion, will any man fay he ought not to be punished for it in some way or

But what does our alien law do? why it only tries to prevent him from doing the mischief he is about, and perhaps was fent on purpose to do, by ordering him out of the country for a limited time, without him out of the country for a limited time, without taking a farthing of his property from him, (although he may have made thoulands amongst us.) if the prefident shall be well fatisfied in his mind, that he is plotting against our peace and safety. Why now, my dear fellow-citizens, where is the hardship of all this? would it not be a plaguy hardship upon you, and me, if he was suffered to stay till his plots were ripe to blow us up all into a stame? perhaps relation against relation, farther against son, and son against farther, as I have been well informed was the only in the

western insurrection, which put us all into such a fermentation, and coft us fo much money. Ay too, and whilft those very men, who were the ftirrers up of it, flood fafely by in a corner, and laughed at their work, and no doubt were well paid for it by fomebody or snother.

In regard of the objection made to these two laws, viz. that they are not according to our conflictation, I can fay nothing more than this, that I consulted the lawyer before mentioned, who is by most folks thought to be a very deep man in the law way, and in government matters. I confess he was of that way of thinking, but spon his trying a long time to make it out, from the book of the constitution, which lay on the table, he puzzled me fo much, that I went away fall as wife as I came, and indeed he feemed to be more puzzled himlelf than ever I law him in my life before, for I always found him tharp enough on all other occasions, whereon I had asked his advice.

Notwithstanding, I cannot keep myself from speaking a little of my mind, as to this point. If there is any meaning or use in the words, " to provide for the general welfare," and I guess they were put into the constitution for some use or another, in my notion, they cannot have a better meaning, for the good of every man of us, than to give congress, who draws its life, if the word be a proper one, from us, a power to do all those things on which our peace, our happinefs, may hap our very being as a nation, may depend. Let me beg you to read over these laws again, and then say, if these things were allowed to be done without dread or fear, what would become of our peace and happiness?

We might be a people, perhaps, but it firikes me, a mighty mongrel fort of a one. Outlandish folks of all forts and countries might come here, and fet us together by the ears for their own sport or profit, and then leave us to worry each other, and fouffle it out amongit ourselves. Now all this, as it regards aliens, the congress have given the prefident, an officer of our own choice too, a power to prevent coming to país. And this to be fure, mercy on us, is a mighty grievance.

Of Mr. Jefferson I do not undertake to say any thing. He may be a good, or a bad man, for any thing I know to the contrary. But I do not put this into my account at all, for was Mr. Jefferson ever so good a man, I should be of the same way of thinking as I am.

Mr. Adams has, as far as ever I could learn, been an active, trutty fervant, and his whole life thews him to have been a friend to his country, for he has ever been mortally hated by its enemies. And this I take to be a very good fign. We may remember he was one of the three that were excepted out of the general parlon offered by the king of England to all those who yould come under obedience to him again .- That king knew he could not make a friend of him then, although we find he has hit upon a way, at last, to bring that matter about by wheedling and coaxing. or by whispering something in his ear about a gilt coach, and a tine house close to his own house, or, may be, by a filk purfe filled with bright golden guineas. A pretty old woman's flory this for a cold winter's evening over a comfortable cup of tea ! Another flory is, that he wants to put a crown upon his own head. I marvel what fort of heads have they, who put these pretty tales about, or what fort of heads must they think we have to listen to them. I take it they must fancy we have just such as the little fable book fays the fox found in a carver's shop.

The gentlemen who are candidates for our votes, are both men of respect and honour. Being often in the city of Annapolis, I know both of them, and am partly known to them myfelf. On most other occafions I should hardly know which to give the preference to. But on this, I feel it my bounden duty to give it to the one, who, in my opinion, is on the fide where I think I fee the good of my country, that is, to Mr. Chase.

As to you my fellow voters, I intrest your favourable opinion, chiefly those of you with whom I may differ in this matter. We cannot all think alike, and what I beg is, you will shew me that charity which we ought all to flew to each other, be our opinions what they may. But do not despise what I have said, because it is not taken out of books, and full of learned arguments, or because it does not come from one who is famous for his pen, or for making fine speeches. If it is found, I fee no reason why it should be despised on that account. I now fubmit it to you in confidence, that you will think well of my heart, whatever you may think of my head.

A FARMER.

PARIS, July 12.

The purchasers of the national domains are fill difturbed by those who pretend to be the proprietors of

It appears certain that among the patrons of the college of Navarre, about to be reftored, cardinal Roban, Maury and the duke de Choifeul, are included.

July 28. TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH. CAPTURE of the GRISONS.

Hunengen, July 16.

The right wing of my division has taken Peldkirch. Coire, and all the country of the Grifons. The enemy have been driven from all the politions which they hitherto occupied.

ARMY OF THE RRING. Letter from an officer of the etat-major of the avery. Poffenholen, July 6.

We shall soon be masters of Ratisson ; we sleep this evening at Freysiag, eight leagues from Munich,

which we have occupied a week. The enemy are retiring.

Lieutenant-general St. Suzanne to general Laval. H. Q Hockheim, July 5.

This day, my dear general, has been a very fortunate one; we are at Zodelheim; the troops have behaved very well; the Polish legion in particular, fought with much bravery. The enemy are retired to the left bank of the Mein ...

(Signed) ST. SUZARNE. The head quarters are removed to-day to Horchit, and we are mafters of the heights of Bergheim. (Signed)

LONDON, July 14. Since the affair of Hadfield, four lunatics, or pretended lunatics, have endeavoured to force their way into the royal refidence.

It is reported that general Melas will be arraigned before a council of war.

July 16. The English ministers affert, notwithflanding appearances, that the emperor has no intention of making peace. Several meffengers have lately arrived from the British ministers at Vienna.

Mr. Wickham's object in his late journey to Vienna, was to organize the levy en maffe of the empire, who are paid by England.

The French minister of war has iffued a proclamation to cause the conscripts not yet affembled, to join the army. It is full of menacing language against the powers hoffile to France.

At Lyons, Buonsparte, on his return from Italy, met some of his old soldiers. He accosted them by name, and observed that he had seen them pass the Tagliamento, in the face of the enemy, that he had done every thing to procure peace, but that if an autumnal campaign should be necessary, he would make them pais the Tagliamento again and bring them to the gates of Vienna.

July 17. We have inferted a copy of the convention of 1793, and that of 1800. The former was broken. The last does not pledge the emperor fo far as the former. In the last the government of Austria and England, promife not to lay down their arms, unless by common confent; not to make a separate peace, but by previous and express confent of each other; not to receive offers of peace without communicating them with openels. If the former stronger bond was unable to hold the emperor, what can be expected from the

Buonsparte detained the overtures intended for Vienna, a lufficient time, alter his convention with Melas, to prevent any counter orders respecting the furrender of the fortreffes till he had got possession of them. They therefore did not reach Vienna till June 25. They are fimilar to those made from Leoben in The emperor has as yet only answered, that he must acquaint the English of the propositions. July 19.

A report generally prevailed yesterday, that negoti-ions are on soot. The funds rose. It is said the ations are on foot. emperor has fent dispatches declaring he must make peace; and that the English court failing to induce him to continue the war, have requested to negotiate in concert. Confiderable agitation and difmay exist in our cabinet. Mr. Pitt in obtaining a vote for a loan to the emperor last evening faid nothing inconfiltent with this report. His language was fuch as he would hold, if about treating.

Two messengers were to set out last night for Vienna, with an account of the grant of a loan, and other dispatches.

French papers to the 16th make no mention of any antwer from Vienna to Buonsparte's overtures. The emperor has undoubtedly waited for advice from England. This must now have arrived; and every thing concurs to induce us to prefume our advice is of a pacific nature, although Mr. Pitt has not fuffered the fecret to transpire.

It is faid that accounts in possession of government, flate that Buonaparte, in a fpeech on the 14th July, faid, " if the propositions for peace were not acceded to, he would again put himself at the head of his the communication between the flate of Rhode-Island invincible army, and in a formight compel the enemy and that city on account of the prevalence of a contato retreat."

Ministers, by proposing to pay the emperor a subfidy of two millions, exhibit a confidence in the continuance of the war. [Ledger.]

The negotiations with the emperor cannot be broken off, as hostilities have not been renewed in Italy. It is not yet declared whether the government in Italy is to be republican or monarchical; and the idea of the reftoration of the king of Sardinia is not wholly excluded. If Buonaparte fincerely wishes for peace he will not attempt to revolutionize a fingle diffrict more than was agreed upon at the treaty of Campo For-

An attempt to re-establish the college of Navarre, has drawn forth the warmeft cenfures of the Jacobins. The Journal des Hommes Libres, is the most violent in condemning the plan, and it is pronounced as a masked scheme of royalism. Those who propose to revive the inflitution observe, that " experience has fhown that the ancient mode of education was by far the best." The pupils are to be impressed with moral and religious principles, their manuers are to be im-proved, and religious worthin is to be performed as formerly. The abbe Secard, a celebrated churchman, will be one of the professors. The revilers of this plan declare they do not want ecclefisfties to teach them morality; that they want philosophers; that the youth should be brought up for the country and not for the church ; that in this inflance a faction of priests are about to poifon the infant mied.

Theorecent free admiffion of emigrents, parity larly the pricits, and the moderate republicanitin the rulers has irritated the philosophers. Buonaparte not directly censured in any of the publications. But is viewed as the English view their king, and a blame falls upon those under him in rank,

In Paris the party of philosophers are jealous of the party of Concord. The public are irritated and dil appointed that the emperor has not yet made peace Changes among the ministers are spoken of. A lon of 100 millions is expected; and Buonsparte, it is faid, will certainly take command of the army of the

In Paris a fanatical republican on feeing the fam of liberty thrown down to erect that of Coreon flabbed himfelf on the fpot. A platform being ereche for the confuls, the votaries of equality demolifhed it (Private letters)

July 28. We received yesterday the following important com munication from Dover, fent thither by a Frend cartel from Dunkirk :

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN. "General Moreau having concluded an armificant the 26th Messidor, (July 15) bostilities immediate

> " A true copy. Signed, " CHAPPE, " DUQUIREUX ST. HILAIRE."

ST. PIERRE, (Martinique,) July 31, A Portuguele convoy of 12 fail from the Break to Leghorn, are captured by a French frigate off the Canary Islands : they were under the protection of two brigs, one of which was funk, and the other made her escape and arrived at Barbadoes.

The Portuguele convoy, captured of the Canary iflands, are arrived at Cayenne, with fome other captures, in all 18 fail.

Letters from St. Bartholomews of the 14th mention, that an embargo was laid on all veffels at Guadaloupe. The 500 republican troops which failed from Guadaloupe had arrived at Curracoa.

> NEW - YORK, September 11. Late and important.

Juft as the Mercantile Advertifer was prepared for the prefs laft evening, we received a London paper of August the first, containing the account that AUSTRIA HAD CONCLUDED A GENERAL ARMISTICE

WITH FRANCE; In which the king of Naples is not included; and that the English government were preparing an expedition, which would probably reach its place of dellination about the time that peace is concluded on the continent. Its object is thought to be an attack on Belle-

Befides this, the paper contains not a fingle article of any political confiquence.

NORFOLK, September 2. Correll flatement of the deaths, and number of new cales which have occurred between Friday evening, 5 o'cleck, till Monday evening, 5 o'clock.

Deaths (including one drowned, and one bled to death) lew cafes,

By the arrival of the Friends, captain Steed, we have received politive accounts of the flight of Rigard from St Domingo. He had previously loaded at armed brig with his treasures, which had failed, and Rigaud escaped with a number of his officers from Les Irois.

The crew of the Confiellation are very fickly with the flux. She was hourly expedied at the Cape, to get

By the schooner John, from St. Jago, we learn that one of Rigand's generals had arrived there with s number of peffengers, but the governor refuled so let them land ; it is unknown where they went to after-

BALTIMORE, September 8.
The board of health of Philadelphia, have dopped and that city on account of the prevalence of a contagious difesse at Providence.

September 12. Monday's mail has furnished us with European news (via New-York) to the aft of August.

The court of Vienna, as appears from an article from thence under the date of July 18, has rejected the pacific overtures of Buonaparte; and the vigorous measures which the Austrian government are in confequence pursuing for recrulting their armies, give a dreadful note of preparation for continuing helilities. Mesnwhile, though the armiflice continues in Italy, the French are following up the advantages they have gained in Germany. It is thought to be the intention of Maffena to fall upon Melas, who (fays a London editor) if beaten, would be obliged either to thut himfelf up in Mantus, se Wormfer did formerly, or to retire through the Venetian territory, not without difficulty and opposition, if Lecourb is too frong for prince Reuse in the Tyrol.—Should Maifena completely succeed in Italy he is no doubt to traverse the Venetian, and advance by Carinthia and Stiria towards the Austrian capital, while Moreau penetrates on the fide of Bavaria.

Buomaparte's determination, should his overtures be rejected, may be gathered from his conduct at the celebration of the fete of the 14th of July.

The Buglish ambassadors at the courts of Russia and Sweden have been abruptly difmiffed, and have arrived in London. Something more than an armed neutrality is augured from this conduct. It is regarded

in England at an event

cification. In the house of commo emperor has called forth fons from those members sifty: they were rece earried by a large majori While thefe, things ar Paul has notified the p the Ruffian dominions w unfortunete Louis XVI to England, where a fe least procure him the Orange, whose kingdo this world."

By the lateft advice nor hear any thing refp that they are fill in Fre

Annapolis,

At a meeting of the j st Mrs. Urquhart's 8th day of Septem dred, in purfuance pole of deliberating the important dutie of fixing upon un elections, were pret IAMES DISNEY Brice J. Worthingto Cromwell, Thomas and Henry Nelson.

The judges proceed man, and James Dife The judges then p bounds of the fever have been afcertained fatisfied that faid b ficiently made known The judges then p law for regulating c ployed in deliberating means of, preventing

and promoting the fr cording to the direct constitution and for refolutions were una Refelved, That t outer door or win the purpole in each

erer, except the c

spertments. Refeloed, That th respective dittricts attend the judges the prefervation of Refolved, That vote, according to to the judges, and the fame, either

idence, thall be lification in which faction of the judg Refolved, Tha having fettled wi fince the third d and eighty-three perty, required by shall be obliged t naturalization ac the congress of

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Pofitively will

court of An

9th day of C firft fair day LIAM CHAP TAWO lik woman gro girl, 9 or niture, amon having claims more requefter be or before excluded by I

September

ment, as long

TOTIC prefer levy laying o money on f convenient r called the C

THE O tend Maryland fo debts which

Annapol

in England at an exent unfavourable to a general pa-

In the house of commons, the subfidiary loan to the emperor has called forth fome very fevere animadverfions from those members who are opposed so the misistry: they were received, as usual, without pro-ducing conviction; and the question of the loan was

erried by a large majority.

While thefe, things are doing, the Russian emperor Paul has notified the pretender that his refidence in the Russian dominions will be dispensed with; and the unfortunete Louis XVIII. it is faid, is about to retire to England, where a fentiment of lympathy may at leaft procure him the attachment of the prince of Orange, whose kingdom, like his own, is " not of

By the latest advices from Europe we neither find not hear any thing respecting our commissioners, only that they are fill in France.

## Annapolis, September 18.

At a meeting of the judges of the elections for the tereral diffricts for Anne-Arundel county, convened at Mrs. Urquhart's tavern, in faid county, on-the 8th day of September, in the year eighteen hundred, in pursuance of previous notice, for the purpole of deliberating upon the means of discharging the important duties to which they are called, and of fixing upon uniform rules for conducting the

elections, were pretent, JAMES DISNEY, chairman, William Steuart, Brice J. Worthington, Horatio Ridout, Richard Cromwell, Thomas Worthington, Richard Dorfey

and Henry Nelson. The judges proceeded to the appointment of a chairmin, and James Difney, Esquire, was duly elected.

The judges then proceeded to inquire whether the

bounds of the feveral election diffricts of faid county have been afcertained and made public, and were fully fainfied that faid bounds have heretofore been fufsciently made known.

The judges then proceeded to read and confider the lsw for regulating elections, and after some time employed in deliberating upon, and discussing the probable means of, preventing irregularities and preferving peace, and promoting the freedom and fairnels of election, ac-'cording to the directions contained in the law and the consitution and form of government, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Refolved, That the elections shall be held at the outer door or window of the house appropriated for the purpole in each diffrict, and that no perion whaterer, except the clerks, shall be admitted within the

spertments. Refelved, That the feveral conflables reliding in the respedive districts shall be and are hereby required to attend the judges of the election therein, to affift in the prefervation of the peace.

Refolved, That every citizen whose qualifications to rote, according to the constitution, shall be unknown to the judges, and who shall be questioned concerning the fame, either in respect to property, age, or reidence, thall be obliged to prove the particular qualification in which he may be questioned, to the fatif-

faction of the judges. Refolved, That every inhabitant of the diffriet having fettled within the limits of the United States fince the third day of September, feventeen hundred and eighty-three, from foreign countries, and having moreover the qualifications of age, refidence and propeny, required by the conflitution, and offering to vote, hall be obliged to produce an official certificate of his naturalization according to the laws of this flate, or the congress of the United States, as the case may re-

Refelved, That the flate of the polls in any district hall not be declared before the close of the election. Refolwed, That the above proceedings and refolutions be published in the Maryland Gazette.

By order of the judges, JAMES DISNEY, Chairman,

Positively will be SOLD, by order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, on Thursday the 9th day of October, at eleven o'clock, if fair, or the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of WIL-LIAN CHAPMAN, deceased, for CASH,

I WO likely valuable young negro men, one woman and two small children, and one negro girl, 9 or 10 years old, and fome household furniture, among which is a valuable bed. All those having claims against faid Chapman's estate are once more requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the day of fale, otherwise they may be excluded by law, as the affets will be paid away, and those indebted are requested to make immediate pay-

ment, as longer indulgence cannot be given. LEONARD SELLMAN, Who is authorised to lettle faid effate.

September 15, 1800.

TOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act to authorise the levy laying court of Charles county to assess a sum of money on faid county, fufficient to make a good and convenient road over the Zachia Swamp, at a place called the Old Bridges.

THE fubfcriber hereby gives notice, that he in-Maryland for an act of infolvency, to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

Apparella Control of the con

Annapolis, September 12, 1800.

### NOTICE.

THE truffees of Anne-Arundel county poor will meet at the gaol, in the city of Annapolis, on the fecond Monday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to receive proposals and contract with a person to supply the poor with clean Indian meal and pine wood, for the enfuing year, to be delivered at the house. Persons wishing to agree to furnish those articles are requested to attend in person, or lodge their terms, under feal, with either of the truflees, previous to the day of meeting.

It may be necessary to observe, that payment will be received out of the next levy, and the truftees will confider themselves bound to prefer the lowest terms. September 10, 1800.

HIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the perfonal effate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of faid county, deceased, all persons therefore who have claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit the fame, and thole who are in any manner indebted to

the estate are defired to make payment, to ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix. September 16, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general affembly of Maryland, at their next feffion, for a law authoriting and requiring the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to affels and levy on the affeffable property of faid county, a fum of money laid out and expended in opening and making the public road from the west end of the turnpike road laid out from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, to interfect the east end of the road laid out from Frederick town towards Baltimore-town, near William Hobbs's.

Said fum of money has been advanced by Ellicott and company, and was directed to be levied under an act, entitled, " An act to ettablish the road from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, by Ellicott's upper mills, as far as the Poplar Spring, as a public road, and for other purpoles therein mentioned," but the fame has not been legally done.

## NOTICE.

INTEND to petition the next general affembly of Maryland for an act of infolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.
WILLIAM ALLEIN.

Calvert county, September 10, 1800.

## NOTICE.

THE Truftees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county intend to petition the legislature of Maryland, at the next fession; to pass an act authorising a fum of money to be levied to rebuild the poor's house of faid county.

September 17, 1800.

OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-tends to petition the next general affembly of Maryland for an act to ratify and make good a certificate that was made by Bliffia Brown, deputy-furveyor to Baruch Fowler, furveyor of Anne-Arundel county, and flate aforefaid, by virtue of a warrant of refurvey that was granted to Talbot Shipley, of faid county, out of the land-office of the western shore of Maryland, on the eighteenth day of January, 1799, which was the oldest warrant granted from the landoffice to affect the land that was included in the lines of the slorefaid certificate, but could not be received in the land-office, because the surveyor, Baruch Fowler, of faid county, would not fign his name to it, and that refuling to do it without looking at, or examining whether it was done right or not. RACHEL SHIPLEY, Administratrix.

OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general affembly of Maryland for an act to iell part of the property of George Shipley, fen. who is infane, to discharge his

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Truftee.

In CHANCERY, September 12, 1800.

N application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of JAMES WILSON, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of fundry intolvent debtors, paffed at the last feilion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a fchedule of his property, and a lift of his creditors, fo far as he can afcertain the fame, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being fatisfied, by competent testimony, that the faid James Wilson is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this State, and the faid James Wilson, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the affent in writing of fo many of his creditors as have due to them, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the faid act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the faid James Wilson, by caufing a copy of this order to be inferted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the third day of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the ninth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the 'said James Wilson's then and there taking the eath prescribed for delivering up his

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

R AN away from the fubfcriber, on or about the SALL, who is a petitioner for freedom, and calls her-felf Savor, the is of a dark complexion, shout five feet and an inch high, flout made, and when spoken to is rather pert; it is likely she is in Annapolis, or in the neighbourhood of South ever Neck. Whoever takes up and secures, the isid negro, so that I get her again, shall receive a reward of FIVE DOL-LARS, paid by

JAMES IGLEHEART, On the Head of South river.

September 16, 1805.

By the CORPORATION of the City of Annapolis,

September 4th, 1800. ORDERED, That 200 copies of the by-law to precontagious fever from coming to and remaining within the limits of this city, be immediately printed in hand bills, and distributed, and that the fame be inferted in the Marland Gazette.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk. A BY-LAW to prevent perfons from places infelled with

the prevailing contagious fever from coming to and remaining within the limits of this city.

Be it shablished and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapelis, and the authority of the fame, That no person or persons who shall or may come from or through the city of Baltimore, or the precincts thereof, or from the borough of Norfolk, in Virginia, shall, after the paffage of this law, enter into this city, or the precincts thereof, until fuch person or persons obtain from one of the health committee, a permit in writing, to enter; and that fuch permit firall specify the name of the person, and the time he shall remain, not exceeding the space of ten hours.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforefaid, That it any inhabitant or inhabitants of this city, or the precinets thereof, shall, after the paffage of this law, receive any person or persons coming from any of the infected places aforefaid, without a permit as aforefaid, fuch inhabitant or inhabitants shall, for each person received as aforesaid, forfeit and pay the fum of three pounds fix shillings and eightpence current money, and the like fum for every hour fuch person or persons shall remain in his, her or their houle.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforefaid, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants aforefaid shall permit any person or persons to remain in his, her or their house for the space of one hour after the expiration of the time specified in the permit, such inhabitant or inhabitants, for each person, shall forfeit and pay the fum of three pounds fix fhillings and eightpence current money, and the like fum for every hour such person or persons shall remain as aforefaid.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit any person or persons who shall or may have been abient from the faid places for the space of ten

days, and in good health, to enter this city.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforefaid, That initead of the health committee heretofore appointed, John Davidson, Allen Quynn, James Williams, John Randall, James Mackubin, Frederick Grammar, Jonathan Pinkney, William Alexander, Archibald Golder, Vachel Stevens, William Brown, jun. John Brice and Francis Mary de Lalandelle, be and they are hereby constituted and appointed a com-

mittee of health.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforefaid, That all fines and forfeitures accruing under this act may be recovered by presentment or indictment, or before the mayor, recorder, or any one alderman, in a furnmany way, one half to be applied to the informer, the other half to the use of the corpo-

September 4, 1800 : Read the firft and fecond time and affented to.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk. Proclaimed. THOMAS W. HEWLTT, Sheriff.

To be LET,

HAT well known farm, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, opposite to Annapolis, called GREENBURY'S POINT, containing in the clear land about 350 acres, with the privilege of fowing 170 or 180 bushels of wheat immediately, and to have full possession the first day of January next. Any perfon inclining to rent may know the terms by applying to Mr. CLEMENTS, in Annapolis, or the fubicriber,

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

September 10, 1800.

HE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general affembly of Maryland, for an act of infolvency to release him from Maryland, for an act of unable to pay.

debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

LEVI BUTLER.

Charles county, September 1, 1800.

HE fubicriber is extremely forry that he is under the disagreeable necessity of giving this public notice to his creditors, that through a number of misfortunes and loffes in trade, finds himfelf unable to discharge his debts at this time, and being willing to give up his property for the use of his creditors, means to petition the general affembly of Maryland for relief.

Anne-Arundel county, August 22, 1800.

MEAN to petition the next general affembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to THOMAS KING. September 6, 1800.

Reg. Cur. Can.

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being ereded ate letters ) by a French

r, July 19.

HILAIRE." July 31, rigate of the protection of

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European news

August. s from an article 18, has rejeded and the vigorous ment are in coneir armies, give continuing heftiflice continues in the savantages is thought to be Melas, who (fays oe obliged either rmfer did formerian territory, not f Lecourb is too I .- Should Mai-

by Carinthia and while Moresu peald his overtures is conduct at the July. arts of Ruffis and ed, and have arthan an armed 2. It is regarded

e is no doubt to

By virtue of a writ of fieri faciar, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Saturday the agth day of October next, on the premifes,

TRACT or parcel of LAND, known by the name of Brans and Bacon, containing five hundred and feventy-five acres, more or lefs; the shove property is taken as the property of SAMUEL HAMBLETON, terre-tenant of John HEPBURR, to fatisty a debt due NATHAN LEVY, for the ufe of The fale will commence at one JOHN DAWSON. o'clock, for ready MONEY only.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Aruudel county.

September 10, 1800

Agreeable to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of infolvent debtors, and sgreesble to a schedule given in by WILLIAM FRENCH, an infolvent debtor, for the benefit of his creditors, will be SOLD, at the late dwelling-house of the faid William French, on the 18th day of October next.

TRACT or parcel of LAND, known by the A name of WADE'S INCREASE, containing 75 acres, more or lefs, and one negro man named BRIS-TER, for ready CASH. The fale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Truftee agreeable to the aforefaid act of affembly.

September 10, 1800.

HE subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and customers in Annapolis, that he intends to follow his bufiness of carving and gilding in oil and burnish gold (as he intends to stay here some time), old looking glass and picture frames re-gilt and made equal to new; as this will be a great faving of rifk and expence to the citizens in not having to fend their goods to Baltimore, he therefore hopes for encouragement. Any orders left with Mr. Shaw will be thankfully received, and carefully attended to, by The public's obedient fervant,

GBORGE SMITH,

Who has for SALE, A few looking-glass plates, and picture glass of a large fize, and forme fit for carriages; alfo forme fine prints of WASHINGTON, engraved by Heath, of London, in elegant frames, portraits of Adams, Jefferfon, M'Kean, and numbers of others. Apply to

Annapolis, September 8, 1800.

"HIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the perfonal effore of JOSEPH NEALE, late of faid county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, February next, they may otherwife by law be excluded from all benefit of faid estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of August, 1800. JOHN NEALE, Executor.

HE ereditors of THOMAS WOODWARD. deceased, late of Prince-George's county, are hereby requested to meet at SAMUEL TYLER's, on the third day of October, with their accounts legally authenticated, in order to receive a dividend of the affets in hand, and those indebted to the deceased's estate are requested to make payment, on or before the third day of October, to

MARGARET WOODWARD, Admx. September 6, 1800.

TOTICE is hereby given, that a number of inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to prefer a petition to the next general affembly, praying for a law to authorife and appoint certain commissioners to fireighten, amend, and establish the road leading from the north side of Severn ferry to Patapico lower

September 8, 1800.

ROM a variety of misfortunes in trade and otherwife, the subscriber is reduced to the disagreesble necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to release him from the payment of debts that he is unable to pay.

ALEXANDER S. SMOOT.

August 20, 1800.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 13th inftant, at the house of JONATHAN BEARD,

WO NEGROES, and two horfes, for ready CASH; the above property is taken as the RICHARD MACKUBIN, and for officers fees for the years 1798 and 1799. The fale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne. Arundel county.

September 3, 1800.

N conformity to the custom and ulages of the legif-lature of Maryland, by advertisement, I do hereby give notice, that I mean to prefer a petition to the honourable the legislature of Maryland, at their enfuing fession, to obtain an act of assembly divorcing me from Elizabeth Berry, to whom I was married according to the rites of the church of England. WILLIAM E. BERRY.

Prince George's county, September 1, 1800.

NOTICE.

HEREBY intend to petition the legislature of Maryland for an act of infolvency, at the meeting of the next general affembly.

BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

HEREBY foreware all perfore from hunting, with either dog or gun, on Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, or in any manner trespalling thereon, as I am determined to profecute all offenders, agreeably

BENJAMIN LANE.

September 2, 1800.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

R AN away from the tubscriber, at Richard Raw-lings's, near the Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, on the 27th instant, a negro man named GEORGE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, he has a black smooth complexion. talks very smooth; had on an ofnabrig shirt and troufers, his other cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up the faid negro, and fecures him, fo that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, by me

WILLIAM BASS, or RICHARD RAWLINGS.

HE subscriber begs leave to inform his triends and customers, that he has removed to the tanyard in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HYDE, where he means to carry on the tanning businels in all its various branches. He is now prepared to receive hides to tan from those who please to favour him with their cuftom, and tan the fame on the following terms, to wit : Hides at fifteen shillings each, kip-fkins at eleven shillings and three-pence each, calffkins at five shillings and feven-pence balf-penny.

The subscriber, from a long experience in the businels, flatters himfelf that his work will be rendered pleasing to his customers.

WALTER W. NORMAN. I shall have a quantity of upper and foal leather for fale by the last of September next. W. W. N. Annapolis, August 14, 1800.

"HIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphana 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 fame, with the vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th of January, 1801, next, they may otherwise hy law be excluded from all benefit of feid eftate. Given under my hand this 28th of July,

THOMAS L. SOTHORON, Executor.

ATHEREAS 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 faid 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 affets in hand, which cannot he done until the whole amount of the claims against the efface be afcertained. 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.

NOMMITTED to my custody as runaways; on the 28th of July, 1800, a negro woman called MINTA, about 16 years of age, dark complexion, fays the is the property of SARAH BORE, of Colchefter, Virginia, and hired this year to John Bowen, of Calvert county, Maryland. On the 29th, a negro woman, fame colour, named BETTY, about 20 years of age, fays the is the property of BASIL BROOKES, of Calvert county, Maryland. Alfo, on the 17th of August, 1800, two negro men, named PHILIP and GEORGE, as the property of Dr. Austin Smith, of Alexandria, Vi gipia, but fince of Matthews county, Virginia, and formerly belonging to col. Churchill, of Middlefex, and their names BEN BROWN, and LEWIS, they are of the following description, both flout, men, dark colour, the former about 35, and the latter about 40, years of sge, have a variety of cloathing. Notice is hereby given, that if not taken away by their owners they will be fuld for their fees, according to law.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff Charles county. Charles county, August 19. 1800.

The subscriber has for SALE.

FEW elegant prints of Thomas JEFFERSON, Efq: vice-prefident of the United States, in handsome gilt frames, ditto the WASHINGTON FA-MILT, dreffing glaffes, tea caddies, portable writing desks, gentlemens chefts 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, fifes, billiard-tacks, wood-faws, wire fenders, maps of Maryland, and a variety of house-hold fur-JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

Negroes for Sale. To be SOLD, for a term of years,

HE following NEGROES, to wit : a man, about twenty years of age, accustomed to the business of a plantation, to be fold for the term of feven years; a boy, between eleven and twelve years of age, for the term of fitteen years, and a woman, accultomed to domettic fervices, for the term of two years. Inquire of the Printers.

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1808. RICHARD PONSONBY.

An infolvent of Prince-George's county, AKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of fundry infolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property and a lift of his creditors, on oath, as by the faid ad is required, the chancellor is latisfied, 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 nineteenth 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 interted, once in each of three fuccessive weeks, before the nineteenth day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the feid nineteenth day of March next, for the purpole of recommending a truftee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within fix months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their diffent to his being admitted to the benfit of the faid act. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Telt.

Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, August 18, 1800. JOHN TILLEY, An infolvent debtor of Prince George's county,

AKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of fundry infolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property. and a lift of his creditors, on oath, as by the faid act is required, the chancellor is fatisfied, 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 nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act re-quired, in presence of his creditors, and that, by caufing a copy of this order to be inferted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the nineteenth day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the faid nineteenth day of March next, for the purpole of recommending a truffee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within ax months from the time of the last publication, (if they fhall think fit, their diffent to his being admitted to the benefit of the faid act.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD. Teft. Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1800. DAVID ROSS, An infolvent of Prince-George's county,

AKES application as a trader, by petition, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of fundry infolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a lift of his creditors, on eath, as by the faid act is required, the chancellor is fatisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of palling that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chanceller, in the chancery office, on the nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the faid act required, in prefence of his creditors, and that, by caufing a copy of this order to be inferted in the Maryland Gazette, once in each of three successive weeks, before the nineteenth day of September next, for the purpose of recommending a truftee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within fix months from the time of on, (if they fhall think fit) their difthe laft oublication themselves to be the property of HOLDEN HUDGON, fent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said aft. SAMUBL H. HOWARD,

> In CHANCERY, August 28, 1800. HORATIO ROSS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

An infolvent of Prince-Georges's county, AKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of fundry infolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a lift of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, the chancellor is farisfied, 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 unseteenth day of March next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by cauling a copy of this order to be inferred, once in each of three successive weeks, before the nineteenth day of September next, in the Maryland Gezette, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of recommending a traf-tee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within fix months from the time of the last publication. (if they shall think sit) their differt to his being admitted to the benefit of the faid act. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL

Reg. Cur. Can.

(LyIth YEA

CONSTANT HE evacuation of met with diffic fared, required that C rounding country should or under their protection it was unanimoudy refe ther army, confisting new general in chief grand vizier, which 150,000 is now, by the duced to 20,000. The

out in his camp, and o

AUGS SCENE OF Since the 14th, th Feldkirch, Coire, at General Lecourbe h Renti and Immenstad

n merch a body of tr gentz, which no ger erder to cut off the Tyrol, by the mount then from Switzerla Autrians who were i the Tyrol. The arm end to the effusion of MUI

Susi Immediately after from Vienna, at the generals Moreau and on the 13th, at Pafd Alter a long negotial eded fomewhat fro erening, about 5 o'c u the dawn of the foon as the armiflice of which no doub peace will be h

FRAN Yefterday three F appointed to fettle t cicity of this city, bad a conference w among others, wit Gargen, of the ele with them an efcor to maintain their p but to this objection mare fo, as inftro not yet been receiv Suzanne required boy en maffe thoul Mente militia fhor however, was refe Nidde. To da held in the neigh lieved that the li will be definitiv

To-day gener foon as the armif arranged, the c Wurtzburg to A ttom Bafreuth.

RA We are affure torned an aniv peace, importin en than France dorable;" and republic shall which is alike of the Auftrian re-eftablifhmer pa non, it ton propose for the that negotiatio

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 25, 1800.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.

THE evacuation of Egypt by the French has again met with difficulties. The French we are affared, required that Cairo, Alexandria, and the furrounding country should be declared either independent or under their protection. The Porte, however, will consent to neither of these proposals; and on the 22d, it was unanimously resolved in the divan to fend another army, confiding entirely of Europeans, with a new general in chief, to Jaffa. The army of the grand vizier, which at first was faid to amount to 150,000 is now, by the defertion of the Afiatics, reduced to 20,000. The plague has likewife broken out in his camp, and one of his best generals has died

> AUGSBURG, July 17. SCENE OF WAR IN GERMANY.

Since the 14th, the French have been mafters of Feldkirch, Coire, and the whole of the Grisons. General Lecourbe had repulsed the Austrians near Renti and Immenstadt, and took the bold resolution much a body of troops through the wood of Breentz, which no general had before attempted, in eder to cut off the retreat of the Austrians to the Tyrol, by the mountains of Montalun, and to attack then from Switzerland. This compelled the 6000 Auftrians who were in the Grifons to retire haftily to the Tyrol. The armistice has, however, now putean end to the effution of blood in that quarter.

> MUNICH, July 16. SUSPENSION of ARMS.

Immediately after the arrival of count Deitrichstein, from Vienna, at the head quarters of gen. Kray, the generals Moreau and Kray had a conference together on the 13th, at Paidorf, five leagues from this city. After a long negotiation, and after each party had reeded fomewhat from its first demands, yesterday sening, about 5 o'clock, an armistice was concluded, a the dawn of the peace fo earnestly hoped for : fo fon as the armiflice shall be ratified by the emperor, of which no doubt is entertained, a congress for peace will be held in a neighbouring Imperial

FRANCFORT, July 19.

Yesterday three French generals and other officers, appointed to fettle the line of the armiflice in the viciolty of this city, came to Offenbach, where they bed a conference with as many German officers, and among others, with an Austrian general and major Gargen, of the electorate of Mentz. Each party had with them an efcort of huffars. The French wished to maintain their position on the Kintz, by Hanau; but to this objections were made by the Germans, and more fo, as infructions relative to the armiffice had not yet been received from general Kray. Gen. St. Stranne required of baron Albini, that the Mentz. key en maffe thould be difbanded, and that the regular Meatz militia should retire to Aschaffenburg. This, however, was refused, as was the proposition of the at the French should retire behind the Nidds. To day another military conference was held in the neighbourhood of this city. It is believed that the line of the armiffice, in our vicinity, will be definitively fertled by the commanders in

To-day general Suzanne came to this city. As foon as the armiffice shall be ratified and completely arranged, the elector of Mentz will return from Wurtzburg to Aschaffenburg. The reigning prince of Nassa Weilburg will likewise return to Weilburg

OF PEACE.

RATISBON, July 15.

We are affored that the court of Vienna has re-terned an answer to the first consul's proposals for peace, importing " the emperor wifhes for peace not left than France, but for one that shall be general and dorable;" and durable it cannot be, if the Cisalpine republic shall be again established, the existence of which is alike dangerous to the exittence of Italy, and of the Auftrian hereditary flates. Should, however, the re-chablishment of this republic be made a conditio fine ea me, it sensins to be confidered what France will propose for the security and indemnification of Auftria." This enfwer is effeemed to accommodating, that negotiations are expected to be immediately com-

AUGSBURG, July 17.

The head quarters of general Moreau will now be removed to Augsburg, where it feems probable the

It is faid, the first conful, Buonsparte, will come to the congress for a peace to be held in this the section of the second section is

COLOGNE, July 18.

Our Journal contains the following letter from Bruffels, dated July 14 :

" According to accounts received from Calais, there is now very frequent correspondence between the French and English governments, the subject of which is supposed to be propositions of peace made by England. It is expected that a place will be immedistely appointed, where conferences for a general peace may be opened between envoys from Austria, England and France. This place, it is expected, will be either Lifle or Bruffels.

VIENNA, July 18.

The English have exerted themselves to prevent our entering on negotiations, but in vain ; but the Austrian ministry though inclined to treat will not treat but in conjunction with England.

> LONDON, July 26. ARMED NEUTRALITY.

Lord Carysford has departed on an extra mission to Berlin, supposed to relate to the talked of coalition of

July 29.

The fortreffes of Piedmont are to be abolished. The demolition of the citadel of Milan is com-Lucca (in Italy) has been taken by the French, and

a contribution of a million of livres imposed. The French government has revoked the permission given for certain importations from Eng-

land. The three French frigates lately in Dunkirk Roads, have failed.

The French appear to be preparing an expedition at Cherbourg and Havre.

On Friday evening his majefty's ships the Nemefis, Terpfichore, le Prevoyante, the Arrow and Nile luggers, fell in with the Franda, a Danish frigate, having under convoy two ships, two brigs, and two galliots. The Nemens hailed her, and said she would send her boat on board the convoy. The Danish commander replied, that if the attempted it he would fire into the boat. The Nemelis's boat was then lowered down, with four men and a midshipman in her, ready to go on board the convoy; the Danish frigate immediately fired feveral shot, which missing the boat, struck the Nemefis, and killed one man. The Nemefis immediately gave the Dane a broadfide, when a most spirited action took place, which lasted about 25 minutes, at the end of which time, the Donish frigate being crippled in her rigging and hull, ftruck her colours. Two men were killed, and feveral wounded on board the Arrow; and eight killed, and a great number wounded on board the Dane. The Danish frigate and convoy were brought into the Downs on Saturday, but no shore boats are allowed to go alongfide, nor are the Danes allowed any communication with the flore. The telegraph was immediately fet to work, and in the evening captain Baker, of the Nemes, fet off in a post chaife and four to wait upon the admiralty. He arrived in town yesterday morn-

Orders have fince reached Deal for our cruifers to capture all thips and veffels failing under Danish co-

OFFICIAL. A cartel from Dunkirk, which arrived at Dover on

Sunday, brought a telegraphic confirmation of the armillice in Germany. Paris papers to the 26th inft. are received.

They contain a copy of the convention for the armistice. By this convention, it appears the French are to keep poffession of all Suabis, part of Francenia, and Bavaria. The Austrians, however, are to retain possession of Ulm and Ingolstadt. They are also to occupy the Upper and Lower Engadine. The French are to remain mafters of Coire, and the territory be-

tween the line of Coire and the engadine is to be neuter. Twelve days notice is to be given of the refumption of hostilities. The Austrian general count Saint Ju-lien, is arrived at Paris from Vienna. The Moniteur states that his mission is to regulate the conditions of a general armiffice, and to establish a good underflanding respecting different circumstances which relate to the convention of Aleffandria. . It is probable, however, that his mission is of much greater importance, and that it relates to negotiations for peace between France and the emperor. He has had frequent conferences with the minister of foreign affairs.

(Courier.) July 31.

The Frand a Danish frigate and convoy remain in the Downs; the officers have possession of the ship, and they all hour the Danish colours. Several of the officers were, on Monday, on thore; they are dreffed much in the English taste; the uniform is a blue coat, with red collar and cuffs, and a large gold epaulet on the right fhoulder.

A motion was yesterday made in the common council of the city, that a petition in favour of peace should be preferred to his majefly; but it finally

Buonaparte directed Moreau to agree to an armif-

The Iris frigate is taking on board in specie a part of

the fubfidy for the emperor.

It is faid the king of Pruffia has fent couriers to all the courts of Europe; announcing an intention of interpofing for a general peace.

RUSSIA.

A Dreiden journal fays, that Paul I. has demanded of the emperor of Germany, 15,000,000 rubles, as an indemnification for his expences in the last campaign, and has declared, that if they are refused, he will take possession of Gallicia.

The Ruffian ambaffador and all Ruffians are called from Canstantinople; and the correspondence between that city and Vienna has been intercepted.

The emperor of Russa, we understand, has ordered all French emigrants, except Louis, to leave his ter-

August 4.

It is reported, on the authority of an American gentleman arrived at Dover, that preliminaries of peace etween the Austrian and French governments were figned at Paris on Tuelday laft, the 29th ultimo, and that intelligence of the event was brought to Calais on Thursday last by express.

The last Paris papers received were those of the 29th, and they were filent on the subject. The figning, however, might have taken place on that day,

after they were printed. From the opposition made by two Danish frigates, in two different quarters, to have their convoys fearched by our cruifers, there feems but too much reason for concluding that the northern powers have

come to a determination to refift our maritime fuperiority. Ministers have therefore pitched upon lord Whitworth to go to Copenhagen to enter into explanations with the court of Denmark. Lord Whitworth, from his fituation at the court of Petersburg, has had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the views, the interests, and the intrigues, of the northern powers, and he will therefore be enabled to apply himfelf the more fuccessfully to those feelings from which the late measures of Denmark proceed.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 1.

Another Expedition.

A new expedition, fecret and sudden, is prepared— The troops are embriked. Generals Coote and Man-ners command. It is said the provisions only extend

NEW-YORK, September 16.

The following circumstance, fays the editor of the Sun of the 2d of August, is said to have occurred in the Mediterranean :

A Danish frigate of 44 guns, having some vessels under convoy, was met by the Levisthan, commanded by admiral Duckworth, who hailed the Danish frigate, defiring to know what were the fhips that were under her convoy. Not receiving a fatisf admiral Duckworth faid he should fend a boat on board. The Danish captain replied he would fire into any boat that should attempt to do fo; which threats he carried into effect, and killed one of our feamen in the Leviathan's boat. Upon this admiral Duckworth ordered his ship to be laid along side of the Dane, informed the captain that he had committed murder on a British subject, and that it only would be doing him justice to open the lower deek ports of the Levisthan, and give him a broadfide. He infitted, however, that the Danish captain should follow him into Gibraltar, and there explain his conduct. The refult is not known."

It would appear from this transaction in connexion with the one in the North Seas, that the Danish court is determined to try the question of the right of Britifh fhips of war to examine neutral veffels.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.

Party spirit and animosity rage in North-Carolina and Virginia to a degree that must excite the regret of every real friend of our country. Several duels, which originated from political disputes, have been fought in those flates ; and we have it from undoubted authority, that fome days ago, even two brothers, in the state of Virginia, had, from altercation respecting the approaching election of president, proceeded to blows, when a stal stroke put an end to the existence of one of them. The fratricide, was obliged to sty his home and samily—a sad example of the danger of political enthufialm.

From Sunday, September 7, to Wednelday, September 10, there was one death at Providence, R. I. of the fever, and feven new cafes : one has recovered

and 11 remain fick.

tion to the benefit of property, competent was, at the State, and lor, in the farch next, faid act re-

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e, and was, at of this State, adjudged and ncellor, in the f March next, y the faid act and that, by , once in each eteenth day of te, he give nonineteenth day the chancellor, aft publication,

HOWARD,

IS: SAMUEL

We can upon the best authority affert, our government has received explicit and fatisfactory affurances, that the ministers of his Britannic majesty have given no authority, commission, instruction, or promise of support to W. A. Bowles, and that his hostile practices among the Indians, have been without their know-

#### RICHMOND, September 16.

The account we gave in our last, relative to the conspiracy of the negroes in this town and the adjacent counties, was only an incorrect and hafty fketch, the minutize of this diabolical plot not having then come to light. But fince the evidence, upon which the criminals were condemned, and their confessions fince, have been detailed to us, we find that the ground for public alarm was extremely ferious. The plan of operations to be purfued by the conspirators, as it comes out in evidence on the trials, were formed by two Frenchmen (as yet unknown) in this place-and every Frenchman in the general maffacre of the whites that was meditated, was to have been spared. Their object was to have feized on the magazine of arms, &c. deposited at the penitentiary-house, on the treafury, &c. and to have commenced an indifcriminate flaughter (the French only excepted). They were then to have iffued a proclamation to the negmes to come and rally round their flandard at the metropolis. Had they succeeded in their attempt (which was happily frustrated by the deluge of rain that fell and rendered the water-courfes impaffable on the evening fixed on for the execution of their scheme) it is hardly possible to tay how extensive and how terrible might have been its confequences .- There appears to have been great exertions among the conspirators immediately in this neighbourhood, and from papers found on some of them, it would feem that a correspondence was carried on with Philadelphia, as well as with the towns of Petersburg, Norfolk, &c. in this state .-From the whole complexion, however, of this daring project, it is evident that the French principle of liberty and equality has been infused into the minds of the negroes, and that the incautious and intemperate use of these words by some whites amongst us, have inspired them with the hopes of success. What effects this awful bufinels will have on the public mind, muft depend on the calm reflection of our countrymen.

Last Friday five of the negroes concerned in the conspiracy, and condemned the day before to be hanged, were executed at the gallows, near this city, purfuant to their fentence. Yefterday five more were ex ecuted at the same place, purluant to their sentence. Several others have received fentence of death, and will be executed in a few days. The trials are still

going on.

## BALTIMORE, September 19.

The citizens of Philadelphia, at a meeting at the flate-house, on the 17th instant, appointed a number of persons in each ward of the city and liberties, for the purpole of collecting charitable donations for the relief of the distressed indigent of this city, Norfolk and Providence, (R. I.)

The governor of the province of West-Florida has iffaed a proclamation, offering FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who will deliver in Apalache, the body of WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BOWLES, or elle produce sufficient proof of having killed him.

## Annapolis, September 25.

We are authorised and requested by the honourable Jeremiah T; Chafe, to publish the following articles for the information of the people.

Extract from the address of President Adams to congress in

March, 1797. " EMPLOYED in the service of my country abroad, during the whole course of these transactions, I first faw the constitution of the United States in a foreign country. Irritated by no literary altercation, animated by no public debate, heated by no party snimofity, I read it with great fatisfaction, as a refult of good heads, prompted by good hearts; as an ex-periment, better adapted to the genius, character, fituation and relations of this nation and country, than any which had ever been proposed or suggested. In its general principles and great outlines, it was conformable to fuch a fystem of government, as I had ever most esteemed, and in some states, my own native state in particular, had contributed to establish. Claiming a right of luffrage in common with my fellow-citizens, in the adoption or rejection of a constitution which was to rule me and my posterity, as well as them and theirs, I did not hesitate to express my approbation of it, on all occasions, in public and in private. It was not then, nor has been fince, any objection to it, in my mind that the executive and fenate were not more permanent. Nor have I ever entertained a thought of promoting any alteration in it, but fuch as the people themselves, in the course of their experience should fee and feel to be necessary or expedient and by their representatives in congress and the flate legiflatures according to the constitution itself adopt and ordain.

" Returning to the bosom of my country, after a painful separation from it, for ten years, I had the honour to be elected to a fration under the new order of things, and I have repeatedly laid myfelf under the most ferious obligations to support the constitution.

The operation of it has equalled the most fanguine expectations of its friends: and from an habitual attention. tion to it, fatisfaction in its administration and delight in its effects upon the peace, order, prosperity and happiness of the nation, I have acquired an habitual attachment to it, and veneration for it.

" What other form of government indeed can fo well deferve our efteem and love."

Certificate of Mr. Peregrine Fitzbugh, a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, bonour and integrity.

In a conversation which took place a few months after the last election for prefident and vice-prefident of the United States, Mr. Jefferson expressed to me the great fatisfaction he felt at the choice of prefident having devolved on Mr. Adams instead of himself; observing at the same time that he was undoubtedly the most proper person, having the confidence of both houses of congress, which would proposally not have been the case with himself, and that the charge of Mr. Adams's being a monarchift, however it might have ferved to answer an electioneering purpole, was totally unfounded; that he had been in habits of the ftrideft intimacy with him for more than fifteen years, during which time a regular and confidential correspondence had been kept up betwixt them, and that he could with great truth pronounce Mr. Adams to be as firm and decided a republican as ever lived .-In giving this certificate I derive additional pleasure from the hope that it may tend to rescue Mr. Jefferfon from the unmerited charge exhibited against him by fome of his friends, that the high encomiums which he passed on Mr. Adams's character in his speech on affuming the office of vice-prefident, were not his real fentiments, but the effect of mere compliment.

PERSORINE FITZHUGH. Annapolis, Sept. 9th, 1800.

Extra8 of a letter from general Washington to Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, dated Mount Vernon the 2d of

August, 1798. 44 Although I highly approve of the measures taken by government to place this country in a polture of defence, and even wish they had been more energetic; and shall be ready to obey it's call under the refervations I have made, whenever it is made; yet I am not without hope, mad and intoxicated as the French are, that they will paufe before they take the last step .-That they have been deceived in their calculations on the division of the people and the powerful support they expected from their party, is reduced to a certainty; though it is formewhat equivocal Itill, whether that party, who have been the curse of this country, and the fource of the expences we have to encounter may not be able to continue their delufion .- What pity it is this expence could not be taxed upon them."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

GENERAL SMITH has attended almost every public meeting in his own county, and even feveral in our's. At most of thefe he has addressed the people, and amused them with pretty stories out of that ancient well known book, called Æsopa Fables. One that I well remember is the Horse and the Stag, which, on the account of the general, tam forry to say, happens not to be very applicable. The man went not to the horse, requesting him to give up part of his liberty for his own good; no, no, the borfe came to the man, craving his affiliance, not for the purpose of doing himfelf any real fervice, but through a motive of revenge, to destroy his adversary the stag. I am afraid that some of my fellow countrymen in the opposition, are likewise actuated by revenge and disappointed ambition, and, to gratify these vicious pathons, would destroy not their own liberties, (as they vainly ima-gine,) but that of the people. For this purpose they have attempted every thing to millead the people.

The part of the flory which was intended to alarm the public mind, is where the horse was unable to recover his liberty after his adverfary was fubdued, and was obliged to become a flave to the man. Could this apply to the people of Maryland, it would be fusicient to terrify; but as one of the thousands of fovereigns that inhabit this state, I have no apprehenfions from a change in the mode of choofing electors of prefident and vice prefident. The change is warranted by the conflitution; it depends therefore only upon the people; and the people are about to make the change in the persons of their representatives, for the purpose of continuing in the prefidential chair the man of their choice. - But it is infinuated that we are to lofe for ever the right of choofing electors, if we for once give up the darling privilege. What I do we not choose the electors when we annually choose the representatives? Aye, but we do not elect them immediately ourselves. If the mode intended to be adopted be good, in the name of God let it continue. And if this mode be abused or more liable to abuse than the one we have at prefent, the people furely have it in their power to return to the old one, when they can choose the legislature who make the laws. I hear it, however, whispered on each fide of me, that the fenate can prevent this law from being repealed. This I acknowledge to be true; yet the fenators themselves are to be elected every five years, and they know it too ; they will not then act in contradiction to the will of the majority, when that is once gene-rally known and correctly afcertained. Besides, it is contemplated in the enfuing congress to propose an amendment to the constitution, providing an uniform diftrict election of electors over the whole union, which will be a measure so just and proper, that it cannot fail of being adopted , and it is well known that the conftitution of the United States is paramount to all flate laws and flate conflitutions. Suppose, however, that this should not be done, and that the law could not be repealed; suppose too, (what, I am fure, can never happen,) that poor Mr. John Adams should lose the confidence of the people of this state, and that they should confider Mr. Thomas Jefferson as the only fit person to prefide at the kelm of our national bark; suppose all this to happen, and yet the people of Maryland will have it in their power to

to place fuch a number in the house of representation as to ensure Mr. Jefferson's election, and by the means turn the tables upon the Federalifts. That then the majority will rule; furely the opposition will not oppose this they will not pretend to lay, that the minority ought to dictate to the majority! they do, they will throw off the malk entirely, and flow themselves equal to Marat and Robespierre France, who also called themselves THE FRIENDS

OF THE PEOPLE.

Having digressed thus far, I mean now to return to my subject. General Smith attempted to amuse the cople with feveral pretty ftories, as I have before re. lated, and, I am told, met with a good deal of fue. ceis. Now, as I confider myfelf a good hand at tel. ling flories, and am moreover defirous of the favour of the public, which it would be my happiness to obtain honestly, I will even follow general Smith's example, Having now explained my intention, I will also premife, that I mean not to fay a word concerning the merits or demerits of Mr. Adams or Mr. Jefferfon; they have been ably handled by other writers; and I should have faid nothing about the contemplated change, had it not been to flew how little applicable the Horse and Stag were to the subject. Neither will I make the applications, nor explain the morals, of my flories, leaving these things to my fensible readen, who, I am fure, will be fufficiently capable of the

Such of my fellow-citizens as are discontented with the present government, because it is not perfestion, and on that account wish for a change, I beg to attend to the following tale. " An hungry fpeniel, having foled a piece of flesh from a butcher's shop, was carrying it across a river. The water being clear, and the Sun thining brightly, he faw his own image in the fream, and fancied it to be another dog with a more delicious morfel ; upon which, unjuftly and greedily opening his jaws to fnatch at the shadow, he lost the

fubiliance!

I would crave the attention of these men likewise to the following tale, and intreat them to be cautious, for fear they might meet with the same fate, " The commonwealth of frogs, a discontented, variable race, weary of their government, and fond of change, petitioned Jupiter to grant them a king. The thunderer, in his wrath, fent them a crane, who no tooner took possession of his new dominions, than he began to devour his fubjects, one after another, in a moft capricious and tyrannical manner. They were now far more diffatisfied than before; when applying to Jupiter again, they were difmissed with this reproof, that the evil they complained of they had imprudently brought upon themselves, and that they had no other remedy now but to lubmit to it with patience.

What I have now to relate, ought to confirm the people in their caution, as it flews how apt we are to change. " A herdiman missed a young heiser out of his grounds, and, after having diligently fought for it in vain, when he could by no other means gain intelligence of it; betook himself at last to his prayers. Great Jupiter, faid he, shew me but the villain who has done me this injury, and I will give thee in facrifice the finest kid from my flock. He had no fooner uttered his petition, than, turning the corner of a wood, he was struck with the fight of a monstrous lion, preying on the carcale of his heifer. Trembling and pale, O Jupiter, cried he, I offered thee a kid, if thou wouldft grant my petition; I now offer thes bull, if thou wilt deliver me from the confequence

To those people who comp'ain of the taxes, and the other burthens of government, I address this flory. " A fox, closely purfued by a pack of dogs, took shelter under the covert of a bramble. He rejoiced in this affylum ; and, for a while, was very happy; but foon tound, that if he attempted to fir he was wounded by thorns and prickles on every fide. However, making a virtue of necessity, he forbore to complain; and comforted himfelf with reflecting, that no blifs is perfect; that good and evil are mixed, and flow from the Tame fountain. Thefe briars, faid he, will tear my fkin a little, yet they keep off the dogs. For the lake of the good then, let me bear the evil with patience; each bitter has its iweet; and these brambles, though they wound my flesh, present

my life from danger." Many little dirty stories have been spread through the union to the prejudice of Mr. John Adams, which, upon investigation, have proved as false as the hearts of their inventors and propagators are malicious. Those people who may have heard these stories, but have been kept ignorant of their confutation, I estneftly pray to attend to the following recital. " A farmer, who had just stepped into the field to mend a gep in one of his fences, found, at his return, the cradle where he had left his only child affeep, turned upfide down, the cloaths all torn and bloody, and his dog lying near it, befmeared also with blood. Immediately conceiving that the creature had defroyed his child, he instantly dashed out his brains with the hatchet in his hand when turning up the cradle, he found his child unhurt, and an enormous ferpent lying dead on the floor, killed by that faithful dog, whose courage and fidelity in preserving the life of his son deserved another kind of reward. These alfecting circumstances afford him a striking lesson, how dangerous it is too haftily to give way to the blind in-Pulse of fadden passion."

The Federalists, the true friends of the constitution

and the administration, but who are divided about Mr. Adams and Mr. Pinkney, I have this flory to tell. "A lyon and a tyger jointly feized on a young fawn, which they immediatly killed. This they had no fooner performed, than they fell a fighting in order to decide whose property it should be. The battle was so bloody and so obstinate, that they were both com-

peiled, through wearine is and lay down by mutt At this inftant a fox u serving their fituation, tested prey, and bore it o the lion recovered breatl been our conduct ! infter ought with our respect defrauding us of the who That the people may ended admirers of t whill they aim at its

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with a fine piece of che began to confider how delicious a morfel. caremely glad to have morning; your beautifu are the delight of my e to favour me with a fon equal to the rest of you with this flattering f opened her mouth to g mediately fraching up the raven to lament he That the people may characters, as in on Adams's talents, jud worth, and in the nex most virulence, accuse corruption and little r he would fcorn, I hav " A poor man, tra brough a dreary for aman creature to be danger of being ftarve he came to the cave leave to rest a while, elemency of the w complied with his rec entered, than he beg furprifed at the novel how the meaning of to warm my frozen j cold. Prefently al pared a meis of hot found it necessary inquired the Satyr, yes, replied the trav make it cooller. get out of my cave lave no communica and cold with the fa For the truly t who love their bi bleffed is he th kornful," who kno rapts good manne that" the conduct ons have an extraor mind ;" for those ing flory " A fl company with form en a party of pl trath was to rob t mer. Our fimple happened, that th tranes, having be

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fate, " The variable race, of change, pe-The thunderwho, no looner han he began her, in a moft ey were now n applying to this reproof, ad imprudently had no other atience. apt we are to

o confirm the g heifer out of y fought for it neans gain into his prayers. he villain who e thee in facrihad no fooner e corner of a of a monfirous r. Trembling d thee a kid, if now offer the s

the confequence e taxes, and the refs this flory. t of dogs, took He rejoiced as very happy ; to fir he was ery fide. How. forbore to comreflecting, that are mixed, and efe briars, faid ey keep off the let me bear the its iweet ; ard ny fleft, preferre

fpread through o Adams, which, fe as the hearts are malicious. hefe ftories, but nfutation, I estg recital. " A field to mend s his return, the ld alleep, turned bloody, and his with blood. Imre had destroyed brains with the p the cradle, he mous ferpent ly. that faithful dog. erving the life of ward. These aty to the blind im-

of the confliration are divided about e this flory to tell. on a young fawn, This they had no The battle was were both com-

seiled, through wearine's and loss of blood, to defift, and lay down by mutual confent, totally disabled. At this inftant a fox unluckily came by, who, perenving their fituation, made bold to feize the contelled prey, and bore it off unmolested. As soon as the lion recovered breath-how foolish, faid he, has been our conduct! inflead of being contented, as we eight with our respective shares, our senseless rage has redered us unable to prevent this raically fox from

defrauding us of the whole." That the people may be cautioned against those preunded admirers of the conflictation, who praife, whill they aim at its defiruction; who artfully ftile themselves republicans and friends of the people, who ciple and flatter the people, whilit in their hearts they despise them, I will tell them a tale. " A fox, sherving a raven perched on the branch of a tree, sith a fine piece of cheefe in her mouth, immediate. began to confider how he might possess himself of began to confider how he might possess himself of began to confider how he might possess himself of began to confider how he might possess himself of began to confider how he might possess himself of began to confider how he might possess himself of began to confider how he might possess himself of began to confider how he might possess himself of began to confider how he might possess himself of began to confider how he might possess himself of began to confider how he might possess himself of began to confider how he might possess himself of began to confider how he might possess himself of began to confider how he might possess himself of began to confider how he might possess himself of began to confider how he might possess himself of began to be a coremely glad to have the pleasure of feeing you this morning; your beautiful shape and shining feathers are the delight of my eyes, and would you condeicend to favour me with a fong, I doubt not but your voice is equal to the reft of your accomplishments. Deluded with this flattering speech, the transported raven opened her mouth to give him a specimen of her pipe, when down dropped the cheefe, which the fox imnediately fusching up, bore away in triumph, leaving

he raven to lament her credulity at her leifure." That the people may learn how to appreciate fuch characters, as in one moment will applaud John Adams's talents, judgment, candour, integrity and worth, and in the next will abuse him with the utnot virulence, accuse him of want of knowledge, of corruption and little mean actions, which, I am fure, he would fcorn, I have another tale for their perufal. "A poor man, travelling in the depth of winter brough a dreary forest, no inn to receive him, no aman creature to befriend or comfort him, was in anger of being starved to death. At last, however, he came to the cave of a Satyr, where he intreated lesve to reit a while, and shelter bimfelf from the inclemency of the weather. The Satyr very civilly complied with his request. The man had no fooner entered, than he began to blow his fingers. His hoft, surprised at the novelty of the action, was curious to how the meaning of it. I do it, faid the traveller, warm my frozen joints, which are benumbed with cold. Prefently afterwards, the Satyr having prepared a mels of hot gruel to refresh his guest, the man found it necessary to blow his pottage too. What, isquired the Satyr, is not your gruel hot enough? ya, replied the traveller, too hot, and I blow it to mit it cooller. Do you fo ? quoth the Satyr, then get out of my cave as fast as you can, for I defire to have no communication with a creature that blows hot and cold with the fame breath."

For the truly religious, who perform their duty, who love their bible, who have therein read that " bleffed is he that hath not fat in the feat of the kornful," who know that " evil communication corrapts good manners," and who cannot be ignorant that " the conduct and opinions of men in high flation have an extraordinary influence upon the public mind;" for those christians I have selected the follows ing flory " A stork was unfortunately drawn into company with some cranes, who were just ferting out on a party of pleafure, as they called it, which in truth was to rob the fifth ponds of a neighbouring farmer. Our fimple stork agreed to make one ; and it fo lappened, that they were all taken in the fact. The tranes, having been old offenders, had very little to by for themselves, and were presently dispatched; but the flork pleaded hard for his life. He urged, that it was his first fault; that he was not naturally addicted to flealing fish; that he was famous for piety to his parents, and in thore, for many other virtues. Your piety and virtue, faid the farmer, may for aught I know be exemplary, but your being in company with thieves renders it very suspicious, and you must refore fubmit with patience to the fame fate with

your companions. Now, to thew that I am not of an unforgiving temper, I will give some wholsome advice to my enemies, and the enemies of my country are in some degree my enemies, whether they be so both in will and deed, or in one of them only. To those who wish to excite diffurbances in order to have an opportunity of rivalling those great men, who are deservedly eiteemed and honoured by their admiring fellow-citizens; who aim at becoming leaders of parties, and making themfeives great ; to them I address this tale. " A frog. being wonderfully struck with the fize and majesty of an ox that was grazing in the marshes, could not forbear endeavouring to expand herfelf to the same portly "what think you, fifter," faid five ling for fometime,
"what think you, fifter," faid five, "will this do?"
"far from it." "Will this?" "by no means."
"But this furely will?" nothing like it." In fhort, after many ridiculous efforts to the fame fruitlefs purpole, the simple frog burst her skin, and miserably expired upon the fpot."

As to those who are active in overturning the government, or at least in promoting a change, with a view to share the spoil, after they shall be crowned with inccess, I beg them to attend to the following recital. "The buil, and feveral other beafts, were ambitious of the honour of hunting with the lion. his favage majetty graciously condescended to their defire ; and it was agreed, that they should all have an equal there in whatever might be taken. They foour the forest, are ununimous in the pursuit, and, after a very for chafe, pull down a noble flag. It was divided with great dexterity by the bull into four equal hold, fays the lyon, let no one prefume to ferre him-

felf till he hath heard our just and reafonable claims. I seize upon the first quarter by virtue of my prerogative; the second, I think, is due to my superior conduct and courage; I cannot forego the third on account of the necessities of my den; and if any one is inclined to dispute my right to the fourth, let him

I have a flory too for those leffer curs, who follow in the train of the bigger dogs, who bark with them, and howl when they howl. " A giant and a dwarf went out to feek adventures. They foon met with a lady in the cuftody of a troop, whom it was the gi-ant's determination to refcue. He advanced, followed by his faithful attendant, and foon obtained the victory, with no injury whatever to himfelt, but the poor dwarf loft his arm. The lady, in consequence of this feafonable fervice, rewarded the giant with her love. In the fecond or third adventures the giant was attended with the fame fuccels, and acquired great booty ; but the poor dwarf loft both a leg and an eye. " Come on, my brave lad," faid the giant, " I shall foon procure sushcient wealth and honour." " Not another step will I go," replied the dwarf; " I fee plainly how it is, you get all the riches and glory, and I bear all the injuries of the combats; I have done from this moment; I have grown a little wifer by experience."

These sables, I hope, will prove both amusing and instructive. I trust that they will be found to answer the exigency of the times, and that a generous public will excuse me for not saying any more at present. Many will, perhaps, think that I have faid enough. HISTORIOGRAPHUS.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias, to me directed. will be SOLD, at the house of Dr. Thomas ED-GAR, in the city of Annapolis, on the third Tuefday in October next, for ready CASH,

VARIETY of household furniture, confishing of beds, tables, chairs, looking-glaffes, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention ; also a variety of doctor's medicine. The fale to commence at 11 o'clock.

IOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 24, 1800.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 20th day of October next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

CIX or eight likely country born SLAVES, confilling of men, women, boys and girls. The fale will commence at 4 o'clock. The terms of fale ready CASH.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 23, 1800.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the 11th day of October next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern,

NEGRO woman, who calls herfelf Caiss But-LER, for her prilon fees and other expences. The fale will commence at 12 o'clock. The terms of fale ready CASH, by

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

THE partnership of RIDGELY and EVANS having this day been diffolved by mutual confent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to Joseph Evans, who is duly authorifed to receive and pay all debts due to and from faid firm ; those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are defired to call and pay the same, or give their notes or bonds, (with fecurity, if required) on or before the first day of January, 1801. RIDGELY and EVANS.

September 13. 1800.

HE subscriber takes this method to miorio the public, and his friends in particular, that he has this day commenced business in the flore-house lately occupied by Ridgely and Evans, where he now offers for fale a variety of GOODS, fuitable to the present and approaching feason, amongst which are, tamboured muflins, flamped muflin fhawls, chintfes, calicoes, ginghams, muslinets, ribands, superfine clothes, casimers, &c. &c. all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

JOSEPH EVANS.

September 15, 1800.

HIS is to give notice, that the fubscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Mary. land, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters tellamentary on the personal effete of THOMAS LINTHICUM, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceafed, all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all be-neht of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of September, 1800. ASAIEL LINTHICUM, Executor of

THOMAS LINTHICEM.

NOTICE.

HE subscriber intends petitioning the next gene-ral affembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act to be released from the debts contracted under the

firm of MAGRUDER and HARWOOD. Upper-Marlborough, September 15, 1800.

Positively will be SOLD, by order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on Thursday the 9th day of October, at eleven o'clock, if fair, or the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of WIL-

WO likely valuable young negro men, one woman and two small children, and one negro girl, 9 or 10 years old, and fome household furniture, among which is a valuable bed. All those having claims against faid Chapman's estate are once more requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the day of fale, otherwise they may be excluded by law, as the affets will be paid away, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

LEONARD SELLMAN, Who is

anthorifed to fettle faid effate.

Sentember 15, 1800.

R AN away from the subscriber, on or about the 31st of August last, a negro woman named SALL, who is a petitioner for freedom, and calls berfelf Savoy, the is of a dark complexion, about five feet and an inch high, flout made, and when spoken to is rather pert; it is likely she is in Annapolis, or in the neighbourhood of South river Neck. Whoever takes up and fecures the taid negro, fo that I get her again, shall receive a reward of FIVE DOL-

JAMES IGLEHEART, On the Head of South river.

September 16, 1800.

By the CORPORATION of the City of Annapolis, September 4th, 1800.

ORDERED, That 200 copies of the by-law to prevent persons from places infected with the prevailing contagious fever from coming to and remaining within the limits of this city, be immediately printed in hand-bills, and distributed, and that the same be inferted in the Marland Gazette.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk. A BY LAW to prevent persons from places infelled with the prevailing contagious fever from coming to and re-

E it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Aunapolis, and the authority of the fame, That no person or perions who shall or may come from or through the city of Baltimore, or the precincts thereof, or from the borough of Norfolk, in Virginia, thall, after the paffage of this law, enter into this city, or the precinets thereof, until fuch person or persons obtain from one of the health committee, a permit in writing, to enter; and that fuch permit fiell specify the name of the person, and the time he shall remain, not exceeding the space of ten hours.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforefaid, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants of this city, or the precincts thereof, fhall, after the paflage of this law, receive any perion or perions coming from any of the infected places aforefaid, without a permit as aforefaid, fuch inhabitant or inhabitants shall, for each person received as aforesaid, forfeit and pay the fum of three pounds fix shillings and eightpence current money, and the like fum for every hour such person or persons shall remain in his, ber or their

And be it eftablished and ordained, by the authority forefaid, That it any inhabitant or inhabitants aforefaid fhall permit any person or persons to remain in his, her or their house for the space of one hour after the expiration of the time specified in the permit, such inhabitant or inhabitants, for each person, shall forfeit and pay the fum of three pounds fix shillings and eightpence current money, and the like fum for every hour such person or persons shall remain as aforesaid.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit any person or persons who shall or may have been abient from the faid places for the space of ten days, and in good health, to enter this city.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforefaid, That initead of the health committee heretofore appointed, John Davidson, Allen Quynn, James Williams, John Randall, James Mackubin, Frederick Grammar, Jonathan Pinkney, William Alexander, Archibald Golder, Vachel Stevens, William Brown, jun. John Brice and Francis Mary de Lalandelle, be and they are hereby conflituted and appointed a com-

mittee of health, And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforefaid, That all fines and forfeitures accruing under this act may be recovered by prefentment or indictment, or before the mayor, recorder, or any one alderman, in a lummary way, one half to be applied to the informer, the other half to the use of the corpo-

September 4, 1800 : Read the first and second time and affented to.

A GOLDER, Clk. Proclaimed. THOMAS W. HEWLTT, Sheriff.

The fubscriber has for SALE,

FEW elegant prints of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Efq: vice-prefident of the United States, in handsome gilt frames, ditto the WASHINGTON FAdefts, gentlemens chefts of tools, plate baskets lined with tin, house bells, chamber lamps, with wicks for burning in the night, gilt oval fismes for pictures, boxes of paints for drawing, black lead and camel hair pencils, lifes, billiard-tacks, wood-faws, wire fenders, maps of Maryland, and a variety of house hold farniture.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

HB truftees of Anne-Arundel county poor will meet at the gaol, in the city of Annapolis, on the second Monday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to receive propofals and contract with a person to supply the poor with clean Indian meal and pine wood, for the enfuing year, to be delivered at the house. Persons wishing to agree to furnish those articles are requeited to attend in person, or lodge their terms, under feal, with either of the truftees, previous to the day of meeting.

It may be necessary to observe, that payment will be received out of the next levy, and the truflees will confider themselves bound to prefer the lowest tarms.

September 10, 1800.

HIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the perfonal effate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of faid county, deceased, all persons therefore who have claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit the fame, and those who are in any manner indebted to the effate are defired to make payment, to

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix. September 16, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general affembly of Maryland, at their next feffion, for a law authorifing and re-quiring the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to affels and levy on the affelfable property of faid county, a fum of money laid out and expended in opening and making the public road from the west end of the turnpike road laid out from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, to interfect the east end of the road laid out from Frederick-town towards Baltimore-town, near William Hobbs's.

Said fum of money has been advanced by Ellicott and company, and was directed to be levied under an act, entitled, " An act to establish the road from Baltimore-town towards Frederick-town, by Ellicott's upper mills, as far as the Poplar Spring, as a public road, and for other purpofes therein mentioned," but the fame has not been legally done.

NOTICE.

INTEND to petition the next general affembly of Maryland for an act of infolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay. WILLIAM ALLEIN.

Calvert county, September 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

HB Truflees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county intend to petition the legislature of Maryland, at the next fession, to pass an act authoriting a fum of money to be levied to rebuild the poor's house of faid county.

September 17, 1800.

OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general affembly of Maryland for an act to ratify and make good a certificate that was made by Rlifha Brown, deputy-furveyor to Baruch Fowler, furveyor of Anne-Arundel county, and flate aforefaid, by virtue of a warrant of refurvey that was granted to Talbot Shipley, of faid county, out of the land-office of the western shore of Maryland, on the eighteenth day of January, 1799 which was the oldest warrant granted from the landoffice to affect the land that was included in the lines of the aforefaid certificate, but could not be received in the land-office, because the surveyor, Baruch Fowler, of faid county, would not fign his name to it, and that refusing to do it without looking at, or examining whether it was done right or not.
RACHEL SHIPLEY, Administratrix.

TOTICE is hereby given, that the fubfcriber in-Maryland for an act to fell part of the property of George Shipley, sen. who is infane, to discharge his debts.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Truffee.

In CHANCERY, September 12, 1800. ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of JAMES WILSON, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of fundry intolvent debrors, passed at the last feffion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a fchedule of his property, and a lift of his creditors, fo far as he can afcertain the fame, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being fatisfied, by competent teftimony, that the faid James Wilson is, and at the time of passing the faid act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this State, and the faid James Wilfon, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the affent in writing of fo many of his creditors as have due to them, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of patting the faid act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the faid James Wilson, by confing a copy of this order to be inferted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the third day of October next, give notice to his ereditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the ninth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said James Wilson's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

Reg. Cur. Can.

By virtue of a writ of fai facias, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Saturday the

25th day of October next, on the premifes, TRACT or parcel of LAND, known by the name of BRANS AND BACON, containing five hundred and feventy-five scres, more or less the above property is taken as the property of SAMUEL HAMBLETON, terre-tenant of John HEPBURN, to fatisfy a debt due NATHAN LEVY, for the use of JOHN DAWSON. The sale will commence at one o'clock, for ready MONEY only.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Aruudel county.

September 10, 1800.

Agreeable to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of infolvent debtors, and agreeable to a schedule given in by WILLIAM FRENCH, an infolvent debtor, for the benefit of his creditors, will be SOLD, at the late dwelling house of the faid William French, on the 18th day of October next,

TRACT or parcel of LAND, known by the name of WADE'S INCREASE, containing 75 acres, more or less, and one negro man named Bais-TER, for ready CASH. The fale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Truftee agreeable to the aforesaid act of affembly.

September 10, 1800.

HE subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and cultomers in Annapolis, that he intends to follow his bufiness of carving and gilding in oil and burnish gold (as he intends to stay here some time), old looking-glass and picture frames re-gilt and made equal to new; as this will be a great faving of rifk and expence to the citizens in not having to fend their goods to Baltimore, he therefore hopes for encouragement. Any orders left with Mr. Shaw will be thankfully received, and carefully attended to, by The public's obedient fervant,

GEORGE SMITH, Who has for SALE,

A few looking-glass places, and picture glass of a large fine, and fome fit for carriages; also some fine prints of WASHINGTON, engraved by Heath, of London, in elegant frames, portraits of Adams, Jefferson, M'Kean, and numbers of others. Apply to Mr. SHAW

Annapolis, September 8, 1800.

HIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the perfonal effate of JOSEPH NEALE, late of faid county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, February next, they may otherwife by law be excluded from all benefit of faid effate. Given under my hand this 12th day of August, 1800. JOHN NEALE, Executor.

THE creditors of THOMAS WOODWARD. deceased, late of Prince-George's county, are hereby requested to meet at SAMUEL TYLER's, on the third day of October, with their accounts legally authenticated, in order to receive a dividend of the affets in hand, and those indebted to the deceased's estate are requested to make payment, on or before the third day of October, to

MARGARET WOODWARD, Admr. September 6, 1800.

OTICE is hereby given, that a number of inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to prefer a petition to the next general affembly, praying for a law to authorife and appoint certain commissioners to streighten, amend, and establish the road leading from the north fide of Severn ferry to Patapico lower

September 8, 1800.

ROM a variety of misfortunes in trade and otherwife, the subscriber is reduced to the disagreea-ble necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to release him from the payment of debts that he is unable to pay.

ALEXANDER S. SMOOT.

August 20, 1800.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

R AN away from the Subscriber, at Richard Rawlings's, near the Hand of South river, Anne-Arundel county, on the 27th inftant, a negro man named GEORGE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, he has a black smooth complexion, talks very smooth; had on an ofnabrig shirt and troufers, his other cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up the faid negro, and fecures him, fo that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, by me WILLIAM BASS, or

RICHARD RAWLINGS.

N conformity to the custom and usages of the legiflature of Maryland, by advertisement, I do hereby give notice, that I mean to prefer a petition to the honourable the legislature of Maryland, at their enfuing fession, to obtain an act of affembly divorcing me from Elizabeth Berry, to whom I was married according to the rites of the church of England.

WILLIAM E. BERRY. Prince-George's county, September 1, 1800.

NOTICE.

HERRBY intend to petition the legislature of Ma-ryland for an act of infolvency, at the meeting of the next general affembly. BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

TOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general affembly of Manjand, at their next fession, praying an act to authorite the levy laying court of Charles county to affes a sum of money on faid county, fufficient to make a good and convenient road over the Zachia Swamp, at a place called the Old Bridges.

HR subscriber hereby gives notice, that he in-tends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of including the pay.

debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

JOHN WILMOT. Maryland for an act of infolvency, to release him from

Annapolia, September 12, 1800.

To be LET.

HAT well known farm, lying and being is Anne-Arundel county, opposite to Annapoli called GREENBURY'S POINT, containing in the clear land about 350 acres, with the privilege of fowing 70 or 180 bushels of wheat immediately, and to have full polletion the first day of January next. Any perfon inclining to rent may know the terms by applying to Mr. CLEMENTS, in Annapolis, or the subscribe. at Eafton.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

September 10, 1800.

HE fubicriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general affembly of Maryland, for an act of infolvency to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

LEVI BUTLER.

Charles county, September 1, 1800.

HE subscriber is extremely forry that he is under the disagreeable necessity of giving this public notice to his creditors, that through a number of milfortunes and loffes in trade, finds himfelf unable to discharge his debts at this time, and being willing to give up his property for the ule of his creditors, means to petition the general affembly of Maryland for relief. IOHN GROVES.

Anne-Arundel county, August 22, 1800.

MEAN to petition the next general affembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to

THOMAS KING.

September 6, 1800.

HE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and cuttomers, that he has removed to the tanard in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mr. IOHN HYDE, where he means to carry on the tenning bufinels in all its various branches. He is now prepared to receive hides to tan from those who please to favour him with their cuftom, and tan the fame on the following terms, to wit : Hides at fifteen shillings each, kip kins at eleven fhillings and three-pence each, calffkins at five shillings and feven-pence half-penny.

The fubscriber, from a long experience in the bufinele, flatters himfelf that his work will be rendered pleafing to his customers.

WALTER W. NORMAN. I shall have a quantity of upper and foal leather for fale by the last of September next. W. W. N. Annapolis, August 14, 1800.

AME to Mr. JOSEPH PEMBERTON's plantation, on West river, last November, a red heifer, has no mark. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away JOHN CHEW.

August 13, 1800.

Eight Dollars Reward. D AN away from the subscriber, on the 13th inft. a negro man by the name of PERRY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yellowith complexion, flender made, and when spoke to replied in a pert manner; had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, muslin jacket, nankeen breeches, white fhirt, blue and white hofe, old shoes, and old hat. I expect he will make towards Annapolis, Baltimore, or the Federal City, as he some time past endeavoured

shall receive the above reward. JAMES HEIGHE. Calvert county, July 22, 1800.

to get off. Any person apprehending the said sellow

This is to give notice,

HAT 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 faid eftate. Given under my hand, this 31ft day of May, 1800,

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor. HB fubscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general affembly of Maryland, at their next fession, to grant him an act of infolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts. JOHN CONAWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, August 9, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

LVIth YEAR

Tothe FREEMEN of

Continued FELLOW-CITIZES HE arguments w first numbers lien att, and the feditie conditution, contain in of sny thing that has b your of those acts by t Thefe arguments fup idvocated by the enlig ben of the convention and who fubicribed it: ments of those patriot adoption of the contlin They were the refult of continent. It is to that we are indebted f which we live .- Th

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