

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 5, 1795.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

**ENACTED**, by the general assembly of Maryland, That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

II. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorized and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shires for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law he may take advice of the attorney-general in writing.

V. *And be it enacted*, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers and their securities from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, except the property of Edmund Jennings, of the city of London, and of Thomas Digges, formerly of Maryland, but now residing in Europe, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That the governor and council be authorized to require new bond and security from every purchaser of confiscated or other property sold by this state, who has not heretofore installed for the same; and provided the said purchaser or his securities, or either of them, do not, on or before the first day of May next, of which two months notice at least shall be given in the Annapolis, Easton, Frederick, and one of the Baltimore news-papers, come in and install the same with the agent of this state, that then in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for the agent, and he is hereby authorized and required, to enter upon and take back the said property to and for the use of the state, and as early as practicable thereafter to dispose of the same, on a credit of three years from the first day of December next, always requiring annual payments of the whole interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; which bonds, when taken, shall be a lien on the real estate of the purchaser and his securities; and the said agent shall lay before the legislature, at their next session, a list of all persons from whom property shall

be taken back in virtue of this act, the amount of the former sales, and also the amount of sales in pursuance of this act; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the purchasers of said property so taken back, for the value of the annual use of the said land while in the possession of such purchaser or purchasers; and in cases where the said purchaser is of sufficient ability to pay for the use of the land so purchased, and shall neglect to come in and compromise the same, the agent is hereby required to institute suits for the recovery thereof.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That the agent shall immediately call on and request the attorney-general to commence, and prosecute to final determination as speedily as possible, the state's right to all confiscated property which hath been or may be made known and discovered to the said agent; and the said agent shall report to the next session of assembly such suits as are or may be depending to recover the same, and also such as may then not be commenced, with the reasons assigned by the attorney-general why the same have not been commenced.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That if any bond debtor to the state, for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment, agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or under the direction, and with the approbation of, the governor and council, he is hereby authorized to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and necessary.

X. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property, taken by fieri facias at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days public notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

XIV. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and the council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them respectively, cause them, with the schedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore at the expense of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner as papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expense of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the said clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act, to the general assembly at their next session, and shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers on bonds for confiscated property, one per cent. for all bonds with security, taken by the said agent on sales of confiscated pro-

perty in virtue of this act, two and one half per cent. for all monies collected on open accounts, not including monies arising from fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlars licences, which have become due since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, six per cent. and for all other monies by him actually received and paid into the treasury, three per cent. and for all other bonds taken in virtue of this act, one per cent.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five." to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and the council are hereby authorized and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

In COUNCIL, January 5, 1795.

ORDERED, That the act of the last session of assembly "to appoint an agent for the year 1795," be published eight weeks successively in the Annapolis, Easton, and Frederick news-papers, and Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Universal Daily Advertiser, and that all purchasers of confiscated or other property sold by this state, who have not heretofore installed their debts, be and they are hereby required to install the same with the agent of this state, on or before the first day of May next, in the manner prescribed by the seventh section of the said act.

Extract from the minutes,  
JOHN KILTY, Clk.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, December 26, 1794.

1. RESOLVED, That the agent of the state immediately demand a return of the amount of the 2/5 tax for the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one from the commissioners of the tax in those counties where the same hath not been returned, and report to the next session of assembly such as refuse to make return.

2. RESOLVED, That the agent be instructed to put in suit the bonds of the clerks of the respective counties who have heretofore neglected, or who may hereafter neglect, to pay the taxes by them received for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, on the day appointed for payment of the same, and in no case to remit the penalty of fifteen per cent, imposed by law, and accruing on such their neglect of payment.

3. RESOLVED, That the agent reduce to bond, as speedily as possible, all balances on open account due to the state in cases where the same is practicable.

4. RESOLVED, That the agent immediately call on the supervisors of the roads of the several counties of this state, who have before the first day of January, 1785, received advances of public money, and omitted to account therefor, to render an immediate account of their receipts and disbursements, with the balance remaining due, and the said agent is hereby directed to report thereon to the general assembly, at their next session.

THE several county clerks who have not made their annual returns and payments on the first day of November, agreeably to law, are requested to attend to the second resolution published above. Suits will certainly be commenced against every delinquent on the 10th day of February next. The late sheriffs of the several counties are also requested to attend to their payments, or suits will be instituted against them on the aforesaid day. The debtors to the state of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, are also informed that process will issue against every delinquent on the aforesaid 10th day of February next, without respect to persons. The agent sincerely hopes that more attention will be paid to this than to his former notices, and that it will be received by the parties interested as it is intended, that is, to save them a considerable expence, and himself the disagreeable necessity of enforcing payment.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent  
of the State of Maryland.  
Annapolis, January 6, 1795.



Return of ditto, taken at St. Michael,  
7 pieces of cannon; 2, 4, and 6 pounders,  
1 swivel, and 4 large Bippingoles,  
51 new bayonets,  
26 saddles with their mounting,  
35 pair of spurs, and 2 chests of cartridges,  
23 packages of lances,  
3 packages of squibs and cannon cartridges,  
41 barrels of flour.

Return of ditto taken at Hinche,  
3 pieces of cannon, and two chests of warlike stores,  
30 muskets with their bayonets,  
12 pounds of powder,  
1 box of flint containing 2000,  
200 barrels of flour, one half damaged,  
2000 musket balls, and 10 barrels of rice.

#### CINCINNATI, December 6.

On Wednesday the 26th ult. there were two men killed within about four miles of Columbia, by the Indians, and on Monday the 1st instant, there was one man slightly wounded—within a mile and a half of this place. These are convincing proofs that those yellow savages are not likely to come to a treaty.

#### LEXINGTON, December 13.

We are informed that an exchange of prisoners is to take place at Nashville on the 17th instant, between the southern Indians and the U. S. territory S. of Ohio, in consequence of which governor Blount has wrote to colonel Whistly to forward those taken by him on the late expedition; that expedition, together with the one intended by general Logan has struck the Indians with such a panic, that they are anxious to make peace as soon as possible.

#### NEW BERN, January 10.

Captain Shroudy, arrived at Charleston from Cadiz, informs, that in consequence of the death of the emperor of Morocco, a violent contest ensued between his two sons for the government of the empire, one of which having subdued the other, and succeeded to the throne, has declared all treaties and truces which subsisted between that empire and foreign nations to be at an end, and has ordered out his cruisers for the purpose of making captures.

An express from South-Carolina to Norfolk, was met on the road between this place and Wilmington, who informed that a general peace had been concluded between the republic of France and the allied powers, except Great-Britain. That the armies of the allied powers had retired. By a vessel which arrived at Philadelphia when the post left that city we are informed, that at the time of her departure the French were in possession of Amsterdam and the best part of Holland.

#### BALTIMORE, January 31.

Thursday night last, exhibited a scene awful and alarming.—As it rained for several hours incessantly, and the north-east wind blew with remarkable violence, a sudden swell of the tide caused great confusion among the shipping at Fell's-point. Some of the bay craft, loaded with corn, funk, and others were driven ashore; several also of the sea vessels ran foul of each other, and we hear that one of the new elegant French town packers, belonging to Mr. William McDonald, received considerable damage. The gable end of a brick house on Jones Falls, was blown down, as were several little buildings adjacent to the water.

It is likewise asserted, that some damage has been done in the country. The ferry boats at Elk-Ridge Landing, and Hammond's ferry, were driven from their moorings some distance down the river; in consequence of which the southern mail stages were obliged to return to town. A report prevailed, that two or three persons were drowned, which we hope is false; however, the corpse of a man (name unknown) was taken up yesterday morning at captain Yellott's wharf. But immediately after these disagreeable events, another alarming calamity had very nearly taken place.—A stable belonging to Mr. Thomas McCreery, caught fire, and was entirely consumed; but the truly praise-worthy exertions of the inhabitants of the Point, prevented the farther progress of the destructive flames.

Feb. 2. By a gentleman who came in the stage last evening from Philadelphia, we are credibly informed, that a vessel arrived at New-York, has brought the pleasing news of the COMPLETE SUCCESS of Mr. Jay, in the object of his mission. The British, we are informed, are immediately to evacuate the western posts, and make ample compensation for all the losses our merchants have sustained by their depredations. The next mail, we hope, will bring a confirmation of this desirable and important event.

#### ANNAPOLIS, February 5.

We are informed that the French have taken Niameguez; that preliminaries of peace were signed between France and the kingdoms of Spain and Sardinia. Germany has sued for peace, but the terms on which France will grant it are thought too humiliating. Holland, it is thought, will obtain a separate peace, and thus Austria and England will be left to contend against a power whom all combined Europe in vain attempted to subdue.

The following is an authentic letter from one of the first mercantile houses in London, to a merchant in Baltimore, dated

“London, November 22, 1794.

“Sir,  
“I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the treaty between Great-Britain and the United States, was signed on the 19th instant. We are not so accurately acquainted with the terms as to detail them, but

we know that Mr. Jay and the duke of Portland have declared them to be so liberal that they leave no doubt they will give general satisfaction.

“We heartily congratulate you on this event, which by doing away all the grounds of misunderstanding, will unite the two countries on the footing of amity that is natural to them, and which will contribute to the welfare and prosperity of both. If we learn the particulars we will communicate them to you as soon as we can.”

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Baltimore, dated November 22, 1794.

“It is now said, and generally believed, that the ministry here and Mr. Jay have exchanged, finally, the agreement between the two countries. Various are the reports of the arrangement. The leading ones, which I give most credit to, are the following:—A restoration, in eighteen months, of the posts on the disputed territory, and a commercial intercourse between America and the British West-India islands, at a low duty on tonnage. The question, whether neutral bottoms make free ships, it is said, is to be referred to commissioners, who are to make their report in two years; as also, any cause of misunderstanding which may have occurred since Mr. Jay's leaving America, is provided against. The parliament is further prorogued to the 30th of December, when, it is said, his majesty will take notice of this business in his speech. It is likewise said, that Mr. Jay has so far declared himself to some friends, that he is perfectly satisfied with his success and treatment, and thinks, that not a man in America should be dissatisfied with it. There is a rumour, that this country has ceded Canada wholly to America, and has guaranteed peace for her with the Algerines. This I do not believe a word of.”

#### The SOLDIER'S ADIEU,

#### A SONG.

TUNE.—*Top sail shiver in the wind.*

CEASE, Clara cease, those silent tears

Steal down thy cheeks in vain,

Kind hope shall chase away thy fears,

Till we return again.

Chorus. But wherever our rout shall be,

My heart shall still encamp with thee.

Why should we lose the single hour

Which time accedes to love?

Suppress that sigh, I own its power,

Yet joys from hope improve.

But wherever, &c. &c.

Let no foreboding fears alarm

That regulated mind,

Thy innocence shall shield from harm,

Thy soldier, far disjoin'd.

But wherever, &c. &c.

Let idle tales of fancy'd woe

Ne'er wake for me a fear;

Since honour calls, prepar'd I go,

Yet dread the parting tear.

But wherever, &c. &c.

Start not my fair, the morning gun

Proclaims the dawn of day;

And now the Reveille's begun,

To hail the morning grey.

But wherever, &c. &c.

The General! hark!—oh then adieu,

Permit a last embrace.

The Troop! The March!—and I'll pursue;

Farewell that angel face.

But wherever, &c. &c.

“The first VOLUNTEER COMPANY of militia, are requested to attend on the parade before the Stadt-House, on Wednesday the 11th instant, precisely at 10 o'clock, completely equipped, and each man provided with seventeen blank cartridges, in order to celebrate the president's birth-day.

By order,  
ARCHIBALD VAN-HORN, Secretary.

#### STATE OF DELAWARE, ff.

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court, held at Dover, in and for the county of Kent, on the tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, will be EXPOSED to SALE, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the fourth day of May next, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, situate in Marderkill hundred, in the county aforesaid; containing in the whole about one thousand five hundred acres, being the property of BENEDICT BRICE, deceased, at the time of his death, and to be sold for the payment of his debts. For the accommodation of those who may incline to purchase, the said land will be laid off in three divisions, with a sufficient quantity of woodland to each division; the terms of sale to be as follow, one third of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the day of sale, one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years, with interest, on the respective payments from the day of sale. Attendance will be given, and further particulars made known, by

MARY COOK, administratrix  
of the said deceased.

By order of the court,  
SIPPLE WHARTON, Clk.

December 10, 1794.

“ALMANAC, for the year 1795, for SALE at this OFFICE.

## Wanted immediately

### To HIRE.

THREE negro men, who understand the farming business, and two negro women; for such who can be well recommended for their sobriety, industry and honesty, good wages will be given. Inquire of Mr. Richards, or the Printer. 1077/6

In CHANCERY, January 31, 1795.

ON application, by a petition in writing, of GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Smith appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the 16th day of March next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, and continued therein three weeks successively.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
1077/6 Reg. Cur. Cau.

NOTICE is hereby given, that whereas the subscriber, being seized of a parcel of land, lying and being in Calvert county, composed of parts of the following tracts, viz. BROOKE ADVENTURE, CEDAR BRANCH, ARNOLD'S PURCHASE, and BOURN, means to petition the next county court for a commission to mark and bound the same, and the several tracts of parts of which it is constituted, agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JAMES GRAY.

February 3, 1795. 1077/6

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the court for Anne-Arundel county, at the ensuing April term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in said county, called The LEVEL, and also to mark and bound that part of The LEVEL belonging to him, according to the provisions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

Annapolis, January 27, 1795.

## FOR SALE.

I WILL, on the 17th of February next, offer at PUBLIC SALE, that valuable plantation known by the name of BROOK POINT, containing about 250 acres, being in Prince-George's county, and within two miles of Nottingham; there are a valuable water mill on the said land, and a good dwelling house, with other convenient houses. The soil is adapted to corn and tobacco equal to any in the county. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS LANE.

Anne-Arundel county, January 28, 1795.

## TO BE HIRED.

A NEGRO MAN, who has from his infancy been accustomed to waiting. For terms apply to the printers.  
January 28, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Chaptico, which, if not taken up by the first day of April, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. REUBEN CRAGS (3), Mr. Edmond Key, St. Mary's county; Mr. Alexander Crain, merchant, Charles county; Mon. Girerder, to the care of the rev. Mr. Piles, Mr. William Cartwright, St. Mary's county; Luke White Barber, Esquire, near Chaptico, St. Mary's county; Mrs. Lydie Smith, living near Chaptico, St. Mary's county; Mr. Hendley Woodard, Mrs. Mary Carrel, Chaptico, St. Mary's county; Nicholas Sewel, sen. Esq; Cedar Point, St. Mary's county.

J. B. GRINDAEL, P. M.

RAN AWAY on the second instant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, stoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of speaking; his legs are remarkable small, and feet very long and narrow for one of his size; his wool is short; had on when he made his escape a round hat, painted or tarred, a short fear-nough grey waistcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow shoes, and a pair of white yarn stockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnson's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the goal of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will assume the Butler name, or some other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to pass as such. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a less distance, or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

1795, 1795.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEN we review the calamities which afflict so many other nations, the present condition of the United States affords much matter of consolation and satisfaction. Our exemption hitherto from foreign war—an increasing prospect of the continuance of that exemption—the great degree of internal tranquillity we have enjoyed—the recent confirmation of that tranquillity, by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it—the happy course of our public affairs in general—the unexampled prosperity of all classes of our citizens, are circumstances which peculiarly mark our situation with indications of the Divine Benevolence towards us. In such a state of things it is, in an especial manner, our duty as a people, with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to Almighty God, and to implore him to continue and confirm the blessings we experience.

Deeply penetrated with this sentiment, I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, do recommend to all religious societies and denominations, and to all persons whomsoever within the United States, to set apart and observe Thursday the nineteenth day of February next, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer; and on that day to meet together and render their sincere and hearty thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the manifold and signal mercies, which distinguish our lot as a nation; particularly for the possession of constitutions of government which unite, and by their union establish peace with order; for the preservation of our peace foreign and domestic; for the seasonable control which has been given to a spirit of disorder in the suppression of the late insurrection; and generally for the prosperous course of our affairs, public and private; and at the same time humbly and fervently to beseech the kind author of these blessings graciously to prolong them to us—to imprint on our hearts a deep and solemn sense of our obligations to him for them—to teach us rightly to estimate their immense value—to preserve us from the arrogance of prosperity, and from hazarding the advantages we enjoy by delusive pursuits—to dispose us to merit the continuance of his favours, by not abusing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a correspondent conduct as citizens and as men—to render this country more and more a safe and propitious asylum for the unfortunate of other countries—to extend among us true and useful knowledge—to diffuse and establish habits of sobriety, order, morality and piety; and finally to impart all the blessings we possess, or ask for ourselves, to the whole family of mankind.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,  
EDM. RANDOLPH.

### Forty Dollars Reward.

Hockely Works, January 22, 1795.

RAN away from the Hockely Works, in the night of the 21st instant, two negro men, one named JOHN, about 32 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, middling black, and is of a dark, stubborn countenance; had on when he went off, a new felt hat, farnought jacket, and negro cotton under jacket and breeches, white stockings, and shoes with nails in them. The other, a mulatto, named OSBORN, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, slender made, has a cheerful countenance, very talkative, and can read and write; had on a new felt hat, dark drab jacket, a cotton under jacket, dark brown kersey trousers, almost new. One of the above negroes was lately the property of governor STONE, the other lately the property of Mr. JOHN SHAW, cabinet-maker in Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negroes, and confines them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive, if taken within five miles FIVE DOLLARS, if ten miles TEN DOLLARS, if twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, if forty miles the above reward, or for each TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable travelling expences if brought home, paid by

JOHN WRIGHT, or  
Mr. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON,  
Baltimore.

### Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 5th of November last, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, negro SHADRACH, a black fellow, twenty-eight years of age, five feet five or six inches high, stout made, has a wide mouth, thick lips and nose; had on when he went away, an old white plains over jacket and breeches, of snabrig shirt and trousers, old shoes, stockings, and felt hat. Whoever secures the said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, or the above reward if brought home, to

THOMAS WOODWARD.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have claims against the estate of SOLOMON GROVES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to JOHN GROVES, Administrator.  
January, 5, 1795.

### Patowmack Shares,

FOR SALE.

WHEREAS many of the subscribers to the PATOWMACK COMPANY have failed to pay the calls made by the President and Directors thereof, this is therefore to give notice, that unless the said delinquent subscribers pay the several calls that are now due, with interest thereon, to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, treasurer, at Alexandria, before the 16th day of February next, then the several shares of these delinquents, on the fourth side of Patowmack river, will be sold at the house of John Wise, in the town of Alexandria, at 12 o'clock, on the said 16th day of February, to the highest bidder, for ready money, agreeable to the acts of assembly of the states of Virginia and Maryland, passed in the year, 1784. And the shares of such as do not pay up as aforesaid, residing on the north side of Patowmack river, will be sold on the 18th day of February next, at the house of the widow Suter, in George-town, at 12 o'clock on said day, to the highest bidder, for ready money.

By order of the Directors,  
Wm. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

WANTED, to take the command of an elegant finished PLEASURE BOAT, about the last of March next, (or sooner if application is made before that date) a sober, civil, industrious, and honest single man, perfectly acquainted with the management of a bay vessel, the waters of the Chesapeake and the several rivers and harbours thereof, and if he understands navigation it will be a further recommendation. To such a person, (provided he comes well recommended as to the above qualifications,) will be given the first encouragement as to wages, and to engage either by the year or half year, as the parties may agree on.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Wye river, January 10, 1795.

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

JOB ASKINS, at Mr. Hindman's.  
Brigadier-general Bailey, Walter Bowie, Hanson Briscoe, Philip Baker, Finney Brice, Nicholas Brewer, Annapolis; Joseph Byus, Lower Marlborough; Charles Brown, care of Aquila Brown, Kent Island.

The Clerk of the General Court, Samuel Chase, Jeremiah T. Chase, Mr. Chase, John Callahan, James Carroll, Benjamin Chalmers, care of William Cooke, Mrs. Clewes, at Mrs. Stiff's, Charles Clevice, care of Thomas Jennings, William Coe (2), John or Elizabeth Conly, John Changeur (2), Annapolis; John Cragg, London-town; major Richard Chew (2), Herring Bay.

Gabriel Duvall (5), M. Burges Duvall, at Richard Frazier's, William Deakins, jun. Annapolis; James Duke, care of J. Wilkinson, Hunting-town.  
Mr. Edgerly, care of Mr. Mann, Annapolis; Peter Emmerfon, Hunting-town.  
James Fraizer, Annapolis; Peregrine Fitzhugh, Maryland.

John Gwinn (3), John Gibson (2), care of Mrs. Ogle, Annapolis; Mrs. Gilson, at Mrs. Ceelers, near Annapolis. Dr. James Gray, Calvert county.  
Samuel H. Howard (4), John Howard, capt. Benjamin Harrison, care of George Mann, Annapolis; Hall and Dorley, near Annapolis; Edward Hall, West river; Thomas Hamilton, Mount Calvert; Edward Hall, Queen-Anne's county.

Rinaldo Johnson, Thom. Geneva, Mr. Jennings, jun. Mary James, at Mr. Wallace's, Annapolis.  
Thomas Lunf, Lomax, Robert Lang, Annapolis; Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne.

John T. Mason, Walter Monte, Dr. James M'Henry, George Mann (7), Richard Mackubin (2), Mr. Modox, Gilbert Murdoch (3), John F. Mercer, care of Richard Sprigg, Villy Mears, Monf. Miniere, Annapolis; Robert Moss, Anne-Arundel county.  
Edward Norwood, at Mr. Mann's, Wilfred Neale, Annapolis.

George Plater, care of Philip B. Key, Thomas Pownall, Annapolis.  
Allen Quynn, Annapolis.

John Ridout, Madam Rowllins, at Mr. Mann's, Greenbury Rawlings, care of William Cooke, Christopher Richmond, Thomas Ringgold (2), Ridgely and Evans, John Ridgeway, at Samuel Mills's, Benjamin Rumley, Lufsa Rumels, Annapolis; Edward Reynolds, Calvert county.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, John Swan, Dr. Thomas N. Stockert, care of Dr. John Shaff, David Shriver, Vachel Stevens, Daniel Sharp, James Steele, care of Dr. James Murray, William Sewell, William Sandison (3), Annapolis; William Stewart, near Annapolis.

Robert Tuite, Queen-Anne's county.  
John L. Wilmer, Burton Wheatecraft, William Woodward, W. Walter Williams, Ashbell Welles, care of George Mann, William Wells, John Tolley Worthington, James Winchester, Thomas Whett, at Dr. Scott's, Sarry Willmson, at Mr. Hatwood's, Annapolis; William Wren, near Annapolis; Anne Williams, otherwise Hayes, West river; John Weems, Calvert county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

January 3, 1795.

### WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And to be SOLD at this PRINTING OFFICE,  
STUEBEN'S  
MILITARY EXERCISE.  
TO WHICH IS ADDED,  
THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tuesday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has lost two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trousers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

EDWARDS'S BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapsco, some time in June past, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long bushy wool, he is very fond of strong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his clothing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapsco these five or six years, and is known by a great number of people that have crossed that ferry. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Administratrix of  
PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

July 15, 1794.

### PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NOVEL,

IN ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,

ENTITLED,

MARIA:

OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to subscribers 6/6 in boards, or 8/4 handsomely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book. Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

I AM under the disagreeable necessity, from the many depredations and robberies that have been committed on Hacket's Point, to forbid all persons whatsoever from hunting with dog or gun, or otherwise trespassing on the said Point, or within my enclosures, as after this notice, the first offender will be prosecuted, by

JAMES MOSS.

Hacket's Point January 7, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN LANCASTER, senior, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to settle their accounts, and those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them forward, legally authenticated, that they may be discharged.

BENJAMIN LANCASTER, Administrator.  
December 30, 1794.

### CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(4th YEAR.)

# MAR

An ACT to appoint an agent for

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E. P. ENACT

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 12, 1795.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

**BE ENACTED**, by the general assembly of Maryland, That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

**II. And be it enacted**, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorized and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shires for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

**III. And be it enacted**, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

**IV. And be it enacted**, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law he may take advice of the attorney-general in writing.

**V. And be it enacted**, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers and their securities from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

**VI. And be it enacted**, That the said agent shall have power to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, except the property of Edmund Jennings, of the city of London, and of Thomas Digges, formerly of Maryland, but now residing in Europe, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

**VII. And be it enacted**, That the governor and council be authorized to require new bond and security from every purchaser of confiscated or other property sold by this state, who has not heretofore installed for the same; and provided the said purchaser or his securities, or either of them, do not, on or before the first day of May next, of which two months notice at least shall be given in the Annapolis, Easton, Frederick, and one of the Baltimore news-papers, come in and instal the same with the agent of this state, that then in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for the agent, and he is hereby authorized and required, to enter upon and take back the said property to and for the use of the state, and as early as practicable thereafter to dispose of the same, on a credit of three years from the first day of December next, always requiring annual payments of the whole interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; which bonds when taken, shall be a lien on the real estate of the purchaser and his securities; and the said agent shall lay before the legislature, at their next session, a list of all persons from whom property shall

be taken back in virtue of this act, the amount of the former sales, and also the amount of sales in pursuance of this act; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the purchasers of said property so taken back, for the value of the annual use of the said land while in the possession of such purchaser or purchasers; and in cases where the said purchaser is of sufficient ability to pay for the use of the land so purchased, and shall neglect to come in and compromise the same, the agent is hereby required to institute suits for the recovery thereof.

**VIII. And be it enacted**, That the agent shall immediately call on and request the attorney-general to commence, and prosecute to final determination as speedily as possible, the state's right to all confiscated property which hath been or may be made known and discovered to the said agent; and the said agent shall report to the next session of assembly such suits as are or may be depending to recover the same, and also such as may then not be commenced, with the reasons assigned by the attorney-general why the same have not been commenced.

**IX. And be it enacted**, That if any bond debtor to the state, for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment, agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or under the direction, and with the approbation of, the governor and council, he is hereby authorized to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and necessary.

**X. And be it enacted**, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

**XI. And be it enacted**, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

**XII. And be it enacted**, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property, taken by fieri facias at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days public notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

**XIII. And be it enacted**, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

**XIV. And be it enacted**, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and the council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more; such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

**XV. And be it enacted**, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them respectively, cause them, with the schedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore at the expense of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner as papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expense of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the said clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

**XVI. And be it enacted**, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act, to the general assembly at their next session, and shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers on bonds for confiscated property, one per cent. for all bonds with security, taken by the said agent on resales of confiscated prop-

erty in virtue of this act, two and one half per cent. for all monies collected on open accounts, not including monies arising from fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlars licences, which have become due since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, six per cent. and for all other monies by him actually received and paid into the treasury, three per cent. and for all other bonds taken in virtue of this act, one per cent.

**XVII. And be it enacted**, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five." to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

**XVIII. And be it enacted**, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and the council are hereby authorized and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

In COUNCIL, January 5, 1795.

ORDERED, That the act of the last session of assembly "to appoint an agent for the year 1795," be published eight weeks successively in the Annapolis, Easton, and Frederick news-papers, and Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Universal Daily Advertiser, and that all purchasers of confiscated or other property sold by this state, who have not heretofore installed their debts, be and they are hereby required to instal the same with the agent of this state, on or before the first day of May next, in the manner prescribed by the seventh section of the said act.

Extract from the minutes,  
JOHN KILTY, Clk.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, December 26, 1794.

**RESOLVED**, That the agent of the state immediately demand a return of the amount of the 2/6 tax for the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one from the commissioners of the tax in those counties where the same hath not been returned, and report to the next session of assembly such as refuse to make return.

**2. RESOLVED**, That the agent be instructed to put in suit the bonds of the clerks of the respective counties who have heretofore neglected, or who may hereafter neglect, to pay the taxes by them received for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, on the day appointed for payment of the same, and in no case to remit the penalty of fifteen per cent. imposed by law, and accruing on such their neglect of payment.

**3. RESOLVED**, That the agent reduce to bond, as speedily as possible, all balances on open account due to the state in cases where the same is practicable.

**4. RESOLVED**, That the agent immediately call on the supervisors of the roads of the several counties of this state, who have before the first day of January, 1785, received advances of public money, and omitted to account therefor, to render an immediate account of their receipts and disbursements, with the balance remaining due, and the said agent is hereby directed to report thereon to the general assembly, at their next session.

THE several county clerks who have not made their annual returns and payments on the first day of November, agreeably to law, are requested to attend to the second resolution published above. Suits will certainly be commenced against every delinquent on the 10th day of February next. The late sheriffs of the several counties are also requested to attend to their payments, or suits will be instituted against them on the aforesaid day. The debtors to the state of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, are also informed that process will issue against every delinquent on the aforesaid 10th day of February next, without respect to persons. The agent sincerely hopes that more attention will be paid to this than to his former notices, and that it will be received by the parties interested as it is intended, that is, to save them a considerable expense, and himself the disagreeable necessity of enforcing payment.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent  
of the State of Maryland.  
Annapolis, January 6, 1795.

B E R L I N, November 11.

On the 24th of last month, the Prussian major-general Gunther repulsed the division of general Hincky, detached from the corps of general Poniatowski, in order to penetrate into South Prussia; and prevented him from passing the Narew, killed 400 men, and took seven pieces of cannon. The prince of Holsteinbeck, who commanded a small Prussian corps on the frontiers of East Prussia and Lithuania, has surrounded a corps of 2300 Poles, commanded by general Grabawski, who surrendered himself prisoner with his whole corps, and 19 pieces of cannon.

On the 26th, general Suwarrow, posted on the right banks of the Wittula, defeated 4500 Poles near the suburbs of Praga, and took 1 general, 4 majors, 41 officers, and 800 soldiers prisoners. On this occasion 10 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the Russians, who sustained very small loss. The same general, assisted by generals Ferren and Derfelden, assaulted, on the 3d of this month, the suburb of Praga, at Warsaw. The attack was made by three columns, consisting in the whole of 20,000 men. This suburb had but weak entrenchments; however, the Poles defended themselves desperately. According to some reports, they had 3000 men killed, 4000 taken prisoners, and lost 35 pieces of cannon; whilst the Russians lost from 1500 to 2000 men: but other accounts say the Russians lost only 300 men, and that the 10,000 Poles, charged with the defence of the suburb, were either killed or taken with general Wawrzacki, Kosciuszko's successor. The same accounts add, that in this decisive affair the Russians took 72 pieces of large cannon, and delivered 500 Prussian prisoners.

As the suburb of Praga consisted of wooden houses, and is lower than the city, it would be easy for the besieged to set it on fire and drive the Russian troops from it, unless the latter take advantage of the general conformation to seize on Warsaw. We think the above disaster has increased the difference of opinion; that those who side with the king, propose to make the most advantageous capitulation possible; whilst the opposite faction persists in wishing to defend the city to the last extremity. Of the former party, are the most considerable persons about the court, and the more wealthy citizens and merchants. The latter party is composed of the populace, who, it is said, surround the hotels of the two chiefs of the revolution, marshal Ignace Potocky and chancellor Kollontay.

We are informed, that the Russian captain Brael, who passed through this city yesterday, seemingly going to Potsdam, exports from general Suwarrow, carries the news of the surrender of Warsaw by capitulation; but this intelligence wants confirmation. However, all the Russian and Prussian corps act now in concert, and unite conjointly on the Vistula; so that if Warsaw be not already taken, it cannot fail to be so shortly.

Yesterday M. Von Hesse, adjutant to the Russian general Suwarrow, passed this place on his journey to Potsdam, with the news of Warsaw having capitulated to the Russians on the 9th instant. The most favourable terms have been granted to the city; the inhabitants being secured on the honour of his imperial majesty in their lives and property, and a forgiveness of all that is past.

As by the capture of Praga, to defend which the insurgents had united their utmost efforts, the prime of the Polish troops were destroyed, no hopes remained of defending Warsaw with success. On the 7th inst. count Ignatus Potocki paid a visit to the Russian general at his head quarters, with offers of peace. These were rejected, count Suwarrow observing, that the war was not against Poland, but against rebels. Potocki took with him a letter from the king, which was returned unopened. On the 8th all the Russian and Prussian prisoners at Warsaw were set at liberty. On the 9th the sovereign council was annulled, and the general commandant, Walewski, surrendered his power into the hands of the king. It was intimated to the burghers to exert themselves to save their property; on which a deputation of the magistrates waited on general Suwarrow, to surrender up the town, begging as a condition that their lives and property might be respected. This was granted, and the general had the generosity to promise an oblivion of all former injuries. On the same day the Russians took possession of the city, and general Potemkin was sent to the king of Poland, to guard the safety of his person.

On the 10th general Suwarrow himself entered the town; and on the keys being presented to him at the gates, he threw them in the air, and exclaimed, "God be praised, that they have not cost us so dear as those belonging to Praga."—He was drawn in triumph into Warsaw, and soon waited on the king. Nine thousand Polish troops laid down their arms, whom general Suwarrow released on their parole of honour. Some thousand troops refused to surrender themselves, but Suwarrow said, he would not punish the city for their disobedience. He said they should not escape him. General Ferren is sent in search of them. They cannot hold out long, as they are in want of provisions.

It is said that the Prussians obtained a victory over the Poles near Byura, in which the latter lost 400 men, among whom are 60 officers.

A R N H E I M, December 1.

The day before yesterday a Hanoverian officer was sent over to Nimeguen with a flag of truce, in order to convey letters to the different officers of the allied army, who are prisoners. He was treated remarkably well by the French general, who lives at the same house where our head quarters formerly were. The officer was escorted back by a party of French, and accompanied by the French adjutant-general. It is

believed the French have retired into winter quarters. Several of our regiments, however, are still encamped.

A dreadful fever has broken out among the troops. Nothing new has occurred on the Waal. We have been throwing up some new batteries a little below Nimeguen. At St. Andre the fort has been almost entirely levelled, and it is now only kept possession of by 50 men by day, and 100 at night. Every thing, as far as we can learn, is perfectly quiet at the Bommelwaert.

H A G U E, November 28.

We have received intelligence, that on the 24th inst. Grave surrendered to the French. The terms of capitulation are said to be the same as those of Venlo. The garrison has marched out with arms and baggage, and is allowed to continue to serve against the enemy.

T H E I L, November 30.

Fifty French officers of artillery have arrived here, who are in the pay of England, and were attached to the army under the command of earl Moira. They were employed in constructing batteries opposite to those of the French, about a league from hence, covering the Waal. The French call out to them, that their works are useless—that if they wished to pass the Rhine they would not prevent them, nor the whole English army; but that it is not their plan; they might work quietly, as there was an order of the convention not to disturb them.

T R O P P E A U, (in Silesia) November 11.

The French general La Fayette, who was detained as a prisoner of state in the Austrian fortress of Olmutz, in Moravia, found means on the 8th of this month to escape with one of the companions of his misfortune. The person who aided him in recovering his liberty is Bollman, a young doctor of physic, by birth a Hanoverian. The following is the account given of the circumstance:

The young physician had long formed the project of liberating La Fayette. With this view he had passed some time at Vienna, whence he repaired to Olmutz, with a travelling carriage and two very fine saddle horses. By means of the connexions he had formed at Vienna, he obtained permission to see M. de la Fayette, whose health was impaired by long imprisonment. He declared the air was absolutely necessary, and proposed that La Fayette should be allowed to go in a carriage, accompanied by his friend, La Tour Maubourg, under the guard of an officer. This was granted. At the hour appointed Bollman went on horseback to the gate of the castle; La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg, with an officer of the guard, went with Bollman into a carriage, took an airing, and returned; Bollman mounted his horse at the gate of the castle, and went away. These airings were several times repeated, until the prisoners and the physician had gained the entire confidence of the officer, who consented, one fine afternoon, to their taking an airing on foot. Bollman sent away the carriage, and ordered his servant to follow him with two saddle horses. Having got to a little distance, he and his servant seized and bound the officer. La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg mounted the two horses, and received a purse of money, with which Bollman was provided.—He told them of a place where they would find a post-chaise. He and his servant took another road, where he had also a carriage in waiting.

As soon as the escape was known requisitorial letters were dispatched to stop the fugitives. We hear, however, that La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg have got to a place of safety; but Dr. Bollman was taken on the confines of Silesia and conducted to one of the fortresses there.

W E S E L, November 19.

Our letters from Arnheim, as well as the individuals who have returned from thence, agree unanimously, that the inundations have been effected, and measures so well taken, that there is no longer any apprehensions of the enemy passing the Rhine to accomplish any further invasion into the territory of the republic; for the present, therefore, the French limits extend from Huningen to the Waal at Nimeguen; and it remains to be seen what part of the conquered territory they will cede, should the projected peace be effected. This peace is again spoken of in various letters; and those from Vienna announce, that it will take place without delay, an armistice of three or four months having first been agreed on. This event will, in any case, be long and difficult in bringing about, since the evacuation of the territory, occupied by the French army must be gradual, as it would be both dangerous and difficult to pour into France at once, and precipitately a mass of from 11 to 1200,000 men.

The day before yesterday, general Alyinske, who has succeeded to the command of the Austrian troops in the district, arrived. Great quantities of provisions and forage, are daily sent off from hence, and a magazine is establishing near Arnheim for their supply. We have 15,000 troops ready to co-operate with the British army on any emergency. The head quarters of general Clairfayt are at Limbourg.

F R A N C F O R T, November 14.

Two French deserters arrived at Mentz, have reported, that a short time an attack will be made by three columns of their army, while a fourth attempts the passage of the Rhine. Their number, in the environs of this city, is estimated at 80,000, more than 10,000 of which consist of cavalry.

Nov. 15. The French are now bombarding Mentz in a tremendous manner. Skirmishes are taking place hourly between them and the out posts. On the 12th

they began a bombardment from all their trenches around that fortress, which lasted till the 13th in the morning; at eleven at night the whole corps de reserve of the garrison was obliged to march into the covered way, and other out works. We have just learnt, that the enemy, on the 13th, three times stormed the fort at Nonnen-Aue, and were every time repulsed by the brave Austrian garrison. The duke of Saxe-Teichen arrived at Mentz on the 14th.

The French on the 9th rendered themselves masters of the village of Bretzenstein; but were driven out of it on the 11th.

L E Y D E N, November 27.

Whatever may have been the object of the conference between the duke of York and the French commandant of Nimeguen, it is certain, that since the capture of this latter place, all the hostilities carried on on the territory of our republic are confined to cannonades on the part of the French to obstruct the works of Fort St. Andre, to defend the passage of the Meuse into the Isle of Bommel.

P A R I S, November 16.

Notwithstanding the decree of the convention, by which the fittings of the Jacobins have been provisionally suspended, several members of that society, armed with cutlasses, pistols, and poignards, assembled in the club room in the same night when Carrier's arrest had been decreed.—A numerous mob, collected at the Thuilleries, having been informed of it, marched thither, surrounded the room, and cried out: Down with the Jacobins—down with the protectors of Carrier, the drowners, the poison mongers, down with the knights of the guillotine!—Long live liberty and justice!—Long live the people, and their representatives!—The mob, however, restrained from acts of violence; but the room was surrounded by a detachment of horse and foot. At three in the morning appeared some commissaries, appointed by the committee, who turned out the assembled Jacobins, put the seal on the papers of the society, locked the doors, and carried the keys to the committee. In the sitting of the 12th, the convention approved, by a solemn decree of the committee, and ordered copies of the decree to be sent to the popular societies, and the armies.

L O N D O N, December 6.

General Kosciuszko is recovering of his wounds; when he is completely recovered, it is said, that he is to undergo a trial. He was arrived, together with the other Polish generals, at Kiow.

Dec. 9. The surrender of Mentz does not seem to have yet taken place, but the siege is carrying on with the greatest vigour.

The letters from Francfort unfortunately confirm the accounts from France, of that republic being willing to make peace with every power but England. The whole empire of Germany appears to be decidedly for pacific measures, and the emperor, in consequence, listening to the voice of the people, is generally supposed to have actually entered into a regular negotiation with a French agent, who arrived at Vienna on the 19th ult.

Dec. 11. Our letters from Breslau, dated the 22d ult. advise, that after the surrender of Warsaw, the Poles, whom the Russians permitted to depart, marched towards Scudomir, and there, under the command of general Wawrzacki, assembled a corps of near 30,000 men; but that shortly after, partly from want of necessaries, and being pressed on the one side by a corps of Russians under the command of general Von Kleist, they were under the necessity of separating their infantry, with the loss of 80 pieces of artillery, which they partly left behind, and partly buried under ground. That in consequence a great number of arms, ammunition, &c. fell into the hands of general Von Kleist, and the rest of the cannon into those of the Russians.

The remains of the Polish corps, consisting of between 4 and 6000 men, mostly cavalry, with their chief Wawrzacki, and the generals Zagonezicz, Dambrowski, Madalinski, and several others, in which number were the chancellor Kollontay, the president Zarzewski, and different members of the supreme council, took the resolution to open to themselves a road towards Galicia.

The before mentioned corps, according to accounts received, arrived on the 17th in the neighbourhood of Jeeodozejow, much harassed and pursued both by the Russians and Prussians, so that we expect to hear speedily of the consequences.

N E W - Y O R K, January 31.

Extract of a letter from the honourable John Jay, to his brother, Mr. Frederick Jay, in this city, dated November 21.

"It will give you pleasure to be informed that the treaty I was sent here to negotiate was signed the day before yesterday."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 2.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable house in London, to his friend in this country, dated the 6th December, 1794.

"The treaty has actually been signed between the United States and Great Britain, and published in our Gazettes.—In consequence thereof the price of American stock has risen very considerably, particularly bank stock, which is at one hundred and twenty-five pounds sterling a share, dividend to the purchaser."

By a vessel arrived at Norfolk, letters are received in this city from New-Orleans, containing intelligence, that a considerable part of the town was destroyed by a dreadful conflagration that broke out on the 8th De-

ember, in the most improved city, which experienced a like years ago. It is supposed that a magazine of powder, in this last disaster.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. 24th, 1794.

"I wrote you a few days before forming you of the melancholy one third of which was burnt 8th instant. In the space of the chaussees, without any other of Meads, Merritt, Carleton, destroyed, mine in the numberable—the particulars, I will give you."

BY AUTHORITY  
NOTICE TO M

Trinity-house, London. This corporation having ve the right honourable the lords of admiralty, a report of the survey made, by Mr. Grams Spence, t

Notice is hereby given, that request of a numerous body of masters of ships, measures are speedy as possible in the next fitted for a floating light, on the north and south Forelands; distinct lights will be exhibited light from the north and south continue constantly in the night of navigation. A large bell will be rung in hazey or thick weather, the danger as they approach lights may not be seen.

Further notice, and particulars given as soon as the said vessel are exhibited.

Department of State of

I hereby certify, that the above original communication from the consul at London, on file in the ment of state.

GEORGE TAYLOR

The printers of the United States to insert the above in their respective

ANNAPOLIS,

The President of the United States, by the advice and consent of the court, jun. Secy; secretary of the States, in the room of Alexander signed.

Extract of a letter, dated London, to a merchant in London.

"With regard to the treaty understand that the points in controversy to the United States, on the after which time they are to be both nations with their effect from one to the other count same duties as may be payable that American shipping shall (strictly) privileges in the treaty that commissioners shall be a regulate the recovery of debts by pray that this treaty may be the most lasting harmony both countries."

For the MARYLAND

The MEDDLER

Et aucler quis denique eorum? Who is the author?

HORACE,

THE first question general new publication is that which motto. To satisfy this curiosity to the general custom, I shall count of myself.

I am descended from a family in England among the first settled their residence in one the western shore. My father wished that I should be one me to school at a very early childhood, I began to manifest been troublesome to me through my life; this was an acquaintance with the affairs of opinion upon every subject grew up with me, has been a qualification to me, which, I rather to confirm my attachment.

I had scarcely completed father died, leaving me at elinations; and my desire of I set out on the tour of Europe called by the late revolution employed in the service of the acknowledgement of our had the most part in retirement.

I am of an inquisitive disposition (but yet, in spite of

Nec retinent patulae comae. He that delights to hear,

I am as remarkable for my vivacity, and I never was known to have been confidentially these qualities (if I am not punition of an easy good nature own faults, has learned to fo-

number, in the most improved and opulent part of that city, which experienced a like calamity but a few years ago. It is supposed that 400 buildings, including a magazine of powder, have been consumed by this last disaster.

Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated December 24th, 1794.

"I wrote you a few days since, via Charleston, informing you of the melancholy fate of New-Orleans, one third of which was burnt to the ground on the 8th instant. In the space of three hours, all the merchants stores, without any other exceptions, than those of Meads, Merritt, Carlier, and Petit: have been destroyed, mine in the number, and my loss is considerable—the particulars, I will in a day or two give you."

#### BY AUTHORITY.

#### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Trinity-house, London, 6th Nov. 1794.

This corporation having very lately received from the right honourable the lords commissioners of the admiralty, a report of the survey taken of the Goodwin Sand, by Mr. Grange Spence, their maritime surveyor.

Notice is hereby given, that in compliance with the request of a numerous body of merchants, owners, and masters of ships, measures are now taking to moor, as speedy as possible in the next summer, a proper vessel, fitted for a floating light, on the Goodwin Sand, near the north and south Forelands, on which vessel three distinct lights will be exhibited, to distinguish this light from the north and south Foreland lights, and continue constantly in the night season for the benefit of navigation. A large bell will also be fixed on board to be rung in hazy or thick weather, to warn ships of the danger as they approach the said Sand when the lights may not be seen.

Further notice, and particulars of the station will be given as soon as the said vessel is placed and the lights are exhibited.

Department of State of the United States.

February 3, 1795.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true copy of the original communication from Joshua Johnson, Esquire, consul at London, on file in the office of the department of state.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jun. Ch. Clk.

The printers of the United States are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

#### ANNAPOLIS, February 12.

The President of the United States has appointed, by the advice and consent of the senate, Oliver Wolcott, jun. Esq; secretary of the treasury of the United States, in the room of Alexander Hamilton, Esq; resigned.

Extract of a letter, dated London, 22d November, 1794, to a merchant in Philadelphia.

"With regard to the treaty just concluded here, we understand that the ports in Canada are to be given up to the United States, on the 30th of June, 1795; after which time they are to be free for the traders of both nations with their effects—that goods imported from one to the other country shall be liable to the same duties as may be payable at the ports of either—that American shipping shall have additional (but restricted) privileges in the trade to the West-Indies—that commissioners shall be appointed on both sides to regulate the recovery of debts, &c. &c. We sincerely pray that this treaty may prove the foundation of the most lasting harmony and friendship between both countries."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. 1.

Est autem quis denique eorum?  
Who is the author?

HORACE, book 1st, Sat. 4, v. 80.

THE first question generally asked concerning any new publication is that which I have adopted for my motto. To satisfy this curiosity, and in compliance to the general custom, I shall begin by giving an account of myself.

I am descended from a family which came from England among the first settlers of Maryland, and fixed their residence in one of the lower counties of the western shore. My father, being bred a scholar, wished that I should be one also, and accordingly sent me to school at a very early age. Here, even in my childhood, I began to manifest a disposition which has been troublesome to me through the whole course of my life; this was an insatiable desire of being acquainted with the affairs of others, and of giving my opinion upon every subject. This passion, which grew up with me, has been the cause of much mortification to me, which, instead of curing me, seems rather to confirm my attachment.

I had scarcely completed my education when my father died, leaving me at liberty to pursue my inclinations; and my desire of information impelling me, I set out on the tour of Europe, from which I was recalled by the late revolution. During the war I was employed in the service of my country, and since the acknowledgement of our independence I have lived for the most part in retirement.

I am of an inquisitive disposition, (as I have before observed) but yet, in spite of the general maxim, Nec retinent patulæ commissæ fideliter aures. Hor. He that delights to hear, delights to tell.

I am as remarkable for my secrecy as for my inquisitiveness, and I never was known to divulge any thing that has been confidentially communicated. Besides these qualities (if I am not flattered) I have the reputation of an easy goodnatured man, who, from his own faults, has learned to forgive the failings of others.

Whether I deserve this character or not the reader may, perhaps, hereafter discover.

But though I have retired from the bustle of the world, my natural bent of disposition will not allow me to be idle. My time has been chiefly employed in taking care of the affairs of others, from whom, instead of thanks, I have generally met with a disgusting coldness, and more than once have been asked if I had any thing to do with them? These repeated mortifications had almost induced me to disclaim all commerce with mankind, and to become a professed misanthrope, when it struck me that the fault might be in myself, who, by my impertinent inquiries, had subjected myself to their resentment. These considerations made me strive to overcome my indolent propensity, and I resolved, that if I must be meddling with something, to apply myself to general concerns, which might be of advantage both to myself and others, without hazarding a dispute. For this purpose I have undertaken this performance, to which I think I cannot give a more proper title than it now bears. My design is to publish my sentiments upon such subjects as may be conducive to the instruction or amusement of my readers; and in this undertaking, as I am a professed meddler in every thing, it must not be expected that I will confine myself to any one particular branch of knowledge, since changing is the essence of a meddler. If then I do not always please my readers in such a multiplicity of subjects, I would wish them to consider it as is directed in the manual of Epictetus. "Every thing," says he, "has two handles, one by which it may be held, the other by which it cannot: If your brother has injured you; do not take it on that part, that he has injured you, for this is the handle by which it must not be held; but rather consider that he is your brother and your companion, and then it will be held by the proper handle." In the same manner, if sometimes I fail to please, let not censure be cast upon me for this, but strive to recollect whether I ever pleased you.

With regard to the subjects of my paper, I have had many schemes offered to me by some of my friends, to whom I have communicated my intention. One, who is a violent democrat, wishes that it should be entirely political: An aged lady, who is somewhat inclined to methodism, hopes that I will make it a comment on the works of the reverend John Wesley: A country gentleman desires me to give an account of the improvements in agriculture. Many other proposals have been submitted to my determination, but as they are all calculated for the sole use of some particular class of men, I shall give the preference to my own plan, which if it does not please all men at the same time, will, I hope, please them all in their turn.

THE creditors of ADAM ALLEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet at the house of the subscriber, on Saturday the 21st day of March next, that they may receive their dividends of the deceased's estate.

JOSEPH HILL, Administrator.

February 6, 1795. 100/7/6

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the justices of Anne-Arundel county, at their next April court, to grant a commission to mark and bound part of two tracts of land, one called LIAMS'S PURCHASE, and the other BURGESS'S CHOICE, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

January 26, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the court of Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, viz. HOCKLEY, FOSTER'S FANCY, BARREN HILLS, ADDITION TO TIMBER RIDGE, BELT'S POINT, MACCUBBIN'S DISCOVERY, TIMBER RIDGE, and POLK-CAT FOREST, agreeably to the act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton,  
DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington,  
CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

February 7, 1795. 100/9/4

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM DEVNISH, 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, by

WILLIAM COE, Administrator.

February 4, 1795.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,  
Price, One Dollar,  
The LAWS  
OF  
MARYLAND,  
Passed November Session, 1794.

#### A WATCH LOST.

LOST, near South river ferry, a SILVER WATCH, numbered 402, the maker's name W. MITCHELL, COCKSON. Whoever will deliver the said watch to me, in Annapolis, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward.

PHILIP SWHERAR.

## PROPOSALS,

FOR A NEW NEWS-PAPER,

ENTITLED,

Fell's-Point Telegraphic.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEN the present high price of subscriptions to the established news-papers in Baltimore is considered, the necessity of one at a more moderate expence, must be strikingly evident.—There are few persons in the state of Maryland, unless in the commercial towns, who would wish, or can conveniently afford to pay a subscription of SIX OR SEVEN DOLLARS per annum, together with the expence of postage; and when the great and acknowledged usefulness of these kind of publications is taken into view, there is every reason to expect, that the present undertaking will meet with the general patronage and encouragement of our discerning citizens.—To accommodate, therefore, our readers, in every rank and description of society, it is proposed to publish the FELL'S-POINT TELEGRAPHIC at the low price of TWO AND AN HALF DOLLARS per annum, which is to be paid half yearly in advance:—And that it may not be defective in communicating any article of interesting intelligence, it will be published as often as the post arrives, three times a week; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, when it will be delivered to subscribers at the Point and in Town, and immediately forwarded, agreeably to order, to those in the country.

It will be printed on good paper, and of a quarto size; and the editor is determined to spare no pains to render it a useful, instructive, and entertaining paper.—For this purpose, he will make the best selections in his power from all the American and European prints; and should any thing important or interesting appear in any of the Baltimore papers, his friends may also be assured, that it will be inserted in the TELEGRAPHIC.

As there can be no doubt but this cheap and useful paper will find a ready circulation in every part of the state of Maryland, a work of this kind being so much wanted, it is presumed it will claim its share of the advertising business. The editor, advantageously situated on Fell's-Point, will be easily enabled to procure every article of ship news, and be early acquainted with the arrival of every species of merchandise, which he will communicate to the public. He therefore solicits his friends and the public for their advertising custom; and he trusts that their advertisements will be printed correctly, and judiciously displayed.

Original essays, both moral and political, authentic accounts of marriages, deaths, and other casualties, will be received with gratitude, and meet with due attention. And here, he thinks it necessary to remark, that it is his fixed determination, to conduct the Telegraphic on free and rational principles:—Averse to party purposes, no interest or emolument whatever, will influence him to disturb the peace of domestic tranquillity, by publishing anonymous slander, or malevolence, against individuals in the private walks of life.

The public's very humble

And obedient servant,

J. W. ALLEN.

Baltimore, January 29.

N. B. It is intended, should a sufficient number of subscribers appear by the 23d day of February ensuing, that the first No. of Fell's-Point Telegraphic shall be published on that day.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. John Pannel, captains James and Joseph Biays, captain Thomas Moore, captain Peter Sharp, and Mr. Job Smith, on Fell's-Point; by Messrs. Clarke and Keddie, Mr. John Hagerty, and Messrs. Thomas, Andrews and Butler, booksellers; and Messrs. Yundt and Brown, and Mr. Philip Edwards, printers, Baltimore-town, and Messrs. F. and S. Green, Annapolis.

#### STATE of DELAWARE, ff.

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court, held at Dover, in and for the county of Kent, on the tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, will be EXPOSED to SALE, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the fourth day of May next, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, situate in Marderkill hundred, in the county aforesaid; containing in the whole about one thousand five hundred acres, being the property of BENEDICT BRICE, deceased, at the time of his death, and to be sold for the payment of his debts. For the accommodation of those who may incline to purchase, the said land will be laid off in three divisions, with a sufficient quantity of woodland to each division; the terms of sale to be as follow, one third of the purchase money to be paid an one year from the day of sale, one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years, with interest, on the respective payments from the day of sale. Attendance will be given, and further particulars made known, by

MARY COOK, administratrix  
of the said deceased.

By order of the court,  
SIPPLE WHARTON, Clk.  
December 10, 1794.

#### Wanted immediately

To HIRE,

THREE negro men, who understand the farming business, and two negro women; for such who can be well recommended for their sobriety, industry and honesty, good wages will be given. Inquire of Mr. Richards, or the Printer.

## PROPOSALS, FOR A NEWS-PAPER.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that, having procured the new and elegant apparatus, lately imported from Europe, by Mr. JOHN HAYES, they intend publishing a daily news-paper, under the title of

### The Baltimore Telegraph.

It is proposed to publish this paper every morning, (Sundays excepted) on a larger and more extensive scale, than any heretofore attempted in the State of Maryland. The name will indicate the intention of the editors, that like the *new machine*, lately invented in France, it may communicate the *earliest and most interesting intelligence*.

That this publication may be rendered agreeable to their friends and patrons, the editors beg leave to lay before them an idea of their plan.

I. As it is of great importance to the people, to be regularly informed of the operations of the general government, a certain portion of this paper will be appropriated to the debates of congress, the laws and all interesting reports proceeding from that body, and from the officers of state, so as to exhibit a connected view of their deliberations.

II. They will duly notice matters that are interesting to the United States, such as the progress of manufactures, agriculture, commercial enterprises, useful undertakings and institutions, debates and proceedings of the national convention of France, and of the British parliament, with many other affairs from the most accredited foreign prints, which may appear worthy of insertion.

III. Interesting foreign and domestic publications shall be frequently announced, and copious extracts given of their contents, either from the works themselves, or from the most impartial reviewers or critics; their design being, not only to render this paper an early vehicle of news, but also a magazine of useful and entertaining knowledge.

IV. With respect to essays of every description, they will be guided by one general rule, founded on the freedom of the press, which they conceive ought only to extend to public characters; and therefore, they particularly oblige themselves, to reject all pieces which contain invectives against private citizens, or reflections that might, in any manner, injure their reputation, or occasion what is termed a news-paper war.

These general sketches of their design are submitted to the consideration of the public, from whom they solicit that support, which it shall be their constant study to merit.

Having been encouraged in this business, by a very respectable number of the inhabitants of this town, they flatter themselves, that *The Baltimore Telegraph* will soon have a general and extensive circulation, and thereby become useful to merchants, country traders, and others, as an *advertising paper*. The elegance and beauty of their type will undoubtedly claim the public approbation; and they are determined to execute all business intrusted to their care, with neatness and accuracy.

The first number will be published early in March, on a super-royal sheet, the size of Mr. Brown's *Philadelphia Gazette*, at seven dollars per annum, and regularly forwarded to country subscribers, agreeably to orders, with all possible expedition and care.

The situation of public affairs, both in Europe and America, renders the present period truly interesting to every freeman; we therefore presume, that a publication intended for the support of republican principles, which may contain a judicious selection of the most important events, cannot fail of being very acceptable to our fellow-citizens.

Handbills, cards, blanks, circular letters, &c. printed on the shortest notice, at the *new printing-office*, Baltimore, by

CLAYLAND, DOBBIN, & CO.

Baltimore, January 19, 1795.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. Perant, printer, Philadelphia; Messrs. S. and J. Adams, printers, and Mr. Samuel Burnes, postmaster, Wilmington; David Smith, Esq; Elkton; Mr. Samuel Smith, merchant, Havre-de-Grace; Mr. Abraham Crapster, merchant, Liberty-town; Mr. William Spurrier, Elk-Ridge; Mr. Bartgis, and Messrs. Winter and Carey, printers, Frederick-town; Messrs. Frederick and Samuel Green, printers, Annapolis; Messrs. Hanson and Priestley, printers, George-town; Mr. Archibald Dobbin, merchant, Alexandria; Messrs. Buchanan and Clayland, merchants, and Mr. James Cowan, printer, Easton; Mr. John Clayland, merchant, Greensburgh; Mr. James Clayland, jun'r, merchant, Centreville; Robert Wright, Esq; Chester-town; and at the book stores of Messrs. Hagerty, Rice, Clarke and Keddie, Keatinge, Cole, Thomas, Andrews and Butler, and by the publishers, in Baltimore.

## FOR SALE.

I WILL, on the 17th of February next, offer at PUBLIC SALE, that valuable plantation known by the name of *BROOK POINT*, containing about 250 acres, being in Prince-George's county, and within two miles of Nottingham; there are a valuable water mill on the said land, and a good dwelling house, with other convenient houses. The soil is adapted to corn and tobacco equal to any in the county. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS LANE.

Anne-Arundel county, January 28, 1795.

ALMANAC's, for the year 1795, for SALE at this OFFICE.

In CHANCERY, January 31, 1795.

ON application, by a petition in writing, of GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor, adjudged and ordered, that the said Smith appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the 16th day of March next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delinquent up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, and continued therein three weeks successively.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that whereas the subscriber, being seized of a parcel of land, lying and being in Calvert county, composed of parts of the following tracts, viz. BROOKE ADVENTURE, CEDAR BRANCH, ARNOLD'S PURCHASE, and BOURN, means to petition the next county court for a commission to mark and bound the same, and the several tracts of parts of which it is constituted, agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JAMES GRAY.

February 3, 1795. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the court for Anne-Arundel county, at the ensuing April term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in said county, called *THE LEVEL*, and also to mark and bound that part of *THE LEVEL* belonging to him, according to the provisions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

Annapolis, January 27, 1795. 2

## Patowmack Shares,

FOR SALE.

WHEREAS many of the subscribers to the PATOWMACK COMPANY have failed to pay the calls made by the President and Directors thereof, this is therefore to give notice, that unless the said delinquent subscribers pay the several calls that are now due, with interest thereon, to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, treasurer, at Alexandria, before the 16th day of February next, then the several shares of these delinquents, on the south side of Patowmack river, will be sold at the house of John Wise, in the town of Alexandria, at 12 o'clock, on the said 16th day of February, to the highest bidder, for ready money, agreeable to the acts of assembly of the states of Virginia and Maryland, passed in the year, 1784. And the shares of such as do not pay up as aforesaid, residing on the north side of Patowmack river, will be sold on the 18th day of February next, at the house of the widow Suter, in George-town, at 12 o'clock on said day, to the highest bidder, for ready money.

By order of the Directors,  
WM. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

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

SUSANNA SANDERS, Administratrix.  
January 26, 1795. 2

## FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 600 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksbuigh. For terms apply to

JESSE DEWRES.  
Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

RAN AWAY on the second instant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, stoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of speaking; his legs are remarkable small, and feet very long and narrow for one of his size; his wool is short; had on when he made his escape a round hat, painted or tarred, a short fawn-grey waistcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow shoes, and a pair of white yarn stockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnson's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the goal of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will assume the Butler name, or some other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to pass as such. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home; or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a less distance, or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.  
January 5, 1795.

## To BE HIRED.

A NEGRO MAN, who has from his infancy been accustomed to waiting. For terms apply to the printers.  
January 28, 1795. 3

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEN we review the calamities which afflict many other nations, the present condition of the United States affords much matter of consolation and satisfaction. Our exemption hitherto from foreign war—an increasing prospect of the continuance of that exemption—the great degree of internal tranquillity we have enjoyed—the recent confirmation of that tranquillity, by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it—the happy course of our public affairs in general—the unexampled prosperity of all classes of our citizens, are circumstances which peculiarly mark our situation with indications of the Divine Beneficence towards us. In such a state of things it is, in an especial manner, our duty as a people, with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to Almighty God, and to implore him to continue and confirm the blessings we experience.

Deeply penetrated with this sentiment, I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, do recommend to all religious societies and denominations, and to all persons whomsoever within the United States, to set apart and observe Thursday the nineteenth day of February next, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer; and on that day to meet together and render their sincere and hearty thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the manifold and signal mercies, which distinguish our lot as a nation; particularly for the possession of constitutions of government which unite, and by their union establish liberty with order; for the preservation of our peace foreign and domestic; for the reasonable control which has been given to a spirit of disorder in the suppression of the late insurrection; and generally for the prosperous course of our affairs, public and private; and at the same time humbly and fervently to beseech the kind author of these blessings graciously to prolong them to us—to imprint on our hearts a deep and solemn sense of our obligations to him for them—to teach us rightly to estimate their immense value—to preserve us from the arrogance of prosperity, and from hazarding the advantages we enjoy by delusive pursuits—to dispose us to merit the continuance of his favours, by not abusing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a correspondent conduct as citizens and as men—to render this country more and more a safe and propitious asylum for the unfortunate of other countries—to extend among us true and useful knowledge—to diffuse and establish habits of sobriety, order, morality and piety; and finally to impart all the blessings we possess, or ask for ourselves, to the whole family of mankind.

IN testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my (L. S.) hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,  
EDM. RANDOLPH. 3X

## Forty Dollars Reward.

Hockely Works, January 22, 1795.

RAN away from the Hockely Works, in the night of the 21st instant, two negro men, one named JOHN, about 32 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, middling black, and is of a dark, stubborn countenance; had on when he went off, a new felt hat, fawnought jacket, and negro cotton under jacket and breeches, white stockings, and shoes with nails in them. The other, a mulatto, named OSBORN, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, slender made, has a cheerful countenance, very talkative, and can read and write; had on a new felt hat, dark drab jacket, a cotton under jacket, dark brown kersey trousers, almost new. One of the above negroes was lately the property of governor STONE, the other lately the property of Mr. JOHN SHAW, cabinet-maker in Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negroes, and confines them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive, if taken within five miles FIVE DOLLARS, if ten miles TEN DOLLARS, if twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, if forty miles the above reward, or for each TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable travelling expences if brought home, paid by

JOHN WRIGHT, or  
MR. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON,  
Baltimore.

## Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 5th of November last, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, negro SHADRACH, a black fellow, twenty-eight years of age, five feet five or six inches high, stout made, has a wide mouth, thick lips and nose; had on when he went away, an old white plains over jacket and breeches, canvas shirt and trousers, old shoes, stockings, and felt hat. Whoever secures the said fellow in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, or the above reward if brought home, to

THOMAS WOODWARD.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

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An ACT to appoint an agent

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 19, 1795.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

**E F ENACTED**, by the general assembly of Maryland, That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

**II. And be it enacted**, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorized and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shires for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

**III. And be it enacted**, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

**IV. And be it enacted**, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law he may take advice of the attorney-general in writing.

**V. And be it enacted**, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers and their securities from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

**VI. And be it enacted**, That the said agent shall have power to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, except the property of Edmund Jennings, of the city of London, and of Thomas Digges, formerly of Maryland, but now residing in Europe, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

**VII. And be it enacted**, That the governor and council be authorized to require new bond and security from every purchaser of confiscated or other property sold by this state, who has not heretofore installed for the same; and provided the said purchaser or his securities, or either of them, do not, on or before the first day of May next, of which two months notice at least shall be given in the Annapolis, Easton, Frederick, and one of the Baltimore news-papers, come in and install the same with the agent of this state, that then in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for the agent, and he is hereby authorized and required, to enter upon and take back the said property to and for the use of the state, and as early as practicable thereafter to dispose of the same, on a credit of three years from the first day of December next, always requiring annual payments of the whole interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; which bonds, when taken, shall be a lien on the real estate of the purchaser and his securities; and the said agent shall lay before the legislature, at their next session, a list of all persons from whom property shall

be taken back in virtue of this act, the amount of the former sales, and also the amount of sales in pursuance of this act; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the purchasers of said property so taken back, for the value of the annual use of the said land while in the possession of such purchaser or purchasers; and in cases where the said purchaser is of sufficient ability to pay for the use of the land so purchased, and shall neglect to come in and compromise the same, the agent is hereby required to institute suits for the recovery thereof.

**VIII. And be it enacted**, That the agent shall immediately call on and request the attorney-general to commence, and prosecute to final determination as speedily as possible, the state's right to all confiscated property which hath been or may be made known and discovered to the said agent; and the said agent shall report to the next session of assembly such suits as are or may be depending to recover the same, and also such as may then not be commenced, with the reasons assigned by the attorney-general why the same have not been commenced.

**IX. And be it enacted**, That if any bond debtor to the state, for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment, agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or under the direction, and with the approbation of, the governor and council, he is hereby authorized to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and necessary.

**X. And be it enacted**, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

**XI. And be it enacted**, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

**XII. And be it enacted**, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property, taken by fieri facias at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days public notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

**XIII. And be it enacted**, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

**XIV. And be it enacted**, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and the council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

**XV. And be it enacted**, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them respectively, cause them, with the schedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore at the expense of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner as papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expense of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the said clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

**XVI. And be it enacted**, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act, to the general assembly at their next session, and shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers on bonds for confiscated property, one per cent. for all bonds with security, taken by the said agent on resales of confiscated prop-

erty in virtue of this act, two and one half per cent. for all monies collected on open accounts, not including monies arising from fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlars licences, which have become due since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, six per cent. and for all other monies by him actually received and paid into the treasury, three per cent. and for all other bonds taken in virtue of this act, one per cent.

**XVII. And be it enacted**, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five," to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

**XVIII. And be it enacted**, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and the council are hereby authorized and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

In COUNCIL, January 5, 1795.

**ORDERED**, That the act of the last session of assembly "to appoint an agent for the year 1795," be published eight weeks successively in the Annapolis, Easton, and Frederick news-papers, and Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Universal Daily Advertiser, and that all purchasers of confiscated or other property sold by this state, who have not heretofore installed their debts, be and they are hereby required to install the same with the agent of this state, on or before the first day of May next, in the manner prescribed by the seventh section of the said act.

Extract from the minutes,  
JOHN KILTY, Clk.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, December 26, 1794.

**1. RESOLVED**, That the agent of the state immediately demand a return of the amount of the 2/6 tax for the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one from the commissioners of the tax in those counties where the same hath not been returned, and report to the next session of assembly such as refuse to make return.

**2. RESOLVED**, That the agent be instructed to put in suit the bonds of the clerks of the respective counties who have heretofore neglected, or who may hereafter neglect, to pay the taxes by them received for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, on the day appointed for payment of the same, and in no case to remit the penalty of fifteen per cent. imposed by law, and accruing on such their neglect of payment.

**3. RESOLVED**, That the agent reduce to bond, as speedily as possible, all balances on open account due to the state in cases where the same is practicable.

**4. RESOLVED**, That the agent immediately call on the supervisors of the roads of the several counties of this state, who have before the first day of January, 1785, received advances of public money, and omitted to account therefor, to render an immediate account of their receipts and disbursements, with the balance remaining due, and the said agent is hereby directed to report thereon to the general assembly, at their next session.

THE several county clerks who have not made their annual returns and payments on the first day of November, agreeably to law, are requested to attend to the second resolution published above. Suits will certainly be commenced against every delinquent on the 10th day of February next. The late sheriffs of the several counties are also requested to attend to their payments, or suits will be instituted against them on the aforesaid day. The debtors to the state of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, are also informed that process will issue against every delinquent on the aforesaid 10th day of February next, without respect to persons. The agent sincerely hopes that more attention will be paid to this than to his former notices, and that it will be received by the parties interested as it is intended, that is, to save them a considerable expence, and himself the disagreeable necessity of enforcing payment.

**RANDOLPH B. LATIMER**, Agent of the State of Maryland.  
Annapolis, January 6, 1795.

**KINGSTON, December 27.**

The Mary failed from Port-au-Prince at 12 o'clock at noon on the 15th instant, with twenty-four French gentlemen on board, four English negroes, six or seven seamen, the master, mate, and one gentleman passenger. At nine in the evening, between the triangles and the point of St. Marc, they were attacked by a republican brig privateer, which came out from behind the island of Gonaive, engaged them with great spirit for an hour and half, and then went off, having killed two of the French, and wounded three of the crew.

A short time before the close of the action, the privateer's people boarded, and ten or a dozen of them were at one time on the Mary's bowsprit; but a well directed volley from the small arms of the French passengers (whose gallantry and good conduct through the whole action cannot be sufficiently commended) and a discharge of canister shot from an after gun, effectually swept off the desperadoes.

The captain of the privateer spoke English too well to be any other than an English or American subject; the major part of the crew, which was extremely numerous, appeared to be brigands; from the darkness of the night, the number of guns could not be counted, but it is supposed there were eight or ten. The Mary had eight mounted.

**NEWPORT, February 3.**

Last Sunday evening arrived here, the ship Patty, of New-York, John Greenfield, master, from Lisbon. This ship met with very heavy gales on the coast, suffered considerable damage; lost one man overboard, and had another, at the same time, disabled, by a fall from the maintop-mast-yard, upon the deck.

About the time when this ship failed from Lisbon, the Portuguese squadron at Gibraltar was to be reinforced. The admiral had some time before sent a convoy to take charge of the American vessels at Malaga— which measure was approved of, by his court. No Algerine cruizers have been lately in the Atlantic. The cruizers which had been out, from the ports of Morocco, were all in port; and the commerce of the United States would still remain uninterrupted by them.

Captain Greenfield informs, that captain John Irwin, in the sloop Dolphin, from Boston bound to Lisbon, was taken by a frigate, but he afterwards retook her and came into Lisbon, where the French people were put in prison. Captain Irwin informed him that an English packet, called the Thyne, from Lisbon bound to England, was taken two or three days after she failed, by a French frigate formerly belonging to the English, called the Thames—that the said frigate had taken three English packets in that trade, within twelve months. It was said in Lisbon, that the above packet had on board four hundred thousand dollars.—The said frigate had also taken one Spanish and two Dutch ships, three English ships and four brigs, all very valuable prizes, which she had in company when captain Irwin left them.

**NEW-YORK, February 9.**

David Humphreys, Esquire, our minister resident at Lisbon, arrived yesterday from Newport, (R. I.) having landed there from the ship Patty, of this port. He proceeded immediately for Philadelphia.

Captain Gardner, of the ship Joseph, arrived here yesterday from Cherbourg, informs that previous to his departure he was in Paris, and dined with Mr. Thomas Paine, who had been liberated from the Luxembourg prison, and was admitted to take his seat in the national convention. The remainder of the Brissotine party had also been liberated. The utmost tranquillity existed at Paris, and throughout France. The Spaniards have lately experienced another most complete defeat, with immense loss of men, and warlike stores. We shall give further particulars to-morrow.

By the Patty, from Lisbon, we learn that the queen of Portugal's palace is destroyed by fire.

**February 11.**

Paris intelligence, received by the Joseph, captain Gardner from Cherbourg, as late as the 10th of December.

On the 8th, the committee of public safety reported to the convention the victories of the eastern and western Pyrennes; that the forts of St. Fernando, Vignieres and Lye, were taken, with a garrison of 9107 Spaniards as prisoners of war; 171 pieces of cannon; 209,000 lbs. powder; 10,000 quintals flour; 10,000 blankets; 20,000 suits of cloaths; 25,000 quintals of fire-wood, and 9000 live sheep. That the Spanish general count de l'Union, and three other general officers were killed—that a thousand Spaniards fell by the sword in another combat. Decreed, that the army of the eastern and western Pyrennes continue to deserve well of their country.

On the 9th, the convention decreed, that Thomas Paine is not included in the decree which excludes foreigners from a seat in the convention.

From the Banks of the Vistula, November 1.

On the 28th of October, the Polish general Hinski, attacked the left wing of general Faarat, and right of general Gunther, the conflict was bloody, but the issue proved very favourable to the Poles; one of the Russian generals, with several officers, and a number of soldiers were made prisoners, they lost also several pieces of cannon, which have since fallen into the hands of the Prussians.

The escort which conducted Kosciusko and his fellow prisoners to Petersburg consisted of not less than 3000 men.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the first of October, informs us, that the confidence of the sublime Porte to the French republic, increases daily, in

consequence of our surprising victories.—The French have given a concert at the national house, commemorating the defeat of the combined armies: at the first discharge of cannon, the French citizens rising in a body, chanted the sacred hymn of liberty. The concert then commenced and ended with republican toasts.

At Smyrna, a similar feast was celebrated with equal fraternity.

The English ambassador has presented a memorial to the Porte, complaining of the infringement of the laws of neutrality on part of the Porte: he says that armed vessels have been fitted out at Smyrna to cruise against the English, without the least obstacles on the part of government. That French vessels have made prizes in sight of Turkish vessels.

Dec. 6. On the 17th November, the right division of the French army of the eastern Pyrennes, totally defeated the Spaniards, who fled before the French artillery and bayonets, leaving their baggage, artillery and tents for 50,000 men. The French division was commanded by Angerau.

Intelligence from Constantinople states, that the Porte, in the midst of his pacific declarations, was active in increasing his military preparations. It is said his land forces are to be augmented to 180,000 men.

On the 30th November, the sum of 8 millions 990 thousand livres, arising from the sale of national domains, was burnt at the ci-devant Capuchins.

Accounts from Brussels, dated the 29th November, state, that the garrison of Luxembourg, with a view as it was supposed, of opening communications with various places, made a sortie, in which they had been repulsed and compelled to retire into the city. Luxembourg, by its situation, is a principal key of Germany and Belgium, and a place of the utmost consequence. Its garrison consists of 12,000 Austrians, commanded by field-marshal Bender.

According to letters from Manheim, the French have abandoned Worms.

A Paris paper of December 6, contains the proceedings of the convention on the subject of the ravages committed under Robespierre's domination. A deputation from the commune of Bedouin, escaped proscription, was admitted to the bar. They stated the misfortunes of their country and asked for succour.

The citizen Oudard, nominated minister plenipotentiary to the United States, has given in his resignation. He is replaced by citizen Adet, formerly resident in Geneva.

**PHILADELPHIA, February 12.**

General Dugomier was slain in battle with the Spaniards, on the 27th November. The convention have directed his name to be inscribed on the column in the Pantheon, erected to the memory of the defenders of their country. This general was an inhabitant of Martinico, and elected to represent that island in Convention; but his services were supposed to be of more use in the army. He had been immensely rich, but was reduced; his property having been seized by the English, or plundered by rebels. His wife is still living in Martinico, and he has left two sons, adjutants-general in the army he commanded.

An attempt to poison the duke of York.

By an article in the London Evening Chronicle, we learn that an attempt of the following nature has lately been made to take off the duke of York by poison.—The duke usually takes a glass of wine and bitters in the morning, one evening, however, he received a hint to beware of his accustomed refreshment the ensuing morning, and was informed of the reason. In the morning when his cup-bearer brought in the liquor, the duke inquired if it was properly prepared, and being answered in the affirmative, instantly drew his sword and compelled the unhappy man to drink it, who in consequence suddenly expired.

**CHARLESTON, January 12.**

Saturday arrived the brig Industry, captain Lincoln. Captain Lincoln informs, that the British troops evacuated Basterre, in the island of Guadaloupe, on the night of the 10th December last; they would have been compelled to quit before, if the French had not wanted ammunition; they left about 14 men in the fort to deliver it up. About 10 days before the evacuation, the French retook the island called Marigalante; about 200 men went over from St. Anne's in open boats, and surprised the garrison, which consisted of about 40 men. The British garrison retired from Guadaloupe to Martinico. Neither a French nor English fleet had arrived in the windward islands when capt. Lincoln failed, though each was looked for daily.

**BALTIMORE, February 11.**

The London Star, of December 9, under the Dantzic head, after detailing the circumstances of the marquis La Fayette's escape, adds:

"But by letters from Breslau of the 18th, we learn, that they had separated, the marquis had already reached Branneisen, near Sternberg, where he was discovered in consequence of his liberality to the postmaster, and that he is at present again secured at Olmutz. The doctor has also been taken up at Schweidnitz in the king of Prussia's dominions."

**ANNAPOLIS, February 19.**

**FRENCH POLITENESS.**

"Pichegru sent a public message to the duke of York, intimating to him, 'That as he meant to make Nimegue the seat of his winter quarters, he would be much obliged to citizen York, to remove with all convenient speed. He was sorry to be obliged to disturb him so often; but he was convinced from his former civility, that he would make no hesitation in complying with

his request.' The duke observed, 'I will take an all; however he took the hint, and very politely fell back to Arnheim, where our last accounts left him.'

**Third Congress of the United States.**

At the second session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the third day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

An ACT further extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term for receiving on loan that part of the domestic debt of the United States which has not been subscribed in pursuance of the provisions heretofore made by law for that purpose, be and the same is hereby further extended until the thirty-first day of December next, on the same terms and conditions as are contained in the act, entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States." Provided, That the books for receiving the said subscriptions shall be opened only at the treasury of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That such of the creditors of the United States as have not subscribed and shall not subscribe to the said loan shall nevertheless receive during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, a rate per centum on the amount of such of their demands as have been registered or as shall be registered at the treasury conformable to the directions in the act, entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," equal to the interest which would be payable to them as subscribing creditors.

FREDERICK A. MUILENBERG, Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States and president of the senate.

Approved, January the twenty-eighth, 1795.

GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the secretary of state.

EDM. RANDOLPH, Secretary of state.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of the state of Maryland, agreeable to the last will and testament of col. JOHN WEEMS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, the subscribers will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, on the PREMISES, on the eighteenth day of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at twelve o'clock,

THE following valuable tracts or parcels of LAND, lying in the county aforesaid, and within about a mile of Herring Creek church, viz. all the said John Weems's part of a tract of land called LORDSHIP'S BOUNTY, containing 101 acres, also all his part of three other tracts called BURRAGE, BURRAGE'S BLOSSOM and BURRAGE'S END, containing 200 acres, all of which lay adjacent to each other, and in good form; the improvements are, several good negro quarters, a corn house and a tobacco house almost new, and two valuable apple orchards of excellent fruit. The above lands abound with wood and timber. Also, all his, the said John Weems's, other two tracts or parcels of land, on Herring Creek, lying within a quarter of a mile of the lands aforesaid, viz. DIANA BEAVER DAMS, containing 157 1/2 acres, and PAUBERT, containing 200 acres, both of which lay directly adjacent, and almost in a square, having a sufficiency of meadow land to make it a beautiful farm; the improvements are, a small dwelling house, two tobacco houses, some negro quarters, and a good granary directly on navigable water, capable of receiving any kind of produce, about 40 bushels of wheat sowed on the said land, and under good repair. All the above mentioned lands are deemed equal to any land in Anne-Arundel county, about sixteen miles from the city of Annapolis, and about six or seven hours run by water to Baltimore-town. The above lands will be sold altogether or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers of the said land give bond, on interest, with approved security, to the subscribers, as trustees, for the payment of the purchase money, and interest thereon, within fifteen months from the day of sale. The lands not to be conveyed until the sale shall be confirmed by the chancellor, and the purchase money, together with the interest, shall be fully discharged. The creditors of the said col. John Weems, deceased, are requested to lodge their claims, legally authenticated, with the chancellor, on or before the eighteenth day of September next.

MARY WEEMS, ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Trustees.

February 11, 1795.

To be SOLD, for READY MONEY, at VENDUE, on Monday the 23d day of March, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at the house of Mr. SAMUEL LANE, near Pig-Point, *Wm. Cooke*

ABOUT thirty valuable NEGROES, among which are many young men and boys, and several valuable household servants; also a variety of mahogany and other household furniture, plantation utensils, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep.

**To be HIRED.**

A NEGRO MAN, who has from his infancy been accustomed to waiting. For terms apply to the printers. January, 28, 1795.

On Wednesday the 22nd and the next succeeding CASH, at the house of South-river ferry, near

FIFTY-FIVE NEGROES, colonel Samuel Chamberlain of fine young healthy of those negroes have been house servants, but general farming business, and for exceeding good farmers. Some are married; in those small children, if any, some of the women who have not husbands in the children sold with themselves wanting to buy themselves at this sale.

BEN. CHAMBERLAIN, Two of col

In pursuance of a deed wroop to the subscribers 1792, for securing property, by said Cawood LIC SALE, for the 16th of March current day, at BARTHOLOMEW Charles county, about on the road leading from Port-Tobacco, likely

SIXTEEN likely N women, boys and some household furniture tedious to mention. o'clock, and will be cessary.

February 10, 1795 N. B. On the same long credit, ten or to property. The particular time be made known.

By virtue of a decree will be OFFERED for the benefit of R HALL, BARUCH HALL, EDWARD MARTHA HALL, deceased, on Saturday at the house of S Anne, the following residence of Mrs. wit:

PART of PARRO GRANGE, and ing in the whole about Patuxent river, near is fertile and well has a sufficiency of woods, fruit trees, a seat. The improvement with two rooms belonging kitchen and negro quarters, cellar house, carriage house, a small barn good repair. The proved security, be one half payable in two years, when a Prince George's

The subscriber being chancellor of M estate of THOM purpose of discharge notice, that on M will be EXPOS PREMISES, at

THE late dw Thomas M land, more or less of Severn, within and twelve of the part of which is cultivation of wheat it consist of a good tobacco house, co has likewise an The terms of sale to give bond, wit of the purchase m from the time of All persons ha said Thomas M with the voucher six months from t

Annapolis, Fe

Will be SOLD, next, if fair, ling of SOL Arundel coun

EIGHT val sheep and plantation utensil on the day of sal

Anne-Arund

On Wednesday the twenty-second day of April next, and the next succeeding days, will be SOLD, for CASH, at the house of Mr. JOHN CRAIG, at South-river ferry, near Annapolis.

**FIFTY-FIVE NEGROES**, late the property of Colonel Samuel Chew, among which are a number of fine young healthy negroes of both sexes; some of those negroes have been occasionally employed as house servants, but generally have been brought up to farming business, and some of the men hands are exceeding good farmers. Some of the men and women are married; in those cases the husband, wife, and small children, if any, will be sold together; and some of the women who have young children, and have not husbands in the family, will have their small children sold with them. It is probable that any person wanting to buy negroes for their own use may suit themselves at this sale.

BEN. CHAMBERS, Attorney for  
THOMAS FORMAN, administrator  
of col. Sam. Chew, deceased.

In pursuance of a deed of trust from BENJAMIN CAWOOD to the subscriber, dated the 28th of April, 1792, for securing part payment of a debt due to him, by said CAWOOD, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY, on Monday the 16th of March current, if fair, if not the first fair day, at BARTHOLOMEW CARRICOE'S tavern, in Charles county, about three miles below Piscataway, on the road leading from thence to Bryan-town and Port-Tobacco,

**SIXTEEN** likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, stock of different kinds, some household furniture; and many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and will be continued the next day, if necessary.

N. BLACKLOCK.

February 10, 1795.

N. B. On the same day, I shall expose to sale, on a long credit, ten or twelve likely negroes of my own property. The particular terms of the sale will at that time be made known.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery will be OFFERED, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, for the benefit of RICHARD D. HALL, WILLIAM HALL, BARUCH HALL, ANNE HALL, JACOB HALL, EDWARD HALL, THOMAS HALL, and MARTHA HALL, devisees of WILLIAM HALL, deceased, on Saturday the 14th day of March next, at the house of SOLOMON SPARROW, in Queen-Anne, the following parcels of LAND, late the residence of Mrs. REBECCA HALL, deceased, to wit:

**PART** of PARROTT'S MANOR, part of AMPLE GRANGE, and part of FRY'S CHOICE, containing in the whole about 340 acres; these lands lie on Patuxent river, near the Governor's Bridge; the soil is fertile and well adapted to planting and farming, has a sufficiency of timber for its support, with meadows, fruit trees, and the advantage of a good mill-seat. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, with two rooms below and two above stairs, a stone kitchen and negro quarters, a meat house, milk house, cellar house, carriage house, poultry houses, corn house, a small barn, and two tobacco houses, all in good repair. The purchaser to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, one half payable in twelve months, the other half in two years, when a deed will be given.

THOMAS DUCKETT, Trustee.  
Prince-George's county, February 17, 1795.

The subscriber being appointed by the honourable the chancellor of Maryland trustee for selling the real estate of THOMAS MARIOTT, deceased, for the purpose of discharging his just debts, hereby gives notice, that on Monday the 23d day of March next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the PREMISES, at 12 o'clock, in the forenoon,

**THE** late dwelling PLANTATION of the said Thomas Mariott, containing 113 acres of land, more or less. This land is situated on the Head of Severn, within four miles of the Indian Landing, and twelve of the city of Annapolis, the principal part of which is cleared, and well adapted to the cultivation of wheat and tobacco. The improvements on it consist of a good framed dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house, corn house, and other out houses. It has likewise an excellent apple and peach orchard. The terms of sale are, for the purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within one year from the time of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said Thomas Mariott, are requested to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, within six months from this date.

H. WARFIELD, Trustee.  
Annapolis, February 17, 1795.

## FOR SALE.

Will be SOLD, on Thursday the 19th day of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the dwelling of SOLOMON GROVES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

**EIGHT** valuable negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats, the household furniture and plantation utensils. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN GROVES, Administrator.  
Anne-Arundel county, February 12, 1795.

In CHANCERY, February 18, 1795.

Frederick Berger,

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

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

In CHANCERY, February 13, 1795.

**ORDERED**, On the application of the trustee of STEPHEN STEWARD, of Anne-Arundel county, that the first day of May next be limited and appointed for the creditors of the said Stephen to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustee, that the same may be on that day liquidated and adjusted, and it is ordered, that four weeks notice thereof be published in Edwards and Co. news-paper, and in the Maryland Gazette.

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

In CHANCERY, February 14, 1795.

**ON** application to the Chancellor, by a petition, in writing, of JOHN ADDISON, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said John Addison appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the second day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, on or before the last day of this month, and continued therein the three following weeks.

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

**THE** creditors of THOMAS D. MERRICK, late deceased, are requested to produce and lodge with PHILIP B. KEY, of the city of Annapolis, as early as possible, their respective claims, legally authenticated, that the extent of the debts may be known. And all persons indebted to the estate of the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Key, in Annapolis, or the subscribers, living in Charles county, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

MARGARET MERRICK, } Administrators of  
IGNATIUS MATTHEWS, } T. D. Merrick.

## THREE POUNDS REWARD.

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber, at West river, a negro man named TOBY, about 45 years old, six feet high, and very raw boned, by trade a rough carpenter and sawyer; he had on when he went away a grey farnothing over jacket, and an old under one of the same kind of cloth, white cotton overalls, yarn stockings, and strong shoes, with hob nails in the soles and nails with large broad flat heads in the heels, and an old coarse hat; he took with him a large match coat blanket, almost new, with two or three large spots of tar on it, and two brown linen shirts very little worn. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES CHESTON.  
West river, February 12, 1795.

In CHANCERY, January 31, 1795.

**ON** application, by a petition in writing, of GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Smith appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the 16th day of March next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, and continued therein three weeks successively.

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

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that whereas the subscriber, being seized of a parcel of land, lying and being in Calvert county, composed of parts of the following tracts, viz. BROOKE ADVENTURE, CEDAR BRANCH, ARNOLD'S PURCHASE, and BOURN, means to petition the next county court for a commission to mark and bound the same, and the several tracts of parts of which it is constituted, agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JAMES GRAY.

February 3, 1795.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the court for Anne-Arundel county, at the ensuing April term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in said county, called The LEVEL, and also to mark and bound that part of The LEVEL belonging to him, according to the provisions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

Annapolis, January 27, 1795.

**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM DEVNISH, 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, by

WILLIAM COE, Administrator.

February 4, 1795.

**THE** creditors of ADAM ALLEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet at the house of the subscriber, on Saturday the 21st day of March next, that they may receive their dividends of the deceased's estate.

JOSEPH HILL, Administrator.

February 6, 1795.

## Wanted immediately

To HIRE,

**THREE** negro men, who understand the farming business, and two negro women; for such who can be well recommended for their sobriety, industry and honesty, good wages will be given. Inquire of Mr. Richards, or the Printer.

## Eight Dollars Reward.

**RAN** away, on the 5th of November last, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, negro SHADRACH, a black fellow, twenty-eight years of age, five feet five or six inches high, stout made, has a wide mouth, thick lips and nose; had on when he went away, an old white plains over jacket and breeches, of nabrig shirt and trousers, old shoes, stockings, and felt hat. Whoever secures the said fellow in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, or the above reward if brought home, to

THOMAS WOODWARD.

**THIS** is to give notice to all persons who have claims against the estate of SOLOMON GROVES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to

JOHN GROVES, Administrator.

January, 5, 1795.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Mariborough, on Tuesday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has lost two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trousers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

## PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NOVEL,

In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,

ENTITLED,

MARIA:

OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to subscribers 6/6 in boards, or 8/4 handsomely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book. Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

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

SUSANNA SANDERS, Administratrix.

January 26, 1795.

**PROPOSALS,**  
FOR A NEW NEWS-PAPER,  
ENTITLED,  
*Fell's-Point Telegraphic.*  
TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEN the present high price of subscriptions to the established news-papers in Baltimore is considered, the necessity of one at a more moderate expense, must be strikingly evident.—There are few persons in the state of Maryland, unless in the commercial towns, who would wish, or can conveniently afford to pay a subscription of SIX OR SEVEN DOLLARS per annum, together with the expense of postage; and when the great and acknowledged usefulness of these kind of publications is taken into view, there is every reason to expect, that the present undertaking will meet with the general patronage and encouragement of our discerning citizens. To accommodate, therefore, our readers, in every rank and description of society, it is proposed to publish the *FELL'S-POINT TELEGRAPHIC* at the low price of TWO AND AN HALF DOLLARS per annum, which is to be paid half yearly in advance.—And that it may not be defective in communicating any article of interesting intelligence, it will be published as often as the post arrives, three times a week; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, when it will be delivered to subscribers at the Point and in Town, and immediately forwarded, agreeably to order, to those in the country.

It will be printed on good paper, and of a quarto size; and the editor is determined to spare no pains to render it a useful, instructive, and entertaining paper.—For this purpose, he will make the best selections in his power from all the American and European prints; and should any thing important or interesting appear in any of the Baltimore papers, his friends may also be assured, that it will be inserted in the *TELEGRAPHIC*.

As there can be no doubt but this cheap and useful paper will find a ready circulation in every part of the state of Maryland, a work of this kind being so much wanted, it is presumed it will claim its share of the advertising business. The editor, advantageously situated on *Fell's-Point*, will be easily enabled to procure every article of ship news, and be early acquainted with the arrival of every species of merchandise, which he will communicate to the public. He therefore solicits his friends and the public for their advertising custom; and he trusts that their advertisements will be printed correctly, and judiciously displayed.

Original essays, both moral and political, authentic accounts of marriages, deaths, and other casualties, will be received with gratitude, and meet with due attention. And here, he thinks it necessary to remark, that it is his fixed determination, to conduct the *Telegraphic* on free and rational principles:—Averse to party purposes, no interest or emolument whatever, will influence him to disturb the peace of domestic tranquillity, by publishing anonymous slander, or malevolence, against individuals in the private walks of life.

The public's very humble  
And obedient servant,  
J. W. ALLEN.

Baltimore, January 29.  
N. B. It is intended, should a sufficient number of subscribers appear by the 23d day of February ensuing, that the first No. of *Fell's-Point Telegraphic* shall be published on that day.

Subscriptions are received by Mr. John Pannel, captains James and Joseph Biays, captain Thomas Moore, captain Peter Sharp, and Mr. Job Smith, on *Fell's-Point*; by Messrs. Clarke and Keddie, Mr. John Hagerty, and Messrs. Thomas, Andrews and Butler, bookellers; and Messrs. Yundt and Brown, and Mr. Philip Edwards, printers, Baltimore-town, and Messrs. F. and S. Green, Annapolis.

**STATE OF DELAWARE, &c.**

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court, held at Dover, in and for the County of Kent, on the tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, will be EXPOSED to SALE, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the fourth day of May next, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, situate in Murrderkill hundred, in the county aforesaid; containing in the whole about one thousand five hundred acres, being the property of BENEDICT BRICE, deceased, at the time of his death, and to be sold for the payment of his debts. For the accommodation of those who may incline to purchase, the said land will be laid off in three divisions, with a sufficient quantity of woodland to each division; the terms of sale to be as follow, one third of the purchase money to be paid one year from the day of sale, one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years, with interest, on the respective payments from the day of sale. Attendance will be given, and further particulars made known, by

MARY COOK, administratrix  
of the said deceased.  
By order of the court,  
SIPPLE WHARTON, Clk.  
December 10, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the justices of Anne-Arundel county, at their next April court, to grant a commission to mark and bound part of three tracts of land, called *IAMS'S PURCHASE*, *IAMS'S LAST PURCHASE*, and *BURGESS'S CHOICE*, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.  
January 26, 1795.

**PROPOSALS,**  
FOR A NEWS-PAPER.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that, having procured the new and elegant apparatus, lately imported from Europe, by Mr. JOHN HAYES, they intend publishing a daily news-paper, under the title of

**The Baltimore Telegraphic.**

It is proposed to publish this paper every morning, (Sundays excepted) on a larger and more extensive scale, than any heretofore attempted in the State of Maryland. The name will indicate the intention of the editors, that like the *new machine*, lately invented in France, it may communicate the earliest and most interesting intelligence.

That this publication may be rendered agreeable to their friends and patrons, the editors beg leave to lay before them an idea of their plan.

I. As it is of great importance to the people, to be regularly informed of the operations of the general government, a certain portion of this paper will be appropriated to the debates of congress, the laws and all interesting reports proceeding from that body, and from the officers of state, so as to exhibit a connected view of their deliberations.

II. They will duly notice matters that are interesting to the United States, such as the progress of manufactures, agriculture, commercial enterprises, useful undertakings and institutions, debates and proceedings of the national convention of France, and of the British parliament, with many other affairs from the most accredited foreign prints, which may appear worthy of insertion.

III. Interesting foreign and domestic publications shall be frequently announced, and copious extracts given of their contents, either from the works themselves, or from the most impartial reviewers or critics; their design being, not only to render this paper an early vehicle of news, but also a magazine of useful and entertaining knowledge.

IV. With respect to essays of every description, they will be guided by one general rule, founded on the freedom of the press, which they conceive ought only to extend to public characters; and therefore, they particularly oblige themselves, to reject all pieces which contain invectives against private citizens, or reflections that might, in any manner, injure their reputation, or occasion what is termed a news-paper war.

These general sketches of their design are submitted to the consideration of the public, from whom they solicit that support, which it shall be their constant study to merit.

Having been encouraged in this business, by a very respectable number of the inhabitants of this town, they flatter themselves, that *The Baltimore Telegraphic* will soon have a general and extensive circulation, and thereby become useful to merchants, country traders, and others, as an advertising paper. The elegance and beauty of their type will undoubtedly claim the public approbation; and they are determined to execute all business intrusted to their care, with neatness and accuracy.

The first number will be published early in March, on a super-royal sheet, the size of Mr. BROWN'S *Philadelphia Gazette*, at seven dollars per annum, and regularly forwarded to country subscribers, agreeably to orders, with all possible expedition and care.

The situation of public affairs, both in Europe and America, renders the present period truly interesting to every freeman; we therefore presume, that a publication intended for the support of republican principles, which may contain a judicious selection of the most important events, cannot fail of being very acceptable to our fellow-citizens.

Handbills, cards, blanks, circular letters, &c. printed on the shortest notice, at the new printing-office, Baltimore, by

**CLAYLAND, DOBBIN, & CO.**

Baltimore, January 19, 1795.  
Subscriptions are received by Mr. Perant, printer, Philadelphia; Messrs. S. and J. Adams, printers, and Mr. Samuel Burnes, postmaster, Wilmington; David Smith, Esq; Elkton; Mr. Samuel Smith, merchant, Havre-de-Grace; Mr. Abraham Crapster, merchant, Liberty-town; Mr. William Spurrier, Elk-Ridge; Mr. Bartgis, and Messrs. Winter and Carey, printers, Frederick-town; Messrs. Frederick and Samuel Green, printers, Annapolis; Messrs. Hanson and Priestley, printers, George-town; Mr. Archibald Dobbin, merchant, Alexandria; Messrs. Buchanan and Clayland, merchants, and Mr. James Cowan, printer, Easton; Mr. John Clayland, merchant, Greensburgh; Mr. James Clayland, jun'r. merchant, Centreville; Robert Wright, Esq; Chester-town; and at the book stores of Messrs. Hagerty, Rice, Clarke and Keddie, Keatinge, Cole, Thomas, Andrews and Butler, and by the publishers, in Baltimore.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the court of Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, viz. *HOCKLEY*, *FOSTER'S FANCY*, *BARREN HILLS*, *ADDITION TO TIMBER RIDGE*, *BELT'S POINT*, *MACCUBBIN'S DISCOVERY*, *TIMBER RIDGE*, and *POLE-CAT FOREST*, agreeably to the act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton,  
DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington,  
CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

February 7, 1795.  
ALMANAC'S, for the year 1795, for SALE at this Office.

**Forty Dollars Reward.**

Hockely Works, January 22, 1795.  
RAN away from the Hockely Works, in the night of the 21st instant, two negro men, one named JOHN, about 32 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, middling black, and is of a dark, stubborn countenance; had on when he went off, a new felt hat, fearnought jacket, and negro cotton under jacket and breeches, white stockings, and shoes with nails in them. The other, a mulatto, named OS. BORN, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, slender made, has a cheerful countenance, very talkative, and can read and write; had on a new felt hat, dark drab jacket, a cotton under jacket, dark brown kersey trousers, almost new. One of the above negroes was lately the property of governor STONS, the other lately the property of Mr. JOHN SHAW, cabinet-maker in Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negroes, and confines them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive, if taken within five miles FIVE DOLLARS, if ten miles TEN DOLLARS, if twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS; if forty miles the above reward, or for each TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable travelling expences if brought home, paid by

JOHN WRIGHT, or  
Mr. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON,  
Baltimore.

RAN AWAY on the second instant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, floops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of speaking; his legs are remarkable small, and feet very long and narrow for one of his size; his wool is short; had on when he made his escape a round hat, painted or tarred, a short fearnought grey waistcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow shoes, and a pair of white yarn stockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnson's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the goal of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will assume the Butler name, or some other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to pass as such. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a less distance, or in the neighbourhood.

January 5, 1795. WILLIAM BROGDEN.

WANTED, to take the command of an elegant finished PLEASURE BOAT, about the last of March next, (or sooner if application is made before that date) a sober, civil, industrious, and honest single man, perfectly acquainted with the management of a bay vessel, the waters of the Chesapeake and the several rivers and harbours thereof; and if he understands navigation it will be a further recommendation. To such a person, (provided he comes well recommended as to the above qualifications,) will be given the first encouragement as to wages, and to engage either by the year or half year, as the parties may agree on.

EDWARD LLOYD.  
Wye river, January 10, 1795.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,  
**STUEBEN'S**  
**MILITARY EXERCISE.**  
TO WHICH IS ADDED,  
THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapsco, some time in June past, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long bushy wool, he is very fond of strong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his cloathing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapsco these five or six years, and is known by a great number of people that have crossed that ferry. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Administratrix of  
PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.  
July 15, 1794.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,  
Price, One Dollar,  
**The LAWS**  
OF  
**MARYLAND,**  
Passed November Session, 1794.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)  
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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 26, 1795.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

**ENACTED**, by the general assembly of Maryland, That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

II. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorized and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shires for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law he may take advice of the attorney-general in writing.

V. *And be it enacted*, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers and their securities from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, except the property of Edmund Jennings, of the city of London, and of Thomas Digges, formerly of Maryland, but now residing in Europe, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That the governor and council be authorized to require new bond and security from every purchaser of confiscated or other property sold by this state, who has not heretofore installed for the same; and provided the said purchaser or his securities, or either of them, do not, on or before the first day of May next, of which two months notice at least shall be given in the Annapolis, Easton, Frederick, and one of the Baltimore news-papers, come in and install the same with the agent of this state, that then in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for the agent, and he is hereby authorized and required, to enter upon and take back the said property to and for the use of the state, and as early as practicable thereafter to dispose of the same, on a credit of three years from the first day of December next, always requiring annual payments of the whole interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; which bonds, when taken, shall be a lien on the real estate of the purchaser and his securities; and the said agent shall lay before the legislature, at their next session, a list of all persons from whom property shall

be taken back in virtue of this act, the amount of the former sales, and also the amount of sales in pursuance of this act; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the purchasers of said property so taken back, for the value of the annual use of the said land while in the possession of such purchaser or purchasers; and in cases where the said purchaser is of sufficient ability to pay for the use of the land so purchased, and shall neglect to come in and compromise the same, the agent is hereby required to institute suits for the recovery thereof.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That the agent shall immediately call on and request the attorney-general to commence, and prosecute to final determination as speedily as possible, the state's right to all confiscated property which hath been or may be made known and discovered to the said agent; and the said agent shall report to the next session of assembly such suits as are or may be depending to recover the same, and also such as may then not be commenced, with the reasons assigned by the attorney-general why the same have not been commenced.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That if any bond debtor to the state, for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment, agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or under the direction, and with the approbation of, the governor and council, he is hereby authorized to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and necessary.

X. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property, taken by fieri facias at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days public notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

XIV. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and the council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them respectively, cause them, with the schedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore at the expense of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner as papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expense of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the said clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act, to the general assembly at their next session, and shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers on bonds for confiscated property, one per cent. for all bonds with security, taken by the said agent on resales of confiscated pro-

perty in virtue of this act, two and one half per cent. for all monies collected on open accounts, not including monies arising from fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlars licences, which have become due since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, six per cent. and for all other monies by him actually received and paid into the treasury, three per cent. and for all other bonds taken in virtue of this act, one per cent.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five," to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and the council are hereby authorized and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

In COUNCIL, January 5, 1795.

ORDERED, That the act of the last session of assembly "to appoint an agent for the year 1795," be published eight weeks successively in the Annapolis, Easton, and Frederick news-papers, and Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Universal Daily Advertiser, and that all purchasers of confiscated or other property sold by this state, who have not heretofore installed their debts, be and they are hereby required to install the same with the agent of this state, on or before the first day of May next, in the manner prescribed by the seventh section of the said act.

Extract from the minutes,  
JOHN KILTY, Clk.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, December 26, 1794.

1. RESOLVED, That the agent of the state immediately demand a return of the amount of the 2/6 tax for the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one from the commissioners of the tax in those counties where the same hath not been returned, and report to the next session of assembly such as refuse to make return.

2. RESOLVED, That the agent be instructed to put in suit the bonds of the clerks of the respective counties who have heretofore neglected, or who may hereafter neglect, to pay the taxes by them received for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, on the day appointed for payment of the same, and in no case to remit the penalty of fifteen per cent, imposed by law, and accruing on such their neglect of payment.

3. RESOLVED, That the agent reduce to bond, as speedily as possible, all balances on open account due to the state in cases where the same is practicable.

4. RESOLVED, That the agent immediately call on the supervisors of the roads of the several counties of this state, who have before the first day of January, 1785, received advances of public money, and omitted to account therefor, to render an immediate account of their receipts and disbursements, with the balance remaining due, and the said agent is hereby directed to report thereon to the general assembly, at their next session.

THE several county clerks who have not made their annual returns and payments on the first day of November, agreeably to law, are requested to attend to the second resolution published above. Suits will certainly be commenced against every delinquent on the 10th day of February next. The late sheriffs of the several counties are also requested to attend to their payments, or suits will be instituted against them on the aforesaid day. The debtors to the state of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, are also informed that process will issue against every delinquent on the aforesaid 10th day of February next, without respect to persons. The agent sincerely hopes that more attention will be paid to this than to his former notices, and that it will be received by the parties interested as it is intended, that is, to save them a considerable expense, and himself the disagreeable necessity of enforcing payment.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent  
of the State of Maryland.  
Annapolis, January 6, 1795.

V I E N N A, November 27.

We learn that prince Joseph Poniatowski, after defeating the Prussians, formed a junction with the general Dambrowski and Madziński; and that the Prussian general Schöerlin, father and son, were ordered to Berlin, to give an account of their conduct.

The Russians under Suwarrow took Warsaw by assault, having forced the entrenchments at Prague, and the town was given up to the pillage of the conquerors. The besiegers consisted of 40,000 men, amongst whom were 7000 Prussians; and the massacres committed by the Cossacks upon men, women, and children, are too horrible for description.

L O N D O N, January 2.

The result of the deliberation of the Germanic diet of the 5th instant, concerning the propositions for peace made by the elector of Mentz, is, that the majority have acceded to these propositions. Fifty-seven votes are expressly for a peace: ten proposed the mediation of Sweden and Denmark; thirty-six proposed that of the king of Prussia, and thirty deputies, for want of instruction, did not vote on that day. The Hanoverian minister, baron Ompteda, declared, that as such propositions ought to proceed from his Imperial majesty, and not from the elector of Mentz, and the present circumstances, instead of pacificatory measures, imperiously demanded the most vigorous prosecution of the war; his court could neither consent nor accede to the above propositions for peace.

The French Journals state the number of the French fleet at Brest to amount to five ships of the line, exclusive of a division of ten more ships which sailed from that harbour in November, which would make the whole of the Brest fleet amount to 45 ships of the line.

Some of the letters brought by the Dutch mails which arrived yesterday, state, that the French have actually got possession of Fort St. Andre and the Bommelewart. At Amsterdam the consternation is extreme. The deputies nominated by the states have left the Hague, but little success is expected from their mission. On the Upper Rhine, the severity of the season has arrested all military operations.

The Dutch papers say, that on the 15th instant, a determination to pursue a winter campaign was announced in the convention, and that Carrier, with two others of the revolutionary committee of Nantes, were convicted on the 16th, and executed on the following day.

The Leyden Gazette confirms the report that Carrier, Penard, and Grandmaison, were sentenced on the 16th, and executed on the 17th ult.

Jan. 3. Every hope of peace, if we may credit accounts from the continent, which were said to have been received late on Thursday night, is now vanished. Private advices are said to have been sent from Utrecht, dated the 27th ult. which state, with much confidence, that the French, availing themselves of the uncommon rigour of the season, have recommenced hostilities, and on Christmas day, crossed the Meuse, which was frozen over, at Bommel, and entirely possessed themselves of that country. The next day, it is also said, 18, or 20,000 of them passed the Waal near Bommel. In what numbers they have crossed in other places is not known; but it is said to be certain that they have passed it in other places. The regiment of Hohenlohe, and the regiment of grenadiers of Bentinck, both in Dutch pay, are made prisoners. Some other regiments of the allies laid down their arms. The consternation which this has occasioned in Holland, is not to be described, as, should the frost continue, there is no impediment to their marching to Amsterdam.

This report we conceive it our duty to give, and we think it equally our duty to confess that we utterly disbelieve it. We have the authority of his majesty's speech, that Holland is negotiating a separate peace with France, in consequence of which an armistice was agreed to by both parties, and commissioners sent to Paris. Can it then be supposed, that France would, were it from motives of policy only, commit so flagrant a violation of every law by which man, even in a state of nature, is bound? Impossible. Such conduct would rouse every fellow-being, to aid in their destruction. A war of extermination would be the inevitable consequence.

The arrival of the mail, due yesterday, which had not come in when this paper was put to press, is anxiously waited for.

B E R M U D A, December 30.

It is very evident the American states have contracted a new alliance with France, and will soon break out with the English court, for they have been for a long time preparing ships of war for that purpose, some of which have come into these islands as traders; we would therefore forewarn the people in these islands of it, that they may take the precaution necessary. In point of strength here both natural and acquired, we are well off. Every man is trained to arms, and with about twenty forts and batteries well mounted with artillery, we can have nothing to fear, while every one stands to his quarters. And as for provisions, these islands are capable of producing equal to the consumption of all their inhabitants, in every kind whatever, particularly beef, pork, and all kinds of grain.

N E W B U R Y P O R T, February 6.

Tuesday morning arrived here the ship Charles, Joseph Perkins, commander, in 45 days from Rotterdam. The captain being a gentleman of veracity, we may depend on the following, related by him.

That the French army were at Nimwegen and the English at Arnheim. The Rhine, which is only three quarters of a mile wide, is all that prevents the French from pursuing the English.

The last of November, 1200 of the French crossed the river on a raft, destroyed a battery belonging to the English, and threw the guns into the river. The English officers say, that the French soldiers are much better clothed than their own, who are in want of every thing. Nothing prevented the capture of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, but the want of boats to transport their cannon across the Rhine.—If the weather continued cold as it was when captain Perkins failed, the river would be froze sufficient to bear the whole of the French army. Maestricht, Nimeguen and Mentz, were taken. The prizes of Orange was at the Hague, and the duke of York at London.

Captain Perkins brought from Rotterdam general Buis, an American, belonging to New-York, but who has been in the French service some time. He had been at Holland to obtain information of the disposition of the people there, but being suspected, was taken up as a spy, and confined three days.—He was then liberated, and took passage with captain Perkins, who landed him in France.

B O S T O N, February 9.

The latest intelligence from Europe, is brought by the brig Mary, captain Chipman, in 29 days from Lymington, arrived at this place. London papers to the 5th January, are received by this arrival. They contain, however, no important article of politic information, excepting his majesty's

S P E E C H

TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

Delivered 30th December, 1794.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

AFTER the uniform experience which I have had of your zealous regard for the interests of my people, it is a great satisfaction to me to recur to your advice and assistance, at a period which calls for the full exertion of your energy and wisdom.

Notwithstanding the disappointments and reverses which we have experienced in the course of the last campaign, I retain a firm conviction of the necessity of persisting in a vigorous prosecution of the just and necessary war in which we are engaged.

You will, I am confident, agree with me, that it is only from firmness and perseverance that we can hope for the restoration of peace on safe and honourable grounds, and for the preservation and permanent security of our dearest interests.

In considering the situation of our enemies, you will not fail to observe, that the efforts which have led to their successes, and the unexampled means by which alone those efforts could have been supported, have produced among themselves the pernicious effects which were to be expected; and that every thing which has passed in the interior of the country, has shewn the progressive and rapid decay of their resources, and the instability of every part of that violent and unnatural system, which is equally ruinous to France and incompatible with the tranquillity of other nations.

The States General of the United Provinces have nevertheless been led, by a sense of present difficulties, to enter into negotiations for peace with the party now prevailing in that unhappy country. No established government or independent state can, under the present circumstances, derive real security from such negotiations; on our part, they could not be attempted, without sacrificing both our honour and safety to an enemy, whose chief animosity is avowedly directed against these kingdoms.

I have therefore continued to use the most effectual means for the farther augmentation of my forces, and I shall omit no opportunity of concerting the operations of the next campaign with such of the powers of Europe, as are impressed with the same sense of the necessity of vigour and exertion. I place the fullest reliance on the valour of my forces, and on the affection and public spirit of my people, in whose behalf I am contending, and whose safety and happiness are the objects of my constant solicitude.

The local importance of Corsica, and the spirited efforts of its inhabitants to deliver themselves from the yoke of France, determined me not to withhold the protection which they sought for; and I have since accepted the crown and sovereignty of that country, according to an instrument, a copy of which I have directed to be laid before you.

I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have concluded a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, with the United States of America, in which it has been my object to remove, as far as possible, all grounds of jealousy and misunderstanding, and to improve an intercourse beneficial to both countries. As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this treaty to be laid before you, in order that you may consider of the propriety of making such provisions as may appear necessary for carrying it into effect.

I have the greatest satisfaction in announcing to you the happy event of the conclusion of a treaty for the marriage of my son, the prince of Wales, with the princess Caroline, daughter of the duke of Brunswick; the constant proofs of your affection for my person and family, persuade me, that you will participate in the sentiments I feel on an occasion so interesting to my domestic happiness, and that you will enable me to make provision for such an establishment, as you may think suitable to the rank and dignity of the heir apparent to the crown of these kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The considerations which prove the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war will, I doubt not, induce you to make a timely and ample provision for the several branches of the public service, the estimates of which I have directed to be laid before you. While I regret the necessity of large additional burthens on my subjects, it is a just consolation and a satisfaction to me to observe the state of our credit, commerce, and resources, which is the natural result of the continued exertions of industry, under the protection of a free and well regulated government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

A just sense of the blessings now so long enjoyed by this country, will, I am persuaded, encourage you to make every effort which can enable you to transmit those blessings unimpaired to your posterity.

I entertain a confident hope, that under the protection of Providence, and with constancy and per-

severance on our part, the principles of social order, morality and religion, will ultimately be successful; and that my faithful people will find my present exertions and sacrifices rewarded by the secure and permanent enjoyment of tranquillity at home, and by the deliverance of Europe from the greatest danger which it has been threatened, since the establishment of civilized society.

Capture of Leogane by the French.

The citizens of colour, persuaded that the vengeance of the law was to fall only on the authors and instigators of their rebellion, and not on such as being forced by the prevailing faction of the royalists to participate in their infamous treason, had been the innocent victims of rebellion, and had never ceased to wish for the prosperity of the republic, had long determined to seize the first opportunity of again becoming Frenchmen, by shaking off the yoke of the English and of the traitors who had seduced them from their allegiance. This opportunity presented itself about the middle of September, 1794, and they wrote to the governor-general of the southern province a letter which reached him at Aux-Cayes on the 20th of the same month.

Rigaud was then sick, but the very prospect of a conquest to be made for the republic, the joy he felt at the return of his deluded brethren, and his desire of rescuing them from the vengeance in which they must necessarily be involved, if the town should be taken by storm, restored him to health; after having given the necessary orders, and sent off the detachments that were to march against Leogane, he arrived at Petit-Goave on the 5th of October in the evening at the same time as the troops appointed for that expedition, who did not exceed 800 men; on the 6th he repaired to Tazuin, four leagues distant from Leogane; there he had a conference with some deputies from the republican party of that town. The greater part of the citizens of colour of Leogane were prior to the project that was formed for shaking off the English yoke, but very few of them knew when and in what manner it was to be executed; and although the chiefs of that laudable plot had taken care to confide the secret of that expedition only to such as they thought they might rely upon, yet they were betrayed by two villains who had signed the letter to general Rigaud, and who, since the reduction of the town, have expiated by their death the horrid treason of which they were guilty.

When the army of the Sans Culottes had arrived within cannon shot of Leogane, the chiefs of the republican party went out of the town to meet them. What was the astonishment of the general, when he learned from them that they had been betrayed; that the royalists had taken measures to prevent the execution of their project, that all the posts had been reinforced and were strictly guarded; that they themselves had been closely watched, and had not without great address been able to get out of the town.

This intelligence was no way agreeable to the republican army in their present critical situation; having been obliged, in order to conceal their march, to avoid a strongly fortified camp of the enemy, about two leagues distant from Leogane, and, favoured by the night, to follow a path which at some distance from that camp communicated with the high road. Thus they found themselves hemmed in between the camp at La Cul and the town of Leogane, and in case of a check their retreat to the camp of Tazuin or to Petit-Goave was cut off, and their sole resource was to retreat to the mountains which surround the plain, and even to effect that purpose they had two camps to pass. Rigaud instantly determined on attacking, and disposed his troops so as to assail all the posts at one and the same time. Some of them made a vigorous resistance, but the ardour and intrepidity of the republican leaders and soldiers surmounted all difficulties, and by seven in the morning all the posts were stormed after a smart contest.

In order to give a just idea of the bravery of the royalists, we must not omit to relate that in the heat of the action two hundred of them quitted their posts and fled to Port-au-Prince. Amongst those who saved themselves in this manner, was the illustrious and doughty chevalier de Campon, commanding for his Britannic majesty at Leogane.

In this expedition the republicans had twelve men killed and fifteen wounded. The enemy also lost several men, and in their flight five of their wounded died in a wood not far from Leogane.

After the entire reduction of the posts and the town, general Rigaud ordered all the royalists and such as had fought against the republic to be arrested. One hundred and fifty guilty persons were committed to prison, six of whom were condemned to die, and executed the next day; the famous De la Besonniere is amongst the latter.

General Rigaud next took information concerning the prisoners, and restored to liberty such of them as were known not to be royalists, as they were more unfortunate than criminal in being with the English.

One cannot form an idea of the order that prevailed in the armies of the republic: Leogane, after its reduction, wore no appearance of a town taken by storm; not one murder was committed, nor was there any burning or pillaging. The property and effects of the emigrants and traitors were confiscated to the republic, but the persons and property of the citizens of all colours who had submitted to the law, found safety and protection. In a word, on the same day the citizens of the army of the republic and the citizens of the town were united in perfect harmony. We next proceeded to the establishment of a municipality, and on the 11th of October general Rigaud planted the tree of liberty amidst shouts of joy.

The union and fraternity which since the conquest of Leogane subsists among all the citizens of that town,

the satisfaction they feel public quartered in it, from the yoke of the English that the English a red parties entertained.

On hearing that the c had favoured the entry that town, they wreake mained with them, wh subservient to their pill lar the villain Lapointe to be disarmed and arr 107 of them to be batch ed them to be thrown in

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P H I L A D E L P H I A

Extract of a letter fro id 27th November city.

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Extract of a letter f American consul at November, to Jesso sal at London.

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the satisfaction they feel at seeing the army of the republic quartered in it, since their joy at being freed from the yoke of the English. It may well be imagined that the English and the royalists of the collected parties entertained quite opposite sentiments.

On hearing that the citizens of colour of Leogane had favoured the entry of the republican army into that town, they wreaked their fury on those that remained with them, who had all along been blindly subservient to their passions. At Arcahaie in particular the villain Lapointe ordered a considerable number to be disarmed and arrested, and after having caused 107 of them to be butchered by moon light, he ordered them to be thrown into the sea.

#### NEW-YORK, February 17.

The speech of the king of England to the parliament, is considered as a kind of herald to announce the plans of the cabinet, and consequently the general system of European politics for the ensuing year. This address is before the public, and some other articles of intelligence, of no small moment.

The determination of the British cabinet to prosecute the war against France, is not unexpected by those who know the inveterate hatred between the two nations; and the humiliating terms which France would demand.

What new plans of attacking the French are now in contemplation, it is not possible for us to ascertain. The plans of starving, of exciting insurrection, and of field-fighting have been fully attempted. It seems, however, the king grounds his hopes principally on the exhausted state of France.

The idea is certainly a plausible one; that the extraordinary efforts of France, have annihilated the means of repeating or continuing the same exertions.

But when we consider the active genius of the French, their rich soil, their self-denial; and especially the encouragement of industry by the freedom of commerce, and the removal of the horrible system of terror established by the clubs; at the same time, the more abundant supplies that will be received in neutral bottoms, since Great-Britain has been induced to abandon her plundering system; how it may be asked, can the British ministry be flattered with a hope of reducing France to any terms that they shall prescribe?

One thing is very certain, that Great-Britain will be the last power with whom France will make peace on any terms.

The last intelligence from Holland speaks gloomily of the prospect of peace. This news, however, is by private letters, and we may be assured that the result of the negotiation with Holland is not known. We may also consider it as very probable that a treaty between the French and Holland will be successful; as it will be a great point gained for France to detach the United Provinces from England and the general confederacy.

After all, it is impossible to frame any reasonable conjectures, respecting the fate of the nations at war. One thing only can be predicted with a good degree of certainty, that a general peace is not at hand. War is yet to rage in some parts of Europe, and this will create a great demand for articles which America can supply. Various contingencies may also vary the markets; but the establishment of peace on a durable foundation will be a fortunate event, as it respects the agriculture, the commerce, and the political happiness of the United States.

#### PHILADELPHIA, February 18.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Cadix, dated 27th November, ultimo, to a merchant in this city.

"There was some time ago a talk of a rupture between the emperor of Morocco and the United States; but we are happy to advise you that the best harmony is likely to subsist between those powers. The Algerines are fairly blocked in the Straights; and while the Portuguese, their natural enemies, continue to guard the Gut, as they have done constantly since the late affair, the American flag in these seas may be considered the safest of all others."

Extract of a letter from Joseph Fenwick, Esquire, the American consul at Bourdeaux, dated Paris, the 15th November, to Joshua Johnson, Esquire, American consul at London.

"It has just been decided in the council of the government, that American vessels shall go free, with all free goods; and orders are given not to interrupt or turn aside any, even grain loaded; also, orders are given to adjust all claims on the republic for the embargoes at Bourdeaux, and all expences and demurrage for vessels stopped or brought in, contrary to the laws of nations."

#### ANNAPOLIS, February 26.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. II.

Scire volens omnes. JOURNAL.

All wish to know the news.

I HAVE often observed, that when a stranger is introduced into any company, if he behaves with a distant and formal politeness, he never gives as much pleasure, or creates such a good opinion of himself, as when he assumes the style of an old and familiar acquaintance. An author at his first appearance is in the same situation as the stranger; if he takes up too much time in introducing himself, he will be regarded as formal and pedantic; but if he is brief and expeditious, his performance will be read with a higher relish.

Having already acquainted my readers with my history, there is nothing wanting but their corre-

pondence to complete our connection. The necessity of this needs no proof, and since all my predecessors in this manner of writing have been favoured with the correspondence of their readers, justice demands that I should not be neglected by mine.

My first number, although it occasioned no one to become my correspondent, has yet caused many suggestions from my friends. A few hours after its publication I received a visit from Will Dapper, the democrat whom I there mentioned, who, without giving me time to speak, began with, "Well, Charles! I see you are out. Now I am come to make a request of you, which you cannot conscientiously refuse: since you have declined meddling with politics, at least let your next speculation be upon their use; this I insist upon. I can stay no longer, for I left a grand political question in the middle of the debate, on purpose to ask this of you."

Politics, like other subjects, are commendable when used with moderation, but when carried to excess become ridiculous. It is both amusing and instructive to trace the various occurrences in the rise and decline of states and empires, and to observe the various counsels that influence the motion of the great wheel of government. The most immediate design of politics, however, is information, and in the gratification of this desire, the inquiry of many ends; others there are who look farther into things, and endeavour to find out the secret springs that cause those effects; this class is always employed in the investigation of some subject, and have in all ages been dignified with the title of politicians. This word politician would, fifty years ago, convey the idea of a dull, formal personage, in a black coat, contrasted by an enormous white wig, and a carriage expressing all the importance of a prime minister; but at the present period, we figure out to ourselves a quite different representation; it is now far from being uncommon to meet this character dressed in the height of the fashion, under a load of curls and powder, over which, on every mustering day of the militia, is hoisted that formidable ornament the cockade.

The study of politics may likewise afford many other advantages than those of mere speculation or inquiry; it naturally tends to make us acquainted by degrees with the sciences of geography and history, of which the youth of America are shamefully ignorant; and some of them are so miserably defective in the latter, especially that one, who sets up for a first rate politician, and asked me the other day, if Brutus was not the son of William the conqueror? Politics may likewise serve as a subject of conversation, as they afford an innocent recreation when properly conducted; the attention of any company may indeed be much better employed than to be eternally bent upon them; but, even then, there can be more real advantage derived from thence, than from all the disquisitions of fashions that have been held since the days of Noah. Politics, with all their advantages, have also their disadvantages, and as I have shewn the one side, I should also shew the other. When we see the modern politician, bedecked with all his finery, travelling from one street to another, to collect or to communicate intelligence, we are not to imagine that he is internally different from one of those stately consequential personages who formerly held that occupation; under the smart toupee of the former there is, or rather there is not, the same inanity or nothingness which constituted so essential a part in the structure of the latter.

This rage for politics is, however, not confined to the young and indolent. All ages and conditions have become statesmen, and it is next to impossible to turn a corner without meeting a knot of busy faces, regulating the affairs of all the world. Numberless instances do we see where this passion is indulged to excess, so as to become the only occupation of a man's life. When the mind is thus kept ever on the stretch, it loses all relish for the more important duties of humanity. The names of father, husband and relation, operate but faintly in the ears of him who is continually conversant with kings, ministers, and conventions; the cries of his family are disregarded, while his favourite party continues successful, and though continually forming schemes of government, he never thinks of putting them into execution; even upon so small a scale as the administration of his household. Thus his affairs go to wreck, and he soon finds himself in a prison.

Many, by an inconsiderate attachment to politics, have contracted an obtrusiveness of opinion, which has always rendered them disagreeable companions. This temper is always leading them into disputes, and a political dispute seldom ends with friendship. We have an instance of this in Will Dapper and his cousin Tom: Will is one of those who are violent admirers of every thing French, and prefers Mirabeau, Marat, and Paine, to all the statesmen and philosophers that ever existed: Tom, on the contrary, being educated in England, has imbibed all the prejudices incident to that country; but neither of them were wanting in that consequential self-sufficiency that characterizes a politician. In a conversation between them, Will unaccountably began upon politics, and ran on in praise of the French revolution; in this he was opposed by Tom, and they entered with some warmth into the debate; Will deflected on liberty and the rights of man; the other inveighed against the barbarity of the executions; at last Will let fall the term aristocrat, at the sound of which I could perceive the blood mount up in the cheeks of his antagonist, who immediately broke out in personal invectives. Perceiving the dispute grow serious, I endeavoured to reconcile them, but in vain; they parted, and from that hour have never spoken to one another, but one regards the other as an enemy to his country, and is in his turn considered as a pert, obstinate coxcomb.

#### A valuable Mill and Land for sale.

On Monday the 20th day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD, on the PREMISES, at PUBLIC VENDUE.

THAT valuable MERCHANT MILL, on Magothy river, erected at the place called the Narrows, together with 144 acres of land contiguous thereto. This property will be sold on a credit of five years, one fifth part of the purchase money, and the interest on the whole sum, to be paid annually. Bonds with satisfactory security must be given by the purchaser.

WALLACE, MUIR, & HARRIS.

Annapolis, February 24, 1795.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 19th of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the plantation of HENRY O. WELSH, deceased, near the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, for CASH only, to satisfy the creditors of the deceased.

ABOUT twelve valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, two valuable yoke of oxen, some cows and calves.

I once more desire those who have claims against the estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the day of sale, that they may be paid, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given, by

RICHARD WELSH, Surviving executor of

HENRY O. WELSH, deceased.

N. B. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

For LONDON.

The STRONG and BEAUTIFUL

New SHIP

MONTEZUMA,

THORNDICK CHASE, Master,

A constant trader,

IS now loading, and will certainly sail by the first of April. About two hundred hogheads of tobacco are wanted on freight, with liberty of consignment, or an advance will be made thereon, if addressed to JOHN and THATCHER TAYLOR, merchants, LONDON. Apply to Joseph M'Coneny, at Pig-Point, James M'burn, Nottingham, or WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Baltimore, February 15, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition, at April term next, for a commission to mark and bound the second line of a tract of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called CLARY'S HOPE, now in the possession of Aaron Parish, it being contiguous to the land now in the possession of the subscriber.

THOMAS NORRIS of Thomas.

February 23, 1795.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons who have land warrants, directed to the surveyor of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to lodge them with the subscriber before the 20th day of March next. And all warrants hereafter to be issued from the land office, directed to the surveyor as aforesaid, are requested to be delivered to the subscriber as speedily as possible, otherwise he will not deem himself liable for their due execution.

VACHEL STEVENS, Surveyor

Anne-Arundel county.

In CHANCERY, February 21, 1795.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of RICHARD BURGESS, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Richard appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the first day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three weeks successively before the first of April.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation a small bay MARE, thirteen and an half hands high, has a small white on one of her hind feet. The owner, on proving his or her property, and paying charges, may have her again.

February 20, 1795. W. BROGDEN.

THE creditors of THOMAS D. MERRICK, late deceased, are requested to produce and lodge with PHILIP B. KEY, of the city of Annapolis, as early as possible, their respective claims, legally authenticated, that the extent of the debts may be known. And all persons indebted to the estate of the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Key, in Annapolis, or the subscribers, living in Charles county, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

MARGARET MERRICK, Administrators of  
IONATIUS MATTHEWS, T. D. Merrick,

On Wednesday the twenty-second day of April next, and the next succeeding days, will be SOLD, for CASH, at the house of Mr. JOHN CRAGGS, at South-river ferry, near Annapolis.

**FIFTY-FIVE NEGROES**, late the property of Colonel Samuel Chew, among which are a number of fine young healthy negroes of both sexes; some of those negroes have been occasionally employed as house servants, but generally have been brought up to farming business, and some of the men hands are exceeding good farmers. Some of the men and women are married; in those cases the husband, wife, and small children, if any, will be sold together; and some of the women who have young children, and have not husbands in the family, will have their small children sold with them. It is probable that any person wanting to buy negroes for their own use may suit themselves at this sale.

BEN. CHAMBERS, Attorney for  
THO. M. FORMAN, administrator  
of col. Sam. Chew, deceased.

In pursuance of a deed of trust from BENJAMIN CAWOOD to the subscriber, dated the 28th of April, 1792, for securing part payment of a debt due to him, by said CAWOOD, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY, on Monday the 16th of March current, if fair, if not the first fair day, at BARTHOLOMEW CARRICOE'S tavern, in Charles county, about three miles below Piscataway, on the road leading from thence to Bryan-town and Port-Tobacco,

**SIXTEEN** likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, stock of different kinds, some household furniture; and many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and will be continued the next day, if necessary.

N. BLACKLOCK.

February 10, 1795.

N. B. On the same day, I shall expose to sale, on a long credit, ten or twelve likely negroes of my own property. The particular terms of the sale will at that time be made known.

N. B.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery will be OFFERED, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, for the benefit of RICHARD D. HALL, WILLIAM HALL, BARUCH HALL, ANNE HALL, JACOB HALL, EDWARD HALL, THOMAS HALL, and MARTHA HALL, devisees of WILLIAM HALL, deceased, on Saturday the 14th day of March next, at the house of SOLOMON SPARROW, in Queen-Anne, the following parcels of LAND, late the residence of Mrs. REBECCA HALL, deceased, to wit:

**PART** of PARROTT'S MANOR, part of AMPLÉ GRANGE, and part of FRY'S CHOICE, containing in the whole about 340 acres; these lands lie on Patuxent river, near the Governor's Bridge; the soil is fertile and well adapted to planting and farming, has a sufficiency of timber for its support, with meadows, fruit trees, and the advantage of a good mill-seat. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, with two rooms below and two above stairs, a stone kitchen and negro quarters, a meat house, milk house, cellar house, carriage house, poultry houses, corn house, a small barn, and two tobacco houses, all in good repair. The purchaser to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, one half payable in twelve months, the other half in two years, when a deed will be given.

THOMAS DUCKETT, Trustee.  
Prince-George's county, February 17, 1795.

The subscriber being appointed by the honourable the chancellor of Maryland trustee for selling the real estate of THOMAS MARRIOTT, deceased, for the purpose of discharging his just debts, hereby gives notice, that on Monday the 23d day of March next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the PREMISES, at 12 o'clock, in the forenoon,

**THE** late dwelling PLANTATION of the said Thomas Marriott, containing 113 acres of land, more or less. This land is situated on the Head of Severn, within four miles of the Indian Landing, and twelve of the city of Annapolis, the principal part of which is cleared, and well adapted to the cultivation of wheat and tobacco. The improvements on it consist of a good framed dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house, corn house, and other out houses. It has likewise an excellent apple and peach orchard. The terms of sale are, for the purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, with one year from the time of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said Thomas Marriott, are requested to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, within six months from this date.

H. WARFIELD, Trustee.  
Annapolis, February 17, 1795.

## FOR SALE.

Will be SOLD, on Thursday the 19th day of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the dwelling of SOLOMON GROVES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

**EIGHT** valuable negroes; horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats, the household furniture and plantation utensils. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN GROVES, Administrator.  
Anne-Arundel county, February 12, 1795.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, agreeable to the last will and testament of col. JOHN WEEMS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, the subscribers will OFFER a PUBLIC SALE, on the PREMISES,

on the eighteenth day of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at twelve o'clock,

**THE** following valuable tracts or parcels of LAND, lying in the county aforesaid, and within about a mile of Herring Creek church, viz. all the said John Weems's part of a tract of land called LORDSHIP'S BOUNTY, containing 101 acres, also all his part of three other tracts called BURRAGE, BURRAGE'S BLOSSOM and BURRAGE'S END, containing 200 acres, all of which lay adjacent to each other, and in good form; the improvements are, several good negro quarters, a corn house and a tobacco house almost new, and two valuable apple orchards of excellent fruit. The above lands abound with wood and timber. Also, all his, the said John Weems's, other two tracts or parcels of land, on Herring Creek, lying within a quarter of a mile of the lands aforesaid, viz. DIANA BEAVER DAMS, containing 157 1/2 acres, and PADGETT, containing 200 acres, both of which lay directly adjacent, and almost in a square, having a sufficiency of meadow land to make it a beautiful farm; the improvements are, a small dwelling house, two tobacco houses, some negro quarters, and a good granary directly on navigable water, capable of receiving any kind of produce, about 40 bushels of wheat sowed on the said land, and under good repair. All the above mentioned lands are deemed equal to any land in Anne-Arundel county, about sixteen miles from the city of Annapolis, and about six or seven hours run by water to Baltimore-town. The above lands will be sold altogether or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers of the said land give bond, on interest, with approved security, to the subscribers, as trustees, for the payment of the purchase money, and interest thereon, within fifteen months from the day of sale. The lands not to be conveyed until the sale shall be confirmed by the chancellor, and the purchase money, together with the interest, shall be fully discharged. The creditors of the said col. John Weems, deceased, are requested to lodge their claims, legally authenticated, with the chancellor, on or before the eighteenth day of September next.

MARY WEEMS,  
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, } Trustees.  
February 11, 1795.

To be SOLD, for READY MONEY, at VENDUE, on Monday the 23d day of March, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at the house of Mr. SAMUEL LANE, near Pig-Point,

**ABOUT** thirty valuable NEGROES, among which are many young men and boys, and several valuable household servants; also a variety of mahogany and other household furniture, plantation utensils, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep.

In CHANCERY, February 18, 1795.

Frederick Berger,  
vs.

Henry Shaver, and others. } THE object of the bill is to obtain a complete legal title in the complainant to a tract of land called CUT-KNEE, 75 acres, in Frederick county, which Henry Shaver, deceased, father of Henry Shaver the defendant, heretofore contracted to unto the complainant in fee; the complainant states, and so it appears from affidavit, that the said defendant hath removed from and is out of the state; It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least four weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the first day of April next, to the intent that the said Henry Shaver may have notice of his the said Berger's application to this court, and may be warned to appear here on or before the fourth Tuesday of May next, to shew cause (if any there be) wherefore a decree should not be passed agreeably to the prayer of the bill.

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

In CHANCERY, February 13, 1795.

**ORDERED**, On the application of the trustee of STEPHEN STEWARD, of Anne-Arundel county, that the first day of May next be limited and appointed for the creditors of the said Stephen to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustee, that the same may be on that day liquidated and adjusted, and it is ordered, that four weeks notice thereof be published in Edwards and Co. newspaper, and in the Maryland Gazette.

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

## THREE POUNDS REWARD.

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber, at West river, a negro man named TOBY, about 45 years old, six feet high, and very raw boned, by trade a rough carpenter and sawyer; he had on when he went away a grey searnothing over jacket, and an old under one of the same kind of cloth, white cotton overalls, yarn stockings, and strong shoes, with hob nails in the soles and nails with large broad flat heads in the heels, and an old course hat; he took with him a large match coat blanket, almost new, with two or three large spots of tar on it, and two brown linen shirts very little worn. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES CHESTON.  
West river, February 12, 1795.

In CHANCERY, February 24, 1795.

**ON** application to the Chancellor, by a petition in writing, of JOHN ADDISON, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and offering to comply with the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said John Addison appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the second day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, on or before the last day of this month, and continued therein the three following weeks.

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

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that whereas the subscriber, being seized of a parcel of land, lying and being in Calvert county, composed of parts of the following tracts, viz. BROOKE ADVENTURE, CEDAR BRANCH, ARNOLD'S PURCHASE, and BOURN, meant to petition the next county court for a commission to mark and bound the same, and the several tracts of parts of which it is constituted, agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JAMES GRAY.

February 3, 1795. 4X

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the court for Anne-Arundel county, at the ensuing April term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in said county, called THE LEVEL, and also to mark and bound that part of THE LEVEL belonging to him, according to the provisions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

4X ABSALOM RIDGELY.

Annapolis, January 27, 1795.

STATE of DELAWARE, ff.

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court, held at Dover, in and for the county of Kent, on the tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, will be EXPOSED to SALE, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the fourth day of May next, on the premises,

**ALL** that tract or parcel of land, situate in Mordekill hundred, in the county aforesaid; containing in the whole about one thousand five hundred acres, being the property of BRADLET BRACE, deceased, at the time of his death, and to be sold for the payment of his debts. For the accommodation of those who may incline to purchase, the said land will be laid off in three divisions, with a sufficient quantity of woodland to each division; the terms of sale to be as follow, one third of the purchase money to be paid an one year from the day of sale, one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years, with interest, on the respective payments from the day of sale. Attendance will be given, and further particulars made known, by

MARY COOK, administratrix  
of the said deceased.

By order of the court,  
SIPPLE WHARTON, Clk.

December 10, 1794.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the justices of Anne-Arundel county, at their next April court, to grant a commission to mark and bound part of three tracts of land, called JAMES'S PURCHASE, JAMES'S LAST PURCHASE, and BURGESS'S CHOICE, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

January 26, 1795.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the court of Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, viz. HOCKLEY, FOSTER'S FANCY, BARREN HILLS, ADDITION TO TIMBER RIDGE, BELT'S POINT, MACQUEEN'S DISCOVERY, TIMBER RIDGE, and POLE-CAT FOREST, agreeably to the act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton,  
DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington,  
CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

February 7, 1795.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,  
Price, One Dollar,

## The LAWS

OF  
MARYLAND,  
Passed November Session, 1794.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL  
GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

MA

VIENNA

HE public more pret with Fra with the take plac with all t her, does not seem dispo profit much by the success brilliant career of Russia has not received instructio generally understood, the Poland into an independe the throne of which is fir duke Constantine. To monarchy, she means to from Poland, except suc versary, the empire of Prussia with all his influen left he should be obligd his situation, where refu submission must be the al

The politics of the h due to acquiesce in the Harcourt, who command day receiving reinforcement places taken by the Fre directly from the province ed himself in the palat also been joined by 13 large body of cavalry, w time in Bohemia. The last dispatches b and the Rhine, are dec the court in very bad h which has been, that al celebrating the festival of pended, as also the intenc ry orders. The French force which they had in of establishing their wi The archduke Ferdinand oppose them; but he has thought adequate to the ready lost the important p lents. A great alarm is navy, as the squadron wh of Juan has joined that fr continues in the ports of

LONDON

Extract of a letter, dated over by the

"The Dutch have negotiate a separate peace purpose they sent a pe was not successful till ven the 17th, the prince had forming that the conve into a negotiation of p that two deputies shou for that purpose. The b best before the States Brantzen, formerly amb pels, burgomaster of B Boule-Duc, where two tived, with whom, no partly entered into."

The French have sig we willing to treat for war, on the basis of th Our court has consented its treaty.

BOSTON

A gentleman from about the 14th of Janu troops had arrived ther saw them landed.

To any port in the smallest danger of the

General Rigaud has which place he has, late put the garrison to the Feb. 14. Another

Manchester, in Englan two gentlemen, who b ple a plan, that by a few ste can read by it. rret these are to dispo with addition of two linal and some other said to consist of eleven down, by a simple pl of the directions a ceived, and expect let ters, much faster th