

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 4, 1800.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.
TO GABRIEL DUVALL, ESQUIRE.

S I R,

YOUR publication in the Baltimore Telegraph, introducing me by name, as the author of a hand-bill, signed "A Friend to Fair Play," came lately to my knowledge,—and I have seized 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 any impression that I was capable of insidiously wounding your feelings, and to meet any responsibility that might attach.

You volunteered an avowed attack upon the president, and two houses of congress, charging them with ignorance or corruption, in this, "that they violated the constitution in more instances than one—and consequently made yourself fair game for a reply.

You seem hurt at anonymous publications.—Had I been a weak man, ambitious of popularity; or vain one, courting to lead a party in the state in opposition to the administration; or had I been a judge, with my signature deriving lustre from my office; in any or all of these events I might have followed your example, and given myself at large to the world;—but perfectly satisfied that there is no celebrity in magic in either of our names, that can give perspicuity to reasoning, or strength to folly, I pursued the examples of older and abler men, who, under assumed signatures, trust the reputation of their productions to their intrinsic merit, undecorated by their real names.

You are pleased to intimate, "that my publication ought to have been conducted with candour and liberality; that it was your study to avoid personality."—On a review of my piece, I see no want of candour or liberality; if I did, I solemnly declare, in justice to you and myself, I would apologize. But if I am mistaken, if it is deficient in either, I confess, Sir, had your advice been illustrated by your example, I should have doubly felt its force.—Is the insinuation that I am for passive obedience and nonresistance; that it is difficult to unrivet ancient prejudices, and dispossess former feelings? Is the story of Pitt and the rights of man, with the insinuation that you are mistaken if many of your opponents do not coincide in opinion with him? Is your allusion to my former service in the British army? I say are these, or any of these insinuations, in that spirit of candour and liberality, so becoming in a man, and so highly decorous in a judge?—Are they, Sir, evidences of your study to avoid personality?

It is painful to speak of ones self,—but it has become necessary to avoid misrepresentation and mistake.—I was born in Maryland, and living in it at the time of the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.—I joined the British army December, 1777, and accepted a commission before the age of twenty-one.—I left the United States November, 1778; was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and sent to the Havana in 1780; returned to New-York a prisoner in 1782; in the same fall went to England, and soon after to France, for the recovery of my health, and did not return to the United States until 1785.—I have lived ten years in Annapolis.—The last five I have been a member of the general assembly; an honour conferred on me without solicitation; and before the acceptance of my seat, I told my half pay, that I might stand an independent man.—Thus supported by the kindness and partiality of my fellow-citizens, from my soul I pay the weakness, and despite 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 Annapolis—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-serving measures of the present day, in the hands of political enthusiasts, rip up and expose the errors and frailties of youth, not as such, with the benevolent design of healing them, but because their authors are in opposition to the election of Mr. Jefferson.—"This is the head and front of my offence."

Had I been an alien, exiled from Europe for my turbulence or my crimes. Had I become the libeller of Adams and the constitution, or the idolater of Jefferson and France; it is more than probable, Sir, the necessity of this letter had never existed.

When you again revert to the early conduct of my life, "I speak of me as I am, nothing extenuate or set down ought in malice"—Disclose facts, because insinuations leave to the bosom of malignity, (not your's, Sir,) every thing that malice can suggest.

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 infringe the rights; but are you really, Sir, in earnest? are you simply giving your opinion to the world? Have you

not undertaken to advise, inform and instruct the people of the errors of their government, and the incompetency of their president? Believe me, Sir, I can justly appreciate the right of freely examining public characters and measures, and I can equally distinguish 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 struck 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 elector yourself, with a view to turn out the president?—I do not censure you for all this. You are honest and open in your belief; but surely such 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 sunk in the scale, 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 wise and prudent measures of your administration; they ought to inspire universal confidence?"—No, Sir, they are an unqualified approbation of John Adams's conduct up to that time. You say that general Washington could not approve of the sedition 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 say. My hand-bill speaks pointedly of the alien bill. Mr. Adams approved it on the 25th June preceding the date of the letter. This bill was considered as an important defensive measure. It greatly agitated the continent; and is it probable, is it possible, Sir, that Washington, who lived three days distant from Philadelphia, whose heart beat high for his country's welfare, whose solicitude 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 defensive measure, connected, as such, 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 myself justified and correct in the hand-bill's stating, that you and Washington differ in opinion.—

This you retort on me by a fair stroke, 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 sincerely 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 a moment 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 Aurora, 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 sedition 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 assembly. This report I call a democratic one, no offence to Mr. Maddison; I believe him a great man, that he gave much assistance in framing the federal constitution, and was highly instrumental in its adoption by Virginia.—But his report, from which you have so largely borrowed, was drawn up, (if I am correctly informed,) to justify those disorganizing resolutions of Virginia, which were condemned on great discussion by every state in the union, except Kentucky;—perhaps I err; I have heard, but do not know the fact, that one of the states let them lay on their table, and that another, forgetful of propriety, threw them unthundered.—That a metaphysical publication, in opposition to so decided a sense 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 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. Maddison's report, or the other papers alluded to.—I will go through the Augean task papers alluded to.—I will go through the Augean task of examining those papers, and collating them with any ideas, then published by you, and that shall be now referred to as new ones.

As to Mr. Jefferson'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 wise, liberal and good, but touch the chord of chivalry, and his pulse beat to madness.—When or where have I charged in my hand-bill, that Mr. Jefferson wants religion, or is a deist? you misconceive me; conscious of my own infirmities, I enter into the bosom of no man.—His religious sentiments 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 his expressions are these, "It does me no injury for my neighbour to say, 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 son of God, is destroyed,—and hence, according to clear logical deduction from his doctrine, it does no injury for a whole community to disbelieve 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 allusion to "picking a pocket, or breaking a leg," is an indelicate one, unworthy the subject; it has neither wit, humour or reason to recommend it, and is more in the stile of a disciple of its belief.—Again, Sir, the next idea is, "if such 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 same thing? A man, like Mr. Jefferson, placed by the smiles of fortune above the temptation of violating his duties; a man of his enlightened mind and beneficent dispositions, with the strong perceptions of moral right, may pass a life of unimpeached integrity in this world.—But are the bulk of mankind so circumstanced? 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 state, superinduced to the pains and penalties of human laws, adequate to restrain the commission of offences? Does not the profligacy of mankind, even under the restraints of religion, give daily proofs to the world of violations of chastity, life and property. Remove the fear of God, the religion of Christ, and the restraint of hereafter, and am I not correct in saying that we shall be deluged in the accumulated horrors that have attended the orbit of the French revolution?

It is the sentiment of Mr. Jefferson as published, 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 his belief in the religion of Christ.—I will examine that evidence. These words from his publication constitutes your 1st proof. "I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just, and that his justice cannot sleep for ever."—Is there, Sir, on reflection one word of this quotation that goes further than deism. The Mahometan acknowledges God, they fear his justice, and believe in a future state, but are they christians and believers in the divinity and religion of Jesus? do you not perceive, Sir, how illogical your conclusion is from your premises—that a belief in God, is proof of belief in his son?

Your 2d proof is an extract "from the act for establishing religious freedom."—Now, Sir, for my life, (if he wrote that law,) I can see no proof in it of his individual sentiments in favour of christianity.—Mr. Jefferson's object was universal toleration, and to effect 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 suit the ideas of those who are to act upon it; and I presume, if atheism or deism had appeared on the face of such a bill, a Virginia legislature would never have passed it; hence his sentiments and his language may well be at variance.—Do not mistake me, Sir, I am only examining your proof, not saying or asserting that he is not a christian, I repeat that I leave his religious sentiments to God and himself.—But I also trust, that I have satisfactorily proved his printed ones are incompatible with the safety of society, and that I have justified my hand-bill.—Whether Mr. Jefferson's sentiments and language are at variance, whether he has two languages, one confidential and one official, I leave to be established by Genet, who made the charge,—but if he will act as president of the United States, and retain the sentiments expressed in the letter to Mazzei, all the world must see that his lust for dominion would induce him to accept authority over what he terms an Anglo-monarchical faction, and administer even the forms of a British government, in preference to honourable retirement, or avowed and open opposition.

PHILIP B. KEY.

August 12.

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1800.

RICHARD PONSONBY,

An insolvent 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 sundry insolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, the chancellor is satisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the 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 inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, before the nineteenth day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

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

In CHANCERY, August 18, 1800.

JOHN TILLEY,

An insolvent debtor 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 sundry insolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, the chancellor is satisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the 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 inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the nineteenth day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

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

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1800.

DAVID ROSS,

An insolvent of Prince-George's county,

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

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

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1800.

HORATIO ROSS,

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

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

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

August 13, 1800.

JOHN CHEW.

THE subscriber wants to engage, for the ensuing year, an honest, industrious, managing person, to take the charge of a farm and parcel of lands, on the south side of Severn 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.

In conformity to the custom and usages of the legislature 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 ensuing session, 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.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Richard Rawlings', 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 osnabrig shirt and trousers, his other cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, by me

WILLIAM BASS, or
RICHARD RAWLINGS.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways; on the 28th of July, 1800, a negro woman called MINTA, about 16 years of age, dark complexion, says she is the property of SARAH BONE, of Colchester, 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, says she is the property of BASIL BROOKES, of Calvert county, Maryland. Also, on the 17th of August, 1800, two negro men, named PHILIP and GEORGE, as the property of Dr. AUSTIN SMITH, of Alexandria, Virginia, but since 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 33, and the latter about 40, years of age, have a variety of clothing. Notice is hereby given, that if not taken away by their owners they will be sold for their fees, according to law.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff
Charles county.

Charles county, August 19, 1800.

In CHANCERY, August 15, 1800.

On 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 sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Edward Boteler is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of this State, and of the United States, and the said Edward Boteler, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Edward Boteler, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted 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 the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the eleventh day of September next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Edward Boteler's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

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

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

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

August 13, 1800. I. NORFOLK, D. P. M.

The subscriber has for SALE,

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

JOHN SHAW,
Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

Negroes for Sale.

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

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to the tannery 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 same on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen shillings each, kip-skins at eleven shillings and three-pence each, calf-skins at five shillings and seven-pence half-penny.

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

WALTER W. NORMAN.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, having obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of AARON WELCH, sen. late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 20th day of August, 1800.

AARON WELCH, Administrator.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

PHILEMON BROWN.
August 4, 1800.

Eight Dollars Reward.

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

JAMES HEIGHE.
8 w
Calvert county, July 22, 1800.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY intend to petition the legislature of Maryland for an act of insolvency, at the meeting of the next general assembly.

BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

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

THOMAS L. SOTHORON, Executor.

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

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

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

BENNETT DARNALL.

July 24, 1800.

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

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:
DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident,
speedily removing inflammations, discharges of rheum,
dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing
to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the
small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully
strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experi-
enced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of
sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.
The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-
stances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

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

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.
This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens
the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and
cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that
acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

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

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

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

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

DR. HAMILTON'S
Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.
FOR the cure of rheumatism, gout, rheumatic
gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white-swelling,
chilblains, sprains, bruises, acute and chronic rheu-
matism.

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

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plasterer, Pratt-street, Bal-
timore.

Sir,
I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamil-
ton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may
make it known for the benefit of others. About two
months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a
fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I
tried British oil, 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 Essence of Mustard, and by
using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a
week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

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

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

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REECE.

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

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,
So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe.
As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and
safe, free from any corrosive and repellent minerals,
(the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy
in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the
face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pim-
ples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness,
scurs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, pre-
mature wrinkles, &c.

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Celebrated for
Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its mor-
bid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and re-
storing lost appetite.

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

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.
An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing
them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,
A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in
Head-aches, Sore throats,
Catarrhs, Wheezings,
Shortness of breath, Congested phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat, Spitting of blood,
Tightness of the chest, Soreness of the breast and
Hooping cough, Stomach, &c. &c.
Asthmas and consumptions.
And all disorders of the breath and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.
Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant re-
medy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfac-
tion of the timorous, the proprietor makes oath, that
this ointment doth not contain a single particle of
mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its com-
position, and may be used with the most perfect safety
by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the cure of
Veneral complaints of every description.
An extensive trial of near four years has proved the
Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the ven-
ereal virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution,
and has restored health to many who have been
brought to the grave, by the improper administration
of mercury. Within this period upwards of four
thousand patients have experienced its salutary ef-
fects.

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

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

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by ad-
dressing 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 session of Congress,
a daily paper, under the title of
The Washington Advertiser.

CONDITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

BROWN & SNOWDEN.

Subscriptions will be received by the printers
hereof.

To be LEASED,

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

DAVID KERR.

August 1, 1800.

This is to give notice,

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

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

Forty Dollars Reward.

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

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

March 7, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

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

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(LVith YEAR.)

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To the CITIZENS and

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 11, 1800.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

To the CITIZENS and FREE VOTERS of the FIFTH DISTRICT.

It is with some reluctance I appear in print, to address you on the approaching election of president and vice-president, and I confess I feel much embarrassed in doing it, not being in the habit of communicating my sentiments in this way.

I am an advocate for the re-election of Mr. Adams as president, and feel a solicitude that you should think him deserving of your suffrages, arising from an opinion, that the happiness and welfare of our country will be best promoted by placing him in that elevated station. Many objections have been made against Mr. Adams, to induce you to think he is unworthy of your confidence, and much has been said and written to prevail on you to prefer Mr. Jefferson to him. The principal objections made against Mr. Adams, and on which a very great clamour has been excited against him, are the following: That he approved and assented to the sedition act, the alien act, and the act to raise a provisional army; and that he is the friend and advocate for monarchy. It is contended that these three acts are unconstitutional, and that Mr. Adams, by assenting to them, violated the constitution. I shall endeavour, my fellow-citizens, to convince you that the objects of these laws were just, reasonable and proper; that you have strong grounds to presume that these laws are constitutional; that powerful, if not conclusive, arguments, can be urged, to induce you to be of that opinion, and that Mr. Adams, in assenting to them, acted under the impulse of duty, without being liable to the least suspicion of acting under the influence of unworthy motives.

The sedition act, in the first section, prohibits all unlawful combinations and conspiracies with intent to oppose the measures of the government of the United States, or to impede the operation of any law of the United States, or to intimidate or prevent any person holding an office or place under the United States from undertaking, executing or performing his duty. It also prohibits all persons from advising or procuring insurrections, riots or unlawful assemblies or combinations, with intent as aforesaid, 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 assent to it, as it restrains unlawful combinations to oppose the measures of government, &c.

The second section prohibits the writing, printing, uttering or publishing, any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, either house of congress, or the president of the United States, with intent to defame the government, or to excite against them the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to bring them into contempt or disrepute; or to stir up sedition, to excite any unlawful combinations for opposing or resisting any of the laws of the United States, or any acts of the president, done in pursuance of such law, or of the powers vested in him by the constitution, or to resist, oppose or defeat, any such law, or to aid, abet or encourage, any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United 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, or the president, by writing and publishing false, scandalous and malicious charges against them, for the purpose of exciting the hatred of the people against them, or to bring them into contempt and disrepute. Surely my fellow-citizens will concur with me in opinion, that this prohibition is just, reasonable and proper, and that every person ought to be restrained from defaming the government, congress or the president, by false, scandalous and malicious publications, for the purpose of exciting the hatred of the people against them, and bringing them into contempt and disrepute.

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 justice, and which tend to weaken the government, by creating dissension, and which tend to destroy their just and proper trust in the constituted authorities, and destroying their just and proper influence, and frustrating the measures of administration. But it is said to be unconstitutional, because it infringes the liberty of the press. What is the liberty of the press, and in what does it consist? In the advancement of truth, science, morality, and arts in general; in the diffusion of liberal sentiments on the administration of government; in the ready communication of thoughts between subjects, and its consequent promotion of union among them, whereby oppressive officers are shamed or intimidated into more honourable and just modes of conducting affairs. This liberty does not allow of the diffusion of slander and defamation against the government and its officers, to excite the hatred of the people against them, and to bring them into contempt and disrepute. The publishing false, scandalous and malicious charges against the government, or its officers, is the licentiousness of the press, and ought to be restrained; 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 purposes, nor can it, or ought it, to shame or intimidate officers who have been guilty of no oppression, and who have not misconducted themselves in office. The licentiousness of the press, or the publishing false, scandalous and malicious charges, is not the liberty of the press, but the abuse of it; it is a noxious and baneful shoot, that ought to be pruned or lopped off, because thereby the tree will be invigorated and produce better fruit.

The liberty of the press will be advanced and secured by restraining the licentiousness 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 abstruse questions arising on the constitution and laws. This power and trust is confided to them by the constitution; transferred to them by the people. The judiciary has decided this law to be constitutional. The majority of the house of representatives, on full and elaborate discussion, the majority of the senate, and the president; and all these decisions made on oath; they are all sworn to support the constitution. Are you, can you be so wanting in confidence, in charity, as to suppose all these great and respectable men have concurred in opinion to violate the constitution, contrary to their solemn 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.

1st 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 safety of the United States, or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations 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 somewhere to remove aliens who are dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, and all such 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 president? 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, issues an order for aliens to depart its territory whenever the government of such 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 resulting 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 soon as the government withdraws its consent to the alien's remaining within its territory, and issues an order for his departure, his rights as an alien friend are suspended, and cease when the time expires which is limited for his departure.

An alien's remaining within the territory of a government is by permission and indulgence, which may be withdrawn and revoked at libitum, at the will and pleasure 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 reside 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 said this act is unconstitutional, and Mr. Adams has approved of it.

This law being passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, a majority of the senate, and approved by the president, and that too sanctioned by an oath to support the constitution, a fair, a reasonable presumption arises, that the law is constitutional. If we wish to preserve 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, sanctioned by the president, 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?

Wise, honest and impartial men differ in their construction of the constitution, with reference to the sedition and alien laws; this will induce you to think it a doubtful question, and make you hesitate 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 constitutional.

These are certainly good, and the best grounds, for you to conclude 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 such motives are imputed to congress, the president 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 saying, that you ought to presume 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 restrain persons from defaming the government, either branch of congress, and the president, 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 disrepute; to prevent insurrections, riots and unlawful assemblies and combinations, to oppose the government. Are not these great, important and desirable objects? Ought the confidence of the people to be destroyed by these means? Certainly they ought not.

The objects of the alien law—to remove aliens who are dangerous to the peace and safety 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 assent to this.

It appears to me, that neither of these acts are unconstitutional, and I will communicate to you some 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 raise money, only by requisitions made on the states, which requisitions were not strictly and punctually complied with. Hence the credit of the United States suffered and languished, and its dignity was diminished and sullied. One of the objects of the constitution of the United States was to supply that defect; to vest congress with the power to raise money without the intervention of the state legislatures, to enable them to provide for the common defence and promote the general welfare.

The preamble to the constitution discloses the grounds and motives which operated on the minds of the people, and incited them to establish it.

The preamble will serve as a key to unfold the minds of the framers, and may be resorted 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 secure the blessings 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, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform.

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 section. 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 States.

Observe the similarity of expression in the preamble, and in the eighth section 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 of expression the same. This removes all doubt, and indicates plainly an intention to cloath congress with a power to provide for the common defence and general welfare. But it is contended by some, that the operation of these general expressions is restricted by the preceding words, to wit: that the money raised 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; so that, according to that idea, a power to apply money to the common defence and general welfare involves in it necessarily a power to take measures for the common defence and general welfare, and the money will be applied to carry such measures into effect. Again, it is said 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 sensible men, who were capable of forming a government, that powers of legislation might be omitted which congress ought to be vested with, and to supply such probable omission, and to guard against the evils which would result from not enumerating all the necessary powers of legislation, the words to provide for the common defence 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 reside in congress, it cannot, does not, exist, so as to have effect. It cannot be in the state legislatures, for their respective authority does not extend beyond the limits of their several states. If it is said to remain in the people, as not being granted, it might as well not exist, because there is no mode prescribed by which the general will of the people of the United States can be ascertained, 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

induce every rational person to reject the construction, which is founded on it, as most unwarrantable, and as leading to the worst of consequences.

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

Having, as I trust, convinced every impartial, dispassionate and unprejudiced 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 suffrages, as president, in preference to Mr. Jefferson, or any other person who may aspire to fill that exalted station. I do not pretend to be acquainted with the numerous services which Mr. Adams has rendered his country since 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 assisted in all the important business that was transacted, and rendered essential services. He has ever since devoted his time and attention to the service of his country, as a member of congress, minister to foreign courts, vice-president, and president. I am informed he was among the first who suggested 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 Independent States*. It was by his agency, his sagacious and patriotic management, in conjunction with Mr. Jay, that the independence of America was secured and acknowledged, in opposition to Mr. Franklin, who was for a strict 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 Jay, whose magnanimity and patriotism impelled them to take every risk on themselves, determined to act without the concurrence of the French minister, and to sign the treaty. Adams and Jay secured the fisheries and Western territory.

But it is said, 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 sentiments distorted.

To disprove this charge, I refer my readers to a part of the same work, page 95, in which Mr. Adams has expressed sentiments which must be admired and approved by the most democratic republican; and candour, unless stifled by party spirit, or ill grounded prejudice, will constrain him to acknowledge, that the clamour raised against Mr. Adams, on that ground, is unjust and improper, originated in electing oneering policy, and has since 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 constitution he had seen with those of the United States of America.

"After all, let us compare every constitution we have seen with those of the United States of America, and we shall have no reason to blush for our country. On the contrary, we shall feel the strongest 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 sovereign. All the landed and other property is in the hands of the citizens; not only their representatives, but their senators and governors, are annually chosen. There are no hereditary titles, honours, offices nor distinctions. The legislative, executive and judiciary, are carefully separated from each other. The powers of the one, the few and the many, are nicely balanced in their legislatures. Trials by jury are preserved in all their glory; and there is no standing army. The habeas corpus is in full force; and the press is the most free in the world; and when all these circumstances take place, it is unnecessary to add, that the laws alone can govern."

Is it possible for any one, who reads these sentiments of Mr. Adams, 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 enthusiastic admirer of the American constitutions; he is the firm friend and supporter of the rights and liberties of the people; he prefers the American constitutions to the English, because the representatives, senators and governors, are chosen by the people; because there are no hereditary titles, honours and distinctions; because the legislative, executive and judicial powers, are separated from each other; the trial by jury is preserved; the habeas corpus secured; the liberty of the press established; and because 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 appearing by the yeas and nays.

"Permit us, in offering this address, to express our satisfaction at your promotion to the first office in government; and our entire confidence that the pre-eminent talents and patriotism, which have placed you in this distinguished situation, will enable you to discharge its various duties with satisfaction to yourself, and advantage to our common country."

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

"We beg leave to assure you, that we derive a singular consolation from the reflection, that at such a time, the executive of our government has been committed to your hands; for in your integrity, talents and firmness, we place the most entire confidence."

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

president was justly talents and integrity preferring Mr. Adams as now, set up as a and prosperity of preferred for the talents and integrity was well acquainted a sense of duty, of respect to Mr. him to. It was views, but the effect patriotic designs of Mr. Jefferson was and his defence considered it as a cation, to speak of and illiberal aspect and I have little son to make a fit America should p

In my hand-bill your attention to that he had app Adams which wter, and that the he knew of the a that consequentl I could not be fo by Mr. Adams su The words are of the wife and to inspire univer The sense and refrained to any on expressed in lished, an unresfr known to him at I understand, an outcry which Mr. Jefferson, tprive you of you vice-president, and Stag, and t ed by the peop and pleasant, bu the people. I c any design or p leges, or to di been formed or in the service o they have intru

V A Belle Isle is fur several transports, munication with glish block up Loire. Several days to take for Penthiore. A ca in the life of H Welch, La Chat in English pay, camp, as well as is this circumsta general Debelle order the troop Contivi, and a regiment of cha

V The states of granted a levy of consist of 80,0 they with the a without limite only fight in a deputation from to the archduke invited to go gone, but some as couriers.

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F F Our Gazette "We are that go battal his royal high on the river advance with Germany." The officio dated the 2 entirely fresh support of it has inspire patches from this official neral orders

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president was justly confided to Mr. Adams, who was eminent for his talents and integrity; that the people of America had done right in 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 sense of duty, operating powerfully on his mind, to pay that tribute of respect to Mr. Adams, which his transcendent 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 designs 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 considered 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 sense of justice would induce Mr. Jefferson to make a similar declaration of his sentiments 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 assigned, that he knew of the alien law, and the law to raise a provisional army, and that consequently those laws were sanctioned with his approbation; I could not be so 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 wise and prudent measures of your administration; they ought to inspire universal confidence.

The sense 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 time.

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 design is formed by the rich and powerful to deprive you of your right of suffrage of the elector of the president and vice-president, and that you have been amused by fables of the Horse and Stag, and the Fox and Lion, to prove that power once surrendered by the people never returns to them again. This may be amusing and pleasant, but certainly cannot convince or inform the judgments of the people. I can assure my fellow-citizens, I am incapable of forming any design 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 justice to all without favour, affection or partiality, will induce them to respect this declaration.

I can also assure 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 personally 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 such manner as to give satisfaction 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 services to his country, has magnanimity to resist the influence of party, and will pursue 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 president? 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 president will depend on Maryland. The friends of Mr. Adams, and those who are for supporting the constitution, and approve of the measures of administration, will adopt that mode which will secure the election of Mr. Adams; because that will make their right of suffrage effectual; they will then enjoy the substance of their right of suffrage, by securing the election of the man of their choice; and they will not pursue 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 substance, 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. Chase, who will vote for John Adams, as if you voted for J. T. Chase, 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 secure 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 president.

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 same manner as if the people of Maryland was to transfer their right of suffrage to Virginia. I caution my fellow-citizens, who are in favour of the election of Mr. Adams, to be on their guard, and not to suffer themselves to be deluded by the suggestion that they give up their right of suffrage, unless they vote immediately for the elector. It is a flimsy veil, by which the advocates of Mr. Jefferson endeavour to conceal your real interest, and to prevent your exercising your rights in such way as to enjoy them substantially and effectually.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1800. J. T. CHASE.

VANNES, June 28. Belle Isle is surrounded by 30 English men of war, several 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 boats have come within these few days to take soundings within cannon shot of port Penthiore. A camp of ten thousand men is established in the Isle of Houat and Hédie. The regiments of Welch, La Châtre, 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 lieutenant-general 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 Josselin, with a regiment of chasseurs.

VIENNA, June 21. The states of Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary, have granted a levy of recruits for a new army, which will consist of 80,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry; but they with the archduke Charles would command them without limited orders as generalissimo, and they will only fight in defence of the Austrian monarchy. A deputation from Hungary and Bohemia has been sent 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 repass, as couriers.

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

FRANCFORT, June 24. Our Gazettes contain the following paragraphs: "We are officially authorised 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 said 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 inspired the troops with new spirits. The dispatches from the Austro council of war, which brought this official intelligence, have been published in general orders.

July 7. The battle 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 Polonoise legion made part of the French troops that attacked.

Last night the Germans quitted the line of the Nidda, 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 Bockenheim.

PARIS, July 2. The first consul arrived this morning at half past 2 o'clock. At 11 the guns fired. At noon the councillors of state were admitted. Have you been diligent, said he, in my absence; to which they replied, we have not been so active as you, citizen consul. An hour after the état-major and the constituted authorities paid him a visit, and in the evening there was a concert at the Tuilleries; all the streets were illuminated; the enthusiasm of the Parisians was extreme; every one believes he is sure of peace, and we can assure them this flattering allusion will soon be realized.

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

Buonaparte has determined upon the re-establishment of the university of Pavia, and nominated the professors of the various sciences.

July 3. It is positively stated, that the first consul has written with his own hand to the emperor, a letter, as affecting as it is sincere, 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 Halifax. His real name is Cobbet.

July 16. From Italy there is particular news.—Massena is organizing the several French armies in that country which are said to consist of no less than 160,000 men. Prince Charles, it is said, will resume the command of the army of the Danube; and it is confirmed, that 30 battalions of reserve, with 10,000 Hungarian horse, would immediately move to its relief. The corps of Condé will also be united to this body. The duke D'Angoulême took the command of the cavalry of Berri on the 25th of May. On the 13th ult. the Condean army was at Salzburg.

From the royal message delivered to parliament on Tuesday night, and the convention signed at Vienna on the 20th of June (a correct copy of which we lay before our readers) we may receive assurance 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 consul, without consulting the cabinet of Great-Britain.

The answer sent to those transmitted to Vienna, in consequence of the victory of Maringo, is said to have been to the following effect:—"That his majesty entertains no repugnance to coming to an amicable and sincere explanation with the French government, but that he considers himself 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 consul, with his Imperial majesty's reply to them."

July 19. Yesterday evening the different subsidies of foreign powers were voted in a committee of the house of commons. There was an expedition among many persons that some words might drop in the course of the debate which would serve to guide the public opinion in regard to the present conjuncture of affairs. Nothing, however, which could lead to any conclusion 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 consul, it is obvious that secrecy ought to be the soul of the correspondence.

NEW-YORK, September 3. 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 seem 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 situation must oblige the emperor to make the best terms he can with the victorious chief consul. Meanwhile his wishes seem to be, and the passionate vows of the whole French nation, with whom he is popular and evidently desires to remain so, 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 so proud, will resume 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 defeated Kray, and threatens the invasion of Austria. This battle, which must have been uncommonly bloody, when the Imperialists

are stated to have lost 300 men & wounded only, was fought on the spot where the great duke of Marlborough gained similar laurels in the year 1704.

It is conjectured by some of the London editors, that a pacification between the French republic and the house of Austria, will have a powerful effect in restoring 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 distributed, and that the same be inserted in the Marland Gazette.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

A 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 it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, 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 passage of this law, enter into this city, or the precincts thereof, until such person or persons obtain from one of the health committee, a permit in writing, to enter; and that such permit shall 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 aforesaid, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants of this city, or the precincts thereof, shall, after the passage of this law, receive any person or persons coming from any of the infected places aforesaid, without a permit as aforesaid, such inhabitant or inhabitants shall, for each person received as aforesaid, forfeit and pay the sum of three pounds six shillings and eightpence current money, and the like sum for every hour such person or persons shall remain in his, her or their house.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants aforesaid 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 sum of three pounds six shillings and eightpence current money, and the like sum 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 absent from the said places for the space of ten days, and in good health, to enter this city.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That instead 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 committee of health.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, 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 summary way, one half to be applied to the informer, the other half to the use of the corporation.

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

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

Proclaimed. THOMAS W. HEWITT, Sheriff.

A continuation of Mr. Duvall's Address will appear after his return from the Eastern Shore general court.

To be LET,

THAT 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 sowing 170 or 180 bushels of wheat immediately, and to have full possession the first day of January next. Any person inclining to rent may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, now in Annapolis.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

September 10, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

LEVI BUTLER.

Charles county, September 1, 1800.

THE subscriber is extremely sorry that he is under the disagreeable necessity of giving this public notice to his creditors, that through a number of misfortunes 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.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, at the meeting of the next general assembly.

THOMAS KING.

September 6, 1800.

By virtue of a writ of *facias*, 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 the name of BEANS AND BACON, containing five hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less; the above property is taken as the property of SAMUEL HAMBLETON, terre-tenant of JOHN HEPBURN, to satisfy 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-Arundel county.

September 10, 1800.

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

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

JOHN WELCH, Trustee agreeable to the aforesaid act of assembly.

September 10, 1800.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and customers in Annapolis, that he intends to follow his business of carving and gilding in oil and burnish gold (as he intends to stay here some time), old looking-glasses and picture frames re-gilt and made equal to new; as this will be a great saving of risk and expence to the citizens in not having to send 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 servant,

GEORGE SMITH,

Who has for SALE,

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

Annapolis, September 8, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSEPH NEALE, late of said 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 otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. 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 assets 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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, praying for a law to authorize and appoint certain commissioners to straighten, amend, and establish the road leading from the north side of Severn ferry to Patapasco lower ferry.

September 8, 1800.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade and otherwise, the subscriber is reduced to the disagreeable 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 instant, at the house of JONATHAN BEARD,

TWO NEGROES, and two horses, for ready CASH; the above property is taken as the property of JONATHAN BEARD, to satisfy a debt due RICHARD MACKUBIN, and for officers fees for the years 1798 and 1799. The sale 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 legislature 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 ensuing session, 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.

I HEREBY intend to petition the legislature of Maryland for an act of insolvency, at the meeting of the next general assembly.

BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1800.

RICHARD PONSONBY,

An insolvent 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 sundry insolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, the chancellor is satisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the 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 inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, before the nineteenth day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

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

In CHANCERY, August 18, 1800.

JOHN TILLEY,

An insolvent debtor 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 sundry insolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, the chancellor is satisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the 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 inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the nineteenth day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

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

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1800.

DAVID ROSS,

An insolvent of Prince-George's county,

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

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

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1800.

HORATIO ROSS,

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

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

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVith YEAR.)

MA

For the MARYLAND
To my Fellow Voters

FEELING, in common
cern for the welfare
whole well-being and pro
the world depends, for
of the earth I could fly
little children, was any g
this land, I take up my p
sincerely qualified for it, a
offer you my humble t
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consequence in our gov
w, one and all, to be
dispose of our votes.

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T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 18, 1800.

But what does our alien law do? why it only tries to prevent him from doing the mischief he is about, and perhaps was sent on purpose to do, by ordering him out of the country for a limited time, without taking a farthing of his property from him, (although he may have made thousands amongst us,) if the president shall be well satisfied 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 flame? perhaps relation against relation, farther against son, and son against father, — I have been well informed was the case in this

western insurrection, which put us all into such a fermentation, and cost us so much money. Ay too, and whilst those very men, who were the stirrers up of it, stood safely by in a corner, and laughed at their work, and no doubt were well paid for it by somebody or another.

In regard of the objection made to these two laws, viz. that they are not according to our constitution, I can say 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 upon his trying a long time to make it out, from the book of the constitution, which lay on the table, he puzzled me so much, that I went away full as wise as I came, and indeed he seemed to be more puzzled himself than ever I saw him in my life before, for I always found him sharp 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 happiness, mayhap 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 strikes me, a mighty mongrel sort of a one. Outlandish folks of all sorts and countries might come here, and set us together by the ears for their own sport or profit, and then leave us to worry each other, and scuffle it out amongst ourselves. Now all this, as it regards aliens, the congress have given the president, an officer of our own choice too, a power to prevent coming to pass. And this to be sure, 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, truly fervent, and his whole life shews 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 sign. We may remember he was one of the three that were excepted out of the general pardon offered by the king of England to all those who would 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 fine house close to his own house, or, may be, by a silk purse filled with bright golden guineas. A pretty old woman's story this for a cold winter's evening over a comfortable cup of tea! Another story is, that he wants to put a crown upon his own head. I marvel what sort of heads have they, who put these pretty tales about, or what sort 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 says 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 myself. On most other occasions 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 side where I think I see the good of my country, that is, to Mr. Chase.

As to you my fellow voters, I intreat 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 shew 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 see no reason why it should be despised on that account. I now submit 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 still disturbed by those who pretend to be the proprietors of them.

It appears certain that among the patrons of the college of Navarre, about to be restored, cardinals Rohan, Maury and the duke de Choiseul, are included.

July 28.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.
CAPTURE OF THE GRISONS.

Huningen, July 16.

General Lecourbe to the Minister of War.

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

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Letter from an officer of the état-major of the army.

Poffenhofen, July 6.

We shall soon be masters of Retikon; we sleep this evening at Freyding, 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. SUZANNE.

The head quarters are removed to-day to Hockheim, and we are masters of the heights of Berghheim.

(Signed)

LAVAL.

LONDON, July 14.

Since the affair of Hadfield, four lunatics, or pretended lunatics, have endeavoured to force their way into the royal residence.

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

July 16.

The English ministers assert, notwithstanding appearances, that the emperor has no intention of making peace. Several messengers 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 masse of the empire, who are paid by England.

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

At Lyons, Buonaparte, 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 pass the Tagliamento again and bring them to the gates of Vienna.

July 17.

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

Buonaparte detained the overtures intended for Vienna, a sufficient time, after his convention with Melas, to prevent any counter orders respecting the surrender of the fortresses till he had got possession of them. They therefore did not reach Vienna till June 25. They are similar to those made from Leoben in 1797. The emperor has as yet only answered, that he must acquaint the English of the propositions.

July 19.

A report generally prevailed yesterday, that negotiations are on foot. The funds rose. It is said the emperor has sent 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. Considerable agitation and dismay exist in our cabinet. Mr. Pitt in obtaining a vote for a loan to the emperor last evening said nothing inconsistent with this report. His language was such 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.

July 21.

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

It is said that accounts in possession of government, state that Buonaparte, in a speech on the 14th July, said, "if the propositions for peace were not acceded to, he would again put himself at the head of his invincible army, and in a fortnight compel the enemy to retreat."

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

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 restoration of the king of Sardinia is not wholly excluded. If Buonaparte sincerely wishes for peace he will not attempt to revolutionize a single district more than was agreed upon at the treaty of Campo Formio.

An attempt to re-establish the college of Navarre, has drawn forth the warmest censures 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 institution observe, that "experience has shewn that the ancient mode of education was by far the best." The pupils are to be impressed with moral and religious principles, their manners are to be improved, and religious worship 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 ecclesiastics 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 instance a faction of priests are about to poison the infant mind.

The recent free admission of emigrants, particularly the priests, and the moderate republicanism of the rulers has irritated the philosophers. Buonaparte is not directly censured in any of the publications. But is viewed as the English view their king, and 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 disappointed that the emperor has not yet made peace. Changes among the ministers are spoken of. A loss of 100 millions is expected; and Buonaparte, it is said, will certainly take command of the army of the Rhine.

In Paris a fanatical republican on seeing the statue of liberty thrown down to erect that of Concord stabbed himself on the spot. A platform being erected for the consuls, the votaries of equality demolished it. (Private letters.)

July 28.

We received yesterday the following important communication from Dover, sent thither by a French cartel from Dunkirk:

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

30th Messidor, July 19.

"General Moreau having concluded an armistice on the 26th Messidor, (July 15) hostilities immediately ceased."

"A true copy."

Signed,

"CHAPPE,

"DUQUERREUX ST. HILAIRE."

St. PIERRE, (Martinique,) July 31.

A Portuguese convoy of 12 sail from the Brazils to Leghorn, are captured by a French frigate off the Canary Islands: they were under the protection of two brigs, one of which was sunk, and the other made her escape and arrived at Barbadoes.

The Portuguese convoy, captured off the Canary islands, are arrived at Cayenne, with some other captures, in all 18 sail.

Letters from St. Bartholomews of the 24th mention, that an embargo was laid on all vessels at Guadaloupe.

The 500 republican troops which sailed from Guadaloupe had arrived at Curacao.

NEW-YORK, September 11.

Late and important.

Just as the Mercantile Advertiser was prepared for the press last 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 destination about the time that peace is concluded on the continent. Its object is thought to be an attack on Belgrade.

Besides this, the paper contains not a single article of any political consequence.

NORFOLK, September 2.

Correct statement of the deaths, and number of new cases which have occurred between Friday evening, 5 o'clock, till Monday evening, 5 o'clock.

Deaths (including one drowned, and one bled to death) 11

New cases, 50

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

The crew of the Constellation are very sickly with the flux. She was hourly expected at the Cape, to get a new rudder.

By the schooner John, from St. Jago, we learn that one of Rigaud's generals had arrived there with a number of passengers, but the governor refused to let them land; it is unknown where they went to afterwards.

BALTIMORE, September 8.

The board of health of Philadelphia, have stopped the communication between the state of Rhode-Island and that city on account of the prevalence of a contagious disease at Providence.

September 12.

Monday's mail has furnished us with European news (via New-York) to the 1st 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 consequence pursuing for recruiting their armies, give "dreadful note of preparation" for continuing hostilities. Meanwhile, though the armistice continues in Italy, the French are following up the advantages they have gained in Germany. It is thought to be the intention of Massena to fall upon Melas, who (says a London editor) if beaten, would be obliged either to shut himself up in Mantua, as Wurmser did formerly, or to retire through the Venetian territory, not without difficulty and opposition, if Lecourbe is too strong for prince Reuss in the Tyrol.—Should Massena 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 side of Bavaria.

Buonaparte'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 English ambassadors at the courts of Russia and Sweden have been abruptly dismissed, and have arrived in London. Something more than an armed neutrality is suggested from this conduct. It is regarded

in England as an event of importance.

In the house of commons emperor has called forth from those members who were received into conviction; and carried by a large majority.

While these things are passing, Paul has notified the Russian dominions with unfortunate Louis XVI to England, where a least procure him the Orange, whose kingdom this world."

By the latest advice nor hear any thing respecting that they are still in France.

Annapolis,

At a meeting of the several districts for Annapolis, at Mrs. Urquhart's, 3d day of September, in pursuance of a vote of deliberating the important duties of fixing upon an elections, were present JAMES DISNEY, Brice J. Worthington, Cromwell, Thomas, and Henry Nelson.

The judges proceeded man, and James Disney.

The judges then proceeded to the several bounds of the several have been ascertained (satisfied that said bound) recently made known.

The judges then proceeded to law for regulating, employed in deliberating means of, preventing and promoting the fructifying the direct constitution and for resolutions were unanimously passed. That the outer door or window the purpose in each case, except the chambers.

Resolved, That the respective districts attend the judges the preservation of

Resolved, That each vote, according to the judges, and the same, either sentence, shall be a qualification in which the judges

Resolved, That having settled within the third day and eighty-three, moreover the quality, required by shall be obliged to naturalization and the congress of the quire.

Resolved, That shall not be declared

Resolved, That shall be published

Positively with

court of Annapolis, 9th day of October, first fair day

LAM CHAP

TWO like woman girl, 9 or 10 years of age, having claims more requested to or before the excluded by the those indebted ment, as long

September

NOTICE

present at their next levy trying a money on convenient recalled the O

THE Maryland debts which

Annapolis

in England at an event unfavourable to a general pa-
cification.
In the house of commons, the subsidiary loan to the
emperor has called forth some very severe animadver-
sions from those members who are opposed to the mi-
litary: they were received, as usual, without pro-
nouncement; and the question of the loan was
carried by a large majority.

While these things are doing, the Russian emperor
Paul has notified the pretender that his residence in
the Russian dominions will be dispensed with; and the
unfortunate Louis XVIII. it is said, is about to retire
to England, where a sentiment of sympathy may at
least procure him the attachment of the prince of
Orange, whose kingdom, like his own, is "not of
this world."

By the latest advices from Europe we neither find
nor hear any thing respecting our commissioners, only
that they are still in France.

Annapolis, September 18.

At a meeting of the judges of the elections for the
several districts for Anne-Arundel county, convened
at Mrs. Urquhart's tavern, in said county, on the
8th day of September, in the year eighteen hun-
dred, in pursuance of previous notice, for the pur-
pose 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 present,

JAMES DISNEY, chairman, William Stuart,
Brice J. Worthington, Horatio Ridout, Richard
Cromwell, Thomas Worthington, Richard Dorsey
and Henry Nelson.

The judges proceeded to the appointment of a chair-
man, and James Disney, Esquire, was duly elected.
The judges then proceeded to inquire whether the
bounds of the several election districts of said county
have been ascertained and made public, and were fully
satisfied that said bounds have heretofore been suf-
ficiently made known.

The judges then proceeded to read and consider the
law for regulating elections, and after some time em-
ployed in deliberating upon, and discussing the probable
means of, preventing irregularities and preserving peace,
and promoting the freedom and fairness of election, ac-
cording to the directions contained in the law and the
constitution and form of government, the following
resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the elections shall be held at the
outer door or window of the house appropriated for
the purpose in each district, and that no person what-
ever, except the clerks, shall be admitted within the
apartments.

Resolved, That the several constables residing in the
respective districts shall be and are hereby required to
attend the judges of the election therein, to assist in
the preservation of the peace.

Resolved, That every citizen whose qualifications to
vote, according to the constitution, shall be unknown
to the judges, and who shall be questioned concerning
the same, either in respect to property, age, or re-
sidence, shall be obliged to prove the particular qual-
ification in which he may be questioned, to the satis-
faction of the judges.

Resolved, That every inhabitant of the district
having settled within the limits of the United States
since the third day of September, seventeen hundred
and eighty-three, from foreign countries, and having
moreover the qualifications of age, residence and prop-
erty, required by the constitution, and offering to vote,
shall be obliged to produce an official certificate of his
naturalization according to the laws of this state, or
the congress of the United States, as the case may re-
quire.

Resolved, That the state of the polls in any district
shall not be declared before the close of the election.

Resolved, That the above proceedings and resolu-
tions 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-
LIAM CHAPMAN, deceased, for CASH,

TWO likely valuable young negro men, one
woman and two small children, and one ne-
gro girl, 9 or 10 years old, and some household fur-
niture, among which is a valuable bed. All those
having claims against said Chapman's estate are once
more requested to bring them in, legally authenticated,
on or before the day of sale, otherwise they may be
excluded by law, as the effects will be paid away, and
those indebted are requested to make immediate pay-
ment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

LEONARD SELLMAN, Who is
authorized to settle said estate.

September 15, 1800.

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

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he in-
tends to petition the next general assembly of
Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release him from
debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, September 12, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE trustees 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 proposals and contract with a person
to supply the poor with clean Indian meal and pine
wood, for the ensuing year, to be delivered at the
house. Persons wishing to agree to furnish those ar-
ticles are requested to attend in person, or lodge their
terms, under seal, with either of the trustees, previous
to the day of meeting.

It may be necessary to observe, that payment will
be received out of the next levy, and the trustees will
consider themselves bound to prefer the lowest terms.

September 10, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath
obtained from the orphans court of Anne-
Arundel county, letters of administration on the per-
sonal estate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of said
county, deceased, all persons therefore who have
claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit the
same, and those who are in any manner indebted to
the estate are desired to make payment, to

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

September 16, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will
be made to the general assembly of Maryland,
at their next session, for a law authorizing and re-
quiring the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to
assess and levy on the assessable property of said county,
a sum 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 intersect the east end of the road
laid out from Frederick town towards Baltimore-town,
near William Hobbs's.

Said sum 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 Balti-
more-town towards Frederick town, by Ellicott's up-
per mills, as far as the Poplar Spring, as a public road,
and for other purposes therein mentioned," but the
same has not been legally done.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of
Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me
from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM ALLEIN.

Calvert county, September 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the poor of Anne-Arundel coun-
ty intend to petition the legislature of Mary-
land, at the next session, to pass an act authorizing a
sum of money to be levied to rebuild the poor's house
of said county.

September 17, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-
tends to petition the next general assembly of
Maryland for an act to ratify and make good a cer-
tificate that was made by Elissa Brown, deputy sur-
veyor to Baruch Fowler, surveyor of Anne-Arundel
county, and late aforesaid, by virtue of a warrant of
refurvey that was granted to Talbot Shipley, of said
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 land-
office to affect the land that was included in the lines
of the aforesaid certificate, but could not be received
in the land-office, because the surveyor, Baruch
Fowler, of said county, would not sign 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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-
tends to petition the next general assembly of
Maryland for an act to sell part of the property of
George Shipley, sen. who is insane, to discharge his
debts.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Trustee.

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 sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last
session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a sche-
dule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far
as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed
to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by
competent testimony, that the said 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 said
James Wilson, at the time of presenting his petition,
having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing
of so 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 said act; it is therefore adjudged
and ordered, that the said James Wilson, by causing
a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of
three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, be-
fore 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 oath prescribed for delivering up his
property.

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

RAN 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 her-
self SAVOR, she is of a dark complexion, about five
feet and an inch high, stout 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 secures the said 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, 1800.

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

ORDERED, That 200 copies of the by-law to pre-
vent 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 in-
serted in the Maryland Gazette.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

A BY-LAW to prevent persons from places infected with
the prevailing contagious fever from coming to and re-
maining within the limits of this city.

Be it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder,
Aldermen and Common Council of the city of An-
napolis, and the authority of the same, 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
passage of this law, enter into this city, or the pre-
cincts thereof, until such person or persons obtain
from one of the health committees, a permit in
writing, to enter; and that such permit shall 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
aforesaid, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants of
this city, or the precincts thereof, shall, after the pas-
sage of this law, receive any person or persons coming
from any of the infected places aforesaid, without a
permit as aforesaid, such inhabitant or inhabitants
shall, for each person received as aforesaid, forfeit and
pay the sum of three pounds six shillings and eight-
pence current money, and the like sum for every hour
such person or persons shall remain in his, her or their
house.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority
aforesaid, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants aforesaid
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 sum of three pounds six shillings and eight-
pence current money, and the like sum for every hour
such person or persons shall remain as aforesaid.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall pro-
hibit 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 established and ordained, by the authority
aforesaid, That instead of the health committee here-
tofore 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
aforesaid, That all fines and forfeitures accruing under
this act may be recovered by presentment or indict-
ment, or before the mayor, recorder, or any one al-
derman, in a summary way, one half to be applied to
the informer, the other half to the use of the corpo-
ration.

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

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

Proclaimed. THOMAS W. HEWITT, Sheriff.

To be LET,

THAT 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 sowing
170 or 180 bushels of wheat immediately, and to have
full possession the first day of January next. Any per-
son inclining to rent may know the terms by applying
to Mr. CLEMENTS, in Annapolis, or the subscriber,
at Easton.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

September 10, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he in-
tends to petition the next general assembly of
Maryland, for an act of insolvency to release him from
debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

LEVI BUTLER.

Charles county, September 1, 1800.

THE subscriber is extremely sorry that he is under
the disagreeable necessity of giving this public
notice to his creditors, that through a number of mis-
fortunes 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.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of
Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to
pay.

THOMAS KING.

September 6, 1800.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, 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 the name of BEARS AND BACON, containing five hundred and seventy-five acres, more or less; the above property is taken as the property of SAMUEL HAMBLETON, terre-tenant of JOHN HEPBURN, to satisfy 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-Arundel county.

September 10, 1800.

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

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

JOHN WELCH, Trustee agreeable to the aforesaid act of assembly.

September 10, 1800.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and customers in Annapolis, that he intends to follow his business of carving and gilding in oil and burnish gold (as he intends to stay here some time), old looking-glasses and picture frames re-gilt and made equal to new; as this will be a great saving of risk and expence to the citizens in not having to send 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 servant,
GEORGE SMITH,

Who has for SALE,

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

Annapolis, September 8, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSEPH NEALE, late of said 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 otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. 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 assets 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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, praying for a law to authorize and appoint certain commissioners to freighten, amend, and establish the road leading from the north side of Severn ferry to Patapsco lower ferry.

September 8, 1800.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade and otherwise, the subscriber is reduced to the disagreeable 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 instant, at the house of JONATHAN BEARD,

TWO NEGROES, and two horses, for ready CASH; the above property is taken as the property of JONATHAN BEARD, to satisfy a debt due RICHARD MACKUBIN, and for officers fees for the years 1798 and 1799. The sale 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 legislature 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 ensuing session, 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.

I HEREBY intend to petition the legislature of Maryland for an act of insolvency, at the meeting of the next general assembly.

BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on Strawberry-Hill, near Annapolis, or in any manner trespassing thereon, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders, agreeably to law.

BENJAMIN LANE.

September 2, 1800.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Richard Rawlings'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 osnabrig shirt and trousers, his other cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, by me

WILLIAM BASS, or RICHARD RAWLINGS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to the ten-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 same on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen shillings each, kip-skins at eleven shillings and three-pence each, calf-skins at five shillings and seven-pence half-penny.

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

WALTER W. NORMAN.

I shall have a quantity of upper and seal leather for sale by the last of September next.

W. W. N.

Annapolis, August 14, 1800.

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

THOMAS L. SOTHORON, Executor.

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

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

Annapolis, July 10, 1800.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways; on the 28th of July, 1800, a negro woman called MINTA, about 16 years of age, dark complexion, says she is the property of SARAH BONE, of Colchester, 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, says she is the property of BASIL BROOKES, of Calvert county, Maryland. Also, on the 17th of August, 1800, two negro men, named PHILIP and GEORGE, as the property of Dr. AUSTIN SMITH, of Alexandria, Virginia, but since commitment state themselves to be the property of HOLDEN HUDSON, 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 sold for their fees, according to law.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff Charles county.

Charles county, August 19, 1800.

The subscriber has for SALE,

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

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD, for a term of years,

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

In CHANCERY, August 23, 1800.

RICHARD PONSONBY,

An insolvent 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 sundry insolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, the chancellor is satisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the 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 inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, before the nineteenth day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

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

In CHANCERY, August 18, 1800.

JOHN TILLEY,

An insolvent debtor 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 sundry insolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, the chancellor is satisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the 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 inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the nineteenth day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit, their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

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

In CHANCERY, August 23, 1800.

DAVID ROSS,

An insolvent of Prince-George's county,

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

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

In CHANCERY, August 23, 1800.

HORATIO ROSS,

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

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

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVIIth Year

MA

CONSTANT

THE evacuation of met with difficulty, required that C rounding country should or under their protection consent to neither of th it was unanimously refu ther army, consisting new general in chief grand vizier, which 150,000 is now, by th duced to 20,000. Th out in his camp, and o of it.

AUGUST

SCENE OF

Since the 14th, th Feldkirch, Coire, an General Lecourbe ha Rendi and Immensta to march a body of tro gens, which no gen order to cut off the Tyrol, by the mounta them from Switzerland Austrians who were in the Tyrol. The arm and to the effusion of

MUN

SUS

Immediately after from Vienna, at the generals Moreau and on the 13th, at Pass After a long negotiat ted somewhat fr evening, about 5 o'c as the dawn of the soon as the armistice of which no doubt a peace will be h city.

FRAN

Yesterday three F appointed to settle th clicity of this city, had a conference wi among others, wit Gorgen, of the ele with them an effor to maintain their p but to this objectio more so, as instru not yet been receiv Suzanne required key as maffs thoul Meatz militia thoo however, was refu Germans, that th Nidde. To day held in the neigh hied that the li will be definiti chief.

To-day gener soon as the armist arranged, the e Wurraburg to A of Nassau Weib from Bafreuth.

R A

We are assure turned an ansv peace, importu less than France durable," and republic shall which is alik of the Austrian re-establishment you may, it 100 propose for the tri." This a that negotiat needed.

A T

The head q removed to congress for p It is said, to the congr city.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1800.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.

THE evacuation of Egypt by the French has again met with difficulties. The French we are assured, required that Cairo, Alexandria, and the surrounding 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 send another army, consisting entirely of Europeans, with a new general in chief, to Jaffa. The army of the grand vizier, which at first was said to amount to 150,000 is now, by the defection of the Asiatics, reduced to 20,000. The plague has likewise broken out in his camp, and one of his best generals has died of it.

AUGSBURG, July 17.

SCENE OF WAR IN GERMANY.

Since the 14th, the French have been masters of Feldkirch, Coire, and the whole of the Grisons. General Lecourbe had repulsed the Austrians near Renti and Immentstadt, and took the bold resolution to march a body of troops through the wood of Brengers, which no general had before attempted, in order to cut off the retreat of the Austrians to the Tyrol, by the mountains of Montalun, and to attack them from Switzerland. This compelled the 6000 Austrians who were in the Grisons to retire hastily to the Tyrol. The armistice has, however, now put an end to the effusion 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 Pilsdorf, five leagues from this city. After a long negotiation, and after each party had receded somewhat from its first demands, yesterday evening, about 5 o'clock, an armistice was concluded, as the dawn of the peace so earnestly hoped for: so soon as the armistice shall be ratified by the emperor, of which no doubt is entertained, a congress for a peace will be held in a neighbouring Imperial city.

FRANCFORT, July 19.

Yesterday three French generals and other officers, appointed to settle the line of the armistice in the vicinity of this city, came to Offenbach, where they had a conference with as many German officers, and among others, with an Austrian general and major Gergen, of the electorate of Mentz. Each party had with them an escort of hussars. The French wished to maintain their position on the Kintz, by Hanau; but to this objections were made by the Germans, and more so, as instructions relative to the armistice had not yet been received from general Kray. Gen. St. Suzanne required of baron Albini, that the Mentz *key en masse* should be disbanded, and that the regular Mentz militia should retire to Aichaffenburg. This, however, was refused, as was the proposition of the Germans, that the French should retire behind the Nidda. To day another military conference was held in the neighbourhood of this city. It is believed that the line of the armistice, in our vicinity, will be definitively settled by the commanders in chief.

To-day general Suzanne came to this city. As soon as the armistice shall be ratified and completely arranged, the elector of Mentz will return from Wurzburg to Aichaffenburg. The reigning prince of Nassau Weilburg will likewise return to Weilburg from Bafreuth.

OF PEACE.

RATISBON, July 15.

We are assured that the court of Vienna has returned an answer to the first consul's proposals for peace, importing "the emperor wishes for peace not less than France, but for one that shall be general and durable;" and durable it cannot be, if the Cisalpine republic shall be again established, the existence of which is alike dangerous to the existence of Italy, and of the Austrian hereditary states. Should, however, the re-establishment of this republic be made a *conditio sine qua non*, it remains to be considered what France will propose for the security and indemnification of Austria. This answer is esteemed so accommodating, that negotiations are expected to be immediately commenced.

AUGSBURG, July 17.

The head quarters of general Moreau will now be removed to Augsburg, where it seems probable the congress for peace will be held. It is said, the first consul, Buonaparte, will come to the congress for a peace to be held in this city.

COLOGNE, July 18.

Our Journal contains the following letter from Brussels, 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 immediately 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 Lisse or Brussels.

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 neutrals.

July 29.

The fortresses of Piedmont are to be abolished. The demolition of the citadel of Milan is commenced.

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 England.

The three French frigates lately in Dunkirk Roads, have sailed.

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

On Friday evening his majesty's ships the *Nemesis*, *Terpsichore*, *le Prevoyant*, the *Arrow* and *Nile* luggers, fell in with the *Franda*, a Danish frigate, having under convoy two ships, two brigs, and two galliots. The *Nemesis* hailed her, and said she would send her boat on board the convoy. The Danish commander replied, that if she attempted it he would fire into the boat. The *Nemesis'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 several shot, which missing the boat, struck the *Nemesis*, and killed one man. The *Nemesis* immediately gave the *Dane* a broadside, when a most spirited action took place, which lasted about 25 minutes, at the end of which time, the Danish frigate being crippled in her rigging and hull, struck her colours. Two men were killed, and several 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 alongside, nor are the Danes allowed any communication with the shore. The telegraph was immediately set to work, and in the evening captain Baker, of the *Nemesis*, set off in a post chaise and four to wait upon the admiralty. He arrived in town yesterday morning.

Orders have since reached Deal for our cruisers to capture all ships and vessels sailing under Danish colours.

OFFICIAL.

A cartel from Dunkirk, which arrived at Dover on Sunday, brought a telegraphic confirmation of the armistice in Germany.

Paris papers to the 26th inst. are received.

They contain a copy of the convention for the armistice. By this convention, it appears the French are to keep possession of all Suabia, part of Franconia, 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 masters of Coire, and the territory between the line of Coire and the Engadine is to be neutral. Twelve days notice is to be given of the resumption of hostilities. The Austrian general count Saint Julien, is arrived at Paris from Vienna. The *Moniteur* states that his mission is to regulate the conditions of a general armistice, and to establish a good understanding respecting different circumstances which relate to the convention of Alessandria. 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 *Franda* and Danish frigate and convoy remain in the Downs; the officers have possession of the ship, and they all hoist the Danish colours. Several of the officers were, on Monday, on shore; they are dressed much in the English taste; the uniform is a blue coat, with red collar and cuffs, and a large gold spaullet on the right shoulder.

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

Buonaparte directed Moreau to agree to an armistice.

The *Iris* frigate is taking on board in specie a part of the subsidy for the emperor.

It is said the king of Prussia has sent couriers to all the courts of Europe; announcing an intention of interposing for a general peace.

RUSSIA.

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

The Russian ambassador and all Russians are called from Constantinople; and the correspondence between that city and Vienna has been intercepted.

The emperor of Russia, we understand, has ordered all French emigrants, except Louis, to leave his territories.

August 4.

It is reported, on the authority of an American gentleman arrived at Dover, that *preliminaries of peace* between the Austrian and French governments were signed at Paris on Tuesday last, 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 silent on the subject. The signing, 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 searched by our cruisers, there seems but too much reason for concluding that the northern powers have come to a determination to resist our maritime superiority. Ministers have therefore pitched upon Lord Whitworth to go to Copenhagen to enter into explanations with the court of Denmark. Lord Whitworth, from his situation 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 himself the more successfully to those feelings from which the late measures of Denmark proceed.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 1.

Another Expedition.

A new expedition, secret and sudden, is prepared—The troops are embarked. Generals Coote and Manners command. It is said the provisions only extend to 8 days.

NEW-YORK, September 16.

The following circumstance, says 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 *Leviathan*, commanded by admiral Duckworth, who hailed the Danish frigate, desiring to know what were the ships that were under her convoy. Not receiving a satisfactory answer, admiral Duckworth said he should send a boat on board. The Danish captain replied he would fire into any boat that should attempt to do so; which threats he carried into effect, and killed one of our seamen 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 deck ports of the *Leviathan*, and give him a broadside. He insisted, however, that the Danish captain should follow him into Gibraltar, and there explain his conduct. The result 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 British ships of war to examine neutral vessels.

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 states; and we have it from undoubted authority, that some days ago, even two brothers, in the state of Virginia, had, from altercation respecting the approaching election of president, proceeded to blows, when a fatal stroke put an end to the existence of one of them. The fratricide was obliged to fly his home and family—a sad example of the danger of political enthusiasm.

From Sunday, September 7, to Wednesday, September 10, there was one death at Providence, R. I. of the fever, and seven new cases: one has recovered and 11 remain sick.

We can upon the best authority assert, our government has received explicit and satisfactory assurances, 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 knowledge.

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 hasty sketch, the minutiae of this diabolical plot not having then come to light. But since the evidence, upon which the criminals were condemned, and their confessions since, have been detailed to us, we find that the ground for public alarm was extremely serious. The plan of operations to be pursued 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 massacre of the whites that was meditated, was to have been spread. Their object was to have seized on the magazine of arms, &c. deposited at the penitentiary-house, on the treasury, &c. and to have commenced an indiscriminate slaughter (the French only excepted). They were then to have issued a proclamation to the negroes to come and rally round their standard at the metropolis. Had they succeeded in their attempt (which was happily frustrated by the deluge of rain that fell and rendered the water-courses impassable on the evening fixed on for the execution of their scheme) it is hardly possible to say how extensive and how terrible might have been its consequences.—There appears to have been great exertions among the conspirators immediately in this neighbourhood, and from papers found on some of them, it would seem 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 business will have on the public mind, must 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, pursuant to their sentence. Yesterday five more were executed at the same place, pursuant to their sentence. Several others have received sentence 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 state-house, on the 17th instant, appointed a number of persons in each ward of the city and liberties, for the purpose 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 issued a proclamation, offering FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who will deliver in Apalache, the body of WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BOWLES, or else produce sufficient proof of having killed him.

Annapolis, September 25.

We are authorized and requested by the honourable Jeremiah T. Chase, 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 saw the constitution of the United States in a foreign country. Irritated by no literary altercation, animated by no public debate, heated by no party animosity, I read it with great satisfaction, as a result of good heads, prompted by good hearts; as an experiment, better adapted to the genius, character, situation 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 such a system 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 suffrage 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 since, any objection to it, in my mind that the executive and senate were not more permanent. Nor have I ever entertained a thought of promoting any alteration in it, but such as the people themselves, in the course of their experience should see and feel to be necessary or expedient and by their representatives in congress and the state legislatures 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 station under the new order of things, and I have repeatedly laid myself under the most serious obligations to support the constitution. The operation of it has equalled the most sanguine expectations of its friends: and from an habitual attention to it, satisfaction 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 so well deserve our esteem and love.”

Certificate of Mr. Peregrine Fitzhugh, a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, honour and integrity.

In a conversation which took place a few months after the last election for president and vice-president of the United States, Mr. Jefferson expressed to me the great satisfaction he felt at the choice of president 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 probably not have been the case with himself, and that the charge of Mr. Adams's being a monarchist, however it might have served to answer an electioneering purpose, was totally unfounded; that he had been in habits of the strictest 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. Jefferson from the unmerited charge exhibited against him by some of his friends, that the high encomiums which he passed on Mr. Adams's character in his speech on assuming the office of vice-president, were not his real sentiments, but the effect of mere compliment.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

Annapolis, Sept. 9th, 1800.

Extract of a letter from general Washington to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, dated Mount Vernon the 2d of August, 1798.

“Although I highly approve of the measures taken by government to place this country in a posture of defence, and even wish they had been more energetic; and shall be ready to obey its call under the reservations I have made, whenever it is made; yet I am not without hope, mad and intoxicated as the French are, that they will pause 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 somewhat equivocal still, whether that party, who have been the curse of this country, and the source of the expences we have to encounter may not be able to continue their delusion.—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 several in ours. At most of these he has addressed the people, and amused them with pretty stories out of that ancient well known book, called AEsop's Fables. One that I well remember is the Horse and the Stag, which, on the account of the general, I am sorry 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 horse came to the man, craving his assistance, not for the purpose of doing himself any real service, 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 passions, would destroy not their own liberties, (as they vainly imagine,) but that of the people. For this purpose they have attempted every thing to mislead the people.

The part of the story which was intended to alarm the public mind, is where the horse was unable to recover his liberty after his adversary was subdued, and was obliged to become a slave to the man. Could this apply to the people of Maryland, it would be sufficient to terrify; but as one of the thousands of sovereigns that inhabit this state, I have no apprehensions from a change in the mode of choosing electors of president and vice-president. The change is warranted by the constitution; 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 presidential chair the man of their choice. But it is insinuated that we are to lose for ever the right of choosing electors, if we for once give up the darling privilege. What I do 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 present, the people surely 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 side of me, that the senate can prevent this law from being repealed. This I acknowledge to be true; yet the senators 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 generally known and correctly ascertained. Besides, it is contemplated in the ensuing congress to propose an amendment to the constitution, providing an uniform district 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 constitution of the United States is paramount to all state laws and state constitutions. Suppose, however, that this should not be done, and that the law could not be repealed; suppose too, (what, I am sure, can never happen,) that poor Mr. John Adams should lose the confidence of the people of this state, and that they should consider Mr. Thomas Jefferson as the only fit person to preside at the helm of our national bark; suppose all this to happen, and yet the people of Maryland will have it in their power to

place such a number in the house of representatives as to ensure Mr. Jefferson's election, and by that means turn the tables upon the Federalists. Then then the majority will rule; surely the opposition will not oppose this! they will not pretend to say, that the minority ought to dictate to the majority! if they do, they will throw off the mask entirely, and show themselves equal to Marat and Robespierre of 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 people with several pretty stories, as I have before related, and, I am told, met with a good deal of success. Now, as I consider myself a good hand at telling stories, and am moreover desirous 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 premise, that I mean not to say a word concerning the merits or demerits of Mr. Adams or Mr. Jefferson; they have been ably handled by other writers; and I should have said nothing about the contemplated change, had it not been to shew how little applicable the Horse and Stag were to the subject. Neither will I make the applications, nor explain the morals, of my stories, leaving these things to my sensible readers, who, I am sure, will be sufficiently capable of the task.

Such of my fellow-citizens as are discontented with the present government, because it is not perfect, and on that account wish for a change, I beg to attend to the following tale. “An hungry spaniel, having stole a piece of flesh from a butcher's shop, was carrying it across a river. The water being clear, and the Sun shining brightly, he saw his own image in the stream, and fancied it to be another dog with a more delicious morsel; upon which, unjustly and greedily opening his jaws to snatch at the shadow, he lost the substance.”

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, sent them a crane, who no sooner took possession of his new dominions, than he began to devour his subjects, one after another, in a most capricious and tyrannical manner. They were now far more dissatisfied than before; when applying to Jupiter again, they were dismissed 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 submit to it with patience.

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

To those people who complain of the taxes, and the other burthens of government, I address this story. “A fox, closely pursued by a pack of dogs, took shelter under the covert of a Bramble. He rejoiced in this asylum; and, for a while, was very happy; but soon found, that if he attempted to stir he was wounded by thorns and prickles on every side. However, making a virtue of necessity, he forbore to complain; and comforted himself with reflecting, that no bliss is perfect; that good and evil are mixed, and flow from the same fountain. These briars, said he, will tear my skin a little, yet they keep off the dogs. For the sake of the good then, let me bear the evil with patience; each bitter has its sweet; and these brambles, though they wound my flesh, preserve 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 earnestly pray to attend to the following recital. “A farmer, who had just stepped into the field to mend a gap in one of his fences, found, at his return, the cradle where he had left his only child asleep, turned upside down, the cloaths all torn and bloody, and his dog lying near it, besmeared also with blood. Immediately conceiving that the creature had destroyed 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 serpent 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 affecting circumstances afford him a striking lesson, how dangerous it is too hastily to give way to the blind impulse of sudden 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 story to tell. “A lion and a tiger jointly seized on a young fawn, which they immediately killed. This they had no sooner 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-

peled, through weariness and lay down by mutual consent. At this instant a fox overheard their situation, tested prey, and bore it off the lion recovered breath, been our conduct! in the night with our respect, has reded us unable to degrading us of the wh

That the people may be tended admirers of it, whilst they aim at its themselves republicans a rejoice and flatter the they despise them, I w observing a raven per with a fine piece of che ly began to consider how delicious a morsel. extremely glad to have morning; your beautifu are the delight of my e to favour me with a son equal to the rest of you with this flattering sp opened her mouth to gi when down dropped t immediately snatching up, the raven to lament her

That the people may characters, as in on Adams's talents, judy worth, and in the nex most virulence, accus corruption and little n he would scorn, I hav “A poor man, tra through a dreary for human creature to be danger of being starve he came to the cave leave to rest a while, clemency of the w complied with his rec entered; than he beg surprised at the novel know the meaning of to warm his frozen j cold. Presently a pared a morsel of hot found it necessary inquired the Satyr, yes, replied the trav make it cooler. I get out of my cave have no communic and cold with the fa

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peled, through weariness and loss of blood, to desist, and lay down by mutual consent, totally disabled. At this instant a fox unluckily came by, who, perceiving their situation, made bold to seize the conquering prey, and bore it off unmolested. As soon as the lion recovered breath—how foolish, said he, has been our conduct! instead of being contented, as we ought with our respective shares, our senseless rage has rendered us unable to prevent this rascally fox from depriving us of the whole."

That the people may be cautioned against those pretended admirers of the constitution, who praise, whilst they aim at its destruction; who artfully stile themselves republicans and friends of the people, who cajole and flatter the people, whilst in their hearts they despise them, I will tell them a tale. "A fox, observing a raven perched on the branch of a tree, with a fine piece of cheese in her mouth, immediately began to consider how he might possess himself of so delicious a morsel. Dear madam, said he, I am extremely glad to have the pleasure of seeing you this morning; your beautiful shape and shining feathers are the delight of my eyes, and would you condescend to favour me with a song, I doubt not but your voice is equal to the rest 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 cheese, which the fox immediately snatching up, bore away in triumph, leaving the raven to lament her credulity at her leisure."

That the people may learn how to appreciate such 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 utmost virulence, accuse him of want of knowledge, of corruption and little mean actions, which, I am sure, he would scorn, I have another tale for their perusal. "A poor man, travelling in the depth of winter through a dreary forest, no inn to receive him, no human creature to besfriend or comfort him, was in danger of being starved to death. At last, however, he came to the cave of a Satyr, where he intreated leave to rest a while, and shelter himself from the inclemency of the weather. The Satyr very civilly complied with his request. The man had no sooner entered, than he began to blow his fingers. His host, surprised at the novelty of the action, was curious to know the meaning of it. I do it, said the traveller, to warm my frozen joints, which are benumbed with cold. Presently afterwards, the Satyr having prepared a morsel of hot gruel to refresh his guest, the man found it necessary to blow his postage too. What, inquired the Satyr, is not your gruel hot enough? yes, replied the traveller, too hot, and I blow it to make it cooler. Do you so? quoth the Satyr, then get out of my cave as fast as you can, for I desire to have no communication with a creature that blows hot and cold with the same breath."

For the truly religious, who perform their duty, who love their bible, who have therein read that "blessed is he that hath not sat in the seat of the scornful," who know that "evil communication corrupts good manners," and who cannot be ignorant that "the conduct and opinions of men in high stations have an extraordinary influence upon the public mind;" for those christians I have selected the following story. "A stork was unfortunately drawn into company with some cranes, who were just setting out on a party of pleasure, as they called it, which in truth was to rob the fish ponds of a neighbouring farmer. Our simple stork agreed to make one, and it so happened, that they were all taken in the fact. The cranes, having been old offenders, had very little to say for themselves, and were presently dispatched; but the stork pleaded hard for his life. He urged, that it was his first fault; that he was not naturally addicted to stealing fish; that he was famous for piety to his parents, and in short, for many other virtues. Your piety and virtue, said the farmer, may for aught I know be exemplary, but your being in company with thieves renders it very suspicious, and you must therefore submit with patience to the same fate with your companions."

Now, to shew that I am not of an unforgiving temper, I will give some wholesome 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 disturbances in order to have an opportunity of rivaling those great men, who are deservedly esteemed and honoured by their admiring fellow-citizens; who aim at becoming leaders of parties, and making themselves great; to them I address this tale. "A frog, being wonderfully struck with the size and majesty of an ox that was grazing in the marshes, could not forbear endeavouring to expand herself to the same portly magnitude. After puffing and swelling for sometime, "what think you, sister," said she, "will this do?" "far from it," "Will this?" "by no means." "But this surely will!" "nothing like it." In short, after many ridiculous efforts to the same fruitless purpose, the simple frog burst her skin, and miserably expired upon the spot."

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 success, I beg them to attend to the following recital. "The bull, and several other beasts, were ambitious of the honour of hunting with the lion. His savage majesty graciously condescended to their desire; and it was agreed, that they should all have an equal share in whatever might be taken. They scour the forest, are unanimous in the pursuit, and, after a very fine chase, pull down a noble stag. It was divided with great dexterity by the bull into four equal parts, but just as he was going to secure his share,—"hold, says the lion, let no one presume to serve him-

self till he hath heard our just and reasonable 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 speak."

I have a story too for those lesser 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 seek adventures. They soon met with a lady in the custody of a troop, whom it was the giant's determination to rescue. He advanced, followed by his faithful attendant, and soon obtained the victory, with no injury whatever to himself, but the poor dwarf lost his arm. The lady, in consequence of this seasonable service, rewarded the giant with her love. In the second or third adventures the giant was attended with the same success, and acquired great booty; but the poor dwarf lost both a leg and an eye. "Come on, my brave lad," said the giant, "I shall soon procure sufficient wealth and honour." "Not another step will I go," replied the dwarf; "I see 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 wiser by experience."

These fables, 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 said enough. HISTORIOGRAPHUS.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be SOLD, at the house of Dr. THOMAS EDGAR, in the city of Annapolis, on the third Tuesday in October next, for ready CASH,

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

JOHN 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,

SIX or eight likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. The sale will commence at 4 o'clock. The terms of sale 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,

A NEGRO woman, who calls herself CRISS BUTLER, for her prison fees and other expenses. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock. The terms of sale ready CASH, by

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

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

RIDGELY and EVANS.

September 13, 1800.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has this day commenced business in the store-house lately occupied by Ridgely and EVANS, where he now offers for sale a variety of GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching season, amongst which are, tamboured muslins, stamped muslin shawls, chintzes, 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.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of THOMAS LINTHICUM, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, 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 benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of September, 1800.

ASAHEL LINTHICUM, Executor of THOMAS LINTHICUM.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act to be released from the debts contracted under the firm of MACRUDER and HARWOOD. WALTER W. HARWOOD. Upper-Mariborough, 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 WILLIAM CHAPMAN, deceased, for CASH,

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

LEONARD SELLMAN, Who is authorized to settle said estate.

September 15, 1800.

RAN 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 herself SAVOY, she is of a dark complexion, about five feet and an inch high, stout 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 secures the said negro, so that I get her again, shall receive a reward of FIVE DOLLARS, paid by

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 inserted in the Maryland Gazette.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

A 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 it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, 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 passage of this law, enter into this city, or the precincts thereof, until such person or persons obtain from one of the health committee, a permit in writing, to enter; and that such permit shall 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 aforesaid, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants of this city, or the precincts thereof, shall, after the passage of this law, receive any person or persons coming from any of the infected places aforesaid, without a permit as aforesaid, such inhabitant or inhabitants shall, for each person received as aforesaid, forfeit and pay the sum of three pounds six shillings and eightpence current money, and the like sum for every hour such person or persons shall remain in his, her or their house.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants aforesaid 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 sum of three pounds six shillings and eightpence current money, and the like sum 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 absent from the said places for the space of ten days, and in good health, to enter this city.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That instead 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 committee of health.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, 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 summary way, one half to be applied to the informer, the other half to the use of the corporation.

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

By order, A. GOLDER, CLK.

Proclaimed. THOMAS W. HEWLETT, Sheriff.

The subscriber has for SALE,

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

JOHN SHAW. Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE trustees 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 proposals and contract with a person to supply the poor with clean Indian meal and pine wood, for the ensuing 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 seal, with either of the trustees, previous to the day of meeting.

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

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of said county, deceased, all persons therefore who have claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and those who are in any manner indebted to the estate are desired to make payment, to
ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.
September 16, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law authorizing and requiring the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county, a sum 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 intersect the east end of the road laid out from Frederick-town towards Baltimore-town, near William Hobbs's.

Said sum 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 purposes therein mentioned," but the same has not been legally done.

NOTICE.

INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.
WILLIAM ALLEIN.
Calvert county, September 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county intend to petition the legislature of Maryland, at the next session, to pass an act authorizing a sum of money to be levied to rebuild the poor's house of said county.
September 17, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to ratify and make good a certificate that was made by Elisha Brown, deputy-surveyor to Baruch Fowler, surveyor of Anne-Arundel county, and state aforesaid, by virtue of a warrant of re-survey that was granted to Talbot Shipley, of said 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 land-office to affect the land that was included in the lines of the aforesaid certificate, but could not be received in the land-office, because the surveyor, Baruch Fowler, of said county, would not sign 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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to sell part of the property of George Shipley, sen. who is insane, to discharge his debts.
RACHEL SHIPLEY, Trustee.

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 sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said 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 said James Wilson, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so 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 said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said James Wilson, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted 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 oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

By virtue of a writ of *Ami facias*, 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 the name of BRANS AND BACON, containing five hundred and seventy-five acres, more or less; the above property is taken as the property of SAMUEL HAMBLETON, terre-tenant of JOHN HEPBURN, to satisfy 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-Arundel county.

September 10, 1800.

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

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

JOHN WELCH, Trustee agreeable to the aforesaid act of assembly.

September 10, 1800.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and customers in Annapolis, that he intends to follow his business of carving and gilding in oil and burnish gold (as he intends to stay here some time), old looking-glasses and picture frames re-gilt and made equal to new; as this will be a great saving of risk and expence to the citizens in not having to send 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 servant,
GEORGE SMITH,

Who has for SALE,

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

Annapolis, September 8, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSEPH NEALE, late of said 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 otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. 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 assets 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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, praying for a law to authorize and appoint certain commissioners to straighten, amend, and establish the road leading from the north side of Severn ferry to Patapisc lower ferry.
September 8, 1800.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade and otherwise, the subscriber is reduced to the disagreeable 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.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Richard Rawlings'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 osnabrig shirt and trousers, his other cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, by me
WILLIAM BASS, or
RICHARD RAWLINGS.

IN conformity to the custom and usages of the legislature 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 ensuing session, 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.

I HEREBY intend to petition the legislature of Maryland for an act of insolvency, at the meeting of the next general assembly.
BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

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

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, September 12, 1800.

To be LET,

THAT 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 sowing 170 or 180 bushels of wheat immediately, and to have full possession the first day of January next. Any person inclining to rent may know the terms by applying to Mr. CLEMENTS, in Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Easton.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

September 10, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

LEVI BUTLER.

Charles county, September 1, 1800.

THE subscriber is extremely sorry that he is under the disagreeable necessity of giving this public notice to his creditors, that through a number of misfortunes 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.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to pay.

THOMAS KING.

September 6, 1800.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to the tannery 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 same on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen shillings each, kip-skins at eleven shillings and three-pence each, calf-skins at five shillings and seven-pence half-penny.

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

WALTER W. NORMAN.

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

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

JOHN CHEW.

August 13, 1800.

Eight Dollars Reward.

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

JAMES HEIGH.

8 w
Calvert county, July 22, 1800.

This is to give notice,

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

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

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

JOHN CONAWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, August 9, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVith YEAR

MA

To the FREEMEN of

[Continued

FELLOW-CITIZEN
THE arguments which first numbers of alien act, and the federal constitution, contain in of any thing that has been of those acts by the These arguments supported by the enlighteners of the convention and who subscribed the acts of those patriotic adoption of the constitution. It is to that we are indebted for which we live.—Th points.

1. Of the alien act where delegated to the executive. 3d. That the general principles it subverts the particular of the federal 21. Of the federal like manner a power 2. That the power positively forbidden by constitution. 3d. T can any other ought case it is levelled aiming public chara communication there deemed the only e right.

I shall nevertheless worthy competitor, st. instant. He contends that tutional, and he end of the constitution granted to congress in these words:— lay and collect tax pay the debts and general welfare ties, imports and e the United States.

The true and provide for the con upon consideration taken. They we tion by the con tion and remodel e federation, as is authorized to and general well authority an enur power shall exte general welfare, some particular n fare. Whenever congress, and i fare, a question be within the body. If it be applied to it; i made. This fa with and is en which declares the treasury bu law." An a welfare" would observance of would the pec of congress a the "general lature, and the in passing fuel tioned. It es and alarm. dollars to rais time of war, property of An act to reg among the fe would be a would adju enumerated could not be It is esse extraordinary government power of, p welfare?" non. But has acqu