

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 3, 1795.

P O L A N D, *Dubno, May 20.*

THE unfortunate Poles still flatter themselves with hopes that their fate is not yet finally decided, and that their country is not utterly obliterated from the catalogue of nations. The measures recently adopted by several northern powers, the existing connexions of the Prussian cabinet, and the known attachment of Sweden and Denmark, furnish reasons in corroboration of these consolatory hopes.

As to England her favourite system of morals and policy may be deduced from the following fact:

The court of London has pressingly solicited that of Petersburg to abandon her principles with respect to liberty in the north! not having yet taken any Swedish or Danish vessel, and the British court is now about offering to the empress, to guarantee the usurpation of Poland, expressly on condition that she take an active part against the two powers before mentioned, (doubtless to prevent their sending supplies to France).

Nevertheless, it is a certain fact, that Russia has changed her system of conduct towards the Poles. To the most shocking brutalities has suddenly succeeded a remarkable moderation, and mildness has taken place of arrogance and tyranny.

The inhabitants of Warsaw complained of scarcity, especially in grain—a scarcity owing to the Austrians having stopped the transportation of every thing into Poland. The Russian government declared they will immediately examine into this.

Complaints have also been made against the Russian soldiery. The general instantly published a proclamation, inviting the inhabitants of Warsaw to name commissioners, who should accompany the army in its movements, and make it a particular object of their study, to cause persons and private property to be respected.

The Austrian forces which have been in garrison here, are beginning to move off.

P O R T M A L O, *June 13.*

On the 14th Prairial a traitorous correspondent was discovered between the English and the emigrants. General Rey is now in possession of it, and the holy author of it, Britoux, calling himself the rector of Jacin, two leagues from this place, was arrested by the adjutant-general Mathelon, and conducted to the tower of Solidor, from whence he departed on the 22d with that worthy accomplice, that reverend Jacobin, taken at Pleguen, in order to appear before the criminal tribunal sitting at Rennes.

On the same day, the 22d, four Chouans were brought to the same tower, forming a part of those 150 who, on the 20th, were defeated, with the loss of five men killed, in the forest of Mifnel, in the district of Dol. Among these four we found a man of the name of Loequet, called Chateau d'Affie, who was choanised for the purpose of acquiring a title.

F I G U I E R E S, *June 8.*

On the 4th instant, at eight o'clock in the evening, some barks appeared before Rosas, which induced a supposition that the Spaniards meant to attempt a landing, in order to favour the attack which they intended to make on the ensuing day. Accordingly on the fifth, at four in the morning, a heavy firing was heard at sea. It was easy to perceive a cloud of smoke, which hid the French frigates and the enemy's barks. Rosas was attacked by sea. The two frigates, La Boudouise, and La Courageuse, the citadel and the batteries united their fire. The firing of the Spaniards lasted one hour; and some bombs fell into the fort.

It is said that the town was summoned. A heavy cannonade was the only reply returned. Whilst Rosas resisted this attack, the battle raged on the right, on the centre, and the left of the army. The French discovering the intention of the Spaniards, resolved to commence the attack themselves.

A constant fire and an obstinate resistance took place at first on both sides. The battle lasted three hours without an inch of ground being lost on either side; at length the Spaniards gave way and retreated; they were pursued with fixed bayonets. The firing was incessant from half past four in the morning till noon.

The Spaniards lost a great number of men at all points, particularly on the left and the centre of their line. The loss of the French was not considerable.

The frigate La Boudouise had only one sailor killed, and two wounded. The Courageuse had none killed or wounded. Five or six of the Spanish barks were so crippled as to be unfit for service.

B R U S S E L S, *June 4.*

In a few days two very important resolutions will be made known here. The first relates to the payment of the contracts made here before the French entered these provinces, which are to be paid in the

same ready specie which was then in currency, and all payments in assignats shall be declared null. The second ordinance relates to the Belgic emigrants, who will have liberty to return home without exception. They are to apply for the said purpose to the French representatives of the people.

The general and the commandant of our garrison, are to be replaced by other persons, owing to the scenes of confusion which lately took place here between the Jacobins and the rest of the inhabitants.

In a convent situate near this town, a nun has been discovered in a subterraneous dungeon chained to the ground, where she had been confined two years, and was to have terminated her days. Her crime was love. The abbess and the principal nuns are on this account closely guarded, and will be called to an account for so barbarous a conduct.

A M S T E R D A M, *June 1.*

Most of our ports are blocked up by English ships of war. To repress this British temerity, we have put into commission 35 ships of war, which will be ready for sea by the middle of this month, and the French have given orders to repair with all speed the ports of Ostend and Nieuport. That which gives uneasiness to the Hollanders, at present, is, that the course of the post with the Prussian states is stopped anew, as it was before the peace was concluded with France.

P A R I S, *June 21.*

Many reports have been circulated of a speedy peace between a part of Germany, Spain, Sardinia, and France. A letter has been received from Basle, which it is said was written by Barthelemy to the etat-major of the army of the Alps. The following is the substance of it:

"Peace is considered as certain between Prussia, a part of the empire, Spain, Sardinia, and France. Germany is to be divided into two regions; the one the region of the north, the other of the south. That of the north is to be under the protection of the king of Prussia; the French republic is to keep the Netherlands, the country of Liege, and the strong places on the Meuse. With respect to the other states, from Switzerland to the left bank of the Rhine, they are to remain free and independent, under the protection of France.

"Spain is to surrender the defiles of the two Pyrenees, with the port of St. Sebastian, and is to assist France with 20 sail of the line.

"Sardinia is to relinquish Savoy and the county of Nice. The port of Oneglia is to be restored to Sardinia; and Spain is to let his Sardinian majesty take possession of Parma and Placentia, as an indemnification for the loss of Savoy."

C A M B R I D G E, (England) *June 20.*

Our ministers, it is generally believed, are mad enough to attempt a descent on the coast of France. An armament of 20,000 British and emigrant troops with the most powerful train of artillery ever exported from this country, and 80,000 stand of arms for the equipment of the royalists, are ordered for this purpose.

These are the honourable methods we are now taking to restore religion, order and regular government to France. Every man of common sense and common honesty, can easily predict the consequence of such wickedness and folly.

L O N D O N, *June 16.*

His majesty has sent as a present to baron Thugut, his Imperial majesty's minister for foreign affairs, in consequence of the ratification of the late treaty of defensive alliance with the court of Vienna, a very superb snuff box set with diamonds, of the value of one thousand guineas. His majesty's picture is painted on the lid, and it is a very strong likeness.

It is no less singular than true, that Miss Broadric, who shot Mr. Errington, was taught by that unfortunate gentleman the use of pistols, by repeated lessons in the art of firing at a mark, and that he requested her never to sleep or travel alone without a case of pistols.

On Thursday last the following dreadful act of desperation was committed at Bath, by John White, a young man about nineteen, who got up in the morning, procured a brace of pistols, which he loaded, and with coolness and deliberation walked into the school room of Maria Bally, in Corn-street, an amiable young lady, to whom he was affectionately attached, and after a short conversation, presented one of the pistols to her head, and shot her instantly dead. The noise of the pistol and the smoke greatly terrified the children in the school, and their cries alarming the neighbours, he was taken coming out of the door. The mayor shortly after summoned a jury, and a verdict of wilful murder was brought in against him. When before the magistrate he behaved with much decency; and on being asked why he committed so horrid a deed, he said it was for contemned love; and

on the question, whether he was not terrified at the idea of the punishment that awaited him both here and hereafter? he replied, that as David, having caused the death of Uriah to obtain Bathsheba, was forgiven so he also hoped forgiveness. When the mistress of the house where he lodged came in, and in bitter tears lamented his fate, his agony was very piercing, and deeply affected all present.—He is committed to Ilchester jail for trial.

In the island of Scio, a capitation tax, which is laid on the males, is assessed in the following singular manner. The measure of the neck is taken with a string, this is doubled, and the two ends placed between the teeth; if the head will pass through the noose, the person must pay the tax, but if it will not, he is exempted. A jolterhead is therefore in that island entitled to such privileges as render it desirable.

Query, Did not our minister take this hint of taxing the heads of the people of this island, from the practice adopted in that?

B O S T O N, *August 19.*

M E D U S A A N D A F R I C A.

We learn from Newport, that the Medusa was still lying in the harbour, and the Africa at some distance off, though in sight of the town. The Medusa was ready to sail for Bourdeaux—waited only for the wind—and the officers were determined if they could not outfail the Africa, to engage her. The Medusa had 450 men—and was to take 150 passengers for Bourdeaux.

A fishing schooner has arrived at Salem, the master of which informs, that on Saturday morning, within the Capes, he spoke a ship, bound from London to Boston, which gave intelligence, that Bridport's official account of the action had been received at London, and that the English fleet had lost one 90 gun ship and four frigates.

An arrival from Halifax, on Tuesday last, confirms the above account, and further adds, that the captured ships were the Formidable of 90, the Tiger of 84, and the Alexander (re-taken) of 74 guns.

We believe it to be a fact, that the republic of France hath alienated all the debt due to her by the United States, to a citizen of this commonwealth. The amount about 11,000,000 dollars! Some of the certificates recognising the alienation, have been negotiated in this town. They bear an interest of 5½ per cent.

N E W - Y O R K, *August 24.*

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated 13th Messidor, (1st July) 1795.

"The republic has been successful in a naval engagement. A letter from Mr. Fenwick to Mr. Skipwith, says, that a Swedish vessel had arrived at Bourdeaux—two days before her arrival, the capt. says he had laid to in the bay, and saw an engagement between a French and British fleet, and that before he left them, six sail of the line, English, had struck to the French. Mr. Fenwick adds, that this information may be depended upon. I sincerely wish it may be so, and that official accounts may confirm it in a day or two—how galling it will be to the English, who boast so much of the superiority of their fleets."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, to his correspondent in this city, dated London July 1, 1795.

"I this day saw a gentleman of the American committee who had waited on Mr. Pitt in company with Mr. Sansom; he says that Mr. Pitt assured them that the cargoes of all vessels brought in there, should be immediately paid for to full amount of the invoice and ten per cent. with demurrage and every other charge; that they should not go into a court of admiralty, but be settled by four respectable merchants of the city of London."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *August 25.*

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 18, 1795.

"The poll-tax on all who wear powder, is very productive; but I hope it will become, at length unpopular: I am an avowed enemy to it. In the war, we are going on from bad to worse, as the papers will inform you. John Bull is so worried, beaten, and plagued by his drivers, that if they do not mend their manners shortly, I should not wonder was he to run mad before the end of another year, and make the whole kingdom shake with convulsions from one end to the other. I write no general news, as you will have it from the public papers: but the private circulations are positive in maintaining that the prince dislikes the princess, who has expressed her wishes to return home, even to his majesty, whose advice upon the matter is tantamount to make the best of it. Seven hundred thousand pounds, &c. one must suppose will at length fatten people of princes and royalty. The Chouans, according to this morning's papers, who meant, I apprehend, to join the projected English invasion, have been completely defeated, and suffered amazingly."



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grafschafts-Gerichts: Dals Irgend eine Person besagten Eid oder Bethörung geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs-Schein vom dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dals es aus dem protokollierten Berichte irgend eines Richters besagten Gerichts erhele, irgend eine Person habe besagten Eid oder Bethörung geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben—suer ein zulaengliches Zeugnis und Beweis dessen, und davon, dals solche Person Bueger sey, geachtet und gehalten; und dafuer in jedem Gerichts-Ofice dieses Staates anerkannt werden solle.

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

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

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

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

—ALSO,—  
A TRACT of LAND, on Herring creek, adjoining Tracey's Landing warehouse, containing about 93 acres. There is on the land some wood and meadow; a dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, and an orchard, and is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security. Mr. DAVID WEEMS will shew the small tract to any person inclinable to purchase: JOHN MUIR, Agent for the creditors of captain WM. WEEMS.

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

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

To be SOLD, SUNDRY VALUABLE COUNTRY BORN SLAVES, amongst which is a very good wagoner, who understands all kinds of plantation work, and is about thirty years of age. The above negroes will be sold on five years credit, on bond with good security, by JOHN WORTHINGTON, of BRICE.

To be SOLD, at the plantation of the subscriber in Anne-Arundel county, near the mouth of Lyon's Creek, on Thursday the 10th of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day, for READY CASH.

A QUANTITY of Stock, amongst them are a good saddle horse, and several work ditto, about 30 head of cattle, and 40 head of hogs, and a quantity of household furniture, and plantation utensils. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, and continue till all is sold. LEONARD GARY.

Notice is hereby given, that on Friday the 11th of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be EXPOSED to SALE, all the personal estate of THOMAS KING, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

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

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

August 19, 1795.

APPLICATION will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, by the rector and vestry of St. JAMES' PARISH, to pass an act empowering them to sell the glebe land on Patuxent river.

By order of the vestry, WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Register.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## For PRIVATE SALE.

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

EDWARD HALL.

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

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton 49 RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIST YEAR.)

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1795.

MENTZ, June 2.



At the instant we had made every preparation for a sortie on the besiegers, a courier from Basle arrived with an order, directing gen. Clairfayt to suspend further hostilities. We are momentarily in expectation of intelligence of a peace being concluded between the empire and the French republic. The treaty is said to be founded on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*.

FRANCFORT, June 20.

Field-marshal baron Bender arrived in this city last night. The garrison of Luxemburg was to cross the Rhine on the 15th, 18th, and 19th, at Coblenz. Our letters from that city state, that a large quantity of corn and meal for the French armies had been received there from Holland. General Pichegru was expected there on the 16th. From the considerable assemblages of the French at Cologne, and in the vicinity, it was presumed the plan of Pichegru and Jourdan was to cross the Rhine in the environs of Dusseldorf, as soon as the besieging army of Luxemburg shall have joined the other troops by the Rhine. It is very probable, however, that the deliberations of the diet of Ratisbon will prevent every hostility on the right bank of the river.

PARIS, June 30.

Great movements are making in the army of the Lower Rhine; a part of the troops which wintered before Mentz, is filing off towards the Upper Rhine, and will be replaced by the troops from the Sambre and Meuse. It is on the banks of the Upper Rhine that the great blows will be struck; great preparations are making there; and we have advices that every thing is ready for an attempt to cross the river. General Pichegru visits the different stations on the banks both of the Upper and Lower Rhine, with all the activity by which he is so strongly characterized.

A letter from Frankfurt, dated the 21st instant, contains the following intelligence:—"I announced to you in my last that the head quarters of the army of the Rhine and Moselle had been established here. The news of the capture of the important city of Luxemburg, had no sooner reached the commander in chief officially, than he changed that disposition by returning to Worms, attended by the military administrations. We are assured that this change has been made for the purpose of approaching Mentz, a place against all the efforts of the French armies in this quarter are to be directed, if the reports of peace, which have been so long circulated, should not be very speedily realized."

LONDON, July 1.

Yesterday two mail from Corunna arrived. They bring the Madrid Gazettes to the 12th inst. which contain various details of skirmishes between the Spaniards and the French, all, as usual, to the advantage of the former.

According to dispatches from the army of Catalonia, dated May 20th, it appears that Don Antonio Mynar, with seven companies of Cervara, and one of Miquelets, had defeated a detachment of 300 Frenchmen in the districts of Olla and Nas, which were afterwards plundered by the Spaniards.

A dispatch from Don Ramon Antentas, commandant at Revas, dated May 16, says, the enemy availing themselves of their numbers and the weakness of the Spaniards in that part of the frontier, made a general attack upon all the posts on the morning of the 14th, all of which they were repulsed, and suffered much on their precipitate retreat. The French are said to have been 5000, the Spaniards only 1100 in number; the loss of the latter, 11 killed, and 19 wounded.

Accounts received yesterday from Constantinople, by way of the Levant, say, that a war between Russia and the Porte seems inevitable, and not far remote. The Austrian cabinet, in lieu of the 30,000 men, which the emperor is bound by treaty to furnish to Russia, is to pay a subsidy. The rumour that a body of Russians was to march to the borders of the Rhine was no longer credited. Even the countermanding of a large body of Austrians from Hungary is imputed to the apprehension of a rupture between the Austrian eagle and the Crescent.

The Courier Universel, a Paris paper of the 20th June, has the following article:—"The German Gazettes have announced that the king of Prussia has caused the French prisoners at Magdebourg and Spandau to be released. M. de la Fayette and his companions in misfortune Bureau de Puzi, and Alexander Lameth, were in one of these fortresses."

July 7. The dispatches which we yesterday stated to have been received by the admiralty from lord Bridport, brought to the government an account of the debarkation of the corps of French emigrants on the coast of France. On the afternoon of the 16th, the whole

body, commanded by the count d'Hervilly, effected their landing, under the protection of admiral Warren's Squadron, in the bay of Quiberon, on the side of Aurai, in great order, without the smallest opposition. It is said, but we cannot vouch for the fact, that M. de la Bourdonnaye protected their disembarkation with an army of 18,000 royalists.

In consequence of this information, and the general tendency of the correspondence from France, the most urgent orders have been issued by government to hasten the preparations for the expedition about to take place under earl Moira, and supposed to be directed towards another point of the French coast. We have reason to believe, that ministry have sent off an express to his royal highness the count d'Artois, inviting him immediately to repair to Brittany, and head the royal army.

There appears to have been some mistake in the letters from Plymouth, which stated, that lord Bridport's Squadron had arrived off that harbour, (see our letter received this morning) nor does there appear to be any truth in the report of his lordship having fallen in with and captured a French convoy from America.

The Prague Gazette has the following article:—"All the Austrian regiments now in the field are completed; and numerous transports of provisions are daily on their way to the encampments. Austria is placing herself in a convenient position to be ready to meet every event; and, however inclinable she may be to content to an acceptable peace, she is not less determined to display the greatest energy, provided the pretensions of her adversary should be unjust."

Our letters from Vienna announce, that prince Rasumowski, the Russian ambassador, has frequent conferences with the Austrian ministry, and that he is treated with very particular homage and respect. His Imperial majesty lately paid him a visit. Such a close intimacy between the two imperial courts augurs no good to his Prussian majesty, who will probably find, before long, that in joining to rob and destroy an unoffending people, he has with his own hands been overthrowing what would have served as a prop and support for his own kingdom. Should the event terminate in the destruction of the Prussian monarchy, mankind will view it as a display of distributive justice in the course of that Providence which determines the fate of kingdoms.

Our latest advices from South Prussia state, that the Prussian troops there are reinforcing daily, and receive large supplies of artillery. They add, that the troops which occupy the frontiers of Silesia have received orders to march to Warsaw.

The empress of Russia has begun her sovereignty in Courland by the introduction of a poll tax, according to which every peasant pays sixty kopecks, and every citizen two roubles. A Russian camp is to be formed near Dubnow, and another by the Prussians near Jurbourg.

By letters from Paris of the 30th June, we learn, that the prince, the daughter of Louis XVI. has been released from the tower of the temple, and has been suffered to go to a country house, whither the duchesses d'Orleans, de Bourbon, and de Tourzel, were permitted to accompany her. The citizen Andrien, the deputy from Morbihan, has interested himself much in behalf of this family, and has demanded in a memoir which he has published the repeal of the decree of banishment passed against the family of Bourbon.

A letter from one of the commissioners of subsistence in the neighbourhood of Paris, read in the convention on the 27th of June, states, that wheat, barley and rye, were then in full ear, and oats ready to cut.

The amount of assignats returned to the treasury and cancelled is 2,787,683,000 of livres.

The levies of recruits have been almost redoubled in the Austrian hereditary dominions, and a great number of cannoners march daily from Bohemia to the Upper Rhine. On the 8th ult. twenty pieces of heavy artillery passed through Ratisbon.

A report has been in circulation for several days, that the regency of Hanover having given an intimation to count d'Artois to quit that electorate, in consequence of a treaty of peace concluded with France. This report, which was at first much doubted, on inquiry appears, at least in part, to be true; his royal highness was actually directed to leave the territory, although not for the reason stated. This extraordinary conduct had no sooner reached the ears of general Dundas, than he testified to general Walmoden his surprise and indignation with respect to the measure, which he thought to be highly injurious to the elector of Hanover; and he ordered two squadrons of horse to escort the count from Bremarsoede, his place of residence, to the British head quarters, where he will remain till his Britannic majesty's farther orders are known.

July 8. A mail arrived from Hamburg, the contents of which, except the proceedings of the diet of Ratisbon, a great majority of which has declared for the mediation of the king of Prussia in negotiating for

peace with the French, are not very interesting. The general tenor of the reports it brings, is less pacific than that of any of the mails for some time past.

The affairs of the Germanic empire by no means bear a favourable aspect. A private letter from Ratisbon, dated the 21st of June, and which comes from a very respectable quarter, makes the following observation:—"We are on the eve of seeing a schism in the empire, and an overthrow of the German constitution. Prussia insists on taking part in the negotiations for peace, and has already a majority of voices, even those of the elector of Cologne, uncle to the emperor, and of the elector of Saxe. His Imperial majesty's ministers have already declared that the emperor will refuse his sanction to the co-direction of Prussia, and will withdraw all his troops into his hereditary dominions, and abandon the states of the empire. We expect a war with Prussia."

The Paris papers of the 21 inst. bring the decree of the convention for exchanging the daughter of Louis XVI. with all the branches of the house of Bourbon now in France, and who choose to leave it, for Bourbonville and the four members of the convention delivered up to the Austrians by Dumourier, with Semdinville and Marat, taken prisoners on neutral territory on their mission as ambassadors.

The Mentz army bulletin contains the following speech, which that gallant veteran field marshal Bender delivered to the garrison of Luxemburg before they grounded their arms on the glacis of that fortress:

"My brave boys, you and I have done all we could to preserve Luxemburg. We have often defeated the enemy, and flattered ourselves with the hopes of a speedy relief; in the middle of April, I sent one of my most trusty officers over the Rhine, to learn how soon we might hope to receive assistance.—But the answer was, 'We had none to expect; but that we ought to hold out as long as possible, and surrender at last upon honourable terms.' I can only return you thanks for your fidelity and courage; and it must be our mutual consolation to think, that we quit this place, which we have so long defended like good and honourable soldiers."

Letters from the frontiers of Switzerland of the 15th ult. relate, that a corps of young Lyonesse overruns the neighbouring country for five or six leagues distance to disarm and arrest the Jacobins. They observe the strictest discipline, and receive the same allowance as the troops of the line.

Dumourier, if his own word may be taken for it, was not only in Holland lately, where he had a conference with the Abbe Sieyes, but afterwards at Paris, where he made himself known to the committee of public safety, telling them he knew the penalty he incurred by law, but relied upon their honour, as he had many things to communicate for the interest of France. The committee refused to hear his communications, and ordered him to quit the territory of the republic without delay.

NEW-YORK, August 31.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

About ten o'clock yesterday a man descended a well at the sugar house in Pine street, for the purpose of taking up a piece of meat which had fallen, and was immediately deprived of the power of helping himself; upon which another man descended to assist him, who was also thus taken, and there perished together. The subjects of this melancholy catastrophe are Philip Myer and Matthew Nipoli. Whether it was the corrupt state of the air in the well, or the difference between the heat of their bodies and that air, which produced this unhappy effect, remained a question, until about twelve o'clock, when a man descended gradually to ascertain the fact, and found a sensible change; another then tried in like manner, in order to raise the dead bodies, but also returned, the air being so dense that a candle extinguished four feet from the surface: The well was then fumigated; and two men descended and raised the dead bodies in safety. This is one of the many instances of the kind which has happened in this and foreign countries.

Sept. 2. Yesterday the brig Eliza, capt. Wilson arrived at this port, in 49 days from London.

We have been favoured with papers and letters by this vessel to July 4, which is not so late as we had received, and consequently, they contain few important articles not before communicated. In these papers we however recognise the circumstances comprised in the following abstract, which we do not recollect to have seen:

That the Prussian troops, from Westphalia, were on their march to Poland; that different bodies of troops from South Prussia were on the road to Warsaw; that the Russians are encamped in the environs of Warsaw, particularly in force at Wolanow, having entirely evacuated Warsaw; that their grand encampment is on the ground which the patriotic Kosciuszko occupied. That the Imperial minister at Vienna has formally con-



tradicted the report of the Imperial court having negotiated at Paris, by count Corbelli, agreeing to cede the left bank of the Rhine to France in exchange for Bavaria.

The prospect of peace would seem still at a distance—the divided state of the empire procrastinates. Nothing appears on the subject of any loss at sea by the English; we therefore presume, that the account from the Danish captain at Bourdeaux was at least premature.

The British minister has finally got rid of many expensive royal French emigrants, by landing them in France to be murdered by their countrymen. Their force and probable success in marching to Paris is strongly puffing up in the London papers. If their progress should be as rapid as the two royal dukes were, Quixots might tremble for the national convention and their new constitution, but, as we see no apprehension from them in France, it is to be presumed that they will soon change their positions, *a la Duke de York*.

They write from Suffolk, (England) June 29, by the Eliza, that "We begin to be seriously alarmed on account of the dearth of provisions. The lower class of people are very discontented. Harvest is yet at a distance, &c."

The following letter was sent by the French prisoners of war, at Liverpool, to the consul of the United States resident there, accompanied by an ingenious and elegant model of a man of war carrying 120 guns, under the united colours of the French, Dutch and American republics.

"Mr. James Maury, consul of the United States of America."

"Sir,

"Chosen by my countrymen, the French prisoners of war, to express to you our thanks and also particularly to the American captains, whose liberality to us deserves our gratitude, I desire you will be the interpreter of our feelings to them. Remembering that we shared dangers with the citizens of America, and gloried in fighting for the establishment of their liberty, we could not suppose that they would be indifferent to the unhappy victims of war, whose sole aim is to establish the liberty of France. Though unhappily situated, we are true to our country, and shall yet enjoy a day of liberty.—When that day arrives, and we are at our homes, we will relate what thanks we owe to free Americans. Then shall we express to them every day our gratitude, and use as brethren those who relieved us when unhappy. We hope you will receive the man of war which accompanies this, as a pledge of our gratitude.—We hope you will enjoy for a long time that happiness which your virtues and kindness deserve. We shall in our misfortunes never be ungrateful; but always be with brotherly affection."

"For the French prisoners of war,

"G. HASPARD."

Prison of Liverpool, 29th Prairial, 3d year of the republic, one and indivisible.

Extract of a letter from Cadix, to a merchant in this city, dated July 9, 1795.

"A peace between the Portuguese and Algerines, has been just concluded through the mediation of Great Britain and Spain, so that if the Americans should not do the same, it will be very dangerous for them to venture this way."

Extract of another letter from a merchant in Cadix, to his correspondent in this city, dated July 10.

"This day an express arrived here with an account of the Portuguese having made peace with the Algerines; therefore if Americans should not be able to do the same, it will be dangerous for any of them to venture this way, until some compromise takes place.—The Moors, who had detained two Swedes, have liberated them, and have given them five months to bring on their yearly presents, which by the latest accounts from Stockholm were already embarked, so that there is no vessel now so secure as a Swede."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph M. Yznardi, consul at Cadix, dated Cadix, July 1, received by the ship *Dissatib*. Done, on Sunday, to Mr. John Halfey, merchant, of this city.

"Mr. Simson, consul of the United States at Gibraltar, has been commissioned to renew the treaty with the emperor of Morocco. He writes to our consul Joseph M. Yznardi, from Tangiers, under date of June 22, that he had been received, and since treated as coming from the United States, with all the respect and distinction shown to the ambassadors of the most favored nation; from which we trust we may augur a favorable issue to the mission he is gone upon. Mr. S. further adds, that the flag of the United States runs no risk from Moorish cruizers. When this will be generally known with you, we expect more frequent arrivals from the United States, which have been very scarce indeed for some time past."

"We shall certainly have a peace with France very shortly. The people in this country are heartily sick of the war. Government notes created for the support of it lose sixteen per cent. A capital forgery has just been discovered to the amount of about 70,000 dollars, and God knows to what amount may be appearing, for greater part of the sales payment is made in these notes."

On Sunday arrived here the brig *Hawkins*, captain Davis, from Killibeg, in the north of Ireland, bound for Philadelphia. She had been out ten weeks—was victualled only for five—and brought men, women and children passengers, to the number of 260. Towards the latter end of the voyage they were reduced to an allowance of half a pint of water per day; several children died of thirst; and so extreme was their distress, as to excite the compassion even of a *Bermudian privateer*, whom they providentially fell in

with, and who supplied them with a few casks of water.

#### LEXINGTON, (Ken.) August 11.

##### INDIAN TREATY.

Accounts from general Wayne's head quarters, at Greenville, as late as the 29th of July, inform, that the treaty was nearly completed; to receive the signatures of the chiefs to the articles, was all that was undone at that time. The boundary line is described as follows, viz. beginning at the mouth of Cayuga river, and running by the same to the fork, thence to a crossing place on the Muskingum, two miles northward of where Fort Lawrence formerly stood; thence through the dividing country between the heads of Glaze and St. Mary's rivers, and that of the Miami of the Ohio, to a place known by the name of Larmier's store, which is near the Miami, and is the southerly end of the carrying place between it and the St. Mary's river; thence by a line directly to Fort Recovery, which stands on the ground where St. Clair was defeated; thence by a direct line to the Ohio, immediately opposite the mouth of Kentucky river. There are a variety of reservations made for ports and trading places, as well as that of 150,000 acres opposite the rapids of Ohio, the French villages at and near Vincennes, and including a considerable quantity of land round Detroit.

All the tribes have been fully represented at this treaty, who were objects of it. Those Shawanese and Lower Wyandots whom the British agents had purposely kept from coming forward earlier, would arrive at head quarters on the evening of the day our informant left that place. The Indians receive 20,000 dollars in goods at present, and 8000 dollars annually.

#### PHILADELPHIA, September 3.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable house in New-York, dated September 2.

"We have the pleasure to assure you, that the epidemic which has given us so much alarm here has happily subsided so much, that we know only two or three new cases in several days, and that confidence is again in a great degree restored."

Extract of a letter dated Swanborough, N. C. 15th August, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"I now agreeable to promise resume my pen, in order to give you a further detail of the distress occasioned by the late gale, which happened on the first and second instant. The tide rose on Sunday upwards of fourteen feet, and the wind blew with such astonishing fury, that it carried away our warehouse with all our salt, &c. our smoke house with all our bacon, fat, &c. blew off the top of our store, carried away part of Charon's piazza, undermined and carried away Guion's two houses, wherein Ferrand and Wade resided, also run Wade's new schooner ashore completely rigged and half loaded, her masts are now hanging over the blacksmith's shop—About ten o'clock on Sunday poor old Mr. Swift lost both his houses and was near being killed in making his escape. At same time, the tide forced all the timber with the utmost fury against Ferrand's new vessel on the stocks, all ready for planking, beat down the shores, and forced her all to pieces in a few seconds—Our keel was nicely fixed on the blocks, but there is not now the least vestige remaining of where the keel was placed—I could enumerate a number of similar distresses, but you will no doubt soon be apprised of the loss occasioned by the late gale to Newbern, Wilmington, Ocracoke, Washington, &c. and I make no doubt Charleston, S. C. has suffered severely.—The keel of our vessel is late along side of our house, also the transom, stern, knee, and we are digging up the frame out of the sand as fast as we can find it."

"At the time of the gale Lillibridge had the whole of his shore swept clean, the old vessel carried off the stocks, his cedar, naval store houses, with all his naval stores carried away, his flat broke to pieces, and some of his large live oaks torn up by the roots—Dudley's house in front no longer commands any street, his piazza was undermined and near being carried away—It is really shocking to observe the destruction occasioned by this hurricane—I have just received news from Beaufort—Nathan Fuller had a brigantine on the stocks, and was carried off and broke to pieces in the same manner as Ferrand's. A number of their houses blown down, vessels carried up into the woods and corn fields. A new ship that was on the stocks at Harker's Island, on the straits near Beaufort, planked up to the bends, and building for some person in Baltimore, was carried off and dashed all to pieces—Whilst writing, I have just received news by a man from Wilmington, that they had no signs of any gale there."

#### CHARLESTON, August 22.

Captain Campbell of the schooner *Patuxent*, from Gonaives who arrived on Friday last, has given us the following particulars.

Early in July last a large Bermudian built sloop, mounting 14 guns, in the service of the French republic, called the *General Valette*, off the south side of Cuba, attacked a ship belonging to the Spanish navy, mounting 22 guns; after fighting desperately for some time, the French captain laid along side of the ship, in order to board her; the Spaniards resisted obstinately for some time, until their captain, finding, as was supposed, that he should otherwise be taken, ordered his magazine to be fired, which was accordingly done, and the ship blown up; the sloop's bow sprit was between the fore and the main-mast of the ship, and was blown off. The Spanish crew perished, except twelve, who were brought into Gonaives by the sloop.

The inland towns in Hispaniola have lately been taken by the French; one of them, called Marabelly,

under the English government, but garrisoned by French aristocrats, capitulated; the other, the name of which capt. Campbell does not recollect, belonging to the Spaniards, was carried by storm, and 60 men made prisoners.

It was generally believed at the Gonaives, that St. Mark's would shortly be evacuated by the English; the fever that had prevailed for some time in the West-Indies, had carried off a great number of the inhabitants, and of the garrison; it was called the grave of St. Domingo.

#### ANNAPOLIS, September 10.

The governor of Pennsylvania has issued his proclamation prohibiting the intercourse, by land or water, between the city of New-York, and the town of Norfolk, in Virginia, and the city of Philadelphia for the space of one month, or until the proclamation is revoked, under the penalty of three hundred dollars; on account of a contagious and infectious disease which exists in those places.

"Last Sunday morning departed this life, Mr. PATRICK M'GRATH, professor of humanity in St. John's College, a gentleman whose superior abilities as a teacher in the important office he held, justly merited and acquired the universal approbation and esteem of the governors and visitors—and whose amiable disposition—whose friendly and benevolent heart renders his death most sincerely lamented by a numerous acquaintance."

#### TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,

August 24th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the funded debt, or stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum:

1st. That pursuant to an act of congress, passed on the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there will be reimbursed and redeemed, on the first day of January ensuing, the rate or proportion of two per centum of the principal of the debt or stock, expressed in the certificates issued to the said creditors respectively.

2d. The said reimbursements will be made at the treasury of the United States, or at the loan office where the said stock may stand credited at the close of the present year.

3d. The said reimbursements will be made to the said creditors in person, or to their attorneys duly constituted; but the powers of attorney which may be produced must contain an authority to receive the said reimbursement of principal, otherwise no more than the usual dividend of interest will be paid; and although the two per centum of principal to be redeemed, should not be demanded, yet the interest thereon will cease from the said first day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expense which would attend a renewal of the certificates, in consequence of the said reimbursement of principal, it has been determined that no renewal shall be made: And further, that the certificates which may be issued during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, in consequence of any transfers of the said six per cent. stock, shall notwithstanding the reimbursement of two per centum, as aforementioned, be expressed for the respective sums of the original capital stock. All persons who may negotiate the funded six per cent. stock of the United States, bearing a present interest, are therefore cautioned to observe, that during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the value or true amount of principal unredeemed of the said debt or stock, will be ninety-eight per centum of the sums expressed in the certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year before mentioned, pursuant to directions of the secretary of the treasury.

SAM. MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fifth day of October next, for the purpose of choosing four delegates to represent Anne Arundel county in the next general assembly.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

September 9, 1795.

#### IN CHANCERY, August 13, 1795.

John Sewell, } THE complainant applies to this court for a decree to record against Peter Bond, } indenture, executed to him on the second day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, by the defendant, Peter Bond, for conveying unto him the said John Sewell, and his heirs, the tracts of land in Baltimore county called BOND'S FOREST, and part of MORGAN'S LOT, in consideration of one thousand pounds current money; the bill states, that the said defendant hath removed out of the state, it is thereupon ORDERED, That the said John Sewell procure a copy of this statement to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three weeks successively, before the end of September next, to the intent, that the said defendant, or any other person who may conceive himself interested, may have notice of the application aforesaid, and may be warned to appear here on the first Tuesday of November next, to show cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

#### NOTICE is

THAT I intend to p court, at their next N million, as well to mark and land called The RESERVE particular part thereof, lying and also the whole of that LEY'S LEAVING, as well as this land is also in Frederic act of assembly, and the marking and bounding lands.

September 5, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC on Monday the 26th day if not the first fair day private sale.

A VALUABLE and A TION, in Anne-Ar pation of captain WM. W land and point out the im elinable to purchase. This 180 acres, is about four and about the same distant convenient to Lower-Marl ce's Landing, and Notting are about 100 acres of wo meadow may be made. T corn, tobacco and wheat, water, and on it are good a good dwelling house, th above, with a good cellar house, quarter, corn house out houses.

AL ATRACT of LAND, Tracey's Landing wareho acres. There is on the land a dwelling house, kitchen, orchard, and is well adapted The above property wi twelve months, the purch proved security. Mr. Da small tract to any person in JOHN MUIR of ca

#### PROP

For carrying the MAILS following Post Roads, neral Post-Office until next. See Note 7th.

10. From York-town b burgh to Hagar's town a land, to Martinsburg, in V Leave York-town every at Hagar's town on Tue burg by 7 P. M. Return Saturday by 6 A. M. arriv at York-town on Sun

#### IN MAR

12. From Annapolis b Calvert court-house to St. Leave Annapolis every at Lower-Marlborough b house by 7 P. M. and at Maryland by 10 A. M. Retu creek on Friday by 3 P. house by 7 P. M. at Low by 9 A. M. and at Annap

13. From Bladensburg Nottingham to Benedict. Leave Bladensburg on S Upper-Marlborough by brough in two hours, an day noon. Returning. L 6 A. M. arrive at Upper- Bladensburg on Tuesda Note 1. The Postmaster arrival and departure insurance of the contract adequate compensation for be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour and closing the mail at time is specified.

Note 3. For every hou (excepted) in argivi in any contract, the cont and if the delay continu depending mail, whereb depending mail lose a tr dollars shall be incur

Note 4. News-papers a in the mails; and if an res to carry news-papar the mail for his own en proposals for what sum t ment and for what sum

Note 5. The contracte 1st of November next, October, 1797.

Note 6. Should any p alteration of the tin above specified, he mul trations and the differ rms of his contract.

Note 7. Contractors m 6X

General Post-Office,

An APP

Wanted



# NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition Frederick county court, at their next November term, for a commission, as well to mark and bound the whole tract of land called **THE RESURVEY ON WET-WORK**, as my particular part thereof, lying in the aforesaid county, and also the whole of that tract of land called **NOTLEY'S LEAVING**, as well as my particular part thereof, this land is also in Frederick county, agreeable to the act of assembly, and the supplements to said act, for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN DARNALL.

September 5, 1795. 1894/3

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

A VALUABLE and HEALTHY PLANTATION, in Anne-Arundel county, in the occupation of captain WM. WEEMS, who will go over the land and point out the improvements to any one inclinable to purchase. This plantation contains about 980 acres, is about four miles distant from the bay, and about the same distance from Patuxent river, is convenient to Lower-Marlbrough, Pig-Point, Tracey's Landing, and Nottingham warehouses. There are about 100 acres of woodland, and a considerable meadow may be made. The land is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat, is plentifully supplied with water, and on it are good orchards; the buildings are a good dwelling house, three rooms below and three above, with a good cellar and kitchen, an overseer's house, quarter, corn house, tobacco house, and other out houses.

—ALSO,—

A TRACT of LAND, on Herring creek, adjoining Tracey's Landing warehouse, containing about 93 acres. There is on the land some wood and meadow, a dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, and an orchard, and is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security. Mr. DAVID WEEMS will shew the small tract to any person inclinable to purchase.

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

## PROPOSALS

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

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

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

In MARYLAND.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation on the 1st of November next, and continue until the first of October, 1797.

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

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

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

## An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

By virtue of a deed of trust from THOMAS BOND, Esquire, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on the premises, in St. Mary's county, at the house of MARY POWERS, on Saturday the nineteenth day of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-five.

THAT VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, being part of a tract of land called LONG LOOK FOR COME AT LAST, contains about 300 acres, the land is well timbered, and has some valuable swamp land on it, and is in good tenable repair.

—ALSO,—

The dower in a TRACT of LAND called TRUMANA and DEVONSHIRE, to be SOLD on the same day and place, which rents for 400lb. tobacco per year. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by JESSE LOCK.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court, will be SOLD, on the sixteenth of September next, if fair, or the first fair day, Sunday excepted, at the late dwelling house of Mr. TYLER BALDWIN, deceased.

A QUANTITY of STOCK, consisting of work HORSES, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, also, some Household Furniture, Plantation Utensils, and a quantity of Tobacco, in bulk, and the Wearing Apparel of the deceased, with a small quantity of Corn, and the like of Bacon, with sundry other articles. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The terms of sale to be for CASH.

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, Executors of

AND SAMUEL BALDWIN, deceased.

August 25, 1795. 3X

THE subscriber having rented STRAWBERRY HILL, near this city, hereby forewarns all persons from trespassing on it in any manner whatever.

Annapolis, August 26, 1795. 3X

## Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, over a fine course near this city.

By order, JESSE DEWEES, Secretary JOCKEY CLUB.

Annapolis, August 24, 1795.

## NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends making application to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, in order to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

HYLAND GEARS.

Kent county, State of Maryland, 1795.

## Runaways in Custody.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 19th of this instant, two negro men, one of them says his name is WILLIAM, and that he belongs to JACON CASTER, in Moore county, near Cross creek, in North Carolina, and that he has been runaway these twelve months; the other says his name is TOM, and that he belongs ZADOCK CLAGETT, merchant, in George town, Montgomery county. Their masters are hereby requested to pay charges and take them away in two months from the above date, or they will be sold, according to law, for their prison fees and other charges, by

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 25, 1795.

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

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795. 6

In CHANCERY, August 17, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of Thomas Duckett, trustee for the sale of certain property, directed to be sold by the last will of WILLIAM HALL, be approved; and that the sale, by him made, as stated in the said report, of several tracts of land in Prince-George's county, containing 340 acres, at the rate of £.4 per acre, on the 14th day of March last, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the first Tuesday of October next; provided a copy of this order be inserted, during the present month, in the Maryland Gazette.

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

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

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

July 24, 1795.

To be SOLD, agreeable to an order of the orphans court, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 22d instant, at the subscriber's, on the Head of South river,

SEVERAL likely country born negroes, likewise the stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household furniture and plantation utensils. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue until all is sold. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN WATKINS,

ANNE WATKINS, Executrix of Thomas Rutland, of Thomas.

September 1, 1795.

WE, the subscribers, holding and being seized of separate parts of a tract of land, called PARK HALL, lying in Washington county, in the State of Maryland, do hereby give public notice, that we intend to apply by petition in writing to Washington county court, at December term next, for a commission to fix, mark, and bound the whole tract aforesaid, called Park Hall, and also the subscribers particular parts thereof, according to the act of assembly, entitled, an act for marking and bounding lands.

HENRY BOTELER,

POSTHUMOUS CLAGETT,

JOHN CLAPPER, Junr.

JOHN CLAPPER,

ADAM KEPLINGER,

CONRAD THOMAS,

JOHN HUFFER,

ANDREW GWIN.

August 22, 1795.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South river ferry, on Tuesday the 25th instant, a negro woman named BURNETTA, or commonly called NATT, about thirty-two years of age, of a black complexion, slim made, with thick lips, about five feet six or seven inches high; had on when she went away an osabrig shift and petticoat, and took with her a calico jacket and petticoat, with black and yellow spots; it is supposed that she will change her cloaths and pass as a free woman, as a number have obtained their freedom in the neighbourhood where she went from. Whoever takes up the said woman and secures her in any gaol, so that her master gets her again, shall receive THREE POUNDS REWARD, including what the law allows, paid by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

August 31, 1795.

WHEREAS the subscriber, for and on account of the securities of the late THOMAS WILLIAMS, former collector of the taxes in Prince-George's county, did, in the month of December, 1789, by virtue of an order from the commissioners of the tax of said county, expose to public sale real property to a considerable amount, which was chargeable with, and liable for, the arrearages of taxes due in the years 1780, 1781 and 1782, and which was, in many instances, (to prevent injury to the owners) bought in, by a friend employed by the securities, at little more than the amount of the arrearages then due, under an impression and hope, that the proprietors would immediately come forward and discharge the respective claims, and take back their lands, but hitherto this friendly interposition has availed nothing; in most instances the arrearages remain unpaid, and the securities left to the disagreeable alternative, of exposing the real property a second time to sale, or of instituting suits for the recovery of the lands; the latter case, although they have every assurance of success if adopted, is attended with such expence and delay, that they have determined upon the former: Whereupon notice is hereby given, that I shall EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at the town of Upper-Marlbrough, on Friday the 12th of September next, (being in Prince-George's county court week) all the REAL PROPERTY heretofore taken in execution by order of the commissioners of the tax of said county, and by me advertised for sale in December, 1789, where the arrearages of taxes still remain unpaid.

RINALDO JOHNSON.

To be SOLD, at VENDUE, on Saturday the nineteenth of September next, at the court-house, in Port-Tobacco, Charles county.

ABOUT SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS of CROP TOBACCO, belonging to the estate of the late general SMALLWOOD, by the

ADMINISTRATRIX.

August 17, 1795. 2X

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795.

APPLICATION will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, by the rector and vestry of St. JAMES'S PARISH, to pass an act empowering them to sell the glebe land on Patuxent river.

By order of the vestry,

WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Register.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of STEPHEN STEWARD, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested that they may be settled.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Administrator.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## For PRIVATE SALE.

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

EDWARD HALL.

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

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

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIST YEAR.)

MA

ALTO

HE for gen co- lative royal. we m row,

the account mentioned dreadful conflagration h- parture of the mail on

Extra of a letter from

"The dreadful spectr- the immediate catching als in the admiralty, and the large rope-wall- rious a manner, that th- wind, soon communic- site side, although there- rapid blaze of the steep- probably becaused b- age which the wind- house was one of the f- saved his books, papers- The houses of Messrs- Co.) Cramer, Bugel, c- lings of almost all the- greatest part have been- supposed that one thi- and it is the part wh- inhabitants. Great a- hagen suffers thereby, that the fleet, the mar- taining the principal- the men of war, have- Second extra of a letter

"During the conf- terday afternoon at 3 o- gazines caught fire, w- long store houses on th- admiralty buildings. wind and the heat of St. Nicholas's church- tired or could be in- that five streets occup- the conflagration beca- street, the Reverence, mer, Svalder, Adair, Church-streets, the g- steeple, the whole of the great and little Fe- streets, with the Jew- paigne, Mag, Suare, the cross alleys, with the city-hall, orphan- ter-streets, &c. were

"The fire compan- could not do the nee- which scattered large- Many citizens, who- have covered their d- public squares, partic- and the Riding Squ- been saved. All the- were not furnished w- down, in order to pr- The sea and land fore- cipally at the necessa- many good people b- thereby."

COPEN

The dreadful con- terron of the 5th in- at noon, after havin- every thing from the- number of houses bu- which, besides the ci- of St. Nicholas, and- apothecary shops, 20- 200 brandy distilleries- above 20,000 people- The damage done is- is presumed to amou- His royal highne- from the beginning- conclusion, together- of Hesse, and of W- the necessary means- participated there in- these fatiguing occu- terror with which th- every body, his roy- all possible care of th- poorest class among- dered, that tents sh- the city, under wh- and yesterday more- north city common



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 17, 1795.

ALTONA, June 11.

THE following letters from Copenhagen contain various circumstances relative to the melancholy fate of the royal residence on the 5th and 6th inst. the further accounts of which we may expect by the mail to-morrow, which, we hope, will confirm the account mentioned in our last Gazette, that the dreadful conflagration had been stopped before the departure of the mail on the 6th inst.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen of the 6th of June.

"The dreadful spreading of the flames, arose from the immediate catching of all the combustible materials in the admiralty, as the wood and tar magazines, and the large rope-walk, caught fire at once, in so furious a manner, that the flames, by means of a strong wind, soon communicated to the houses on the opposite side, although there is an intervening canal. The rapid blaze of the steeple of St. Nicholas's church was probably occasioned by some pieces of burning cordage which the wind blew thither. Mr. Pelschier's house was one of the first which caught fire; he has saved his books, papers and furniture, but not his store. The houses of Messrs. Brichon, (Widow Black & Co.) Cramer, Bugel, consul Gustmeyer, and the dwellings of almost all the Jews are burnt down; but the greatest part have been able to save their effects.—It is supposed that one third part of the city is destroyed, and it is the part which was occupied by the richest inhabitants. Great as the calamity is, which Copenhagen suffers thereby, it is nevertheless very fortunate that the fleet, the marine arsenal, and the stores containing the principal necessities for the equipment of the men of war, have been spared."

Second extract of a letter from Copenhagen, of the 6th of June.

"During the conflagration on the Old Holm yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the coal and the tar magazines caught fire, which immediately spread to the long store houses on the Holm, as well as to the lofty admiralty buildings. By means of the heavy gale of wind and the heat of the atmosphere, the steeple of St. Nicholas's church caught fire before it was perceived or could be imagined, although it is so far off that five streets occupy the intermediate space.—Then the conflagration became general. The whole canal street, the Reverence, Lake, Wigend, Ute, Hammer, Svalder, Admiral, Boldhaus, great and little Church-streets, the great St. Nicholas's church and steeple, the whole Old Strand, with the fish-market, the great and little Ferry-streets, Halbroc and Leather-streets, with the Jews Synagogue, Hyfken, Compaigne, Mag, Suare, Bidohn, Knabne-streets, and the cross alleys, with one half of the Wimmelskaft, the city-hall, orphan house, Frederickberg and Kloftr-streets, &c. were in flames.

"The fire companies, which are so very good here, could not do the needful, owing to the strong wind, which scattered large burning coals about the city. Many citizens, whose houses are exposed to the fire, have covered their dwellings with wet sails. All the public squares, particularly the King's, Newmarket, and the Riding Square, are full of effects that have been saved. All the houses that were near the fire and were not furnished with stone walls, have been pulled down, in order to prevent the spreading of the flames. The sea and land forces distinguished themselves principally at the necessary works. It is apprehended that many good people have been burnt and even killed thereby."

COPENHAGEN, June 9.

The dreadful conflagration which began in the afternoon of the 5th inst. was stopped at last on the 7th at noon, after having raged 44 hours, and destroyed every thing from the canal to the western gate. The number of houses burnt, is computed at 1416, among which, besides the city hall, orphan house, the church of St. Nicholas, and the admiralty buildings, are two apothecary shops, 29 breweries, 19 bake houses, and 200 brandy distilleries. More than 3000 families, and above 20,000 people have lost their dwelling places. The damage done is not to be computed as yet, but it is presumed to amount to 4,000,000 rix dollars.

His royal highness the crown prince, was present from the beginning of this unfortunate scene to its conclusion, together with the princes of Augultenborg, of Hesse, and of Wurtemberg; he ordered in person the necessary means of prevention in many places, and participated there in the most active manner. Amidst these fatiguing occupations, and notwithstanding the terror with which the shocking sight must needs inspire every body, his royal highness did not forget to take all possible care of the sufferers, and particularly of the poorest class among them. It was immediately ordered, that tents should be erected on the ramparts of the city, under which the poor would find a shelter, and yesterday more of them have been placed on the north city commons.

H A G U E, June 15.

The States General have enjoined citizen Van Haef-ten, their ambassador to the court of Vienna, to notify to the Austrian cabinet, the treaty of alliance concluded with the French republic, and to render to the said cabinet its good offices with that republic to hasten a peace between the two powers.

In case the mediation of Holland should not be accepted, citizen Van Haeften is charged to declare, that, by the treaty, the republic of the United Provinces has engaged itself to consider as its own particular enemies, all the enemies of the French republic; and after having made this declaration, he has orders to quit the capital of Austria without taking leave.

L O N D O N, June 13.

Blatchington Barracks, June 10.

At the court-martial upon the rioters in the Oxford militia, thirteen of them were tried:—Cook, Parith, and Haddock were condemned to be shot; Harper was adjudged to receive fifteen hundred lashes; Blake, Heritige, Woodmarshal, and Weaver, a thousand each; Warren, five hundred; Cox, Johnson, Day, and Drake, were acquitted. Haddock is since pardoned, on condition of serving as a soldier in New South Wales for ten years. It was the most respectable court, and awful sentence, we ever saw. The whole was conducted with the greatest regularity and decorum, and the unhappy men seemed truly sensible of the enormity of their crimes, and the justness of their sentence. The day of execution is fixed for Friday the 12th instant, early in the morning. The following order was issued by the command of his royal highness the duke of York, field-marshal: "Every regiment at Brighton Camp to be under arms on the day of execution of the sentence of the general court-martial, the Oxfordshire to march there without arms! Colonel lord Charles Spencer, by his earnest entreaty, has, however, prevailed to have that part of the order respecting the Oxfordshire appearing there without arms remitted; undertaking to answer for their future good conduct, and assuring his highness of the sincerity of their sorrow for their past offence."

B R I G H T O N, June 14.

The Oxfordshire regiment marched on Friday night last, at eleven o'clock, from Seaford, in order to attend the execution of the two men who were condemned by a general court-martial for riotous and disorderly conduct. The hour of four was the time appointed to assemble.

On the march the regiment halted, and twelve men who had taken a part in the riot were called out, when the commanding officer ordered them to fix their flints and prepare to execute the sentence. This was done to demonstrate to the men that state of obedience in which the officers were determined to hold them; by this measure they felt more pointedly the folly of their former conduct, when those persons whom they had before made their leaders, were now to suffer death at their hands.

The regiment was then conducted to a spacious valley, and divided in two wings, which were stationed on each side of the place of execution: they were then followed by the whole line of encampment. On the rising ground above the valley 3000 cavalry (or near that number) were posted; these were followed by all the horse artillery. The guns were pointed and matches lighted. From the disposition of the ground, and from the arrangement of the troops, a more magnificent and a more awful spectacle was never exhibited in this country.

After the corporal punishments had been inflicted upon the offenders of less note. Cook and Parith, the two unfortunate men condemned to die, were brought forward with a very strong escort. They walked along the vale in a slow and solemn procession, accompanied by the clergyman who had devoted his time so conscientiously to them from the moment the sentence had been made known, that they were fully prepared to meet their fate. They approached the fatal spot not only with resignation, but with the fullest confidence of passing into a happy and eternal state of existence hereafter.

They then knelt down upon their coffins with cool and deliberate firmness, when the one who was to drop the signal said to his comrade—"Are you ready?" Upon the reply being made, he dropt a prayer book, and the party did their duty at about six yards distance. One of them not appearing to be entirely dead, was instantly shot through the head; and the same ceremony was performed to the other. After this the whole line was ordered to march round the dead bodies, previous to their being put in their coffins.

D U B L I N, June 16.

On Saturday last a case of great importance to bankrupts was decided in Cork. A merchant who failed two years ago in Bristol, and had obtained a certificate

in England under the bankrupt laws, came over to previous to his failure in England. It was decided by the court, that certificates obtained in England protect the bankrupt in Ireland; and, vice versa, that certificates obtained in Ireland protect in England.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) July 25.

Reports from Port-au-Prince mention, that a treaty is negotiating between general Williamson and Rigaud, and that in consequence of its having taken a favourable turn, the latter may be soon expected there to ratify it. This sudden change is imputed to dissatisfaction at the proceedings of the French convention, whose expected commissioners are said to be armed with authority to supercede Rigaud in his command.

July 30. It was expected that immediately after the publication of the treaty between the French and the honest Hollanders, orders would have been sent to all the British dominions to seize Dutch property wherever found, but we do not learn that any such directions have found their way to this country.

F A L M O U T H, July 22.

The London prints magnified the number of troops that came out to between 4 and 5000, but it is pretty certain there are not more than half that number, those arrived do not exceed 2000, and corps of emigrants about 200. Three hundred to 350 are supposed to be captured; 100 left at St. Helier, by the Ipswich, M'Gharbe, who was run foul of in coming out of that place by the Zealous of 74 guns, and received so much damage as to prevent her putting to sea; 120 are conjectured to be lost in the Mount Pleasant, Stewart, who was seen in distress during a gale in the Bay of Biscay; another ship which was desired to stay by her, saw her taken back and soon lost sight of her. She had leaks and no carpenter on board.

Milne, Esquire, is appointed civil governor of Martinique; he arrived in the Sampson, in company with general Forbes, and landed on the fifth of July under a salute of the forts and men of war.

M A R T I N I Q U E, (St Pierre) August 6.

The most pleasing accounts are received from St. Vincent, the action of the 5th of August was decisive. The enemy's camp at Mount Ronde was stormed by our gallant troops with no great loss. The republican general Massiot and his aid-de-camp, with numerous others, were taken prisoners; a mortar, a field-piece, ten barrels of gunpowder, and a great quantity of ball cartridges fell into our hands. The killed and wounded are also very considerable. Captains Douglas, of the engineers, and Campbell, of the 45th, are wounded slightly. The enemy are entirely broken and dispersed, and expected to perish in the woods. Our troops still follow them and meet many dead bodies.

The most agreeable news has also been received from Grenada, which it is not in our power at present to detail.

N E W - B E D F O R D, August 28.

Extract of a letter from the mate of the brig Betsy arrived at New-York, from Bristol, to his correspondent in this town.

"Yesterday we came to anchor before this place, after a passage of 42 days from Bristol, (England) which place we sailed from June 8th. I could undoubtedly send you some things, which would amuse you for awhile, did I rightly know what to select.—The common people in England are very melancholy on account of the war, and from their souls wish it over—but ministry must do as it pleases—I have been at both places; and I know England is not in half the spirits as France—for there I saw not a person who did not wish for war.—There were mobs in Bristol market every market day—and unless provision become more plenty, or business increases, there must be an insurrection through mere hunger. However, I think the American harvest is almost over in Europe. In England there is nothing to be done—Bristol is a wilderness, and Liverpool and London but little better; and in France they cannot pay you in specie for what you do, so our profitable trade must cease."

B O S T O N, September 2.

The captain of an American vessel, lately carried into England, has written the following to his owner in this country; for the authenticity of which we pledge ourselves:—It is dated June 18. "Several vessels, brought in about the same time, or after mine was, have been released with freight, demurrage, &c. and government is to pay for the cargoes. The advances, &c. to be put on them will be adjusted in a day or two. Among the number liberated is the Newport, whose cargo had the good fortune to be addressed for reclamation to Mr. S. who in a manner truly noble interested himself voluntarily for the ship."



freight, &c. Captain R. and myself were with him, this morning he informed us, that yesterday he had an interview with Mr. Pitt, who assured him that immediate and ample compensation should be made for the present obstruction of the commerce of the United States, as well as other neutral nations, with France; and that the English merchants, trading to America, might rest satisfied that a happy intercourse would still continue to subsist between the two nations."

Other letters of a similar, and some of much more favourable import, have been received by several merchants, in this town, from England.

Demerara, we are informed, has been declared by the constituted authorities there a free port to all strange flags; and have abolished the duties of tunnage, &c.

#### NEW-YORK, September 5.

By the arrival of a packet from Newport, we learn, that the French frigate Medusa took the advantage of a fog, slipped her cables, and stood to sea at 12 o'clock on Tuesday last. She got clear of the harbour; and her departure was not discovered by capt. Home until four in the afternoon, when she was about five leagues ahead of the Africa. Little danger need be apprehended, as the Medusa is a remarkable swift sailer.

Sept. 7. It is with pleasure we hear the epidemic which has given some alarm in this city, does not extend nor become more virulent; on the contrary, is less fatal than at the first. Yesterday no person died with the fever.

We cannot but hope that the government of Pennsylvania will revoke the prohibition of intercourse with this city; a measure proceeding from the misrepresentations of private unauthorized letters; a step as precipitate as it is injurious to both cities. We can make great apologies for Philadelphia, a city which has suffered so severely, but we are assured that a fever similar to the epidemic of this city occurs now in Philadelphia; it occurred there the last season, and it always occurs in some parts of the southern states. Its danger depends on the activity of its contagion; and where the contagion is not very active, there is no occasion for general alarm.

#### PHILADELPHIA, September 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kingston, dated August 5th, 1795, to a merchant in this city, per the schooner Good Intent.

"The Maroons at Trelawny have of late been a little turbulent, however, lord Balcarras, the lieutenant-governor, set out yesterday for that place, and will have with him about 2000 effective men, so that I think this business will soon be at an end, and the rebels will pay for their folly with their heads."

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated on the 22d of August, 1795.

"A contagious distemper of the most fatal kind, rages throughout this place, and its inhabitants are swept off hourly. Nine were this day buried—seven yesterday, and as many the day preceding—the disease spreads wider and wider—I know not how soon I may be attacked. A Mr. O'Hara, that lodged in the house with me, was a few days ago seized with it; to prevent boarders from moving, he was shifted to a lodging in the suburbs and immediately died. Four coffins have just gone by—God relieve this woe! place; we converse with a friend in the morning and attend his funeral at eve; this I experienced twice in a week. Every person seems panic struck, some are removing. Vomiting a black stuff is said to be a decided symptom, and the doctor gives them over. One of the faculty has this day visited seventy-five patients, many of whom are in imminent danger."

Extract of a letter from citizen Petry, late consul of France at Philadelphia, to his correspondent in this city, dated Medusa at sea, the 4th September, 1795.

"We have fortunately got off in the face of our enemies, and we should yesterday have taken a frigate, if our orders had permitted us to attack her within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States."

#### WINCHESTER, August 31.

Extract of a letter from an officer in general Wayne's army, to his friend in this town.

"General Wayne and the different tribes of Indians are in council very frequently, and will beyond a doubt treat. There are five or six hundred Indians here at present, and we daily expect six or eight hundred more, chiefly Shawanese. The reason this tribe did not arrive sooner, was owing to some villains who stopped a party of them on the Muskingum, and robbed them of a large quantity of peltry. A considerable party of the Shawanese are gone in quest of the robbers, with the view to bring them to this place for trial. We have this information from Blue Jacket, the chief of that nation. The army are in perfect harmony, which has not been the case usually."

#### BALTIMORE, September 14.

From Paris papers.

Account of an engagement that took place between the French and Spaniards, on the 26th Prairial, 3d year of the republic—sent to the national convention by general Scherer.

[Translated for the Diary, from the National Gazette of the 29th July.]

I hasten to inform you, citizen representatives, of the affair which took place on the 26th of this month, occasioned by a general foraging party from the advanced guard of my army. On the night of the 25th, four columns of infantry and cavalry pushed as far as the border of Fluvia, in order to protect the premedi-

tated foraging party. The two columns on the left, commanded by the general of division Haquin, having under his orders the generals of brigade Ronget and Bannel, arrived at two o'clock in the morning at their respective destinations. Fifteen hundred men, under the orders of general Ronget, with forty pieces of light artillery, and three hundred cavalry, occupied the villages of St. Pierre, Pefcador, and Torreillas. The cavalry took post in the plain near Villa Columba. Sixteen hundred men, commanded by general Bannel, kept possession of the woods and heights of St. Michael. This body was supported by an hundred cavalry, and four pieces of light artillery.

The two columns on the right, commanded by brigadiers-general Bevan and Bon, pushed on during the night as far as the borders of Fluvia. That under the orders of general Bevan consisting of 1800 men, with four pieces of light artillery and an hundred cavalry, occupied the heights of Pontons; that commanded by general Bon, composed entirely of chasseurs, to the number of eleven hundred, was stationed on the heights of Espinavella.

During the march in advance of the four columns, they made some prisoners, and took from the enemy some horned cattle. The enemy did not attempt to obstruct their march, but concealed themselves behind the banks of the Fluvia till about eight o'clock in the morning, when they advanced with several battalions of infantry, and about 1000 or 1200 horse, between St. Michael and the village of Torreillas; the whole of which immediately crossed the Fluvia, under the protection of their artillery and the fire of their infantry.

The enemy's cavalry, supported by several battalions, at this time made two attacks, one of them directed against general Bannel. The 53d half-brigade, and the fire of our artillery, soon repulsed the enemy, who re-crossed the Fluvia in disorder.

Whilst this attack was carrying on, the enemy's cavalry, supported by a numerous body of light infantry, entered the plain between Torreillas and St. Michael. The head of their cavalry was instantly attacked by ours, and put to flight. The company of carbiniers of the 8th regiment of light infantry, stationed at Torreillas, bravely seconded this attack, and even pushed on so far as to be intermixed among their ranks; but whilst our cavalry were pursuing the dispersed enemy, a strong column of horse attacked ours in flank, and obliged them to retire in some disorder—the commander of a squadron, Pinon, of the sixteenth regiment of dragoons, excepted; who, with 50 men of that regiment, effected his retreat in most excellent order, cutting his way through the Spanish horse.

The chief of brigade Bougon, who commanded our cavalry in this attack, received a wound in the knee; the general of division Dugua put himself at their head, and having collected the scattered horse, soon formed them again. At this time I ordered brigadier-general Guillot to advance with three battalions of the four that were in reserve on the heights of Rimarott; and at the instant that general Dugua was making his dispositions to attack the enemy in front, I sent a battalion which had been posted near Villa Columba, and which was formed in a solid column on the heights, in readiness to make a charge on the village of Torreillas, to second that of the cavalry.

The enemy, although far superior in numbers, did not wait this attack, but precipitately retired beyond the Fluvia.

Perceiving themselves frustrated in the different attacks which they had made on the left wing of my army, they then directed their whole force against our right. From 15 to 20,000 infantry, 1500 cavalry, and a numerous train of artillery, at this time attacked the village and heights of Pontons and Espinavella. Our troops having been obliged to evacuate the village of Pontons, on account of the immense superiority of the enemy, took post on the heights in the rear of the village. The enemy then extended themselves along the plain below, and made a charge on our troops with a numerous body of infantry, whilst at the same time they directed two columns to surround our troops that were on the heights.

Our light artillery and light infantry kept up an incessant fire for three quarters of an hour, which however could not resist the impetuosity of the enemy, notwithstanding a shower of grape shot which was poured in upon them from within pistol shot. Brigadier-general Bevan, seeing himself almost surrounded, ordered a retreat; but the four pieces of light artillery having difficult roads to pass, and a carriage having broken down, we were obliged to abandon them after having broken the wheels, spiked the guns, and thrown them into the river, from whence it will be impossible for the enemy to recover them. After this was done, general Bevan took post on the heights of Boucaffus.

Whilst the enemy were thus employed in attacking with very superior forces general Bevan, a strong column of infantry and cavalry, with some field pieces, presented itself before the corps commanded by general Bon, and towards noon attacked the advanced posts under the orders of adjutant-general Rufca, who sustained it with the greatest firmness.

Some companies of the battalion of des Vengeurs, and that of La Drome, which general Bon had left on his left flank to prevent the enemy from turning it, vigorously charged their cavalry who attempted to disturb them, and completely routed them.

The Spaniards then commenced a heavy fire in front of general Bon, which was not suffered to pass with impunity—the general having formed his men in order of battle, sounded a charge, and attacked them with fixed bayonets—the enemy being unaccustomed to cold steel did not much relish it; at this instant a body of our cavalry came up, charged sword in hand and in conjunction with the infantry broke their line, and put them totally in disorder; another body of our cavalry, luckily coming up at this juncture, pursued the rma-

ways, and made a dreadful havoc among them. The woods and uneven ground saved the wrecks of this column, which did not again appear during the continuance of the action.

The general of division Angereau, who before the attack upon general Bevan, was attached to the corps commanded by general Bon, hearing the fire on his left, repaired thither with a reinforcement drawn from his camp, with which he attacked and repulsed them as far as the heights of Pontons.

Informed of the situation of general Bevan, I had ordered generals Paint and Bannel to march to his assistance with a body of 3500 men. The distance of the two places prevented their arriving soon enough to hinder his retreat—but the appearance of this body served to check the enemy—and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, general Angereau having taken post on the heights, and his junction being nearly effected with generals Paint and Bannel, there succeeded a brisk cannonade and fire of musketry, which lasted near an hour; as our troops, on account of the unevenness of the ground, could not charge with bayonets.

The enemy at length wearied by their unsuccessful attempts, and the vigorous resistance of our troops, re-crossed the Fluvia, after having sustained a considerable loss.

About 8 o'clock in the evening, the general forage being completed, and having taken near 300 waggons of corn. I ordered the retreat of the cordon of troops which had served to protect it, which was effected without the least interruption from the enemy.

Gen. Ronget protected perfectly the foraging party, which was especially confided to his care—the 8th battalion of light infantry behaved with a courage worthy praise, when attacked by the Spanish cavalry.

The general of division, Angereau, is much pleased with the troops under general Bon, who he says behaved in the most heroic manner.

The undauntedness, steadiness, and good conduct of general Bon, seconded by Admant Rufca, and the chiefs of battalions, Geoffroi and Lambert, are beyond all praise.

I estimate that the enemy consisting of 25,000 foot, and 3000 horse, has lost from 10 to 1200 men killed and wounded—among which were a great number of officers, for they left 24 dead on the field in the single attack of general Bon, besides a number of prisoners.

Our loss in an affair, in which 12,000 men have combated against 28,000 during ten hours, consists in 85 killed, and 27 wounded, and except the loss of four field pieces, the men and horses, however, belonging to which were saved, we should have nothing to regret but the loss of the brave men who have fallen this day, in an action which does honour to the wisdom of the officers, and spirit of the men.

(Signed) SCHERER, Commander in chief of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees.

#### ANNAPOLIS, September 17.

After the word "to" on the top of the last column of the first page of this paper read "Ireland, and was here arrested for a debt contracted"

#### TO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

BEING solicited by my friends, I am induced to come forward as a candidate at the ensuing election, to be held at Upper-Marlborough on the first Monday in October next; I flatter myself, my countrymen, I shall meet your votes generally on the present occasion; I have had your sufferings heretofore, and discharged the trust reposed in me with fidelity, attention and integrity. I come forward on the present occasion to fill a vacancy, being opposed to no one, and should I meet your votes, I pledge the sacred honour of a gentleman, that my best abilities shall be devoted to your service.

September 15, 1795. R. A. CONTEE.

TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 15th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

THE land, late the property of Lewis Lee, of this county, deceased, lying and being in this county, near South river ferry, consisting of two parts of a tract of land, called BAWWYTON, and contains in the whole 254 acres; as it is supposed that any person inclined to purchase will view the land previous to the day of sale, a description of it is thought unnecessary. Any person inclined to become a purchaser is requested to call on Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, who lives on the spot, and will show the premises. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT DUVAL, Attorney in fact for the devisees of Lewis Lee. Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 16, 1795.

#### NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly, to relieve me from the payment of my debts, on the delivery of all my property for the use of my creditors.

July 8, 1795. JOSEPH CAVERLY.

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and still being indebted for large sums, for which judgments are now rendered against him, gives this public notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for a discharge of insolvency.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES. September 5, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, THAT an application will be made to the next session, for an act empowering the building a Toll-Bridge, from the City of Washington, to an inspection of flour and provisions, September 1.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next session, for a law to empower the court of Saint Mary's county, for the support of his daughter, who is a cripple, on said county.

September 14, 1795.

THE subscriber hereby tends to petition the next session, for a law to empower the court of Saint Mary's county, for the support of his daughter, who is a cripple, on said county.

September 14, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to BARNON, late of Annapolis, are requested to make and those having claims against him to bring them in, legally authenticated, by

JOHN

September 12, 1795.

#### Sixteen Dollars

RAN AWAY from the South river, a negro about 38 years old, 5 feet high, of a yellowish complexion, a large wart on the corner of his eye, and a great snuff-box on his nose, a feathering coat, grey half-breeches, new white yarn stockings in them; two olinabrigs in time ago contained for his jacket, but did not obtain a pass and endeavour to change his clothing. When he was secured him to receive the above reward, and brought home, paid by

ELIZ

WIL

N. B. All masters of

him off at their peril.

#### TREASURY of the

August 2

NOTICE is hereby given,

may be creditors of

sums of the funded debt, or

of six per centum per annum

1st. That pursuant to a

the third day of March,

making further provision for

it, and for the redemption

will be reimbursed and re-

January ensuing, the rate

of the principal of the

the certificates issued to the

2d. The said reimbursement

treasury of the United States

where the said stock may

the present year.

3d. The said reimbursement

paid creditors in person, or

stituted; but the powers

produced must contain an

reimbursement of principal,

usual dividend of interest

the two per centum of pri-

not be demanded, yet the

from the said first day of

4th. To prevent the gr

would attend a renewal

quence of the said reimbu-

been determined that no

further, that the certificate

the year one thousand

in consequence of any tr

stock, shall notwithstanding

per centum, as aforesaid

respective sums of the or

ons who may negotiate i

the United States, bearing

cautioned to observe, that

seven hundred and ninety

of principal unredeemed

be ninety-eight per centu

certificates.

Given under my hand

year before mention

the secretary of the

2 SAM

of

A GREEBLY to t

verment, an ele

of Annapolis, on Mon

next, for the purpose of

present Anne-Arundel

sembly.

2 RICH

of An

September 9, 1795.



# NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT an application will be made to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next session, for an act empowering and authorising the building a Toll-Bridge, over the Eastern Branch, from the City of Washington, and also to establish an inspection of flour and provisions, in the said city. Washington, September 1, 1795. 10/7/95

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, for a law to empower the justices of the levy court of Saint Mary's county, to levy a sum of money, for the support of his daughter Susanah Crauley, who is a cripple, on said county. JOHN BRADBURN. September 14, 1795. 10/7/95

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. SAMUEL T. DYSON. Charles county, September 6, 1795. 10/7/95

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS BANSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled, by JOHN CHENEY, Executor. September 12, 1795. 10/7/95

## Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the Head of South river, a negro man named FRANK, about 38 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, raw-boned, of a yellowish complexion, cross-eyed, and has a large wart on the corner of his right eye, he is very talkative, and a great snuffer; had on when he went away, a feathering coat, white kersey jacket, old grey half-breeches, much worn, a felt hat almost new, white yarn stockings, and old shoes with nails in them; two oil-nabrig shirts, much worn; he some time ago contended for his freedom by the name of Jackson, but did not obtain it; it is likely he may get a pass and endeavour to pass as a free man, and may change his clothing. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by ELIZABETH GARY, or WILLIAM HAYES, on the North side of Severn.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off at their peril.

## TREASURY of the UNITED STATES, August 24th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the funded debt, or stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum:

1st. That pursuant to an act of congress, passed on the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there will be reimbursed and redeemed, on the first day of January ensuing, the rate or proportion of two per centum of the principal of the debt or stock, expressed in the certificates issued to the said creditors respectively.

2d. The said reimbursements will be made at the treasury of the United States, or at the loan offices where the said stock may stand credited at the close of the present year.

3d. The said reimbursements will be made to the said creditors in person, or to their attorneys duly constituted; but the powers of attorney which may be produced must contain an authority to receive the said reimbursements of principal, otherwise no more than the usual dividend of interest will be paid; and although the two per centum of principal to be redeemed, should not be demanded, yet the interest thereon will cease from the said first day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expence which would attend a renewal of the certificates, in consequence of the said reimbursement of principal, it has been determined that no renewal shall be made: And further, that the certificates which may be issued during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, in consequence of any transfers of the said six per cent. stock, shall notwithstanding the reimbursement of two per centum, as aforementioned, be expressed for the respective sums of the original capital stock. All persons who may negotiate the funded six per cent. stock of the United States, bearing a present interest, are therefore cautioned to observe, that during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, the value or true amount of principal unredeemed of the said debt or stock, will be ninety-eight per centum of the sums expressed in the certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year before mentioned, pursuant to directions of the secretary of the treasury.

SAM. MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fifth day of October next, for the purpose of choosing four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county. September 9, 1795.

# In CHANCERY, August 13, 1795.

John Sewell, } THE complainant applies to this court for a decree to record an indenture, executed to him on the second day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, by the defendant, Peter Bond, for conveying unto him the said John Sewell, and his heirs, the tracts of land in Baltimore county called Bond's Forest, and part of MORGAN'S LOT, in consideration of two thousand pounds current money; the bill states, that the said defendant hath removed out of the state, it is thereupon ORDERED, That the said John Sewell procure a copy of this statement to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three weeks successively, before the end of September next, to the intent, that the said defendant, or any other person who may conceive himself interested, may have notice of the application aforesaid, and may be warned to appear here on the first Tuesday of November next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

# NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition Frederick county court, at their next November term, for a commission, as well to mark and bound the whole tract of land called The RESURVEY on WET-WORK, as my particular part thereof, lying in the aforesaid county, and also the whole of that tract of land called NORLEY'S LEAVING, as well as my particular part thereof, this land is also in Frederick county, agreeable to the act of assembly, and the supplements to said act, for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN DARNALL. September 5, 1795.

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

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

## —ALSO—

A TRACT of LAND, on Herring-creek, adjoining Tracey's Landing warehouse, containing about 93 acres. There is on the land some wood and meadow, a dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, and an orchard, and is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat.

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

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

To be SOLD, agreeable to an order of the orphans court, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 22d instant, at the subscriber's, on the Head of South river,

SEVERAL likely country barn negroes, likewise the stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household furniture and plantation utensils. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue until all is sold. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN WATKINS, ANNE WATKINS, Executrix of Thomas Rutland, of Thomas.

September 1, 1795.

WE, the subscribers, holding and being seized of separate parts of a tract of land, called PARK HALL, lying in Washington county, in the State of Maryland, do hereby give public notice, that we intend to apply by petition in writing to Washington county court, at December term next, for a commission to fix, mark, and bound the whole tract aforesaid, called Park Hall, and also the subscribers particular parts thereof, according to the act of assembly, entitled, an act for marking and bounding lands.

HENRY BOTELER, POSTHUMOUS CLAGETT, JOHN CLAPPER, Junr. JOHN CLAPPER, ADAM KEPLINGER, CONRAD THOMAS, JOHN HUFFER, ANDREW GWIN.

August 22, 1795.

## Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, over a fine course near this city.

By order, JESSE DEWEES, Secretary JOCKEY CLUB.

Annapolis, August 24, 1795.

# NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends making application to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, in order to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

## HYLAND GEARS.

Kent county, State of Maryland, 1795.

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

July 6, 1795.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South river ferry, on Tuesday the 25th instant, a negro woman named BURNETTA, or commonly called NETT, about thirty-two years of age, of a black complexion, slim made, with thick lips, about five feet six or seven inches high; had on when she went away an oil-nabrig shift and petticoat, and took with her a calico jacket and petticoat, with black and yellow spots; it is supposed that she will change her cloaths and pass as a free woman, as a number have obtained their freedom in the neighbourhood where she went from. Whoever takes up the said woman and secures her in any goal, so that her master gets her again, shall receive THREE POUNDS REWARD, including what the law allows, paid by CASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

August 31, 1795.

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795.

APPLICATION will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, by the rector and vestry of St. JAMES'S PARISH, to pass an act empowering them to sell the glebe land on Patuxent river.

By order of the vestry, WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Register.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of STEPHEN STWARD, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested that they may be settled.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Administrator.

## WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and suitably built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well seasoned white oak for the frame. The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very handsome model. If the craft or boat be well appareled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

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

JOHN STEUART.

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

## In CHANCERY, August 17, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of Thomas Duckitt, trustee for the sale of certain property, directed to be sold by the last will of WILLIAM HALL, be approved; and that the sale, by him made, as stated in the said report, of several tracts of land in Prince-George's county, containing 340 acres, at the rate of £.4 per acre, on the 14th day of March last, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the first Tuesday of October next; provided a copy of this order be inserted, during the present month, in the Maryland Gazette.

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

An APPRENTICE Wanted at this Office.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## For PRIVATE SALE.

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

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

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

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LAST YEAR.)

# MARK

STOCKHOLM

It has been considered that the peace between the republics could not be contingent on the emperor for his German.

The arrival of the celebrated de Bernis, seems to forebode important affairs which will terminate the present war.

M. de Signat, our secret hourly expected here; he is stated with the French republic has allowed us great commiseration to particular stipulations, with the efforts of an enemy united with oppressive taxes.

physical situation commands a friendship which will vantage prosperity of both nations.

done, and we see what we land. The Swedes have been by the French, even in the revolution; but our government which in the most painful aversion to a war undertaken independence of a mighty long since been the allies of ingly; they seem to infuse the peaceable neighbour; rage to repress the violence instance of the ambitious.

ALTON

The Swedish and Danish junction on the 21st. The posted of 16 ships of the besides brigs and cutters, Swedish admiral count de three first months cruise.

Both governments, before line in readiness to join the order to have effectually and independence protect might usurp the right of disputes, and impose chains of a recent nature has laid out names of the ships which of reserve, now lying in the the Neptune, of 84 guns; Justice, of 74; Odin, of another ship of 64, with frigates. An equal number line are also lying at Caisset already at sea, will for line and 18 frigates.

COPENHAGEN

We have again received 4 Danish ships have been no, and sent into a British paying freight and cargo. Ministry, will not prevent discovering at the first consequences of such an abridgement on the rights of for if we allow the British to induce will soon sell cheap markets; every speculation numerous cruises, and to renounce all commerce their shipping, or agree to and further the views of expense. It would indeed the exclusive right of porting our produce; for be tempted by the prospect Holland or France, to the English markets with his fortune.

The tried wisdom and no room for doubt, but negotiations at the court of the entire satisfaction of of what has been illegal. It must be given for the and our commerce unimpeded and the armaments by well as in Sweden, will demands. If remonstrance there is every appearance composed of 28 ships of 44, a force more than could dispose the empire power on earth.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 24, 1795.

STOCKHOLM, June 20.

It has been openly proclaimed here, that the king, as duke of Pomerania, considers himself as included in the peace between Prussia and the French republic; and that consequently, he could no longer agree to furnish any contingent either in men or money, to the emperor for his German possessions.

The arrival of the celebrated Danish minister, count de Bernstorff, seems to forebode the transaction of some important affairs which will finally decide on the duration of the present war.

M. de Signeal, our secretary of legation at Paris, is hourly expected here; he is to bring the treaty negotiated with the French republic. We hear that France has allowed us great commercial privileges, and agreed to particular stipulations, which will enable us to baffle the efforts of an enemy without overloading the country with oppressive taxes. Our political and geographical situation commands us to be friends to France; a friendship which will vastly add to the happiness and prosperity of both nations. We know what Russia has done, and we see what we have to expect from England. The Swedes have always been loyally treated by the French, even in the stormy moments of the revolution; but our government was also the only one which in the most pointed language, expressed its aversion to a war undertaken and continued against the independence of a mighty nation. The Swedes have long since been the allies of France, and acted accordingly; they scorn to insult the defenceless, or attack the peaceable neighbour; but they never wanted courage to repress the violence of the haughty and peevish insolence of the ambitious.

ALTONA, June 29.

The Swedish and Danish squadrons effected their junction on the 21st. The combined fleet now composed of 16 ships of the line, and 10 stout frigates, besides brigs and cutters, will be commanded by the Swedish admiral count de Wachtmeister, during the three first months' cruise.

Both governments, besides, keep 12 ships of the line in readiness to join the fleet at the first notice, in order to have effectually their commerce, neutrality and independence protected against any power that might usurp the right of dictating laws to independent states, and impose chains on the high seas, which beneficent nature has laid open to all nations. The names of the ships which form the Danish squadron of reserve, now lying in the road of Copenhagen, are; the Neptune, of 84 guns; the Shield, of 74; the Justice, of 74; Odin, of 74; the Mars, of 64, and another ship of 64, with a proportionate number of frigates. An equal number of Swedish ships of the line are also lying at Carlscrona, which added to the fleet already at sea, will form a total of 28 ships of the line and 18 frigates.

COPENHAGEN, June 24.

We have again received the disagreeable news, that 4 Danish ships have been stopped by an English squadron, and sent into a British port. The promise of paying freight and cargo held forth by the English ministry, will not prevent any well informed man from discovering at the first view, all the baneful consequences of such an arbitrary arrangement, which encroaches on the rights of every independent nation; for if we allow the British to contract our commerce within a single point, there is no doubt but our produce will soon sell cheaper there, than at our own markets; every speculation must be thwarted by their numerous cruisers, and our merchants soon be obliged to renounce all commercial emoluments, and lay up their shipping, or agree to provide the English markets, and further the views of a foreign power at their own expense. It would indeed be better to allow the English the exclusive right of navigating our ports and exporting our produce; for in this case, nobody would be tempted by the prospect of finding a good price in Holland or France, to send our ships in order to glut the English markets with Danish produce, and sacrifice his fortune.

The tried wisdom and firmness of our court leaves no room for doubt, but the object of the present negotiations at the court of London, is to settle affairs to the entire satisfaction of the public; a bare restitution of what has been illegally seized is not enough; security must be given for the future; the seas must be free, and our commerce unshackled. The combined fleets and the armaments by sea and land, preparing here as well as in Sweden, will give weight to our just demands. If remonstrances should prove without effect, there is every appearance, that the combined fleet now composed of 28 ships of the line, will be increased to 44, a force more than sufficient to command the Baltic, and dispute the empire of the North Sea with any power on earth.

From the 1st to the 19th instant, 671 ships have passed the Sound. The British frigates Andromeda and Ambuscade left this road on the 18th inst. and set sail for the North Sea.

BASLE, (Switzerland) June 20.

There has been circulated here a small printed paper, bearing the ancient arms of France, in which we read the following, dated June 16.

"M. prince of Conde having received, on the 14th, the news of the death of Louis 17th, caused a general officer to depart about five o'clock for Veronne, to take the orders of the new king, Monsieur, now Louis 18th.

"On the 16th the prince of Conde caused to be celebrated, in the midst of his army, a solemn service for the repose of the soul of Louis 17, after which, ranging his army *en bataille*, he read to them the following proclamation:

"Gentlemen,

"Scarcely was the tomb of the unfortunate Louis 16th, of his august comfort, and of their respectable father, closed, than we behold it again opened to unite to these illustrious victims, the object the most deserving of our love, of our hope, and of our respect.

"The youth, sprung from so many kings, whose birth alone appeared to assure the happiness of his subjects—since he was formed from the blood of Henry 4th, and from that of Maria Theresa; sinks under the weight of his chains, and of his cruel existence.

"It is not the first time that I have reminded you of the principle, that the king of France never dies.

"Swear then to the august prince who becomes today our king, to shed the last drop of your blood for him, to prove that fidelity without bounds, that entire submission, that unalterable attachment which we owe to him, and with which our souls are penetrated.

"Our vows shall be manifested by the cry of our hearts, and which a profound sentiment has rendered so natural to all good Frenchmen; that cry which was always the preface, and the result of our success, and which the regicides have never heard without stupor or remorse.

"After having invoked the God of Mercy for the king which we have lost, we will pray to the God of Armies to prolong the days of the king which he has now given us, and to confirm the crown of France upon his head by his victories, if he will it; or rather if it be possible, by the repentance of his subjects, and by the happy means of his clemency and of his justice. Sirs, Louis 17th is dead, *live Louis 18th!*"

M. Crafford, envoy of the king of England, just arrived, was present at this ceremony, held up his hat, and joined his cries of "Vive" to those of the army. He brought all sort of satisfaction to the prince from the king his master.

HAGUE, June 20.

The representatives of Holland have declared, that finding that all the proposed means of raising, for the moment, the sums necessary for the service of the republic, are accompanied with many difficulties, and that nevertheless these sums are absolutely necessary for paying to the republic of France, the money stipulated in the treaty, &c. The assembly of Holland have decreed a provisional and voluntary loan. Before the end of 1795 the United Provinces are to pay to the French republic 30 millions of guilders, and in the first six months of 1796 ten millions, which added to the ten millions for articles put in requisition, will make up the sum of fifty millions, besides fifteen millions required for the re-establishment of the navy, and twenty millions for the land forces, and the French auxiliary troops in the pay of the United Provinces.

The sum to be levied in the whole republic, consequently, is eighty-five millions of guilders. The quota of the province of Holland alone is fifty-five millions; the remaining thirty millions are to be paid by the six other provinces. The province of Holland has besides to pay twenty-five millions for different arrears.

In order to raise these sums a voluntary subscription will be opened in each municipality, and the municipal officers are enjoined to transmit, within ten days, lists for subscription, to all the inhabitants of their jurisdiction, call for them again after the lapse of four days, and transmit the general lists to the committee of finances, who shall cause the lists to be printed.

On the 17th inst. the universal festival of thanks for the liberty and independence of the republic was celebrated here; the festival was terminated with a great fireworks in the evening.

MANHEIM, June 18.

We hear from Ratisbon that on the 3d inst. the Imperial commissary and the Austrian minister had remarked, "that his Imperial majesty expected, at the approaching diet, no step would be taken to encrease the influence of his Prussian majesty, neither hoped his Imperial majesty that by expressions of satisfaction

and thanks for the services hitherto rendered by Prussia, it would be endeavoured to put his Imperial majesty in the disagreeable necessity of approving a separate and consequently unconstitutional peace."

Notwithstanding this expressed sensibility of the emperor, the representative of Munster declared, among others, on the 10th inst. and the elector of Cologne, the uncle of the emperor, that the bishoprick of Munster, being unexpectedly abandoned by the Imperial troops, owed its safety to the unexampled zeal and courage of his Prussian majesty's armies. The presence alone of these troops, accustomed to victory; the order and discipline they maintained in that country; and the boundary line agreed on by his Prussian majesty and the French, have procured peace to the bishoprick of Munster without its own operation; a peace which his electoral highness not only wishes to be secured for the future, but to be extended over all the co-states of the empire.

AMSTERDAM, June 19.

The provisional representatives of the people have decreed, that all coats of arms shall be taken away from houses and carriages; burying in churches and wearing liveries is also prohibited. Whoever, after the first of September, 1795, shall appear dressed in livery will be, for the first time, conducted to the next Corps de Gardes and stripped of his livery; he who contravenes the order a second time, shall be exposed at the pillory in his servile dress and banished from his municipality. The individual in whose service such a bondman is, shall pay a fine of 100 ducats for the first time, and 1000 for the second times.

ZURICH, June 13.

We find ourselves in a critical situation; four communities of the lake of Zurich have revolted against the authorities, and demand another constitution; they will choose their magistrates themselves; in one word, they will be free; that is to say, they will assassinations, ruin, flames and crimes, and commit horrors with impunity.—As the commencement of this year, the magistrate had exiled three of the principal chiefs of the revolt; but the seeds of insurrection were sown and they were succeeded by others. These last travelled the country, and excited the peaceable inhabitants to enrol themselves in their band. We fear an attack upon the city. Five thousand Bourgeois guard the city, and 5000 well intentioned peasants are destined to march against the mutineers. Fifty thousand citizens of Berne are ready to act upon signal. To-morrow, the affair will be presented to the communes, and we shall see what resolutions will be taken.

The seditious have committed to writing their complaints and their demands, under the direction of their chiefs, in 60 articles.

GENOA, June 20.

Several brisk engagements between the Austrian and French advanced posts have already taken place. The Piedmontese attacked lately Mount St. Bernard and St. Jago, but were repulsed and lost 3 posts. The French received a few days since a reinforcement of 15,000 men, and other reinforcements are daily arriving. Their head quarters are at Finale where the deputy Beffroi, general Massena and the whole etat-major are arrived.

By an express from Savona we learn just now that the French under general La Harpe have attacked the Germans. The issue of the combat is not yet known.

BRUSSELS, June 22.

The courier which arrived here yesterday brought the following.—On the 10th of this month, general Pichegru made a general movement of the greatest part of the forces under his command, to the number, as it is calculated of about 100,000 men; they were divided into six columns, and marched on the right and left of Mayence. A 7th corp was to attack, at the same time, the retrenched camp of the enemy on Harternberg before the place. At the moment, however, that they thought of passing the Rhine, the republican troops suddenly received counter orders. Since this time all has remained in the same state, on the left of the Rhine.

BRUNN, July 1.

The disaffected inhabitants of Belgrade have succeeded in taking possession of part of that place; but the lower fortress is still defended by the garrison. There is a report that the bathaw of Widden is hastening to the support of the rebels; who on the 15th May had taken some armed ships and three cannons belonging to the fortress.

July 4. Doctor Bollman who the last year attempted to carry off the marquis de la Fayette, and who himself was after the miscarriage of his plan put in prison, was set free by an order of our court and has already left the hereditary dominions.



RATISBON, June 19.

The note handed to the diet by the minister of Sweden, for Pomerania, runs in substance as follows: "His majesty the king of Sweden, animated by a sense of true attachment to the interests of the German empire, could not but be deeply affected by the explosion and duration of a war carried on there at least three years, to the greatest disadvantage of the empire. How many disadvantages might have been averted, if after a true estimation of things, the disputes with a neighbouring power had not been abandoned to the decision of the sword! This idea is always present in the mind of his majesty the king of Sweden, and fills his heart with the deepest grief. Only a small portion of the enormous expences occasioned by the war, would have been sufficient to indemnify the injured princes of the empire, whose sufferings were held forth as the pointed motive, and the indemnifying of whom was declared the sole object of the war; of a war which carried in its train, desolation over those countries, and famine and destruction in common, over the subjects of the belligerent powers. The armies of Germany are far from victorious. Encreased forces and vigour are not sufficient to reconquer what have been lost. An independent state in the neighbourhood has been subdued, and all the north of Germany is evidently exposed to a speedy reduction. So critical is the situation of the German empire, that his majesty the king of Prussia, sensible of the universal danger, has concluded peace with France, and opened the way to a reconciliation between Germany and that power. His majesty the king of Sweden, who has formally recognised France as a republic, resolved, without hesitation, to accede as duke of Pomerania, to the peace concluded between France and Prussia, and consequently ceases to take any direct or indirect part in the war carried on in the name of the empire."

July 3. The important point whether an offer of peace should be made, is at last decided agreeably to the wishes of every true patriot.

The 3d July was the important day which all Germany looked for with panting anxiety. The ministers of the electors and princes assembled before ten o'clock in council. After some deliberation and an unexpected remonstrance of the college of the Imperial cities, the conclusion of the princes was finally adopted as the decree of the three colleges. The essential part of this conclusion of the empire runs as follows:—"His Imperial majesty shall be requested to offer as soon as possible, peace to the French nation; the manner of opening the negotiation as well as the chusing of a place for the intended congress depend on his Imperial majesty's decision; and it is hoped that his Prussian majesty, agreeably to his reiterated offer, will effectually contribute to the establishment of peace."

PARIS, July 3.

The ambassadors of the Batavian republic gave, on Monday last, a fraternal entertainment to the Batavian and a number of French patriots. This fete had for its object the celebration of the alliance which had been concluded between the two nations. There were given for toasts "The two republics, and their representatives." Nor was Mr. Pitt forgotten, for the following was drank, "The destruction of the British minister, the pest and opprobrium of the human race!"

July 8. The movements which had taken place in the environs of Zurich, we hear, are appeased. An order of the magistrate, accompanied with a menace to send a formidable force amongst them, has settled the disturbance for the present.

It appears that the two courts of Sweden and Denmark wish to bind closer the bonds which unite them. On the 17th ult. the king of Sweden was at Copenhagen, and dined with the regent (the king excused himself on account of the distress he is under, on account of the late dreadful fire) on board the admiral's ship, in the road of Copenhagen.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) August 6.

Accounts are received in town, from a gentleman, who was taken in the schooner Eliza, belonging to this port, and carried into Aux-Cayes, that he had with several others made his escape from that place on the sixteenth of July, in a canoe, and had arrived at Jeremie. Previous to the time of his escape, the negroes, who had been overpowered by general Rigaud, while he was present at the attack on Port-au-Prince, set fire to the town, and burnt a considerable part of it. The Cour-de-Martial, the Nouveau prison, and several houses were destroyed; it was given as a pretext for those proceedings, that the appearance off that port, of the three privateers, with three English prizes, had deceived them, and made them believe it was a detachment of the British fleet, come to attack the place. Incongruous as such a reason for the committing of the above act was, it answered the purpose of those who gave it, and saved them from death, which would certainly have been their lot, had the true motive which incited them been discovered.

The schooner Eliza, which cost here upwards of 10000 sterling, sold at Aux-Cayes, for 336 dollars.

At the time the above gentleman left Aux-Cayes there were 244 prisoners there, exclusive of those on parole.

A Spanish polacre was lately taken and carried into Aux-Cayes, having a person on board, going out as governor of Carthagena, after some stay there he was allowed to depart, and had a flag of truce provided to carry him to the Spanish dominions.

Four persons who have settlements behind Irois, have lately been taken up, on strong suspicion that it was their intention to join the brigands; it was generally believed that such proof would be brought against them as would fully criminate them. We are

very sorry indeed to see your friends, the French in that quarter, so often treacherous to the cause they have pledged their faith to support.

BOSTON, September 7.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

An arrival from Liverpool, at Portsmouth, (N. H.) brings London papers to the 9th of July. From the mass of intelligence, brought by this communication, we have selected the following:

The OTTOMAN PORTE,

Has acknowledged the French republic, and has received citizen VERNIAC in quality of an ambassador from it. On this occasion, the latter presented a superb watch, of the value of 6000 piastres, which formerly belonged to the unfortunate queen of France.

From Europe, by last and late arrivals.

The prospects of peace in Europe, are not so bright as they have been. The emperor of Germany, by an official paper, has contradicted the reports of his being in negotiation with the French. Instead of treating, he is levying vast numbers of forces, who are marching to the Rhine, to reinforce the armies opposed to general Pichegru. The latter has decided he will pass "the Rhine, or drink it up." Of course we may now expect to hear "bloody news" from that quarter. On the other side of France, instead of negotiation by civil ambassadors, they are daily endeavouring to convince the Spaniards by hard arguments, of the necessity of peace. Combining these together, we may not look for its blest return this year.

NEWPORT, September 7.

The Africa has returned to her old moorings; when she passed the light house the Medusa had two hours the start of her; and a thick mist arising, she "toiled all night after her object, and caught nothing." The Medusa was very fortunate in her situation; but I believe she could have out sailed the Africa.

So far was citizen Fauchet from receiving Mr. Randolph coolly, as asserted, it is pretty certain that the former sailed some hours before the latter arrived at Newport.

The town is very full of strangers—Among them we notice with pleasure GEORGE WASHINGTON FAYETTE, the eldest son of that illustrious friend to our country, the marquis de la Fayette.

The selectmen of Salem, have offered a reward of 500 dollars for apprehending the persons who have lately set fire to two or three barns and other buildings in that town.

The report of yesterday was, that the Coquet shaving mill had been risen on by the prisoners, as part of the crew were attempting to board a brig, and carried into St. John's. We do not vouch for the truth of the report.

NEW-YORK, September 15.

Yesterday arrived here the Danish schooner Charlotte, capt. Joseph Williams, who left St. Thomas the 29th July, bound to New-York. On the 31st of August was brought to by a ship under English colours, called the Sans Culotte, commanded by Peter Marshall, who took said schooner to Port-de-Paix, in Hispaniola, where her cargo (consisting of rum, sugar and molasses) was detained by the admiralty.

The above ship was in reality the Unicorn, the property of John Sinclair, of Smithfield, in Virginia, and George Rice, watchmaker, in Baltimore; she cleared out at Baltimore with 45 passengers, afterwards went to the Severn river, where she took on board 16 guns, ammunition, &c. and sailed the 4th of July last—The above ship fired on Turk's Island the 5th of August, under English colours. Capt. Williams left Port-de-Paix the 25th of August, at which time the above Marshall and all his crew were in gaol, by order of general Laveaux, for depredations committed on American and other vessels which his crew informed of. It was generally supposed the Frenchmen on board her would be shot, and the Americans sent in irons to the president.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.

A very interesting discovery has lately been made here in the art of paper making by a Mr. Biddis. It is likely to reduce the price of that important article by producing a saving of rags. The invention consists in reducing saw-dust to a pulp, mixing it with the pulp of rags and forming the paper from this mixture. We have seen a specimen of paper made in this manner, certified to be composed of one fourth of the saw-dust, the remainder rags. The body and the surface of the paper appear as good as usual, the colour verges a trifle towards a greenish yellow, which we think could be effectually remedied by indigo.

We understand that in papers of a coarser kind, a greater proportion of saw-dust may be used, even in some as far as three fourths. Mr. Biddis has erected a mill upon the principle of his invention and taken out a patent, a right to which he proposes selling to one person in each of the states. The saw-dust of all our woods may be used for this manufacture, though some are preferable to others.

BALTIMORE, September 23.

By a gentleman from Washington, in the state of Georgia, we are informed, that before he set out an express had brought to that place intelligence of a very considerable French force having arrived on the coast of East-Florida. They had taken two Spanish garrisons on the river St. Mary's; and Augustine, not far distant, was understood to be their next object. Our informant adds, that a number of Georgia volunteers

were preparing to join the French—and that Jay's treaty seems to be universally reprobated, not only in Georgia, but all along the road he had travelled.

In St. John's College,

September 21, 1795.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, it was Unanimously RESOLVED, That this board meet on the fifteenth day of October next, and then proceed to the election of a PROFESSOR of LATIN and GREEK, in the room of Mr. PATRICK MAGRATH, deceased; that the said professor receive, for his services, at the rate of 800 dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly; and that, inasmuch as the professor of English and Grammar, and the assistant master of Latin and Greek, are candidates for the said professorship, in case either of them shall be elected, this board, on the same day, will proceed to fill the vacancy occasioned by such promotion; the salary of the professor of English and Grammar being 533 1/3 dollars, and the salary of the said master being 500 dollars.

A. C. HANSON, President.

The subscriber being about to leave this city for Baltimore-town, on the 30th inst. will DISPOSE of, at PRIVATE SALE,

THE house he now lives in, together with the house in the occupation of Mr. NICHOLAS HARWOOD, and two other small brick tenements adjoining his dwelling house; the whole of these houses are subject to a ground rent of £. 50 per annum.

The subscriber will likewise dispose of, at private sale, the house now in the occupation of Mr. HENRY SIBELL, on the Dock, the house occupied by Mr. RICHARD FLEMING, on the Dock, and a brick house adjoining the ball-house, formerly the property of DANIEL DULANY, Esquire. It is thought unnecessary to give any particular description of the situation or conveniences attending these houses, as the subscriber presumes any person inclinable to purchase the same would wish to take a view of them.

The subscriber has likewise for sale 108 acres of land, situate on Patuxent river, in Anne-Arundel county, being part of My Lady's Manor, the principal part of which is cleared and well adapted to small grain.

He will likewise sell two good saddle horses, one chair, and one cart, with harness. The above houses and land will be disposed of at a reasonable price, and one year's credit for one half will be given for the same, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within one year from the time of sale. The horses, chair, cart, and harness, will be disposed of for cash.

All persons having claims against the subscriber are requested to exhibit them for payment, and those who are in any manner indebted are desired to make immediate payment, either to the subscriber, or to Mr. HENRY WARFIELD, of Annapolis, in his absence, who is authorized to receive the same, otherwise suits will be brought without respect to persons.

JOHN WELSH.

Annapolis, September 21, 1795.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for CASH, on SATURDAY the 26th instant, at the house of Mr. JAMES FOWLER, in this city,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of Mr. PATRICK MAGRATH, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

RALPH HIGINBOTHOM, Adm'r.  
Annapolis, September 22, 1795.

THE Executive of this state having appointed me Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22d Regiment, it becomes proper for me to announce to the militia composing it, that I mean to pay particular attention to the discharge of the duties coupled with that appointment. The advancement of discipline among our citizens is an object greatly to be desired in a government like ours; it will be my care to attend as far as possible the different meetings of those who have been placed under my command in regiment, battalion and company, but as my exertions can be productive of little advantage unless they are well seconded by the officers and men belonging to the regiment, I beg leave to suggest to them the propriety of assembling in companies, as frequently as may be practicable, in order to perfect themselves in those essentials, without which it is impossible for them to be either respectable or serviceable as militia.

JOHN GASSAWAY.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, to pass an act to repeal an act of the general assembly, entitled, An act to vest certain entailed lands therein mentioned in the female heirs of Leonard Hollyday, Gent. in fee simple, passed in the year 1756.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

September 23, 1795.

THE vestry of King and Queen parish in Saint Mary's county, intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to permit the said vestry to raise, by lottery, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the church in the said parish.

September 14, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to PATRICK MAGRATH, deceased, are requested to get him again; shall receive home EIGHT DOLLARS, and if out of the WARD, including legal fees if brought home, from

RALPH HIGINBOTHOM

Annapolis, September 21

Twenty Dollars

RAN AWAY, on the 1st of September, a man, living in Prince Georges county, a mulatto, named DANIEL, about thirty years of age, five feet three inches high, rather stout, and has some knowledge of English and is a remarkable artist, but he will change his name to a free man; he had on a blue shirt, a blue cloth coat, with striped shag jacket, striped cotton ditto, white cotton stockings, a pair of crowned hat, with a broad large silver buckle in it. He is a slave, and secures him in getting him again; shall receive home EIGHT DOLLARS, and if out of the WARD, including legal fees if brought home, from

September 9, 1795.

To the VOTERS of the COUNTY

BEING solicited by me to come forward as a candidate, to be held at Upper Monday in October next; trymen, I shall meet your sent occasion; I have had and discharged the trust re attention and integrity. I sent occasion to fill a vacancy, and should I meet your cred honour of a gentleman shall be devoted to your service.

September 15, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 15th of the first fair day.

THE land, late the property of this county, deceased, near South river section of a tract of land, called in the whole 254 acres; as long inclined to purchase with the day of sale, a description requested to call on Mr. W. lives on the spot, and will terms will be made known commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT

in fact

Lewis

Anne-Arundel county, 1795.

NOTICE is

THAT I intend to petition the legislature, to relieve me from the delivery of my debts, on the delivery of my creditors.

July 8, 1795

NOT

THE subscriber having property to his credit, and being indebted for large sums, for rendered against him, gives notice to the public, that he intends to prefer a petition to the legislature, for an act of insolvency.

EDWARD

September 5, 1795.

NOTICE is

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the legislature, to relieve him from the delivery of his debts, on the delivery of his creditors.

Kent county, State of

APPLICATION will be made to the assembly of Maryland, for an act empowering them to give a sum of money to the subscriber.

By order of

WILLIAM H.

Annapolis

THE ANNAPOLIS will commence on Monday in November next city.

By order of

Annapolis, August 24,

An APPL

Wanted a



ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. PATRICK MAGRATH, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested that they may be settled.

RALPH HIGINBOTHOM, Adm'r.  
Annapolis, September 22, 1795.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the sixth instant, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Patowmack river, a mulatto man slave named DANIEL, about thirty years of age, five feet two or three inches high, rather spare made, fond of liquor, and has some knowledge of the carpenter's business, and is a remarkable artful fellow. I make no doubt but he will change his name and endeavour to pass for a free man; he had on and took with him a ruffle shirt, a blue cloth coat, with small yellow buttons, striped shag jacket, striped green cloth ditto, and striped cotton ditto, white calimer breeches, white cotton stockings, a pair of boots and shoes, a low crowned hat, with a broad black ribband band, and a large silver buckle in it. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in gaol, so that his master may get him again; shall receive, if twenty miles from home EIGHT DOLLARS, if forty SIXTEEN DOLLARS, and if out of the state the above REWARD, including legal fees and reasonable charges, if brought home, from

LLOYD M. LOWE.  
September 9, 1795.

To the VOTERS of PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

BEING solicited by my friends, I am induced to come forward as a candidate at the ensuing election, to be held at Upper-Marlbrough on the first Monday in October next; I flatter myself, my countrymen, I shall meet your votes generally on the present occasion; I have had your suffrages heretofore, and discharged the trust reposed in me with fidelity, attention and integrity. I come forward on the present occasion to fill a vacancy, being opposed to no one, and should I meet your votes, I pledge the sacred honour of a gentleman, that my best abilities shall be devoted to your service.

September 15, 1795. R. A. CONTEE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

THE land, late the property of Lewis Lee, of this county, deceased, lying and being in this county, near South river ferry, consisting of two parts of a tract of land, called BREWERTON, and contains in the whole 254 acres; as it is supposed that any person inclined to purchase will view the land previous to the day of sale, a description of it is thought unnecessary. Any person inclined to become a purchaser is requested to call on Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, who lives on the spot, and will shew the premises. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT DUVALL, Attorney  
in fact for the devisees of  
Lewis Lee.  
Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 16, 1795.

### NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly, to relieve me from the payment of my debts, on the delivery of all my property for the use of my creditors.

July 8, 1795. JOSEPH CAVERLY.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and still being indebted for large sums, for which judgments are now rendered against him, gives this public notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES.

September 5, 1795.

### NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends making application to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, in order to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

HYLAND GEARS.

Kent county, State of Maryland, 1795.

APPLICATION will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, by the rector and vestry of St. JAMES'S PARISH, to pass an act empowering them to sell the glebe land on Patuxent river.

By order of the vestry,  
WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Register.

### Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, over a fine course near this city.

By order,  
JESSE DEWEES, Secretary  
JOCKEY CLUB.

Annapolis, August 24, 1795.

### An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

### NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT an application will be made to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next session, for an act empowering and authorizing the building a Toll-Bridge, over the Eastern Branch, from the City of Washington, and also to establish an inspection of flour and provisions, in the said city.

Washington, September 1, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, for a law to empower the justices of the levy court of Saint Mary's county, to levy a sum of money, for the support of his daughter Susannah Crauley, who is a cripple, on said county.

JOHN BRADBURN.

September 14, 1795.

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.

SAMUEL T. DYSON.

Charles county, September 6, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS BENSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled, by

JOHN CHENEY, Executor.

September 12, 1795.

### Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the Head of South river, a negro man named FRANK, about 38 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, raw-boned, of a yellowish complexion, cross-eyed, and has a large wart on the corner of his right eye, he is very talkative, and a great snuffer; had on when he went away, a searthing coat, white kersey jacket, old gray half-hick breeches, much worn, a felt hat almost new, white yarn stockings, and old shoes with nails in them; two osabrig shirts, much worn; he some time ago contended for his freedom by the name of Jackson, but did not obtain it; it is likely he may get a pass and endeavour to pass as a free man, and may change his cloathing. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

ELIZABETH GARY, or  
WILLIAM HAYES, on the  
North side of Severn.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off at their peril.

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,  
August 24th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the funded debt, or stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum:

1st. That pursuant to an act of congress, passed on the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there will be reimbursed and redeemed, on the first day of January ensuing, the rate or proportion of two per centum of the principal of the debt or stock, expressed in the certificates issued to the said creditors respectively.

2d. The said reimbursements will be made at the treasury of the United States, or at the loan offices where the said stock may stand credited at the close of the present year.

3d. The said reimbursements will be made to the said creditors in person, or to their attorneys duly constituted; but the powers of attorney which may be produced must contain an authority to receive the said reimbursement of principal, otherwise no more than the usual dividend of interest will be paid; and although the two per centum of principal to be redeemed, should not be demanded, yet the interest thereon will cease from the said first day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expence which would attend a renewal of the certificates, in consequence of the said reimbursement of principal, it has been determined that no renewal shall be made: And further, that the certificates which may be issued during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, in consequence of any transfers of the said six per cent. stock, shall notwithstanding the reimbursement of two per centum, as aforementioned, be expressed for the respective sums of the original capital stock. All persons who may negotiate the funded six per cent. stock of the United States, bearing a present interest, are therefore cautioned to observe, that during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, the value or true amount of principal unredeemed of the said debt or stock, will be ninety-eight per centum of the sums expressed in the certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year before mentioned, pursuant to directions of the secretary of the treasury.

SAM. MEREDITH, Treasurer  
of the United States.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fifth day of October next, for the purpose of choosing four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff  
of Anne-Arundel county.

September 9, 1795.

In CHANCERY, August 15, 1795.

John Sewell, } THE complainant applies to this  
against } court for a decree to record an  
indenture, executed to him on the second day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, by the defendant, Peter Bond, for conveying unto him the said John Sewell, and his heirs, the tracts of land in Baltimore county called BOND'S FOREST, and part of MORGAN'S LOT, in consideration of two thousand pounds current money; the bill states, that the said defendant hath removed out of the state, it is thereupon ORDERED, That the said John Sewell procure a copy of this statement to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three weeks successively, before the end of September next, to the intent, that the said defendant, or any other person who may conceive himself interested, may have notice of the application aforesaid, and may be warned to appear here on the first Tuesday of November next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

### NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition Frederick county court, at their next November term, for a commission, as well to mark and bound the whole tract of land called The RESURVEY on WET-WORK, as my particular part thereof, lying in the aforesaid county, and also the whole of that tract of land called NOTLEY'S LEAVING, as well as my particular part thereof, this land is also in Frederick county, agreeable to the act of assembly, and the supplements to said act, for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN DARNALL.

September 5, 1795.

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

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

—ALSO,—

A TRACT of LAND, on Herring creek, adjoining Tracey's Landing warehouse, containing about 93 acres. There is on the land some wood and meadow, a dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, and an orchard, and is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat.

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

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

### Runaways in Custody.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 19th of this instant, two negro men, one of them says his name is WILLIAM, and that he belongs to JACOB CASTER, in Moore county, near Cross creek, in North-Carolina, and that he has been runaway twelve months; the other says his name is TOM, and that he belongs to ZADOCK CLAGETT, merchant, in George-town, Montgomery county. Their matters are hereby requested to pay charges and take them away, in two months from the above date, or they will be sold, according to law, for their prison fees and other charges, by

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff  
of Anne-Arundel county.

August 25, 1795.

WE, the subscribers, holding and being seized of separate parts of a tract of land, called PARK HALL, lying in Washington county, in the State of Maryland, do hereby give public notice, that we intend to apply by petition in writing to Washington county court, at December term next, for a commission to fix, mark, and bound the whole tract aforesaid, called Park Hall, and also the subscribers particular parts thereof, according to the act of assembly, entitled, an act for marking and bounding lands.

HENRY BOTELER,  
POSTHUMOUS CLAGETT,  
JOHN CLAPPER, Junr.  
JOHN CLAPPER,  
ADAM KEPLINGER,  
CONRAD THOMAS,  
JOHN HUFFER,  
ANDREW GWIN.

August 22, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of STEPHEN STRAWAN, Junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested that they may be settled.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Administrator.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## For PRIVATE SALE.

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

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A set of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on said SLAVES.

West-River, June 7, 1795.

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

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Last YEAR.)

# MAR

BRUXELLE

T seems now the republics Rhine in diff For some corps is assem near Andero is at least 50, General Jourdan has many flat bottomed vessels as provided with a kind of wood cover the troops against the fire

HAMBURG

Letters from Holland and landing of the emigrants in the English, is an unhappy of the business are various. that the emigrants, on their la that not one of them efci the English transport ships v hot balls. Another account to the sword, and the rest but that in so doing many f in London the 10th, (which accounts from thence) that under general Hoche, were By to-morrows post out of hear the truth with certainty.

DANTZIC

The grain trade, which m our exportations, must need time war, and particularly b system to intercept provisions one of the effects of an obli which distinguishes it from al of the world. But a greater a more permanent source of authority established in this p Straussee, sent to examine Berlin had scarcely permitted to a certain amount, before inal prohibition of grain stranger, till the harvest ar gins to feel the effects of o more and more experiences are distressing in their conse inhabit the globe.

By letters from Petersburg fin fleet furnished to Engli Croissant on the 14th, cor the line and eight frigates, and that five days after was sixteen ships of the line squadron, to be stationed in 100 guns, 10 of 74, and Hanikoff's Squadron had 4 guns.

BRUSSE

Hitherto the national c take any decisive measures i vices, and the conqueste though it has been sollicit rep: Liege, was far from large, but the politics of i changed, and Merlin, on the members, has urged a boundaries of France from the Rhine, from the Pyre might in this whole exten and one territory.

FRANC

Marshal Bender has o rank of governor-general o infinite regret (state the hostile preparations are m red Silist. Orders wer zines there, and a numbe been sent into the fortress The garrison of Luxe hemia.

G E N O

[Extracted from the "Our territory begins On the morning of the 2 come down from the m lonna, General La Ha 5000 men, commanded take post under the fort ment asked leave to ente in the defence of that who intended to make request being rejected by corps took post within a but was prevented by th