

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1795.

MAYENCE, February 19.

HE desertions from the enemy daily continue, and according to the report of the deserters, the French army suffers prodigiously from the want of provisions and sickness. We are assured, that in several places there are heaps of dead bodies of five or six hundred, which cannot be interred, from the impossibility of opening the ground, the frost having penetrated to a great depth. The pestilential smell from these depots, infects the air to such a degree, that many die in consequence.

HANOVER, February 4.

The intention of the allies is to send an army of 100,000 men into the field, and to draw a cordon to protect their dominions. The landgrave of Hesse Cassel brings 15,000 men, and has promised 30,000 if England will give the money for this purpose. The Hessian general Oynsbauen was sent to England. The whole Hanoverian militia has marched to the frontiers.

ROTTERDAM, January 21.

The militia (Schutzengilde) who have done service since the revolution in 1788, in this town, were disbanded yesterday—their arms were taken away from them and given to the militia which had been disbanded by them in that year—the latter mounted guard this morning. A publication has just been issued, prohibiting the wearing of the Orange cockade; nothing but the national cockade is worn at present.

A division of French troops made their entry into our town this afternoon; they were accompanied by a crowd of citizens. Several bands of musicians in the town joined their military band, amid the ringing of all the church bells, and the rejoicing passed away in the greatest order.

Jan. 24. Two other publications have been issued by the magistrates of Rotterdam, upon a request from the commander general of the French army; the first, that a list shall be given in within twenty-four hours, at the town house, by every citizen who is in possession of property belonging to the British nation. The second was an order not to sell any wine, brandy, nor any other strong liquors, to the French troops.

AMSTERDAM, January 24.

A number of French troops arrive yet daily, among others there arrived the corps called Batave, which is composed of the Dutch patriots who had emigrated to France in the year 1788.

A proclamation was yesterday issued by the representatives of the French people, advising the election of a mayor and a deputy-mayor, an attorney-general, and four committees, for the administration of the town. The committees will be, the committee of general safety, of public weal, of execution of justice, and of commerce and navigation.

Jan. 29. Since the French have entered this town, the strictest order has reigned in every corner, and the severest discipline is observed among the former.

NAPLES, March 6.

On Sunday last a courier was dispatched from Dublin, stating, that Mr. Grattan, and Sir John Parnell were to set out for England the next day to bear testimony to the true terms of the agreement made between Earl Fitzwilliam and Mr. Pitt for the government of Ireland. They were witnesses of the arrangement, and they come to prove that the articles have been faithfully kept by Earl Fitzwilliam to the latter, and that Mr. Pitt, in the violent measure which has thrown Ireland into such disorder, and which threatens its separation from the British crown, is as contrary to personal honour as it is to public policy. The friends of Mr. Pitt deny this charge, and the parties are now ranged in opposition to each other, breathing mutual detestation.

Letter from Arnaud, secretary to Dupont, representative of the people in the department of the Lower Seine.

"You will be pleased to make as public as possible the news, that the war of La Vendee is happily terminated, as you will see by the submission of the generals and soldiers which I send you, and which has just been received by the representative. Marks the effect of a government which pardons error, and wishes to find none but brothers."

March 9. Lord Grenville has had a conference with the two Dutch commissioners, at the conclusion of which the latter sent off their secretary to the Hague, to give an account of the answer of the English minister. It is said that his answer was, "That the British government would deliver up the Dutch vessels seized, and take off the embargo, as soon as the Dutch should deliver up the English vessels taken by the French in the parts of Holland; that this was grounded on fair and just principles; for the States General,

either were the sovereigns of the United States, and could restore the ships actually in their ports, or they were a conquered people, now making a part of France, and their property was legal seizure."

We yesterday mentioned our having letters from Francfort of the 11th ult. which mentioned that since the return of Mr. Hainier from Paris, where he had been for four days with the committee of public welfare, to Balle, in Switzerland, things argued favourably for peace. We can now say, upon good authority, that peace is actually concluded between the king of Prussia and the French republic.

March 11. There are letters in town from Paris of the 4th inst. We understand that the Paris papers of the 3d, contain the official account of the detachment of six ships of the line and several frigates on one expedition, and of four ships and several frigates on another.—The one squadron with six months provision on board, and the other with eight. This appears to be directed to the West and East Indies.

The same papers give an account of fresh disturbances at Marseilles.

EDINBURGH, March 2.

We learn, that count Stahrenberg has received intelligence by the last messenger from Vienna, that the field equipage of his Imperial majesty is ordered to be got ready, and that this monarch intends in the month of May to be at the head of his army.

The order of government prohibiting the clearing out of American vessels from any of the British ports, for France, after being in force for a few days, was, on a remonstrance being made on the subject, suspended on the 10th of January. The vessels were then allowed to proceed, bonds being first given, for double the amount of their cargoes, that the goods should be landed according to their clearance, and that no article should be taken on board that was the produce and manufacture of Great-Britain.

The American minister, Mr. Jay, is said to be extremely respected by all ranks of people in Great-Britain. His conduct has been uniformly tempered, manly, and sensible.

HARWICH, February 23.

"Yesterday morning a Dutch fishing vessel from Scheveling, arrived here with a flag of truce.

"The above vessel came express with three foreign persons from the Hague, one of whom is a commissioner from the States General, charged with dispatches for our government, and the others with dispatches from the Dutch East-India Company for the Dutch ambassador in London.

"These gentlemen assert, that every thing remains perfectly quiet at present in Holland; and that no depredations of any kind have been committed by the French army."

Feb. 26. In Sweden it has been determined that an encampment shall be formed of 30,000 men, whether to guard against any probable external or internal commotion, we know not.

The French troops in Holland are stated to amount to 110,000 men, divided in two columns. One extends on the left of Holland, taking all the towns; the other, composed of 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery, advances from Arnheim, along the banks of the Yssel. Another small body of French troops march from Cleves towards the Rhine, on the side of Emmerick, in order to alarm the Austrian advanced posts in that quarter.

GLOUCESTER, (Eng.) March 2.

A gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Tewkesbury, in this county, has lately sold for 100 guineas, an OX of most uncommon size, and which was bred by the late Mr. Berrington, of Devereux Wootton, Herefordshire. His weight on the machine is one ton fourteen hundred and seven pounds; height 19 hands; girth 11 feet 6 inches; length from the brow to the drop of the tail, nine feet six inches; and is supposed to be the largest ever bred.

DUBLIN, February 25.

According to some late accounts, 16 of the French fleet returned to Brest without much damage, and two more were towed in dismantled. Twelve are known to have been equipped for two expeditions, and are supposed to have parted company in a certain latitude. The rest, except one, instead of two as formerly reported to have foundered at sea, got into P'Orlent. The value of British merchantmen sent into French ports, or destroyed in the course of the cruise is estimated in the city at half a million!!!—Such are the blessings of an able and vigilant administration.

The Caledonian, from New-Brumwick for Plymouth, laden with masts, yards, bowsprits, spars, &c. is taken by the French and carried into Brest. Her cargo, the largest and finest perhaps ever shipped in one bottom, will be sufficient to equip ten sail of the

line, or to repair the whole damage sustained by the French fleet in their late cruise.

Earl Moira, it is said, is shortly to embark for this kingdom, with his whole army, consisting of about 25,000 men.

A review of the last seven days business, in the house of commons certainly does no little honour to the sincerity and patriotism of administration.

A removal of the hearth tax from the poor.

The abolition of excise on the brewery.

The annihilation of the police.

And the establishment of a responsible treasury board—form; beyond a doubt, the most glorious week's work which Ireland has ever seen.

So long as men in power promote such measures, it will be vain to say they have changed their principles with their situations.

March 5. Our reports respecting the present embarrassment of affairs are various.—We cannot answer for the truth of them; our wishes are for a fair and honourable administration, regarding measures, not men; hoping for the tranquillity of the country, but at the same time trusting that the great principles of the reformation and revolution will not be giddily abandoned.

Defenders.—Within these last three months, the depredations committed by these misguided men, have exceeded the total of all former outrages. A large portion of the counties of Cavan, Roscommon, and Sligo, are actually in a state of insurrection; vast hordes of them have now emigrated into Westmeath. On Wednesday last, several houses in that county were forcibly broke open and robbed of cash and other articles of value; among others, the houses of Mr. Joseph McCutchen, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Egerton; and such is the panic spread by the banditti, that numerous families have removed their cash and plate to the town of Mullingar.

LONDON, February 24.

The Amsterdam Gazette, of the sixth instant, contains the following passage:—"By an extraordinary opportunity we learn from Paris, that the news of the revolution in this town has caused universal joy in the national convention; and that deputies from Berlin have arrived there, to negotiate a peace between the king of Prussia and the French republic."

By the last private advices that came from Holland, we hear, that their new and good allies, the French, have made another requisition in specie of one million and a half, which, with the fourteen hundred thousand pounds in goods already obtained, make the first fraternal squeeze little short of three millions.

The same advices add, that some of the principals of the late Anti-Stadholderian party beginning to see the error of inviting a foreign nation to settle their domestic differences, and expressing themselves rather too freely on that subject, have been put under an arrest, and their property, pro tempore, confiscated.

Feb. 26. Accounts from Poland, by the way of Vienna, affirm, that the consequence of a late extraordinary exchange of couriers between Austria and Russia has been a final division of that unhappy country, so far as to exterminate even its name from the list of independent states upon the continent; a convention having been formally exchanged among the co-dividing powers; according to which it is agreed upon, that Austria shall possess the Palatinates of Sandomir, Lublin, Chelm, and Cracovia, with the city of that name. In consequence of the new arrangement the Austrians in Galicia, to the number of 60,000 under general Harcourt, were ordered to march to take possession of the new territory; and a colonel Fleischer, of the corps of engineers, was to go from Vienna, to form the necessary lines of demarcation.—In the above mentioned Palatinates, the Austrian commandants had already begun to receive the customary taxes, &c. for the emperor's use, and to charge the inhabitants for the maintenance of the troops. He had also laid on an extraordinary impost for six months to come, commencing in January, 1795; it was likewise expected, that an oath of allegiance to the emperor would be shortly administered.—The Prussian commander in chief has fixed his residence at Bailstock, where he receives the duties, &c. formerly paid to the republic.

Masovia, and all the Palatinates remaining on the confines of South and West-Prussia, fall to that power; while Russia takes possession of the grand duchy of Lithuania, Courland, and Samogitia. The Russian troops were in motion for that purpose when the last intelligence came away.

It is added, that upon condition that the Austrians maintain 60,000 men in Poland, the empress has engaged to send 40,000 cossacks; and 20,000 other troops, to act against the French upon the Rhine.

Feb. 27. On Wednesday the grand fleet under earl Howe, anchored at Spithead, after having seen the valuable convoys that sailed under its protection, safe to a certain latitude. During this short cruise, they took a French brig of war, which they have brought in with them.

The head quarters of the British are at Osnaburgh. About 150,000 Austrians are already pouring down from all quarters on the banks of the Rhine, which will be shortly reinforced with 50,000 more.

Three per cent. consols 62 1-2. The Adventure, of 44 guns, captain Buller, has arrived at Portsmouth from Cadiz, having on board upwards of one million and a half of money.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hunter, messenger, arrived from the army. It was reported an action had taken place between the Prussians and the French, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss.

Yesterday in the house of commons, Mr. Wilberforce moved, "that at a time to be limited, the slave trade shall be entirely discontinued." There was a lengthy and animated debate, when on dividing the house, there appeared,

For the motion, 61. Against it, 78. Majority, 17.

If we are to credit the latest intelligence from France, and that which seems most to be depended on, it leads us to believe that the greatest exertions are making in several parts of France, and particularly in Cherbourg, for an expedition against this country, early in the spring. It is supposed, that should it ever take place, it would assemble in the ports of Holland, and make a descent on the eastern coasts of this kingdom.

This subject has been frequently revived, and although we shall be slow to believe that it will ever be carried into execution, yet it has been thought prudent by government to take every possible precaution against such an event. The internal defence of the country is the subject which, at the present moment, engages the attention of administration, and a regular staff will shortly be appointed for every one of the maritime counties.

WHITEHALL, March 7. His majesty commands that all officers of every description belonging to the several regiments of cavalry and infantry on the establishment of the kingdom of Ireland, and that all militia officers of that kingdom do forthwith (notwithstanding the leaves of absence they may have obtained) join their respective regiments.

PORTLAND, April 13.

Captain Stephen Clough, in the ship Success, arrived at Wiscasset the 6th instant, in 46 days from Havre-de-Grace in France. Captain Clough brings information of the taking of Amsterdam, &c. and adds, that the French have gained a complete victory over the Spaniards, in which they killed and took 10,000, and to the value of six millions sterling in images of gods, virgins, &c. from their churches and other religious edifices.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

Extract of a letter from J. Lenardi, American consul at Cadix, to a gentleman in Boston.

"I am very sorry to inform you of a new danger that threatens our commerce, and which, if not soon remedied, will prove very fatal—Muley Solymán's cruizers are at sea, with orders to seize all American vessels—They sent into Tangier an English brig on suspicion of her being an American.

"Only two half galleys have as yet put to sea, but the first easterly wind will undoubtedly, (according to my advice from that quarter) bring out several more. This new enemy is of much more immediate danger than the other; there is nothing to prevent their cruising when they please. The conduct of the emperor has been infamous—as at the very time he gave orders to his cruizers, to seize our vessels, he assured our consul at Gibraltar his dispositions were friendly to the United States. Mr. Simpson has dispatched to him an express remonstrating against the proceedings of the captain of his cruizer, in detaining a vessel under pretence of being an American, at the time he just received letters from his majesty, full of assurances of his desire to maintain peace with the United States—and praying that explicit orders might be given to the captains of all his majesty's cruizers to respect the flag of the United States—we anxiously wait for his answer, which, weather permitting, we shall have in five or six days.

"There are thirteen sail of American vessels here at present, for two that are ready (one this goes by) I have been fortunate enough to procure the protection of an English Letter of Marque, mounting eighteen guns, which will protect them till out of the region of immediate danger. I am in hopes, also, that none of the vessels now in this port, will sail without some protection."

WINCHESTER, April 13.

From the Knoxville Gazette, of March 27.

On the 5th instant, a party of Indians, supposed Creeks, at Joslin's station, seven miles from Nashville, fired upon Thomas Fletcher, Bezekiel Baldwin, and his brother, a lad, who were at work in their field, wounded the two first with balls through the body, knocked down the third with a war club, broke his skull bone, and skinned the whole of his head. All are dangerously wounded, and it is doubtful whether either will recover.

We learn from undoubted authority, that the Chickasaws had, prior to the 5th instant, killed and scalped ten Creeks and made six prisoners, in addition to five killed by major Colbert, as mentioned in a former paper. Thus war between the Chickasaws and Creeks has actually commenced without the hope of a peace being shortly patched up between them. The Creeks

are the aggressors; for, in addition to the many insults and injuries sustained by the brave and friendly Chickasaws, at the hands of the numerous and blood thirsty Creeks, who have perseveringly killed the citizens of the United States, without intermission, for upwards of twenty years, invading and destroying all the red friends they have on the earth, the small but virtuous nation of Chickasaws, who have manifested their attachment by fighting and bleeding in their cause for three successive campaigns northwest of the Ohio, and who have become objects of vengeance with the Creeks from their known attachment to our United States.

It appears by undoubted information from the Cherokeees, handed through an undoubted channel, that the party of Indians who killed George Mann, on Flat Creek, on the 27th of February last, consisted of 16 Creeks; that one of them was dangerously wounded by Mrs. Mann, whereby the party was repulsed from the house, and herself and helpless children saved from massacre.

On Friday the 20th instant a general muster of the militia of the county of Knox took place in this town. The number of effective men was 1008, well equipped with arms; mostly good rifles. Knox county is a frontier, on all sides, save one, as much exposed as any frontier of the United States, to the invasion of the Creeks and other hostile Indians.

ANNAPOLIS, May 7.

ON ABSENT FRIENDS.

THEY'RE gone, the idols of Anne-Arundel's gone, And left their friends their absence to bemoan. Ah! When I see the well known houses dear, Sweet recollection claims the falling tear. The trees, the flow'rs, their fair hands had rear'd, The plants, the vines, that were so verdant seen, The trees, flowers and vines, have disappear'd, And ev'ry plant has vanish'd from the green. Assist me muses, add all your tuneful breath, Ah! Do not sleep in darkness and in death; Assist the models of imperfect skill, O come, with sacred aid, and fix my will; Still raise the kind affections of this heart, Raise every grateful word to bear a part; My voice shall flattery and deceit disgrace, And in their room exalted virtue place. O wake my fancy with a sense of praise, O wake with warbling of triumphant lays; When thus the muses, on this work design'd, Awaiting closely, guide the wand'ring mind, Pleasure and praise on one another break, And exclamation longs at heart to speak. Yes, mortals, know it is my greatest pride, To blaze those virtues which their goodness hide. Dear sad remembrance of that last farewell With her, where worth and wisdom ever dwell, With pious praise her grateful heart o'erflows, And sweetly mediates the sufferer's woes. Benevolent, kind, pious, gentle, just, Reason her guide, and Providence her trust; Her heart, ever open to the orphan's cries And wipe the tears from the widow's eyes. The younger shines, adorn'd with every grace, Her heart all virtue, and all charms her face; Behold, in her, a heavenly form divine, Through which the mind's all gentle graces shine; They, like the sun, irradiate all between, The person charms, because the soul is seen, Possess'd with blessings, which we seldom find Lavish'd by Nature on one happy mind; Content adorns her, with a lively face, An open look, and lovely smiling grace. But ah! Kilkenns, she will now no more, With taste refin'd, your rural charms explore; She now will ramble o'er Prince-George's hills, And sweetly listen to the falling rills. Accept, dear friends, beneficently kind, The sweet effusions of a grateful mind; O may thy praises be for ever sung, O sweet employment of a grateful tongue. Neglecting man, forgetful of thy ways, Nor own thy care, nor think of giving praise, Behold a scene, upon your folly wrought, Let those imperfect lines remind a thought.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE. THE MEDDLER, No. X.

Scribimus indolis doctique. Hor. Those who cannot write, and those who can; All—scrawl and scribble to a man. Pope.

WHAT man is there, "who, to dull forgetfulness a prey," has passed through life as a disinterested spectator, totally abstracted from all its concerns, and without feeling the least inclination to be distinguished for some qualification? Even he who affects to despise all praise, and wishes to represent every attempt for fame as the effect of pride and self-sufficiency, is secretly delighted with the attention which is paid to him on account of these very assertions; and many, who with Erostratus, cannot exalt themselves by their virtues, endeavour to obtain fame by the extravagance of their vices. The most obvious path to distinction is that of literature, which has consequently been followed by thousands, and if we find a few who have been successful, we also find numbers who have failed, and many who have no pretence to merit but from their quaintness or obscenity.

These faults are seldom to be found in those authors who appear in battalions at the back of a newspaper, under the title of advertisements. Content with giving information, they seldom aspire to the graces of diction, but are written in a plain and unadorned style, which, if it has never conferred immortality on

the author, has seldom exposed him to the censure of invidious criticism. From the perusal of these little pieces, which are generally neglected by all who are not interested, I receive pleasure superior to that which is afforded by the front part of the paper; the latter is an incomplete sketch of public, the former an expressive picture of private concerns. As the one half of the sheet contains the most important public transactions of the whole globe, so the other contains the most important private events in a circle of a few miles diameter. If in the one we read of monarchs dethroning their subjects, states proclaiming war against each other, the detestation of generals, or of ships lost or taken, in the other we see debtors imprisoned by their creditors, husbands separating from their wives, run away negroes, and cows or horses strayed or stolen. If the frequency of republication be a just criterion of the merit of a piece, these will surely hold a distinguished rank in the Temple of Fame, since in the course of a few weeks they undergo dozens of editions, and as a farther proof of their importance, while the details of kingdoms remain undarned, except by a single large letter at the beginning, these are decorated by a superior magnitude of type, and often dazzle the eye by a long uninterrupted train of capitals.

But however plain and naked of ornament the common style of composition may be, yet sometimes the highest degree of decoration is admitted; of which the following publication of an artist in a neighbouring town may serve as an instance.

To the Republican Militia of the United States. The consolidated exertions of a free people, formed by individual efforts for the preservation of liberty, have universally deemed the genuine guardian of the inalienable blessings of a government, which has for its basis the Rights of Man, it behoves every patriotic citizen to contribute his mite towards the support of a branch of mechanism replete with public utility, and so necessary to the maintenance of our civil and political rights. Impass'd with these sentiments, CITIZEN

Presents his compliments to the brave American patriots, and with all the respect due to the defenders of his country, begs leave to inform them that he has commenced his DRUM-MAKING BUSINESS, At his house in Street,

Where, by his assiduous and steady application, he hopes to render universal satisfaction, and show the fans of freedom that his drums can sound the voice of liberty, equal, if not superior, to any made on the continent. Conscious of being aided in this undertaking, in which he has no other design than the service of his country, by the pecuniary assistance of a generous people, he remains their humble servant.

The style in which this is written is so different from my ideas of the subject, that were it not for the drum-making business in large letters which at first attracted my attention, I should, from the manner of introducing the subject, have mistaken it for a political exhortation: In one or two places he is so obscure that I cannot discover his meaning, (if indeed he has any meaning at all) and the expressions of his diffidence are so great, that I am afraid no one will believe them to be real; for as an argument which proves too much, is allowed to prove nothing, so by magnifying his zeal for the public good he has almost destroyed even a probability of it. In one part of his design, however, he has succeeded; as the chief requisite of an advertisement is to attract the attention, he has suited it to the opinion of the times; the idea of citizen has charms with many who have adopted it merely because it is fashionable, and being thus acquainted with the author's principles, they never trouble themselves about his abilities.

For an advertisement to attract notice, it must be distinguished by some singularity. A gentleman, who has been long famous for his publications of this nature, has succeeded admirably by making use of "two words syllables in length," and a profusion of italics; but unfortunately he is seldom or never understood. I have seen the goods of a Philadelphia store displayed in some scores of not very harmonious verses; and poster has been advertised with pro patria et pro bene publico prefixed to it as a motto. But of all these performances which have fallen under my observation, none seem more bold in its promises than the following, which appeared some years ago in London.

Be a lady's complexion fair or brown; be her eyes lively vivacious grey, or more poignant black; be her cheeks graced with a dell or a dimple; be her colour resembling the delicate lily or blooming rose; or indeed a happy union of both; no matter—Nothing can bestow that superior desirable finish to her face and form as Vickery's Imperial Head-Drechs; which, in a word, gives loveliness to youth, and respectability to age.

This seems to promise something, rather more than we are inclined to believe, that he can perform; but whatever may be his faults, he has avoided one of which many are guilty, viz. hypocrisy, since he is far from intimating that he acts solely for the public good, which is often pretended to by others, who, were they to confess the truth, would own that their chief incentive was their own private emolument.

Will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE on Friday the fifteenth of May, at JOHN TYNDING'S house, near South river church.

A HEALTHY likely negro WENCH, about twenty-seven years of age, with three female children, one of which is a good fire to wait in a house. The above wench is a good spinner on either the linen or woollen wheel, and likewise a good hand on a plantation at the hoe, axe, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by the subscriber. JOHN TYNDINGS.

Notice is hereby given, day of May, instant, will be LIC SALE, at 4 o'clock private sale) at 4 o'clock. An elegant brick dwelling high, situated on S. Annapolis, near the State ble sufficient for the reception carriage house; this house is well adapted for public or private family known on the day of sale purchase the same; may application to the subscriber.

Annapolis, May 6, 1795.

THE trustees of C give notice, JOHNSON, of Saint-Mary had receive all balances either by subscription or for the reception of money half completed, all those directly to pay their balances will prevent the trouble of for the recovery of the balance on and will certainly fully completed; several been added to the number for the promotion of the fair that it will in a short seminary of learning. the same benevolent intentions at a distance to fulfil pay the same without further By order SAM

April 27, 1795.

Twelve Po

Princed-Ge BSENTED them the late Princed county courts, the following themselves QUG, and Tom, Billy, Nick, plexion; they are all negroes, and quitted cause they were not do not forfeit their authority over them, wife the above reward as where the aforesaid witness against such them, or TWENTY I likewise forewarn employing the said negro terminated to prosecute law.

House of

THE subscriber and the public a private house of entertainment, where gentlemen with boarding year, at the lowest satisfaction to all who their custom.

April 22, 1795.

FOR

THE lot in QU the improvements are room below and two house with three kitchen, stable, paved railed. Immediate terms of sale made as will lease, or rent th

April 16, 1795.

A LIST OF LETT

fire at Choptico, June they will be as dead letters. M. R. THOMA Mr. Rerben Capt. James Somerv Mr. Leonard Highfico, Maryland.

April 13, 1795.

N C

THE subscriber the public, has lately obtained tapers ferry, former was, deceased; h and sufficient boats, ferrymen. Those ferry, may rest all dispatch, and every sember, in order to

April 22, 1795.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday the 28th day of May, instant, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, (if not sold before at private sale) at 4 o'clock, P. M.

An elegant brick dwelling HOUSE, three story high, situate on School-street, in the city of Annapolis, near the Stadt-House, together with a stable sufficient for the reception of twelve horses, and a carriage house; this house has a kitchen and cellar, and is well adapted for the accommodation of any public or private family. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Any person inclined to purchase the same, may view the premises, on application to the subscriber.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, May 6, 1795.

THE trustees of CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL give notice, they have appointed ELISHA JOHNSON, of Saint-Mary's county, their agent to collect and receive all balances due to the said school, either by subscription or otherwise. The building for the reception of masters and scholars being now half completed, all those indebted will please immediately to pay their balances to Mr. Johnson, which will prevent the trouble and expence of instituting suits for the recovery of the same; the building is now going on and will certainly, in a few months time, be fully completed; several respectable names have lately been added to the number of trustees, whose exertions for the promotion of this laudable institution promise fair that it will in a short time become a flourishing seminary of learning. The trustees flatter themselves the same benevolent intention which induced gentlemen at a distance to subscribe will now urge them to pay the same without further trouble.

By order,

SAMUEL AMERY, Register.

April 27, 1795.

Twelve Pounds Reward.

Prince-George's county, May 1, 1795.

ABSENTED themselves from my service since the late Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel county courts, the following twelve NEGROES, calling themselves QUEENS; Simon, Billy, Jack, Lewis, Joe, Paul, Matthew, and Tom, very black negroes, and Tom, Billy, Nick, and Fanny, of a brown complexion; they are all young, hearty, and well made negroes, and quitted me for no other reason but because they were not set free at the last court. As I have recognized for the said negroes I conceive that I do not forfeit their services, nor lose any share of my authority over them, before trial; I do therefore promise the above reward to any person who will inform me where the aforesaid negroes may be found, and be witness against such persons as harbour or employ them, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for each one. I likewise forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing the said negroes at their peril, as I am determined to prosecute every such person agreeably to law.

JOHN ASHTON.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that she has opened a private house of entertainment, next door to the chancellor's, where she intends to accommodate gentlemen with boarding, either by the day, week, or year, at the lowest terms, and hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to honour her with their custom.

MARGARET PRYSE.

April 22, 1795.

FOR SALE,

THE lot in Queen-Anne, the property of the subscriber, conveniently situated for a tavern; the improvements are, a two story house, with one room below and two above. One other convenient house with three rooms below, and two above, a kitchen, stable, paved garden, and the lot posted and railed. Immediate possession will be given, and the terms of sale made easy to the purchaser. If not sold I will lease, or rent them.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

April 16, 1795.

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

MR. THOMAS JOHNSON, Choptico. Mr. Reuben Craig, near Choptico, 3 letters. Capt. James Somerville, Patuxent, Maryland. Mr. Leonard Highfitt, St. Mary's county; near Choptico, Maryland.

JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, P. M.

April 13, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, and his friends in general, that he has lately obtained the management of the lower Patuxent ferry, formerly belonging to PARSONS MERRICK, deceased; he has provided himself with good and sufficient boats, together with able and experienced ferrymen. Those persons who may wish to cross said ferry, may rest assured of being conveyed with great dispatch, and every exertion will be made by the subscriber, in order to give general satisfaction.

WILLIAM STEPLE.

April 22, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday the 11th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. WHARF's tavern.

THE plantation known by the name of SAND-GATE, belonging to the estate of Mr. GEORGE MARW, deceased, situated on the public roads, about one mile from this city, containing about 280 acres. This will be sold on a credit of five years, with interest to be paid annually. There are three hands on the plantation, hired for the present crop, we shall therefore offer the land under this incumbrance, with the grain, stock, utensils, and all that belongs to the place. The grain, stock, &c. to be valued, as will be proposed at the sale, and paid for within one month thereafter. Bonds with good security will be required of the purchaser. Possession of the whole immediately given, and the real estate, when paid for, conveyed.

JOHN CALAHAN, Executor.

MARY MANN, Executrix.

Annapolis, April 28, 1795.

In CHANCERY, April 23, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of THOMAS TONGUE and JOSEPH COWMAN, trustees for the sale of the real estate of RICHARD COWMAN, deceased, be approved, and that the sale by them made, as stated in said report, on the 15th day of January last, of a tract of land called STRATLEY, 90 acres; and part of a tract of land called SPARROW'S REST, in Anne-Arundel county, for £.605, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette during the present month.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, called LEONARD'S NECK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, as also to mark and bound that part of said tract of land which belongs to him.

RICHARD GARDINER.

April 28, 1795.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 11th of May, at the house of JOSEPH STANSBURY, on the Mouth of Curtis's creek, for CASH,

ALL the personal property of ELIZABETH STANSBURY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household furniture, bacon, corn, and rye. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock in the morning.

JOSEPH STANSBURY, Administrator of ELIZABETH STANSBURY.

April 21, 1795.

The sale of the greater part of the NEGROES belonging to the estate of SAMUEL CHEW, Esq; deceased, advertised to be sold for CASH, at the house of Mr. JOHN CRAIGS, at South river ferry, on the 22d day of April, 1795, having been postponed from unavoidable circumstances,

NOTICE is hereby given, that forty-eight of the said NEGROES, among which are a number of very fine healthy boys of twelve years old and under, one man a carpenter, one a shoemaker, and several others bred to the farming business, also some valuable women and girls, will be sold, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 10th day of May next. Such gentlemen as are desirous of becoming bidders at this sale, are now informed, that nothing will prevent the sale's taking place at the appointed day, upon the first mentioned terms, when attendance will be given, by BEN. CHAMBERS, Attorney for THO. M. FORMAN, administrator of col. Sam. Chew, deceased.

April 22, 1795.

LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days in each week, Mondays and Tuesdays, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKSELL'S, near the Head of South river, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

LA FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white in the face and legs, six years old this spring, fifteen and an half hands high, he is handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, finew and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse VENERIAN, his dam was got by LITTLE FIGURE, out of a fine imported mare, whose pedigree is unknown.

La Fayette will cover mares at one guinea a single mare, if two mares, or more from the same person, four dollars per mare, and three shillings and ninepence to the groom, provided the money is paid by first of July; if the money is not paid by the first of July next six dollars per mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares at Mr. Bickell's.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 14, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags, at the Printing-Office.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Annapolis, March 20, 1795. GENERAL ORDERS.

THE commander in chief of the militia of the State of Maryland orders, that there be a full and complete return of all the militia of this state, made and delivered to the adjutant-general, on or before the 20th day of June next, and that the said return shall be agreeable to the form directed by the adjutant-general.

J. KILTY (acting by deputation) for HENRY CARBERRY Adj. Gen.

As regimental or battalion meetings cannot conveniently be obtained at this early season of the year, it is intended that company returns shall form the groundwork of the proposed operation. For these, as well as for regimental returns, blank forms, with every necessary instruction for filling them, will shortly be furnished from the office. They will be transmitted, (agreeably to a direction of the commander in chief annexed to the above order) to the commanding officers of divisions, under whose orders they will be distributed; together with such arrangements as those officers may think proper to form for a due and timely execution of the business.

JOHN KILTY, for HENRY CARBERRY, Adj. Gen.

In CHANCERY, April 16, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report this day made by MARY WELMS and ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, trustees for the sale of certain lands, under the last will of JOHN WELMS, deceased, be approved, and that their sale, as stated in the said report, of four several tracts called LOCK EORN, PADGET, OYSTER-HALL; and ADDITION to PADGET, containing 359 3/4 acres, to RICHARD CONNER, on the 2d instant, at £.6 3 0 per acre, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at any time during the present month.

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

WAS lost, mislaid, or burnt, on March the fourth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, a CERTIFICATE, number 82,816, granted to lieutenant FRANCIS WARE, of the Maryland line, on a final settlement with the United States, for two hundred and fifty-one dollars and ten ninetieths of a dollar, dated the thirteenth of August, seventeen hundred and eighty-four, bearing interest from the sixteenth November, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and signed by JOHN WHITE and JOHN PEARCE, commissioners. If any person or persons can show any just cause why the aforesaid certificate should not be renewed, they are requested to come forward and make known his or their objections to same.

SAMUEL CHANDLER.

March 30, 1795.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near SAMUEL RAWLINGS'S tavern, a negro man named JACK, dark complexioned, twenty-five years old, about five feet eight inches high, inclinable to fat, with large eyes and pleasant countenance; had on when he went away, a dark fearnothing jacket, with country cloth breeches mixed with yellow and black, white-yarn stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his mistress gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by RACHEL HARWOOD.

West river, near Samuel Rawling's tavern March 15, 1795.

WANTED,

Without Delay,

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

March 23, 1795.

LOFTY,

AN imported full bred hunter, will stand this season, to cover mares, at the subscriber's on Greenbury-point.

LOFTY is rising four years old, was imported from England this last winter, is full sixteen hands high, a beautiful sorrel, with a star and snip, and one hind foot white, free from blemish, with strength, bone, finew, and action, superior to any horse of his age ever imported, (generally allowed) and from his powers, great size, symmetry, and elegance, promises fair to improve our much degenerate breed of horses. Lofty will cover mares to the last of July at two guineas the mare, and half a dollar to the groom, the money to be sent with the mares, or paid by the last of July, if longer credit, three guineas each mare, and half a dollar to the groom. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, and the greatest care taken, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

JOHN MITCHELL.

The horse's pedigree to be seen at his stand. Greenbury-point, April 20, 1795.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RAN AWAY on the second instant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, sloops 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 feathered 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.

FOR SALE,

A TWO story framed HOUSE and LOT, in Green-street, the property of Mr. WILLIAM BIGGS, of Chester-town, now in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, wheel-wright; the house is 22 feet front and 31 feet deep, the lot is 25 feet front and 70 feet deep, it is subject to a ground rent of £. 8. 2. 6 per annum. The terms of sale may be known, by applying to

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, April 22, 1795.

HAVING obtained testamentary letters on the estate of the late Mr. GEORGE MANN, we request that all persons who have claims will exhibit them, properly substantiated, as early as possible, those indebted, it is hoped, will make speedy payments.

Mr. JONATHAN PINKNEY, of Robert, is authorized to act for us, his settlements and receipts will therefore be fully respected, by

JOHN CALLAHAN, Executor,

MARY MANN, Executrix.

Annapolis, April 21, 1795.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 14, 1795.

VIENNA, February 18.

ACCOUNTS have been received from Milan, that the French are greatly increasing in numbers in Italy, and are very often in motion. Orders have therefore been given by our ministry, to thirteen battalions in Poland to break up, and we understand they are already on their march for Italy.

Count Clairfayt has orders to retreat with his army towards Francfort. Orders have been issued to stop all payment from our territories to Holland, at least as long as that country shall remain in the hands of the French.

The emperor has, in his own hand writing, requested the count Clairfayt, to take again the command of the army, which he had hitherto only resigned provisionally. There is a rumour that his Imperial majesty will assist in person at the opening of next campaign.

It is said, if the troubles continue in Italy, that his holiness the pope intends to pay a visit to our capital.

The Gazette of the day contains the plan of the new loan for six millions for the emperor, by means of a lottery. The drawing is fixed for the year 1807.

LONDON, March 6.

Count Hohenhausen, an Hanoverian general, arrived in town on Saturday, charged with dispatches from general Walmoden. It was rumoured, but of course only on conjecture, that they contained overtures for peace from the commissioners of the French convention in Holland. Even if there were truth in the report itself, any hope founded upon it will prove illusory, there will be no peace for Britain for twelve months to come—perhaps for a much longer period.

The arrangements at the admiralty are at length finally settled—they are as follow:

- Mr. Stephens, vice lord Hood.
- Lord Hugh Seymour, vice admiral Affleck.
- Captain James Gambier, vice admiral Gardner.
- Mr. Nepean, secretary, vice Mr. Stephens.
- And Mr. Ibbetson retires, and is succeeded by Sir Harry Parker.

On Saturday evening Mr. Hunter, one of the admiralty messengers, was dispatched to all the eastern ports, with orders to take off the embargo, on account of the return of the grand fleet, which is not expected to sail again until the middle of April.

An event, we understand, has occurred, which every person must have been prepared to expect—the king of Prussia has, it is said, actually concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic.—The glory and happiness of fighting for morality, religion, justice, humanity, good government and civilized society, have thus developed upon Great-Britain and the emperor of Germany.

March 10th Yesterday morning arrived two mails from Dublin, but they bring little or no news. It will be seen that affairs in Ireland remain in a kind of suspense, until some further dispatches from hence reach that kingdom. An adjournment of the parliament was talked of as likely to take place during the Lent assizes.

It is with great concern we learn, that the debts of his royal highness the prince of Wales are once more to be submitted to parliament. We hoped, that after the faith pledged to the nation on a former occasion, we should never again hear of new burthens on the people to pay debts, many of which we know will not bear investigation. We are confidentially informed, that other incumbrances are to be included in the same total; but of these we shall have occasion to speak more fully when the business comes regularly before parliament.

The last letters from Switzerland state, that all the French emigrants, residing in that country, have been ordered to remove to the distance of fifteen leagues from the frontiers of France.

Another conspiracy has been lately discovered at Vienna, the ringleaders of which, to general astonishment, were officers of the Hungarian guards; a corps always distinguished for its attachment to the Imperial family. One of them has been executed, and several others are either punished with imprisonment, or banished from the country. We also learn, that several changes will take place with respect to a number of officers serving in the Austrian army.

Some of the smaller Paris papers have been received in town of so late a date as the second instant, by these we learn, that on the 28th ult. the convention decreed an abolition of the law which punished with the pains of death and confiscation of property all those who carried on any written correspondence with outlaws. Professed royalists now avow their sentiments without dread of molestation. The republicans affect to laugh at their weak prejudice.

The French reckon upon entirely repossessing Corsica in three months.

The representatives of the French people at Perpignan have disarmed all the inhabitants of the country conquered from the Spaniards.—This measure has been dictated by the necessity of securing, as much as possible, the republican soldiers against the daggers of the Spaniards, who daily murder a great many of them. In general, the people of the conquered Spanish provinces appear as much exasperated against their conquerors and ready to enter into every measure that may be adopted by the court of Madrid, for the purpose of expelling them from Spain.

The mild but infirm Stanislaus, unequal to the endurance of the wretched slavery imposed on his people, has determined to resign his crown, and in the country of one of his oppressors,

“ Quietly pass the poor remains of life,
“ In cool reflexions on his troubles past.”

We have seen several letters written by friends of earl Fitzwilliam, and we have heard the substance of others, written by himself, relative to his conduct in Ireland. Lord Carlisle in particular has received one in which the late viceroy enters into a full justification of his whole conduct, which he rests principally upon the encouragement given him from hence to adopt the measures which have been since so much reprobated. He complains particularly of a noble duke high in office, for having acted with duplicity, and for having deserted him in the execution of those measures which he himself had approved. We understand this letter was written for the purpose of being shewn publicly as the noble lord's justification; we are therefore not scrupulous in stating its contents as we have heard them. The letters we have seen are to the same effect.

The princess of Orange and her illustrious daughter, on Friday paid a morning visit to lord and lady Auckland, at his lordship's house in old palace yard. The servants, upon this occasion, had all new liveries; and to such a punctilio of address was lady Auckland's politeness, that no servants were admitted into the state room, where the illustrious visitants partook of a splendid cold collation. The Miss Edens, her ladyship's accomplished daughters, performed the offices of attendance.

The treasury papers at length admit, that there is no doubt of a French squadron having been detached to the East-Indies. They express their trust, however, that before the French can do any thing against us in that quarter, we shall have a force superior to theirs. But as news-paper trust is as blind as parliamentary confidence, suppose we should not have a superior fleet in the East-Indies, what punishment, will ministers deserve.

From the account brought to Plymouth by the Favonius, there is reason to fear that the French convoy from the Baltic, except, perhaps, three or four vessels, has got safe into Brest. This is an event of very serious importance, for that numerous convoy was laden with naval stores of all descriptions, which the French had been collecting for nine months in the Baltic.

March 12. A letter from Barcelona, received at Gibraltar, brings an account of more than twenty-five sail of English vessels being taken between Algiers and Barcelona, by a French 40 gun ship.

The French invasion of Holland has caused a stagnation in the Baltic and northern trade, which, as it greatly influences the Russian commerce, may, perhaps, oblige the empress of Russia to take a more active part in the affairs of the west of Europe.

If the thanks and gratitude of a nation were ever due to those who have bled in her cause, our army on the continent has the strongest claim. Had a victorious career been its good fortune, its efforts would not have passed unnoticed; but it should be remembered, that this little army, for many months, has disputed every inch of ground with an enemy, tremendous in number, inexhaustible in resources, and every sacrifice made to their wants; aided also by the disaffection of the very people our troops were defending.

We are persuaded that no army, in this or former wars, has shewn that steady conduct and undaunted courage which has been observed by the British army in its endeavours to preserve Holland. The sufferings of our troops claim our most heartfelt pity; and however opinions may differ upon the principle of the war, surely the unshaken courage and perseverance of such a handful of British troops, under such unparalleled disadvantages, unsupported by our allies, have a claim to applause; and we should not think it would be derogatory to the dignity of parliament to vote them their thanks.

CORK, March 16.

We hear, on the authority of private letters by yesterday's packet, that overtures for pacific negotiation have actually been made on the part of our court to the French committee of safety. The event, it is said, was unpropitious to so desirable an object; the conditions on the part of Great-Britain, being such as the committee declared they might not, even with

the most palliative modifications, propound to the national convention.

BOSTON, April 29.

From Lisbon, Feb. 21.

“ The French, by the capture of Amsterdam, have added fifteen sail of the line to their navy, and men have already gone from France to man them. This you may rely on, as my brother has just arrived here from Havre, and brings the information.”

By a gentleman from Shelburne we are informed of the arrival there of the letters by the March mail from Halifax. We do not learn any thing material by the mail. Report is, that a body of British troops had been blocked up by the ice in Holland, and that the French had surrounded and taken them.

From the West-Indies.

By captain Waring, arrived here since our last, in fifteen days from St. Thomas's, via Salem, we learn, that the English flag was hoisted at St. Eustatia the latter end of March; and that numbers of women and children had arrived at St. Thomas's from St. Martin's and St. Eustatia. He also informs of the arrival at St. Pierre, Martinico, of an English fleet of several sail of the line, and frigates, with upwards of fifty transports and victuallers, supposed to belong to the squadron which lord Howe conveyed to sea in February last. The number of troops landed, was not known, as the Gibraltar ships did not come down with the fleet from Barbadoes.

By the brig Iphigenia, capt. Thompson, arrived here last Saturday, 43 days from Bourdeaux, we have Paris papers to the 9th of March, they are filled chiefly with addresses to the convention from different departments, congratulating them on the situation of the republic. We have, however, extracted the following articles from them.

Am. Daily Adv.

BREST, 3 Ventose, (February 21.)

Rear-admiral Vanilable has now taken post for Amsterdam, with several officers and sailors, and with the title and commander in chief of the naval forces of the French-republic in the North Seas. Two fleets are fitting out here, and take troops on board for a secret expedition. One division of six ships of 74 guns, 3 frigates, and 3 sloops of war, weighed anchor yesterday, with provisions for six months on board.

Kellersman is going to take the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, general Jourdon goes to that of the North, which general Pichegru is to leave, in order to go to that of the Rhine.

The summons which the French general Daendels sent to the commandant of Amsterdam, Goloskin, is short but good, here it is.

“ I command thee, general, to march immediately out of the city with the garrison, as I intend to march in this evening.”

ARMY OF THE WEST.

Extract of a letter from the representatives of the people with the armies, in the environs of Brest, Cherbourg and the West, dated March 1, to their colleagues Gaudin and Fontenay.

“ We hasten to inform you of the result of our conferences with Charette, and the principal chiefs of La Vendee. We found them sincerely disposed for a pacification; they presented to us, with all the respect due to the national representation, several articles of demands respecting their persons and effects, and the consolidation of the intended pacification; we have granted them every thing which our duty and the great interest of the circumstances directed us to grant.

“ The result of our operations has been a declaration by Charette and the principal officers of the two armies of the Centre and Netherlands, that, submitting to the republic and her laws, they will never bear arms against her, will deliver up their artillery, &c. &c.

“ At the end of our last session four officers of Stoffler's army presented themselves, who assured us from him of the same disposition for a pacification, as those which Charette and others realised; they have testified besides, the desire of Stoffler to concur with Charette in the different means of consolidating this pacification, we have thought it prudent to grant their demands.

“ Commatin has signed the declaration of Charette in behalf of the Chouans.

“ Health and Fraternity.
“ (Signed) *Delauni, Chaillen, L'Official, Dornier, Jarry, Kuelle, Bonnet, Morrison, A. Bernard,*
“ Pay-master general of La Vendee.”

NEW-YORK, May 5.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, dated the 5th of February, 1795, to a respectable house in this city.

“ Since my last, of the 19th of December, we have experienced here a total change; this country is treated by the French like friends; we are to have a

new constitution—and the flattholdership is abolished. There will be no innumum; and no assignat accepted in commerce—we have every reason to be satisfied.”

A French gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the ship Cleopatra, captain Headen, of Boston, informs, that a peace with Spain was much talked of at Havre-de-Grace, and it was generally believed would soon take place; in case of such an event, Spain was to furnish a maritime force, to act in co-operation with the French and Dutch fleets. He also says, that in and about Havre, there were about three hundred flat bottomed boats in great forwardness; and that a proportionate number were building in the different parts of France. From these and other corroborating circumstances, it was the received opinion there, that a defeat on England was in contemplation.

We have seen Havre-de-Grace papers to March 10th, which contain little news except marine intelligence. But one article deserves notice as it throws light on the real state of France. The printer of the Courier of that town states, that he has been inquired of, why he declines printing his paper on Sunday—(Dimanche.) He replies, that since the convention have granted freedom of religious worship, he chooses to keep the christian sabbath as formerly. He assigns as reasons that the human body will not well sustain the fatigue of labouring nine days in ten, according to the new French institution of Decades; and that he prefers an adherence to their old established customs. He wishes not to see France distinguished in every respect from other countries. This is a proof that the citizens of France have not before been free, and that the people are not by any means unanimously in sentiment with the convention. [Min.]

A gentleman who came passenger in the Iphigenia, arrived at Philadelphia, from Bourdeaux, informs us, that the Spaniards had made peace with the French.—He assures us that this intelligence may be relied on, as it was communicated to him by Mr. Fenwick, the American consul at Bourdeaux.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Havre-de-Grace, to a merchant in this city.

“The present will inform you of the happy change, which, in all probability, is about to take place in France. It is the public opinion here, that a peace will soon prevail. The army of La Vendee have entered into accommodation with the deputies of the convention. The general of the La Vendee, Charette, came to Nantes with 30,000 troops, with baggage, &c. All the people repeatedly vociferate huzza for the union! Before the arrival of Charette at Nantes, the people were reduced to four ounces of bread a day per person; and as soon as Charette came, 12 ounces were ordered.

“We don't yet know the conditions between Charette and the deputies of the convention; but it is believed, that Charette has made very advantageous conditions for himself and his army.

“Every thing shews us that the constitution of 1791 will take place. There is patted upon the door or gate of the temple where the Dauphin of France is confined, the following words: “France has put us in a lottery, and the first number that will be drawn, will be Louis XVII.”

“At Rennes, in Bretagne, and Caen, in Normandy, the people cry in the streets, “Huzza for Louis XVII.”

“France intends to re-establish her colonies, and give every satisfaction to the inhabitants.”

ANNAPOLIS, May 14.

On Friday last was executed, pursuant to his sentence, negro Ned, for the murder of Mr. Vachel Dorsey, son of John, of Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE:
The MEDDLER, No. XI.

O blest biography! Thy charms of yore
Historic truth to strong affection bore,
And fostering virtue gave thee as thy power,
Of both thy parents too attractive power.

HAYLEY:

THE nature of the heart, and the disposition and qualities of any person of eminence, are best known and more clearly perceived by his conduct in the calm scenes of private life, free from the pageantry of state, and outward pomp. In public an appearance of virtues is assumed, to which no claim can be laid, a show of some good quality passes for a real possession, and deceives a short sighted crowd, who solely judge from external appearances. A mask is put on, which disguises the real vices existing in the heart, and gives the picture of counterfeit virtues, which are utter strangers to it. I may also add, that any person in a public and conspicuous station, when he reflects that every eye is on him, and that he is the object of public attention, will, from a motive of pride, be ashamed to commit an action which would derogate from his dignity, which would render him an object of universal odium, and proclaim his infamy aloud to the world.

In private, every thing is divested of disguise, and we behold the man in his native character, without any glittering ornaments to captivate the fancy or mislead the judgment. No pretence is there made to qualities, which are not really possessed, and vices appear in all their deformity, not varnished over by the hand of art, and concealed from observation. The mind being free, and unfettered will act as the inclination leads, and follow its own sentiments not deterred by pride or custom, nor restrained by dissimulation.

That part of literature which leads us into a knowledge of the human heart must be peculiarly instructive and interesting. Biography which gives us a view of persons in both public and private life, must appear to

every one to be replete with whatever can mend the heart, by its giving instruction in the form of amusement. Treaties of philosophy often fail of their effect and are little attended to, because they are generally delivered in dry systematical rules, which being rarely reduced to practice, make a very feeble impression on the mind. The best philosophy is received from experience and example, which are the strongest and most faithful counsellors. One, who to a strictness on morality annexed the idea of dulness, and fatigue, and who is disgusted with the very name, will be amused, and entertained with the life of some person of renown, will read it with avidity, and be agreeably betrayed into a system of ethics, more forcible and efficacious than a formal dissertation. Every thing is there reduced to experience, and brought forth to the view in the form of example, which is always more powerful than precept. He will see vice depicted in all its horrors, while virtue charms by her beauty and engaging aspect, though in the most unfortunate situation, though beating against the waves of adversity, and “struggling with the forms of fate.” Cæsar, who like a parricide plunged a poignard into the bosom of his country, will remain an object of detestation to the latest period. Cato will ever remain a glorious pattern of heroism, who disdained to pass under the yoke of an usurper, and chose rather to fall on his own sword, than to wear a life at the mercy of ambition. Plutarch, the model of biographical writing, gives to every character its proper due. He represents Cæsar as a trampler on the liberties of his fellow countrymen; he likewise shews that he possessed several very amiable virtues, which would happily have flourished if planted in a better soil, and if the voice of reason had not been drowned by ambition, and a fatal lust of sway. In Cato he shews you the stern inflexible patriot, adorned by the softer feelings and gentler virtues of domestic life, a tender and affectionate parent, a generous and faithful friend, a kind and indulgent master. The lives of this author are in every one's hands, and almost universally read; this would preclude any comment or description of them, but their character is so beautifully drawn by a celebrated poet, that it would be unpardonable not to transcribe the whole passage.

O blest biography.

First of thy votaries, peerless, and alone,
Thy Plutarch shines by moral beauty known:
Enchanting sage! whose living lessons teach
What heights of virtue human efforts reach;
Though oft thy pen, eccentrically wild,
Ramble in learnings various maze beguiled;
Though in thy style no brilliant graces shine,
Nor the clear conduct of correct design,
Thy every page is uniformly bright
With mild philanthropy's diviner light.

HAYLEY.

History and biography both aim at the same end, an account of men, and manners, they are closely allied, and walk hand in hand; but while the former, for the most part only represents men in a public capacity, and as their conduct is connected with the affairs, and government of a country, biography shews them not more in the boisterous sea of politics or warfare, than in the gentle current of domestic leisure; the one takes a partial view, the other comprehends the whole group. In history no one is noticed farther than as he is a good citizen, a loyal subject, a gallant general, or just the reverse. Biography traces him down to his home and family, and views him in an undress, when hypocrisy has dropt the mask, and vanity laid aside her robes. By history we may be said to get the gold in a solid lump or mass, of which we know not the purity of the interior part; biography gives it in its utmost expansion, in which case it is easy to examine the quality of every part of the metal, to see which is mixed with a portion of alloy, and which pure and unadulterated.

It has been observed by an author, that there is no one, however unimportant, the history of whose life would not be advantageous to others, because there are features which will be alike in each man's character, and that there are no two men whose condition, and disposition are not similar in some respect. If we read the life of a person, perhaps in the vale of obscurity, we will find something in it which will suit ourselves, and bears a similarity to our own case. Every age and condition must therefore receive a benefit from the life of any person; we will all be profited by some particular circumstance in it, which will more deeply interest, and more strongly improve, according as it approaches nearer to our own situation in this life, and as in it we see painted our own condition.

It must, however, be confessed, that this species of writing, labours under some disadvantages. Many biographers, wishing to give the reader a better knowledge of the person, whose life they write, often dwell into a trifling insignificance. They relate his most trifling sayings, and give the most uninteresting particulars, because a man's natural disposition is best known, sometimes by a casual expression, or unguarded speech. One of my predecessors observes, that posterity will not be under many obligations to Mr. Tickell for the many trifling incidents, he has given of Mr. Addison, especially for the information he has transmitted, of the uncommon beating of his pulse; perhaps that biographer supposed that any particular about so celebrated a character could not fail to interest.

Those who write the life of any person, sometimes are his most intimate and dearest friends, bound to him by the closest ties. Hence they often represent him in the most favourable light, give us a panegyric instead of a real character, a partial account where we expect a faithful history. But to this there are many exceptions. Out of so great a number, let us instance a Plutarch among the ancients, and the biographer of the English poets among the moderns; who represent

each character in its proper colours, and just proportion; unless the latter may be said to have been too much warmed by a generous goodness of heart, in giving a picture of the unfortunate savage.—It so it is a virtuous failing, and ought to be overlooked.

In reading biography the old and young will find improvement; every profession and condition of life will receive its benefit; in short, as long as curiosity shall bear its sway with the mind, and promote inquiry, it will remain a pleasing and useful study, which at once satisfies the eagerness for novelty, and blends instruction with amusement.

BENEVOLUS's favour is received and will appear in the next number.

THE ANNAPOLIS DRAGOONS will parade in front of Mr. Wharf's tavern, at 3 o'clock, on Saturday the 23d instant. The punctual attendance of all the members is expected. Those gentlemen who, having joined the troop, have not yet equipped themselves are desired to do so, or at least to procure the uniform by that time; and those who propose to join it are requested to sign the instrument of enrolment (which is left at the Printing-Office) on or before that day, in order that they may be comprehended in the return which is shortly to be made.

JOHN KILTY, Captain.

CARROLL'S ISLAND,

At the mouth of Gunpowder river, between that and Middle river, in Baltimore county.

To be RENTED or LEASED,

With the Hands and some Stock,

TO a substantial tenant, of a fair character, who can give good security for the payment of the rent, and the performance of other conditions that may be required, particularly with respect to the support and treatment of the hands. Besides the profits of the land, (which in the grazing line may be very considerable, as there is not a foot of the upland but may be made, in a few years, with industry, excellent meadow in timothy and clover) there is a fishery, which, if well managed, will yield, at least, three hundred pounds per annum clear of expense—it has yielded much more—the large rock fish in the Baltimore market, at the breaking up of the ice, have testified this annually for some years past. It abounds with wild fowl in the proper season, and all kinds of fish that usually frequent our rivers. In the whole tract there are upwards of one thousand acres, a great proportion of it is of the first marsh, perhaps, in the state, both for grazing and hay. Black cattle prefer the latter to fodder, and may be kept in fine order on it all the winter, after which, with the spring and summer grazing, they may be made excellent beef by the middle of August. A quantity may be cut, and easily cured, as the marsh is firm, to winter, if necessary, upwards of three hundred head of cattle.

A free current of air from all quarters renders this place very healthy. It may be entered on the 5th of November next; that being the expiration of the present tenant's lease.

Mr. Richard Grey, on Mr. Bowly's farm, at the mouth of Middle river, will shew the place, and give satisfactory information concerning the above particulars. Any person desirous of becoming a tenant, is requested, will view the premises, and make the proper inquiries, before application be made for terms.

NICHOLAS CARROLL.

Annapolis, May 8, 1795.

NOTICE,

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in June next, to hear appeals from all persons who may think themselves overcharged by the assessors of said county.

A Latin School.

THE subscriber wishes to take the charge of eight or ten boys, without delay, and instruct them in the LATIN LANGUAGE, &c. at his own house, situate in St. Mary's county, in the vicinity of the Cool Springs. Punctual and diligent attention will be paid to the moral and literary improvement of such young gentlemen as may be put under my tuition. On Saturdays I shall instruct them in reading English authors, arithmetic, writing Latin and English, &c. The price of tuition will be seven pounds per annum. Very good convenient board may be had in the neighbourhood for the above mentioned number of boys, at a moderate price. I will board a few boys myself.

STEPHEN CAWOOD.

E. C. 10th May, 1795.

Latina Schola.

SUBSIGNATOR exoptat accipere curam octo aut decem puerorum, sine mora, & docere eos Latinam linguam & cetera: sua domi sita in Sancta Maria comitatu, in vicinitate Frigidorum Fontium. Accurata & diligens attentio dabitur morali & literariae amplificationi eorum parvorum generosorum qui supponantur mea tuitione. Diebus Saturni, instruantur Deo juvante, legendo Anglicanos auctores, arithmetica, scribendo Latine & Anglice &c. Pretium tuitionis erit £.7 per annum. Optimus & convenientissimus convictus habeatur, in vicinitate, paucis sumis dictis, moderata mercede. Accipiam paucos convictores egomet.

S. CAWOOD.

E. C. decimo die Maii 1795.

ALL persons who have estate of JOHN Arundel county, deceased, them for payment by the the subscriber intends to period, and those indebted to make immediate payment WILLIAM HAM Annapolis, May, 1795.

ALL persons having BENJAMIN MARY county, are requested to authenticated, for payment said estate are requested for the first day of August commenced against them with are determined to settle the LEVIN M WAL. MA RICHARD May 15, 1795.

COMMITTED to my April last, as a negro man who, when BILLY, but since says he belongs to WILLIAM he is about five feet three made, rather inclinable position; his clothing a and breeches, an old undecoloured shirt, an old stockings, and a pair of who says she belongs to in Montgomery county; has a remarkable dark country cotton short gown one striped stuff ditto, an owners are desired to take

May 3, 1795.

COMMITTED to of April last, a negro man who, when NANCY BUTLER, (his) and that she belongs is a very likely wench, year of age; has on short gown, blue flannel a black calico hat, half A negro man who, when JOHN BUTLER, but is about five feet ten striped country cloth coat, and with him a g and a few other old th belongs to GEORGE I Normoni, Virginia, and owners are desired, to charges, to

May 12, 1795.

ECL

THE property of at Newington is at twenty shillings to be brought will be paid by the last of shillings will be expected was got by Mr. Char out of a Sweeper mare

N. B. Any gentlemen above horse may see him

May 8, 1795.

CAME to the four or five years old dark iron gray small white spot on near shoulder, shod but no perceivable brand, and prove property, Prince-George's co

In CHANGE ORDERED. TONGUE and sole of the real estate, as stated in said report, last, of a tract of land and part of a tract in Anne-Arundel confirmed, unless confirmed, unless copy of this order is attested during the present Tell. SAM

THE subscriber Arundel county and bound a tract of lying in Anne-Arundel bound that part of him. April 28, 1795.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of JOHN HAMMOND, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for payment by the first of September next, as the subscriber intends to settle up the estate at that period, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to
WILLIAM HAMMOND, Administrator.
Annapolis, May, 1795.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BENJAMIN MACKALL, late of Calvert county, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, on or before the first day of August next, or suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons, as we are determined to settle the estate immediately.
LEVIN MACKALL,
WAL. MACKALL,
RICHARD MACKALL, } Executors.
May 15, 1795. 1070

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 21st day of April last, as runaways, two negroes, viz. a negro man who, when committed, called himself BILLY, but since says his name is TOM, and that he belongs to WILLIAM DORSEY, of George-town; he is about five feet three inches high, pretty stout made, rather inclinable to fat, appears of a curly disposition; his clothing are a white plain over jacket and breeches, an old under waistcoat of country cloth, a striped shirt, an old hat, a pair of old white yarn stockings, and a pair of shoes much worn. FLORA, who says she belongs to SALLY WILSON, on Seneca, in Montgomery county; she is about five feet high, has a remarkable dark complexion, has on a white country cotton short gown, a striped cotton petticoat, one striped stuff ditto, and a coarse linen shift. Their owners are desired to take them away and pay charges.
JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff
of Charles county.
May 2, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 26th day of April last, a negro woman who calls herself NANCY BUTLER, and says she is free, (has no pais) and that she belongs to the state of Virginia; she is a very likely wench, appears to be about 21 or 22 years of age; has on and with her a striped cotton short gown, blue flannel petticoat, white cotton ditto, a black castor hat, half worn, and an ofsnabrig apron. A negro man who, when committed, called himself JOHN BUTLER, but since says his name is BEN, is about five feet ten inches high, has on a pair of striped country cloth overalls, an old casimer waistcoat, and with him a green coat, pretty much worn, and a few other old things in a bundle, and says he belongs to GEORGE BRENNAM, or BRINHAM, on Normoni, Virginia, and Westmoreland county. The owners are desired, to take them away, and pay charges, to
JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff
of Charles county.
May 12, 1795.

ECLIPSE,

THE property of the subscriber, stands this season at NEWINGTON ROPE-WALK, and covers mares at twenty shillings and one bushel of corn, the corn to be brought with the mares, and the money to be paid by the last day of October next, or thirty shillings will be expected if longer credit. Eclipse was got by Mr. Charles Wallace's imported Eclipse, out of a Sweeper mare.
W. RAWLINGS.
N. B. Any gentleman inclinable to purchase the above horse may see him by applying to
W. R.
May 8, 1795. 10715

CAME to the subscriber's, the 4th instant, a stray dark iron gray MARE about fifteen hands high, four or five years old, has a star in her forehead, a small white spot on each thigh, a small wart on the near shoulder, shod before, trots and gallops, and has no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
ROBERT MACGILL.
Prince-George's county, May 6, 1795.

In CHANCERY, April 23, 1795.
ORDERED, That the report of THOMAS TONGUE and JOSEPH COWMAN, trustees for the sale of the real estate of RICHARD COWMAN, deceased, be approved, and that the file by them made, as stated in said report, on the 15th day of January last, of a tract of land called STRATLEY, 90 acres, and part of a tract of land called SPARROW'S REST, in Anne-Arundel county, for £.605, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette during the present month.
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 9X

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, called LEONARD'S NECK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, as also to mark and bound that part of said tract of land which belongs to him.
RICHARD GARDINER.
April 28, 1795.

HIGH FLYER.

The property of JOHN CRAGGS, stands to cover this season, at South river ferry, 4 miles from Annapolis.

HIGH FLYER is near sixteen hands high, a blood bay with one white foot and star, and for strength, bone, sinew and action, is superior to any full blooded horse ever imported; he was bred by Mr. Tatterfall, got by his High Flyer, which covered mares in 1793 at thirty guineas each mare, and one guinea to the groom, at Ely in Cambridgeshire. High Flyer was got by Herod, his dam, which was the dam of Mark Anthony, by Blank, his grand-dam by Regulus, his great-grand-dam by Sore Heels, which mare was the dam of Matchless, South and Danby Cade, great great-grand-dam by Makeless, which was Sir Ralph Millbank's famous black mare, which was the dam of Hartly's blind horse Thiffel; the dam of John Cragg's High Flyer was got by Syphon out of Young Cade's filer; Syphon was got by Squirt, which got Mark and many other good horses; Young Cade's filer was got by old Cade, his dam by Partner, grand-dam of Mr. Van's Little Partner, and great-grand dam of Bandy by Makeless, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodsworth, Layton barb mare; this bay horse called High Flyer, got by my High Flyer out of Thiffel, was bred by me,
RICHARD TATTERSALL.

I gave £. 2500 for High Flyer, and £. 2500 for Escape, which was got by High Flyer.
RICHARD TATTERSALL.

London, September 12, 1792.

P. S. High Flyer will cover mares from the second week in April, and will cover mares to the last week in July, and no longer; three guineas, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken if sent with the mares or paid by the end of June, if longer credit is expected, five guineas each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Pasturage will be provided for mares, but will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JOHN CRAGGS.
Any gentleman being dissident of this horses pedigree, may see the original, signed by Mr. Tatterfall, by making application to me.
J. C.
March 21, 1795. 6X

REPUBLICAN,

is in high order, and will stand this season at Mr. Thomas Cowman's seat, near West river.

REPUBLICAN is a fine blood bay, handsomely marked, fifteen hands high, and elegantly formed, seven years old this season, he was out of Doct. Hamilton's noted mare Harmony, and got by Mr. Carroll's Badger, and is full blooded; he will cover mares at four dollars the single mare, or if two mares or more from the same person, twenty-five shillings, provided the money is paid by the first of August next, but if the money is not then paid, six dollars per mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares.
LLOYD TAYLOR.
April 20, 1795. 3 4W

The Prince of Orange,

STANDS this season at the subscriber's plantation, near the governor's bridge, and will cover mares at the moderate rate of 25s. per mare, if paid by the first day of August, or two barrels of Indian corn, delivered at my house by the first day of December next; he is a dark hardy sorrel, now five years old, and rising sixteen hands high, with much strength, bone, and activity, he was got by Old Careless, out of an imported mare, which was imported by Colonel Baylor, and known by the name of Kitty Fisher, and was sold to Chatham Fitzhugh for one hundred and fifty guineas. Good pasturage at 3s. per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.
WILLIAM CHAPMAN.
April 18, 1795. 3

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have claims against the estate of THOMAS HYDE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those who are in any manner indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to
SARAH WALLS, (now CLEMENTS),
Executrix of THOMAS HYDE, or to
FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.
Annapolis, April 15, 1795. 4X

WAS lost, mislaid, or burnt, on March the fourth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, a CERTIFICATE, number 82,816, granted to lieutenant FRANCIS WARE, of the Maryland line, on a final settlement with the United States, for two hundred and fifty-one dollars and ten ninetieths of a dollar, dated the thirteenth of August, seventeen hundred and eighty-four, bearing interest from the sixteenth November, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and signed by JOHN WHITE and JOHN PEARCE, commissioners. If any person or persons can show any just cause why the aforesaid certificate should not be renewed, they are requested to come forward and make known his or their objections to same.
SAMUEL CHANDLER.
March 30, 1795. 6

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to
JESSE DEWEES.
Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday the 28th day of May, instant, will be EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, (if not sold before at private sale) at 4 o'clock, P. M.

AN elegant brick dwelling HOUSE, three story high, situate on School street, in the city of Annapolis, near the Stadt-House, together with a stable sufficient for the reception of twelve horses, and a carriage house; this house has a kitchen and cellar, and is well adapted for the accommodation of any public or private family. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Any person inclinable to purchase the same, may view the premises, on application to the subscriber.
JOHN WILMOT.
Annapolis, May 6, 1795.

THE trustees of CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL give notice, they have appointed ELISHA JOHNSON, of Saint-Mary's county, their agent to collect and receive all balances due to the said school, either by subscription or otherwise. The building for the reception of masters and scholars being now half completed, all those indebted will please immediately to pay their balances to Mr. Johnson, which will prevent the trouble and expence of instituting suits for the recovery of the same; the building is now going on and will certainly, in a few months time, be fully completed; several respectable names have lately been added to the number of trustees, whose exertions for the promotion of this laudable institution promise fair that it will in a short time become a flourishing seminary of learning. The trustees flatter themselves the same benevolent intention which induced gentlemen at a distance to subscribe will now urge them to pay the same without further trouble.
By order,
SAMUEL AMERY, Register.
April 27, 1795. 6

Twelve Pounds Reward.

Prince-George's county, May 1, 1795.
ABSENTED themselves from my service since the late Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel county courts, the following twelve NEGROES, calling themselves QUEENS; Simon, Billy, Jack, Lewis, Isaac, Paul, Matthew, and Tom; very black negroes, and Tom, Billy, Nick, and Fanny, of a brown complexion; they are all young, hearty, and well made negroes, and quitted me for no other reason but because they were not set free at the last court. As I have recognised for the said negroes I conceive that I do not forfeit their services, nor lose any share of my authority over them, before trial; I do therefore promise the above reward to any person who will inform me where the aforesaid negroes may be found, and be witness against such persons as harbour or employ them, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for each one. I likewise forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing the said negroes at their peril, as I am determined to prosecute every such person agreeably to law.
JOHN ASHTON.

The sale of the greater part of the NEGROES belonging to the estate of SAMUEL CHEW, Esq; deceased, advertised to be sold for CASH, at the house of Mr. JOHN CRAGGS, at South river ferry, on the 22d day of April, 1795, having been postponed from unavoidable circumstances.

NOTICE is hereby given, that forty-eight of the said NEGROES, among which are a number of very fine healthy boys of twelve years old and under, one man a carpenter, one a shoemaker, and several others bred to the farming business, also some valuable women and girls, will be sold, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 19th day of May next. Such gentlemen as are desirous of becoming bidders at this sale, are now informed, that nothing will prevent the sale's taking place at the appointed day, upon the first mentioned terms, when attendance will be given, by
BEN. CHAMBERS, Attorney for
THO. M. FOREMAN, administrator
of col. Sam. Chew, deceased.
April 22, 1795. 4X

LA FAYETTE

is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days in each week, Mondays and Tuesdays, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL'S, near the Head of South river, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

LA FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white in the face and legs, six years old this spring, fifteen and an half hands high, he is handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, sinew and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse VENETIAN, his dam was got by LITTLE FIGURE, out of a fine imported mare, whose pedigree is unknown.

La Fayette will cover mares at one guinea a single mare, if two mares, or more from the same person, four dollars per mare, and three shillings and ninepence to the groom, provided the money is paid by first of July; if the money is not paid by the first of July next six dollars per mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares at Mr. Bicknell's.
JAMES WILLIAMS.
April 14, 1795.

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

MA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 fernough 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.
FOR SALE,
A TWO story framed HOUSE and LOT, in Green-street, the property of Mr. WILLIAM BICCS, of Chester-town, now in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, wheel-wright; the house is 21 feet front and 31 feet deep, the lot is 25 feet front and 70 feet deep, it is subject to a ground rent of £. 8 s 6 per annum. The terms of sale may be known, by applying to
4X JOHN SHAW.
Annapolis, April 22, 1795.

HAVING obtained testamentary letters on the estate of the late Mr. GEORGE MANN, we request that all persons who have claims will exhibit them, properly authenticated, as early as possible, those indebted, it is hoped, will make speedy payments.
Mr. JONATHAN PINNEY, of Robert, is authorized to act for us, his settlements and receipts will therefore be fully respected, by
JOHN CALLAHAN, Executor,
MARY MANN, Executrix.
Annapolis, April 21, 1795.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 21, 1795.

KONINGSBERG, February 18.

LETTERS from Grodno state, that a courier had arrived there from Petersburg, who brought with him the plan of the new partition of Poland, but the particulars have not yet transpired; for the whole is to be determined by the partitioning commission assembled at Cracow.

On the part of Austria, count Majiath, the Imperial commissioner at Lemberg, has been appointed director vice-president of the territory which falls into the hands of Austria. It is supposed that the king will be allowed a pension during the remainder of his life. This unfortunate monarch has lately been persuaded by general Suwarrow to write a letter to the empress, and to entreat her to grant him an asylum in her territories, that he might end his days in tranquillity. Amongst other things, his last letter, which was conveyed to the empress, by the prince of Galicia, contained the following expressions:

Resignation of the crown of Poland.

"The names of the Crown of Poland has been obliterated from amongst the crowns of the European States. The Polish empire exists no longer;—there is no longer a Polish army, no free government; in short, there exists nothing which characterises an independent state.

"The Polish army has entered into the service of three belligerent powers, or were made prisoners of war by them. One thousand five hundred Poles have been conducted prisoners to Russia, from the Russian camp alone. The conquerors reign with absolute sway over the conquered territories.

"Lithuania is become a province of Russia, and from Southern Prussia into the Vistula, all is subjected to Prussia. Wherever there are Russian soldiers, the estates of the absent are sequestered. Suffer me, therefore, voluntarily to resign a crown which heaps upon my head such a mass of adversity."

P A R I S.

The following is a letter from Brest, extracted from the Courier Universel of the 11th of March.

Brest, 3d of Ventose, (23d Feb.)

"The vice-admiral Vanstabel is just set off for Amsterdam, with many officers and sailors, he is appointed general commander of the naval forces of the republic in the Northern Seas.

"Yesterday (22d Feb.) a division, consisting of six ships of the line, three frigates, and three corvettes, commanded by rear-admiral Renaudin, sailed from this port; it has taken in provisions for six months; its destination is unknown. Admiral Renaudin commanded the Vengeur, sunk in the action of the 13th Prairial (1st of June.)

"A similar expedition is preparing; it is to be commanded by rear-admiral Nielly—some troops are to be embarked on board that squadron, and commanded by general Duforneau; the place of its destination is generally believed to be St. Domingo.

"A third expedition is likewise in great forwardness; it will be composed of three 74 gun ships cut down, the Flibustier, carrying 20 guns, the Brave, and the Scévola, carrying 16, all thirty-six pounders, with some corvettes; it takes in ten months provisions, and there is every reason to believe its destination is for the Isles of France and of Reunion (Mauritius and the Isles of Bourbon.)

"Prizes arrive here from time to time, which alone supply our town and the magazines of our navy; however, since the return of our army, provisions are here of an incredible scarcity, which increases every day."

From the Courier Universel of the 8th of March.

"We have under our eyes a polling bill, signed by general Hoche, commander of the army of the West, which we copy exactly, observing even the typographical forms of it—

P A T R I E.

LA LOI.

Head Quarters at Nantes, 9th of Ventose.

Copy of the letter written by the adjutant-general chief of brigade, Auguste Mermet, to the general in chief, Lazare Hoche.

"General, the efforts that were making by the Terrorists to stop the success of the conciliation framed by the representatives of the people with the Vendéens and les Chouans, are now become useless; the peace is decidedly concluded with Charette, Stofflet, and the whole army of the Centre—the act was signed by all the chiefs three hours ago. When going out of the tent where the transaction was concluded, the tri-colored cockade was mounted. Charette, Stofflet, and the officers, are coming to dine to-day with the representatives of the people—The inhabitants of Nantes are crowding the bridges upon the Loire to see the procession arriving from Machecon; the guns have been firing all the morning.—I cannot tell you any more—

I am afraid to lose a minute to give you so pleasing a piece of intelligence—I am directed to write you by the representative Bollet.

(Signed) AUGUSTE MERMET.

Copy conformable to the original.

LAZARE HOCHÉ."

Extract from the Republican Francois of the 7th of March.

"They write from Basle, that negotiators are constantly arriving, entrusted with the interests of several princes of the empire; amongst them is M. le Baron de Creben, sent by the elector of Treves and the house of Nassau."

L O N D O N, March 20.

The first payment of the immense St. Jago prize, is commenced. Capt. Sir A. S. Douglas having received his share, the following is the declared proportion of the specie only.

Each Captain's share	13,920 0 0
Lieutenant's do.	910 0 0
Warrant Officer's do.	612 0 0
Peity Officer's do.	140 0 0
Foremast man's do.	26 0 0

Besides two seventh shares of the whole in reserve, till the question, whether the Boyne and Powerful have a right to share with the squadron, is decided. This statement is independent of the valuable cargo, which is yet to be shared. The admirals shares are not yet declared.

The system of promotion in the army is somewhat amended under the new commander in chief. Though we have not yet heard of many old deserving officers being preferred, yet boys do not get high rank, nor as formerly can a sum of money well applied, ensure rapid preferment.

An Extraordinary Fact.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Jupiter, to his friend, dated March the 11th.

"We sailed on Monday the 2d instant from Sheerness, and arrived at Cruzhaven on Saturday the 7th, where we found the ice in immense quantities; and what I am now going to relate, however wonderful it may appear, is a strict fact:—On the 6th instant a man was taken off a field of ice, who had been upon it ever since the 27th of February, on which day he, with another man and boy were in a Dutch Dogger from London bound to Hamburg, and off the Vogel Sands her bows were stove in by the ice; they contrived to get some bread and wine out of her, on which this man subsisted; the other man and boy died, one in about two days, and the other in about six, after this happened. The surviving man slept every night betwixt the dead bodies, taking the cloths off from them to shelter himself from the weather. I have seen the man, and really think it so singular a story, that it ought to be made known."

We are assured that the French have put all the flat bottomed boats of Holland, amounting to 185, in a state of requisition: Each boat contains five or six excellent seamen, besides two pilots perfectly acquainted with the English coast; they are from twenty to thirty tons.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 29th of last month, of which the following is an extract, has just been received by Mr. Vanderhorst, the American consul at Bristol:—"Muley Solysman's cruizers are authorized to detain all vessels belonging to the United States of America, and for that end will certainly leave Saltee, and cruise as far as Madeira; as soon as the weather shall favour them."

The most important event which has occurred lately, as far as relates to the political situation of this country, is the determination which has been signified by the court of Russia, of entering warmly into the confederacy against France. It is generally understood, that the negotiation entered into between the French republic and the court of Berlin, has induced the empress to take this measure. It is likewise believed, that a treaty between the court of Russia, and this kingdom, either is concluded, or on the point of being so, by which that court binds itself to a vigorous co-operation with us in the war in which we are engaged. So important an ally under the present circumstances, gives us the most confident hope of a speedy and successful termination of the present contest.

The fears of the public respecting Ireland, have in a great degree subsided.—We cannot but rejoice in the lines that have been taken of averting the impending danger in its first appearance; and we are satisfied that notwithstanding the various attempts which have been made to inflame the mind of the catholics, every thing in that kingdom will soon return to its former state, and that lord Camden will shortly remove all the difficulties which may have been apprehended.

March 21. In our paper of yesterday we stated, upon the information of a correspondent there, the arrival at Yarmouth of three Dutch merchants and an Englishman, the mate of an English transport sunk at

Rotterdam, who made their escape from the Texel on Monday night last in a Schuit. As the intelligence was not contained in the whole of our impression of yesterday, we beg leave to re-capitulate it to-day for the satisfaction of all our readers.

There had been no particular occurrences at Amsterdam, but letters had been received there with very extraordinary intelligence from Paris.

These letters state, that on Wednesday, the 11th instant, late in the afternoon, judgment of death was pronounced by the revolutionary tribunal against Barrere and his accomplices. The same night, on some rockets being fired from the Observatory, a banditti assembled in the suburbs of St. Germain, St. Marceau, and St. Antoine, led on by the most enraged of the Jacobins, and accompanied by a shoal of Poissards, to the number of about 15,000.—They proceeded to the Thuilleries, beset the guards of the district, and took possession of the barriers and the bridges.

The general cry was "a bas les Moderes, vivent les Jacobins," while another part of the mob exclaimed "Du Pain, et un Roi!" The issue of this tumult was not known when the accounts came away. The ferment had been some time brewing, as was evident, from several circumstances, particularly from the cry that was raised in the Parterre of the opera of the night before, a bas les Mulcades, on the entry of Madame Tallien or Cabarras, in her superb Greek dress into one of the boxes.

In the course of the night a large party was detached from the Caroufel to the Temple. From the divided sentiments of the mob, it appeared quite uncertain what was their design, whether to put to death the illustrious prisoners confined there, or liberate and proclaim Louis XVII.

Such is the statement which reached us yesterday, and which we thought it our duty immediately to communicate. We have this day nothing to add in support of its credibility, having, when this paper was put to press, received no further account nor confirmation.—We shall look, however, with more than usual anxiety for Paris papers of the date of the rumoured transactions in that capital.

March 23. Our Portsmouth correspondent gives us, this morning, information of the arrival there of an American vessel from Havre-de-Grace, which place she left on the 19th inst. By this vessel an account is brought of the trial, condemnation, and execution of Barrere and his accomplices. Nothing is said of any tumult at Paris, but the confirmation of the above important event, proves that our intelligence of Friday was not entirely unworthy of credit, and forms our complete justification in laying it before the public.

March 24. Yesterday a letter was received at the general post-office, dated Yarmouth, March 23, which states, that the prince of Orange, captain Bridge, had arrived there the preceding evening. Captain Bridge, on his passage from Harwich, spoke with the Argus Revenue Cutter, captain Saunders, and was informed, that the King George Packet, captain Dean, had been taken by four French frigates. She sailed from Cruzhaven the 14th or 15th inst. with the first mail on board from that place, and had the answers to 9 or 10 different mails which were sent from hence after the interruption with Holland, and it is supposed had remittances on board for above half a million of money. It is also presumed, a messenger, with the emperor's answer to our court, concerning the loan, is unfortunately captured in this packet.

P L Y M O U T H, March 23.

We stated in our paper of Saturday that we had received the Dutch papers down to the 14th instant. They contain chiefly long and tedious proclamations about some provisional internal regulations, till the convocation of a national convention, which appears strongly wished for. There is in those papers a list of the Dutch shipping detained in the ports of England. Their whole number is reckoned at 110 vessels, exclusive of the men of war and East-India ships. We know that fresh powers were wanted by the Dutch commissioners here to claim the restoration of their shipping, because they had no authority to act but in concert with baron de Nagel, the minister of the ancient government; and this noble and virtuous character having declined the quality of ambassador from their patriotic high mightinesses, their powers were invalid. They are now invested with new ones, and the whole Dutch interest here, the free and independent government of Holland, our ally and friend, is now represented by citizen Pasticur, a cotton-merchant officer, and citizen general Vitriarius, a lieutenant in the ci-devant Batavian legion. We have not yet heard of any negotiations having taken place, nor of our ministers having acknowledged citizen Pasticur instead of M. Van Spiegel, nor citizen Quater in the room of Grefier Pâgel. These are the names inserted in the new credentials.

The emigrants taken in Holland have been removed to Lisse. Their number is only 100 persons.

Friday more than a million sterling was paid into the bank, as the last payment bearing discount on the loan of eleven millions; so that, with the payment on Thursday, and the first deposit, near seven millions of the new loan are already paid up.

March 24. Accounts from Constantinople, subsequent to those that mentioned the conference of the Russian minister with the Reis Effendi upon the affairs of Poland, state that the former has delivered a very positive representation upon the neglect of the Porte to indemnify the Russian merchants for the confiscation of their vessels and merchandise, previous to the declaration of the last war. The demand on this score amounts to a million and an half of piastres; the revival of which was looked upon as portending an approaching rupture.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) May 5.

On Friday evening arrived here the sloop Fame, captain Kennard, in 18 days from Grenada. Captain Kennard informs that every thing was in the greatest confusion at that place, and that there was no business of any kind could be transacted.—That the English had taken a French officer, when returning from Trinidad, where he had been on business for the French commanding officer at Grenada, and had publicly executed him on a gallows—and that in retaliation, the French immediately took the English governor of Grenada, (Home) and four other gentlemen of distinction, who were their prisoners, and publicly shot them.

Captain Kennard also informs, that general Lindsay, formerly colonel at Martinique, had put a period to his life by shooting himself. Some said it was owing to his not being able to comply with his engagements when he left Martinique, and that his mortification was so great that he could not withstand it; but the truth is, he has shot himself—and for reasons best known to himself.

NEW LONDON, May 8.

Arrived, brig William and George, Benton, from Barbadoes and St. Eustatia, via St. Croix, in sixteen days.—Captain Benton was at Barbadoes the 2d April, when the British fleet arrived, consisting of 200 sail of ships with 5000 troops on board, one of 64, one of 50, one of 44, and a sloop of war of 16 guns; the whole fleet excepting 6 or 7 sail, sailed for Martinique the next day after they arrived at Barbadoes.

Captain Benton saw in the Barbadoes papers a particular account of the French having taken St. Vincent's and Grenada, and that the two islands were destroyed till within two or three miles of the town. Captain Benton was at St. Eustatia when the governor was summoned to surrender to the French republic. The governor signed the capitulation, and the three English ships that were in St. Eustatia road went off. On the 2d instant fell in with Goodrich's three masted schooner, in lat. 39. within eighteen leagues of Cape May light-house; she then had in tow an American brig, from Philadelphia, bound to Havre-de-Grace, out three or four days, which she was carrying to Bermuda; their orders were to take all American vessels bound to or from a French port. Captain Benton declares that Mr. Evans, a merchant of Barbadoes, shewed him a letter from his friend in Bermuda, in which he particularly mentioned, that every American vessel carried into Bermuda, bound to or from a French port, was condemned without discrimination.

ALBANY, May 4.

The propriety of laying a general embargo upon all kinds of grain in America, will doubtless excite the immediate attention of the President. It has been the policy of all nations to guard against the danger of draining their own supplies; this policy has also been adopted occasionally by the states respectively, when the power lay with them; the present exorbitant price of grain of all kinds, and the unbounded demand in almost every quarter of the globe is such, that nothing short of a general embargo will reduce the price to some standard of reason, or prevent the farmers from being completely exhausted.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

Extra of a letter from an American consul to the secretary of state, dated in England February 10.

"The wheat crop of this country proving short, and there being no supplies from the Baltic or America, our prices of grain are raised to a very enormous pitch, and from the appearance of affairs there is little probability of a reduction soon. Wheat is here 7/6 to 7/9 per bushel, Winchester, weighing 60 to 62 pounds—fine flour 18/ per cwt.—seconds 17/6 per cwt.—barley 4/ per bushel, Winchester."

They write from Nantes, thirty-five thousand rebels have laid down their arms and delivered up above one hundred pieces of cannon, a great quantity of ammunition, and considerable magazines of provisions.

May 18. Accounts from Basse, of January 28, state, that count Deodat had arrived from Vienna the beginning of January, and opened negotiations with the French representatives in the former town, in order to stipulate the conditions for a peace between Austria and the French republic.

BALTIMORE, May 20.

Captain Mather, of the schooner Assistance, arrived yesterday, in 14 days from St. Marc, who informs that the French had made an attack on that place, and were repulsed with very considerable loss—that he learnt that 6 or 700 British troops had arrived at Port-au-Prince, and that a sortie was made from that place against the republicans, who were compelled to raise the siege with very great loss.

ANNAPOLIS, May 21.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. XII.

Absentem qui rodit amicam;
Qui non defendit, alio culpante; solutus
Qui captat risus hominum, sumamque dicaris;
Fingere qui non visa potest; commissa tacere
Qui nequit; hic niger est: bunctu Romane caveto.
HOR.

He whose harsh censure loads his absent friends;
Who, when another blames them, not defends;
Who seeks the loose malignant laugh to raise,
And utters slander thro' a thirst of praise;
Who fights unseen with envious spite can feign;
Nor can th' intrusted secret long contain;
This man I note a dark designing knave:
Shun him O Roman.

ACCORDING to my promise in my last I shall present my readers with the following original letter.

"Mr. MEDDLER,

"AMONG the useful lessons with which your numbers have favoured the public, I am surprised to find that you have never given us any hints on the guilt of indulging a propensity to slander. Strictures on this subject, though necessary in all towns, must be particularly so in every capital city, where indolence having more permanently fixed her residence, affords a greater opportunity to this uncharitable practice. If, Sir, (as I trust is the case,) your silence has proceeded from inattention, you can prevent the unfavourable construction which the malicious may put on your conduct, in shewing your detestation of this vice by gratifying a young philanthropist with an appearance of this in the next Gazette.

"Slander may be considered the offspring of envy, the nursling of idleness, and the foster-child of conscious depravity. The loungers who have led a life of wickedness and is banished the society of virtue, views with pain an unblemished reputation, and industriously exerts himself to deprive another of that which he himself does not possess, and which he does not value. But, though idleness and envy combined, are the general sources of calumny, we sometimes find it proceeds from but one of them. To those whom fortune has placed above the necessity of toiling for a subsistence, and whose minds, as it often happens, are not stored with much literary knowledge, any method of killing time is acceptable. Hence they often amuse themselves, and attempt to prevent the gloominess of thought, in sporting with the characters of others. These though by no means excusable, are perhaps worthy of compassion as well as contempt; for the means they pursue to divert the attention from solitary reflection, together with a weakness of understanding, are often marks of a disordered mind, though they may wear the smile of happiness and content. There is, however, another class of calumniators for whom no palliation can be offered and no allowance made. These are persons from whose envious malicious dispositions, though sufficiently engaged in their different vocations and professions, still possessing the comforts of life, merit is sure to receive abuse; whose tongues no kindness can restrain, whose applause and good will no favours can attract, but who are equally calumnious and ungrateful. But, Mr. Meddler, what gives most pain, is to observe the delight that fair part of the creation take in this fashionable vice; to see with what eagerness they listen to any malicious report; and how frequently they indulge themselves during the evening ceremony, in what they call an innocent amusement, with circulating tales or making conjectures to the disadvantage of their acquaintances, often those of their own sex. If, Sir, instead of suffering the relation of a tale of scandal in their presence to be any recommendation or credit to the narrator, whether of that generally contemptible species of animals called beaux, or any other species, they would not only renounce the habit themselves, but display marks of disapprobation whenever they saw practised, they would as the general sufferers from it, both benefit themselves, and deserve the veneration and esteem of the public. I conclude, Mr. Meddler, with expecting you to continue your instructive and entertaining performances, notwithstanding the insolence of criticism or the many predictions of your speedy dissolution; by doing which you may be of service to your readers and will oblige your humble servant,

BENEVOLUS."

It gives me much pleasure to observe the indignation which the author of this letter has against this cruel practice. Animated with that glowing ardour which is the characteristic of virtuous youth, he has delivered his sentiments with all the stem majesty of a Juvenal; his language seems to be the language of a heart swollen with a generous indignation at the vices and follies of mankind. If then the fair sex have been treated rather harshly by him, they must pardon the fervour of youth which caused this censure, especially when they consider that it was intended for their advantage.

It is indeed to be regretted that this fault should ever find its way to the bosoms of those who are possessed of youth, of beauty, and but in this respect of innocence, and who are expected to cherish nothing but what is amiable. But that the ladies may have the honour of abolishing this custom themselves, and not daring to assume a censorial authority over them, I shall propose the following rules, in imitation of a method which was formerly made use of to restrain them in their fondness for finery. 1st. That no modest woman shall hear a tale of scandal related without showing signs of disapprobation. 2dly. That no woman who has any pretensions to decency or humanity, shall express satisfaction at hearing any such relation. 3dly, and lastly, That no one shall have the

liberty of relating any story to the prejudice of another, but those who are envious, unfeeling, and malicious in the extreme.

The ladies will, I hope, vindicate themselves from the imputation of slander, by testifying their approbation of these rules; and I have no doubt that I shall soon receive it through the medium of a letter left at the printing-office.

ABSOLUTE necessity requires, that all persons indebted for the Maryland Gazette, Advertisements, &c. should pay off their respective arrears; and it is sincerely hoped, that this information alone will be sufficient to induce speedy payments.

In CHANCERY, May 20, 1795.

Thomas Conter, } THE complainant applies for a
against } decree for recording an order
Erasmus Gill. } ture executed by Erasmus Gill, on the
sixth day of June, 1775, for conveying unto Thomas
Conter, and his heirs, three tracts or parcels of land,
at that time in Frederick, but now in Montgomery
county, viz. BARNABY RESURVEYED, 277 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres,
part of CHEVIS CHASE, 49 acres, and part of CLOVER
COURSE, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$. The bill states, that the said Erasmus
Gill, at the time of executing the said deed, re-
sided in Virginia, and has since died, and that the
complainant knows not who are his heirs; it is ad-
judged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy
of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks suc-
cessively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the 12th
day of June next, to the intent that the said Gill, if
he be now alive, or his heirs, or legal representatives,
or any other person interested, may have notice of
the complainant's application, and be warned to ap-
pear here, on or before the third Tuesday in July
next, to shew cause wherefore a decree as prayed
should not be passed.

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

In CHANCERY, May 14, 1795.

ORDERED, That the sale made by JOSEPH
WILKINSON, trustee, &c. of the dwelling plan-
tation of LOCK CHAW, deceased, consisting of several
tracts of land, containing in the whole 456 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres,
at the rate of £ 4 per acre, be approved, ratified and
confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on
or before the 20th day of June next; provided a copy
of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at
any time during the present month.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7/6 Rec. Cur. Can.

THE members of the ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY
CLUB are desired to attend at Mr. WHARF'S
Tavern, on Friday the 20th day of May, instant,
at 11 o'clock, to form rules for the said club, and de-
termine the time the purse is to be run for each year.
The members are desired to attend punctually, as it is
to be considered that the members who do attend shall
have full power to form the rules and determine the
day of running.

By order,
JESSE DEWEES, Secretary
JOCKEY CLUB.

N. B. It is expected that the members will dine
together on that day, at Mr. Wharf's, at 3 o'clock.
Annapolis, May 18, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS lost, by the subscriber, on Monday even-
ing, the 11th instant, or the morning follow-
ing, on his way from the house of Mrs. Chew, a little
below Fishing Creek, in Calvert county, to this place,
a RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing
one five dollar bill, and several papers that can be of
no use to the finder. Any person returning the same
shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM SPRIGG.
Annapolis, May 18, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Prince-
George's county, will attend at Upper Marl-
borough, from Wednesday the tenth day of June, until
Friday the twenty-sixth of the same month, in order
to make such alterations as have taken place in the prop-
erty within the said county since their last meeting.

SAMUEL HEBBURN, Clerk.
May 4, 1795. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7/6

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
the late Mr. HENRY DIGGES, of Charles
county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, prop-
erly authenticated, on or before the first day of July
next, and all persons indebted to the said estate are re-
quested to make payment on or before the afore-
said day, or suits will be indiscriminately commenced.

J. DIGGES, } Administrators.
F. DIGGES, }
Charles county, May 28, 1795.

THE subscriber, acting executor of WILLIAM
MORRIS, sen late of Charles county, re-
quests all persons who have any claims against his estate
to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for
payment, for which money from the affects is ready in
his hands; this is necessary to be speedily done to
prevent him future trouble with the residuary legatees,
who are pressing him for a division of what is in his
hands. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7/6 W 4

JAMES MORRIS.
Charles county, May 17, 1795.

ALL persons indebted
MAYO, late of A
ceased, are desired to make
those that have any claims
quested to bring in their
ced, that they may be set
THOM

May 19, 1795.

CARROLL

At the mouth of Gunpow-
Middle river, in
To be RENTED
With the Hand

TO a substantial ten-
can give good secu-
rent, and the performance
be required, particularly
and treatment of the hand-
land, (which in the grazing
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ket, at the breaking up
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fowl in the proper season
usually frequent our river
are upwards of one thous
of it is of the first mark
for grazing and hay. Bl
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grazing, they may be ma
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upwards of three hundr
A free current of air
place very healthy. It
November next; that be
least tenant's lease.

Mr. Richard Grey, of
mouth of Middle river,
satisfactory information
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requested, will view the
per inquiries, before ap

Annapolis, May 8, 1795.

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A Lat

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Cool Springs. Punct
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young gentlemen as r
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authors, arithmetic, v
The price of tuition w
Very good convenient
bourhood for the above
a moderate price. I w

E. C. 10th May, 1795.

Latin

SUBSIGNATOR
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tiam linguam & ca
Mariz comitatu, in
Accurata & diligens a
amplificationi eorum
ponantur mea tuitione
Deo juvante, legend
tica, scribendo Latin
tionis erit £. 7 per an
simus convictus habe
diis, moderata me
victoria egomet.

E. C. decimo die

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one thousand
CERTIFICATE,
tenant FRANCIS W
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and eighty-four, be
November, seventeen
signed by JOHN W
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March 30, 1795.

CASH given for Cl

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MARY MAYO, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those that have any claims against said estate are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, that they may be settled, by
THOMAS MAYO, Executor.
May 19, 1795.

CARROLL'S ISLAND,

At the mouth of Gunpowder river, between that and Middle river, in Baltimore county,
To be RENTED or LEASED,

With the Hands and some Stock,
TO a substantial tenant, of a fair character, who can give good security for the payment of the rent, and the performance of other conditions that may be required, particularly with respect to the support and treatment of the hands. Besides the profits of the land, (which in the grazing line may be very considerable, as there is not a foot of the upland but may be made, in a few years, with industry, excellent meadow in timothy and clover) there is a fishery, which, if well managed, will yield, at least, three hundred pounds per annum clear of expence—it has yielded much more—the large rock fish in the Baltimore market, at the breaking up of the ice, have testified this annually for some years past. It abounds with wild fowl in the proper seasons, and all kinds of fish that usually frequent our rivers. In the whole tract there are upwards of one thousand acres, a great proportion of it is of the first marsh, perhaps, in the state, both for grazing and hay. Black cattle prefer the latter to fodder, and may be kept in fine order on it all the winter, after which, with the spring and summer grazing, they may be made excellent beef by the middle of August. A quantity may be cut, and easily cured, as the marsh is firm, to winter, if necessary, upwards of three hundred head of cattle.

A free current of air from all quarters renders this place very healthy. It may be entered on the 5th of November next; that being the expiration of the present tenant's lease.

Mr. Richard Grey, on Mr. Bowly's farm, at the mouth of Middle river, will shew the place, and give satisfactory information concerning the above particulars. Any person desirous of becoming a tenant, it is requested, will view the premises, and make the proper inquiries, before application be made for terms to
NICHOLAS CARROLL.
Annapolis, May 8, 1795.

NOTICE,

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in June next, to hear appeals from all persons who may think themselves overcharged by the assessors of said county.

A Latin School.

THE subscriber wishes to take the charge of eight or ten boys, without delay, and instruct them in the LATIN LANGUAGE, &c. at his own house, situate in St. Mary's county, in the vicinity of the Cool Springs. Punctual and diligent attention will be paid to the moral and literary improvement of such young gentlemen as may be put under my tuition. On Saturdays I shall instruct them in reading English authors, arithmetic, writing Latin and English, &c. The price of tuition will be seven pounds per annum. Very good convenient board may be had in the neighbourhood for the above mentioned number of boys, at a moderate price. I will board a few boys myself.
STEPHEN CAWOOD.
E. C. 10th May, 1795.

Latina Schola.

SUBSIGNATOR exoptat accipere curam octo aut decem puerarum, sine mora, & docere eos Latinam linguam & cetera, suae domi sitae in Sanctae Mariae comitatu, in vicinitate Frigidorum Fontium. Accurata & diligens attentio dabitur morali & literariae amplificationi eorum parvorum generosorum qui supponantur mea tuitione. Diebus Saturni, instruum eos, Deo juvante, legendo Anglicanos auctores, arithmetica, scribendo Latine & Anglice &c. Pretium tuitionis erit £. 7 per annum. Optimus & convenientissimus convictus habeatur, in vicinitate, pueris supra dictis, moderata mercede. Accipiam paucos convictos egomet.

S. CAWOOD.

E. C. decimo die Maii 1795.

WAS lost, mislaid, or burnt, on March the fourth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, a CERTIFICATE, number 82,816, granted to lieutenant FRANCIS WARR, of the Maryland line, on a final settlement with the United States, for two hundred and fifty-one dollars and ten ninetieths of a dollar, dated the thirteenth of August, seventeen hundred and eighty-four, bearing interest from the sixteenth of November, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and signed by JOHN WHITE and JOHN PEARCE, commissioners. If any person or persons can show any just cause why the aforesaid certificate should not be renewed, they are requested to come forward and make known his or their objections to same.
SAMUEL CHANDLER.
March 30, 1795.

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

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Annapolis, March 20, 1795. GENERAL ORDERS.

THE commander in chief of the militia of the State of Maryland orders, that there be a full and complete return of all the militia of this state, made and delivered to the adjutant-general, on or before the 20th day of June next, and that the said return shall be agreeable to the form directed by the adjutant-general.

J. KILTY (acting by deputation) for
HENRY CARBERRY Adj. Gen.

As regimental or battalion meetings cannot conveniently be obtained at this early season of the year, it is intended that company returns shall form the groundwork of the proposed operation. For these, as well as for regimental returns, blank forms, with every necessary instruction for filling them, will shortly be furnished from the office. They will be transmitted, (agreeably to a direction of the commander in chief annexed to the above order) to the commanding officers of divisions, under whose orders they will be distributed; together with such arrangements as those officers may think proper to form for a due and timely execution of the business.

JOHN KILTY, for
HENRY CARBERRY, Adj. Gen.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near SAMUEL RAWLINGS'S tavern, a negro man named JACK, dark complexioned, twenty-five years old, about five feet eight inches high, inclinable to fat, with large eyes and pleasant countenance; had on when he went away, a dark farnothing jacket, with country cloth breeches mixed with yellow and black, white yarn stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his mistress gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by
RACHEL HARWOOD.

West river, near Samuel Rawling's tavern March 15, 1795.

RAN away from the subscribers, living near the Queen Tree, St. Mary's county, on the fifth day of the present month, being Easter Sunday, the following three negro men, viz.

GEORGE, the property of JOHN EDELEY, aged twenty-three years, of a dark complexion, about six feet high, fleshy, and well looking; had on when he went away, a blue great coat, a good ruffled shirt, a pair of country linen trousers, his other cloaths are uncertain.

DAVID, the property of NATHANIEL EWING, aged about twenty-one years, five feet seven inches high, of a dark complexion, well made, has a bura on one of his arms near the shoulder, a sharp nose; had on when he went away, a drab coloured cloth coat, whitish breeches, Irish linen shirt, old boots, a new hat with a black ribbon around the crown, other cloaths uncertain.

CHARLES, the property of CORNELIUS WILDMAN, aged about twenty-six years, five feet seven inches high, dark complexion, down looking fellow, thick lips; had on when he went away, a cotton and woollen country coat, a striped silk jacket, a pair of white breeches and stockings, a new wool hat with a ribbon around it. It is probable that these fellows will attempt to get to Pennsylvania, as David has once been there with his master; it is also apprehended that they may have supplied themselves with passes either from some ill designing white person, or that George has contrived to execute some kind of passes himself, as he can read writing, and also write some little. We are likewise of opinion they may endeavour to pass by the name of Butler, as George had some time in his possession before he went off a pass granted to CLAM BUTLER, who was a free negro, from which it is likely he might take copies. Whoever takes up and secures said negro slaves in any gaol, so that their masters may get them again, shall receive TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS, including what the law allows, for the three negroes, or the sum of EIGHT DOLLARS, also including what the law allows, for either of them.

JOHN EDELEY,
NATHANIEL EWING,
CORNELIUS WILDMAN.

April 11, 1795.

LOFTY,

AN imported full bred hunter, will stand this season, to cover mares, at the subscriber's on Greenbury-point.

LOFTY is rising four years old, was imported from England this last winter, is full sixteen hands high, a beautiful sorrel, with a star and snip, and one hind foot white, free from blemish, with strength, bone, snew, and action, superior to any horse of his age ever imported, (generally allowed) and from his powers, great size, symmetry, and elegance, promises fair to improve our much degenerate breed of horses. Lofty will cover mares to the last of July at two guineas the mare, and half a dollar to the groom, the money to be sent with the mares, or paid by the last of July, if longer credit; three guineas each mare, and half a dollar to the groom. Good pasture at half a dollar per week, and the greatest care taken, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

JOHN MITCHELL.
P. S. The horse's pedigree to be seen at his stand.
Greenbury-point, April 20, 1795.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of JOHN HAMMOND, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for payment by the first of September next, as the subscriber intends to settle up the estate at that period, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to
WILLIAM HAMMOND, Administrator.
Annapolis, May, 1795.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BENJAMIN MACKALL, late of Calvert county, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, on or before the first day of August next, or suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons, as we are determined to settle the estate immediately.

LEVIN MACKALL,
WAL. MACKALL,
RICHARD MACKALL, } Executors.

May 15, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 21st day of April last, as runaways, two negroes, viz. a negro man who, when committed, called himself BILLY, but since says his name is TOM, and that he belongs to WILLIAM DORSEY, of George-town; he is about five feet three inches high, pretty stout made, rather inclinable to fat, appears of a curly disposition; his cloathing are a white plains over jacket and breeches, an old under waistcoat of country cloth, osnabrig shirt, an old hat, a pair of old white yarn stockings, and a pair of shoes much worn. FLORA, who says she belongs to SALLY WILSON, on Seneca, in Montgomery county; she is about five feet high, has a remarkable dark complexion, has on a white country cotton short gown, a striped cotton petticoat, one striped stuff ditto, and a coarse linen shift. Their owners are desired to take them away and pay charges.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff
of Charles county.

May 2, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 26th day of April last, a negro woman who calls herself NANCY BUTLER, and says she is free, (has no pass) and that she belongs to the state of Virginia; she is a very likely wench, appears to be about 21 or 22 years of age; has on and with her a striped cotton short gown, blue flannel petticoat, white cotton ditto, a black castor hat, half worn, and an osnabrig apron. A negro man who, when committed, called himself JOHN BUTLER, but since says his name is BEN, is about five feet ten inches high, has on a pair of striped country cloth overalls, an old castimor waistcoat, and with him a green coat, pretty much worn, and a few other old things in a bundle, and says he belongs to GEORGE BRENNAM, or BRINHAM, on Normoni, Virginia, and Westmoreland county. The owners are desired to take them away, and pay charges, to

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff
of Charles county.

May 12, 1795.

ECLIPSE,

THE property of the subscriber, stands this season at NEWINGTON ROPE-WALK, and covers mares at twenty shillings and one bushel of corn, the corn to be brought with the mares, and the money to be paid by the last day of October next, or thirty shillings will be expected if longer credit. Eclipse was got by Mr. Charles Wallace's imported Eclipse, out of a Sweeper mare.

W. RAWLINGS.

N. B. Any gentleman inclinable to purchase the above horse may see him by applying to

W. R.

May 8, 1795.

CAME to the subscriber's, the 4th instant, a stray dark iron gray MARE, about fifteen hands high, four or five years old, has a star in her forehead, a small white spot on each thigh, a small wart on the near shoulder, shod before, trots and gallops, and has no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
ROBERT MACGILL.

Prince-George's county, May 6, 1795.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday the 28th day of May, instant, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, (if not sold before at private sale) at 4 o'clock, P. M.

AN elegant brick dwelling HOUSE, three story high, situate on School-street, in the city of Annapolis, near the Stadt-House, together with a stable sufficient for the reception of twelve horses, and a carriage house; this house has a kitchen and cellar, and is well adapted for the accommodation of any public or private family. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Any person inclined to purchase the same, may view the premises, on application to the subscriber.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, May 6, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, called LEONARD'S NECK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, as also to mark and bound that part of said tract of land which belongs to him.

RICHARD GARDINER.

April 28, 1795.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 feathered grey waistcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow shoes, and a pair of white yarn stockings. He is arful 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.

FOR SALE,

A TWO story framed HOUSE and LOT, in Green-Street, the property of Mr. WILLIAM BIGGS, of Chester-town, now in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, wheel-wright; the house is 21 feet front and 31 feet deep, the lot is 25 feet front and 70 feet deep, it is subject to a ground rent of £. 8. 2. 6 per annum. The terms of sale may be known, by applying to

JOHN SHAW.
Annapolis, April 23, 1795.

HAVING obtained testamentary letters on the estate of the late Mr. GEORGE MANN, we request that all persons who have claims will exhibit them, properly authenticated, as early as possible, those indebted, it is hoped, will make speedy payments.

Mr. JONATHAN PINKNEY, of Robert, is authorized to act for us, his settlements and receipts will therefore be fully respected, by
JOHN CALLAHAN, Executor,
MARY MANN, Executrix.
Annapolis, April 21, 1795.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 28, 1795.

S U A B I A, February 17.

HE accounts from Halle respecting the negotiations for peace, continue to be contradictory and various. Some state that preliminaries for peace have been actually signed; others, on the contrary, affirm, that the whole negotiation is broken off, in consequence of Barthelomy, the French minister, having made the most dissatisfactory propositions to the German emperor; and having declared that the affairs of Poland should be included in the treaty.

A pamphlet which has lately made its appearance in Switzerland and Germany, has attracted the general attention of the public. It is entitled, "Europe and peace," and is the copy of a speech made by the Abbe Sieyes, in the secret revolutionary committee, on the 12th Frimaire, 3d year of the French republic, containing the conditions required by France, in order to conclude a peace.

I. That whatever form of government the French should choose to give to themselves in future, and under what name they choose to establish the same, it shall be acknowledged before hand by the treating powers, as well as every alteration France should in future choose to make, with regard to the religion, laws, or in other points of its social order. The same is promised by the French nation to all other people and governments of the earth.

II. No nation shall interfere with any such change or alteration made by another nation, neither publicly nor privately, by force nor by intrigue, unless requested so to do by a decided majority of that nation; for no people or power have a right to prevent others from taking the means which they think necessary for their welfare, or to force them to take measures which they do not think either necessary or useful to their social order.

The powers at present at war with France must first acknowledge the republican form which the French people have chosen for the present, and as long as the latter shall think proper to adhere to it. These powers, therefore, must promise to the French nation never to wage war against them again for such pretences. The French nation, on her part, acknowledges every government of every other nation, whether monarchical, aristocratical, or democratical; promises not to interfere, either publicly or privately, by open force or by intrigue, unless they are invited to do so by the most reasonable majority.

III. And the possessions of the French republic conquered by England, as Corsica, and the East and West-India Islands are to be restored to her. In the same manner the republic will yield up all the conquests made by her in Spain and Italy, and will remove her armies from the conquered countries between the Rhine and the Sea, to the ancient frontiers. From this are only excepted Avignon, and the departments limited by the Alps, formerly Savoy, who have voluntarily taken the part of the republic, and who remained faithful to her in the midst of the troubles and insurrections of the southern parts of the republic.

IV. All the countries situated between the Rhine and the Sea are to have the liberty to determine themselves upon what form of government they shall choose to adopt, and for this purpose, after the French troops shall have withdrawn from those countries, no other troops shall enter them until invited by them by a free choice.

V. The navigation of the Rhine, Moselle, Meuse, and Scheldt, remains open and free from toll for all nations without distinction.

VI. Spain, Sardinia, Naples, England and Holland are to undertake to give an asylum to the French emigrants, and to give them employment and subsistence. In case some of the emigrants should be willing to submit to the spirit of the times, they shall find an asylum in the island of Corsica, where the republic, instead of persecuting them, will protect them.

H A G U E, February 29.

The prudicial chamber of Amsterdam has communicated by the provisional representatives of the people of Holland, the answer of the directors of the East-India Company to the following question:

"For what reason have the company's ships been detained so long in England?"

The directors, in their answer, declare, that having no power to give directions to the convoy under the command of captain Orinius, it is impossible for them to assign any reason for their ships remaining so long in English ports, and they do not even know whether all or any of the said ships are still in English ports.

As the States general have hitherto come to no decisive resolution for laying an embargo on English ships in the ports of the republic, and as this measure demands all possible dispatch, the deputies of Holland to the assembly of the States general have been charged

to effect that directions be immediately sent to the admiralties for issuing the necessary orders to the officers commanding the ships of the State to prevent the sailing of English ships from our ports by force, if necessary, and to call for the assistance of the French commanders.

It was resolved, after a long debate, that seals should be put upon the papers of Mr. Fagel, formerly register of the States general, and on those of the two clerks.

BOIS-LE-DUC, March 2.

The army of the Sambre and Meuse has profited of the capture of Emmerick, and its position on the Lower Rhine to pass that river: it has joined its left wing to the right wing of the army of the North. This operation must be advantageous to the republicans, as by means of it, they present a formidable front, which extends from Coblenz to the extremities of Holland.

The army of the North is pursuing its march, and pushing the troops of the allies beyond the river Ems, while the army of the Sambre and Meuse, directs its course towards the Lippe, clearing the country of the remnant of the combined forces.

The Austrians are redoubling their efforts upon the Upper Rhine, their plan is to relieve Luxembourg, which is the most ardent wish of the emperor.

BRUSSELS, March 5.

The representatives of the people have prohibited the distillation of gin throughout all Belgium. The great number of distilleries was one of the principal causes of the non-execution of requisition for supplying the army with provisions. In fact, these distilleries, which in East-Flanders alone were 181, consumed daily as much grain as would have been sufficient for the subsistence of 200,000 citizens, as much fuel as would have served more than 9000 families, and as much oats as would have fed 2300 horses.

LISBON, March 27.

This day failed from Lisbon, prior to which the minister of state died, and in four or five days after, orders were issued from the court, ordering all their ships of war to be laid up, except a small squadron at Gibraltar, which they deemed sufficient to keep in the Algerines, including the ships which they had supplied the British with, which had arrived in Lisbon some time before I left it, and that two of the British officers who were captains in their service, were dismissed. And it was said that the rest would also be dismissed. There was a mutiny on board of a 74 gun ship while I was in Lisbon, which was ordered to Brussels in consequence of a dispute between the captain and the crew.

EDINBURGH, March 27.

By a gentleman recently arrived at Leith from Gibraltar, accounts are received that the emperor of Morocco had broke off the conferences for peace between the States of Barbary and America, and had actually declared war against the United States. Hitherto the court of Portugal has not only prevented those piratical desperadoes from passing and cruising near the mouth of the Straits, but has in various instances befriended the Americans, as well by allowing them convey, as by endeavours to conclude a treaty of peace.

LONDON, March 28.

Earl Camden left London yesterday for Holyhead, to take upon him the arduous office of lord lieutenant of Ireland. He goes to meet the ferocity of a nation, impetuous and incensed—without powers to appease—and without understanding to qualify. He bears with him the secret instructions of Mr. Pitt; whether these are conceived in such a spirit of liberality as to conciliate the Irish nation, the event alone can determine.

It is now nears fortnight since any advices have been received from Germany; nor can we account for so long a delay; for though it is certain that one packet is either lost or taken, yet it seems extraordinary that no other vessel should have arrived from the Elbe.

HAIR POWDER TAX.

The people were led to imagine that the minister originally proposed the tax on powdered heads, to prevent the profusion of flour in this time of scarcity, but it is now proved beyond a doubt, that the fear of famine prompted on part of the plan, otherwise orders would have been issued for the military to discontinue the use of that article for their hair, when such a vast quantity is destroyed by them, as the following calculations will show.

The military forces of Great-Britain, including foot, horse, militia, fencibles, &c. in England, Scotland, Ireland, and elsewhere, amount to 250,000 men, each of whom is supposed to walk upon his head, and

pound of flour per week, 250,000 lb. a week, make no less than 6500 tons weight a year—a quantity of flour sufficient to make 3 million, 59 thousand, 353 quarter loaves, and to supply 50,000 people with bread for 12 months.

This calculation proves what a good effect the total abolition of the use of hair powder might have on the price of bread, but when you add to the above, another calculation of flour, which will be used by persons privileged under the new tax, whose numbers cannot be fewer than 500,000, it will then be found that there are 750,000 lbs. flour used per week, for the hair, which would make in the year, 195,000 tons, or 9 millions, 418 thousand, and 59 quarter loaves. A quantity of bread sufficient for the use of 150 thousand men, women, and children.

From the above statement, we are authorized to say, that it would be more for the honour of our legislature, and the benefit of the nation, to prohibit the use of flour, or powder for the hair, altogether, than to lay a partial tax upon those who use it, for the purpose of prolonging a war which has been too long continued, and the effects of which the people of this country so severely feel.

Powdering the hair in the modern style, from which the minister expects so large an addition to the revenue, took its rise in the year 1614, when some ballad singers at the fair of St. Germaine, covered their heads with a white powder, to attract notice, and render themselves ridiculous.

NEW-YORK, May 18.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here in 40 days from Greenock, the ship Amsterdam Packet, captain Martin. The London papers by her are to the 28th March, with which the editor has been very obligingly favoured. Such materials as require publicity, shall be more fully detailed in future gazettes.

Though there is nothing in the papers that requires extraordinary exertion, yet the editor will barely give a sketch of that which appears worthy of notice. In the COURIER of March 26, it is said,

That accounts have been received in town that the transports, and other vessels which were on their voyage to bring away the British infantry from the continent, have been dispersed in a gale of wind; some of them have put into Hull, and other ports in the north of England; but many have not yet been heard of.

That Mr. Fox's speech on Tuesday, astonished even those who have been in the constant habit of attending for years to the speeches of that great man. A speech more replete with incontrovertible argument—more various and profound in its reasoning—more comprehensive in its range—and more clear and luminous in its arrangement, never came from the mouth of man.

That Mr. Pitt's speech, on the day of Mr. Fox's motion, was the work he ever made; it was insolent and impudent; haughty, without being dignified; and dogmatical, without any attempt at argument or proof.

That there are Paris papers in town of the 10th, 11th and 12th instant. They make no mention of a decree of accusation having passed against Barrere and his accomplices.

In the Sun of same date, it is said,

That earl Fitzwilliam does not seem in a hurry to return to England.

That there were 13,000 soldiers marched into Brest about 3 weeks before the above date, and are said to be destined to the West-Indies or the Cape of Good Hope.

That a vast number of flat bottomed boats are at Brest, as well as other seaports, intended, it is said, for an expedition in the summer.

That ten sail of the line were detached from the French fleet while at sea, on a secret expedition, whose destination is kept a profound secret.

That a convoy was required for the packets between Yarmouth and Cruikshaven. The answer of the admiralty was, that no ships could be spared from more important services.

In the CHRONICLE of the 28th March, it is said,

That the Dutch commissioners left London yesterday evening, on their return to Holland. We understand that none of the objects of their mission are accomplished; and that all discussion, on the nature of these objects, was precluded by a direct refusal on the part of our government to recognize the authority from which the commissioners derived their powers.

That there is a squadron of six sail of the line, and another of eight frigates, now on a cruise from Brest.

Captain Lindsay arrived here yesterday in 14 days from Montserrat, informs us, that the French were in entire possession of the island of St. Lucia, except one fort, in which the British had a strong garrison; he says, that the day before he sailed, a vessel arrived at Montserrat from Martinique, the captain of which reported, that a severe action had taken place at St. Lucia, between the republicans and British troops, in

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I S: d SAMUEL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 port 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 feathered grey waistcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow shoes, and a pair of white yarn stockings. He is an arful 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.

FOR SALE,

A TWO story framed HOUSE and LOT, in Green-street, the property of Mr. WILLIAM BIGGS, of Cæsar-town, now in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, wheel-wright; the house is 21 feet front and 31 feet deep, the lot is 25 feet front and 70 feet deep, it is subject to a ground rent of £. 5 s. 6 per annum. The terms of sale may be known by applying to

JOHN SHAW.
Annapolis, April 22, 1795.

HAVING obtained testamentary letters on the estate of the late Mr. GEORGE MANN, we request that all persons who have claims will exhibit them, properly authenticated, as early as possible, those indebted, it is hoped, will make speedy payments.

Mr. JONATHAN PINKNEY, of Robert, is authorized to act for us, his settlements and receipts will therefore be fully respected.

JOHN CALLAHAN, Executor.
MARY MANN, Executrix.
Annapolis, April 21, 1795.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

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III. And the possessi quered by England, West-India islands are same manner the repu quells made by her ir move her armies from treen the Rhine and t From this are only exc ments limited by the have voluntarily taker who remained faithful bles and insurrections public.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 28, 1795.

S U A B I A, February 17.

THE accounts from Balle respecting the negotiations for peace, continue to be contradictory and various. Some state that preliminaries for peace have been actually signed; others, on the contrary, affirm, that the whole negotiation is broken off, in consequence of Barthelemy, the French minister, having made the most dissatisfactory propositions to the German empire; and having declared that the affairs of Poland should be included in the treaty.

A pamphlet which has lately made its appearance in Switzerland and Germany, has attracted the general attention of the public. It is entitled, "Europe and peace," and is the copy of a speech made by the Abbe Sieyes, in the secret revolutionary committee, on the 12th Frimaire, 3d year of the French republic, containing the conditions required by France, in order to conclude a peace.

I. That whatever form of government the French should choose to give to themselves in future, and under what name they choose to establish the same, it shall be acknowledged before hand by the treating powers, as well as every alteration France should in future choose to make, with regard to the religion, laws, or in other points of its social order. The same is promised by the French nation to all other people and governments of the earth.

II. No nation shall interfere with any such change or alteration made by another nation, neither publicly nor privately, by force nor by intrigue, unless requested so to do by a decided majority of that nation; for no people or power have a right to prevent others from taking the means which they think necessary for their welfare, or to force them to take measures which they do not think either necessary or useful to their social order.

The powers at present at war with France must first acknowledge the republican form which the French people have chosen for the present, and as long as the latter shall think proper to adhere to it. These powers, therefore, must promise to the French nation never to wage war against them again for such pretences. The French nation, on her part, acknowledges every government of every other nation, whether monarchical, aristocratical, or democratical; promises not to interfere, either publicly or privately, by open force or by intrigue, unless they are invited to do so by the most reasonable majority.

III. And the possessions of the French republic conquered by England, as Corsica, and the East and West-India islands are to be restored to her. In the same manner the republic will yield up all the conquests made by her in Spain and Italy, and will remove her armies from the conquered countries between the Rhine and the Sea, to the ancient frontiers. From this are only excepted Avignon, and the departments limited by the Alps, formerly Savoy, who have voluntarily taken the part of the republic, and who remained faithful to her in the midst of the troubles and insurrections of the southern parts of the republic.

IV. All the countries situated between the Rhine and the Sea are to have the liberty to determine themselves upon what form of government they shall choose to adopt, and for this purpose, after the French troops shall have withdrawn from those countries, no other troops shall enter them until invited by them by a free choice.

V. The navigation of the Rhine, Moselle, Meuse, and Scheld, remains open and free from toll for all nations without distinction.

VI. Spain, Sardinia, Naples, England and Holland, are to undertake to give an asylum to the French emigrants, and to give them employment and nourishment. In case some of the emigrants should be wise enough to submit to the spirit of the times, they shall find an asylum in the island of Corsica, where the republic, instead of persecuting them, will protect them.

H A G U E, February 29.

The prefidial chamber of Amsterdam has communicated by the provisional representatives of the people of Holland, the answer of the directors of the East-India Company to the following question:

"For what reason have the company's ships been detained so long in England?"

The directors, in their answer, declare, that having no power to give directions to the convoy under the command of captain Orthus, it is impossible for them to assign any reason for their ships remaining so long in English ports, and they do not even know whether all or any of the said ships are still in English ports.

As the States general have hitherto come to no definitive resolution for laying an embargo on English ships in the ports of the republic, and as this measure demands all possible dispatch, the deputies of Holland to the assembly of the States general have been charged

to effect that directions be immediately sent to the admiralties for issuing the necessary orders to the officers commanding the ships of the State to prevent the sailing of English ships from our ports by force, if necessary, and to call for the assistance of the French commanders.

It was resolved, after a long debate, that seals should be put upon the papers of Mr. Fagel, formerly register of the States general, and on those of the two clerks.

B O I S - L E - D U C, March 2.

The army of the Sambre and Meuse has profited of the capture of Emmerick, and its position on the Lower Rhine to pass that river: it has joined its left wing to the right wing of the army of the North.— This operation must be advantageous to the republicans, as by means of it, they present a formidable front, which extends from Coblenz to the extremities of Holland.

The army of the North is pursuing its march, and pushing the troops of the allies beyond the river Ems, while the army of the Sambre and Meuse, directs its course towards the Lippe, clearing the country of the remnant of the combined forces.

The Austrians are redoubling their efforts upon the Upper Rhine, their plan is to relieve Luxemburg, which is the most ardent wish of the emperor.

B R U S S E L S, March 5.

The representatives of the people have prohibited the distillation of gin throughout all Belgium. The great number of distilleries was one of the principal causes of the non-execution of requisition for supplying the army with provisions. In fact, these distilleries, which in East-Flanders alone were 181, consumed daily as much grain as would have been sufficient for the subsistence of 200,000 citizens, as much fuel as would have served more than 9000 families, and as much oats as would have fed 2300 horses.

L I S B O N, March 27.

This day failed from Lisbon, prior to which the minister of state died, and in four or five days after, orders were issued from the court, ordering all their ships of war to be laid up, except a small squadron at Gibraltar, which they deemed sufficient to keep in the Algerines, including the ships which they had supplied the British with, which had arrived in Lisbon some time before I left it, and that two of the British officers who were captains in their service, were dismissed.—And it was said that the rest would also be dismissed. There was a mutiny on board of a 74 gun ship while I was in Lisbon, which was ordered to Brazil in consequence of a dispute between the captain and the crew.

E D I N B U R G H, March 27.

By a gentleman recently arrived at Leith from Gibraltar, accounts are received that the emperor of Morocco had broke off the conferences for peace between the States of Barbary and America, and had actually declared war against the United States. Hitherto the court of Portugal has not only prevented those piratical desperadoes from passing and cruising near the mouth of the Straits, but has in various instances befriended the Americans, as well by allowing them convoys, as by endeavours to conclude a treaty of peace.

L O N D O N, March 28.

Earl Camden left London yesterday for Holyhead, to take upon him the arduous office of lord lieutenant of Ireland. He goes to meet the scrutiny of a nation, impetuous and incensed,—without powers to appease—and without understanding to qualify. He bears with him the secret instructions of Mr. Pitt; whether these are conceived in such a spirit of liberality as to conciliate the Irish nation, the event alone can determine.

It is now near a fortnight since any advices have been received from Germany; nor can we account for so long a delay, for though it is certain that one packet is either lost or taken, yet it seems extraordinary that no other vessel should have arrived from the Elbe.

H A I R P O W D E R T A X.

The people were led to imagine that the minister originally proposed the tax on powdered heads, to prevent the profusion of flour in this time of scarcity, but it is now proved beyond a doubt, that the fear of famine prompted no part of the plan, otherwise orders would have been issued for the military to discontinue the use of that article for their hair, when such a vast quantity is destroyed by them, as the following calculations will shew.

The military force of Great-Britain, including foot, horse, militia, fencibles, &c. in England, Scotland, Ireland, and elsewhere, amount to 250,000 men, each of whom is supposed to waste upon his head, one

pound of flour per week, 250,000 lb. a week, make no less than 6500 tons weight a year—a quantity of flour sufficient to make 3 million, 59 thousand, 353 quarter loaves, and to supply 50,000 people with bread for 12 months.

This calculation proves what a good effect the total abolition of the use of hair powder might have on the price of bread, but when you add to the above, another calculation of flour, which will be used by persons privileged under the new tax, whose numbers cannot be fewer than 500,000, it will then be found that there are 750,000 lbs. flour used per week, for the hair, which would make in the year, 195,000 tons, or 9 millions, 418 thousand, and 59 quarter loaves. A quantity of bread sufficient for the use of 150 thousand men, women, and children.

From the above statement, we are authorized to say, that it would be more for the honour of our legislature, and the benefit of the nation, to prohibit the use of flour, or powder for the hair, altogether, than to lay a partial tax upon those who use it, for the purpose of prolonging a war which has been too long continued, and the effects of which the people of this country so severely feel.

Powdering the hair in the modern style, from which the minister expects so large an addition to the revenue, took its rise in the year 1614, when some ballad singers at the fair of St. Germaine, covered their heads with a white powder, to attract notice, and render themselves ridiculous.

N E W - Y O R K, May 18.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here in 40 days from Greenock, the ship Amsterdam Packet, captain Martin. The London papers by her are to the 28th March, with which the editor has been very obligingly favoured. Such materials as require publicity, shall be more fully detailed in future gazettes.

Though there is nothing in the papers that requires extraordinary exertion, yet the editor will barely give a sketch of that which appears worthy of notice. In the COURIER of March 26, it is said,

That accounts have been received in town that the transports, and other vessels which were on their voyage to bring away the British infantry from the continent, have been dispersed in a gale of wind; some of them have put into Hull, and other ports in the north of England; but many have not yet been heard of.

That Mr. Fox's speech on Tuesday, astonished even those who have been in the constant habit of attending for years to the speeches of that great man. A speech more replete with incontrovertible argument—more various and profound in its reasoning—more comprehensive in its range—and more clear and luminous in its arrangement, never came from the mouth of man.

That Mr. Pitt's speech, on the day of Mr. Fox's motion, was the work he ever made; it was insolent and impudent; haughty, without being dignified; and dogmatical, without any attempt at argument or proof.

That there are Paris papers in town of the 10th, 11th and 12th instant. They make no mention of a decree of accusation having passed against Barrere and his accomplices.

In the SUN of same date, it is said, That earl Fitzwilliam does not seem in a hurry to return to England.

That there were 13,000 soldiers marched into Brest about 3 weeks before the above date, and are said to be destined to the West-Indies or the Cape of Good Hope.

That a vast number of flat bottomed boats are at Brest, as well as other seaports, intended, it is said, for an expedition in the summer.

That ten sail of the line were detached from the French fleet while at sea, on a secret expedition, whose destination is kept a profound secret.

That a convoy was required for the packets between Yarmouth and Cruikshaven. The answer of the admiralty was, that no ships could be spared from more important services.

In the CHRONICLE of the 28th March, it is said, That the Dutch commissioners left London yesterday evening, on their return to Holland. We understand that none of the objects of their mission are accomplished; and that all discussion, on the nature of these objects, was precluded by a direct refusal on the part of our government to recognize the authority from which the commissioners derived their powers.

That there is a squadron of six sail of the line, and another of eight frigates, now on a cruise from Brest.

Captain Lindsay, arrived here yesterday in 14 days from Monserrat, informs us, that the French were in entire possession of the island of St. Lucia, except one fort, in which the British had a strong garrison; he says, that the day before he sailed, a vessel arrived at Monserrat from Martinique, the captain of which reported, that a severe action had taken place at St. Lucia, between the republicans and British troops, in

In CHANCERY, May 20, 1795.

THE complainant applies for a decree for recording an indenture executed by Erasmus Gill, on the 15th day of June, 1775, for conveying unto Thomas Center, and his heirs, three tracts or parcels of land, situate in Frederick, but now in Montgomery county, viz. BARNABY RESURVEYED, 277 1/2 acres, and part of CHEVIE CHASE, 49 acres, and part of CLOVIN COVASE, 23 1/2. The bill states, that the said Erasmus Gill, at the time of executing the said deed, resided in Virginia, and has since died, and that the complainant knows not who are his heirs; it is adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the 12th day of June next, to the intent that the said Gill, if he be now alive, or his heirs, or legal representatives, or any other person interested, may have notice of the complainant's application, and be warned to appear here, on or before the third Tuesday in July next, to shew cause wherefore a decree as prayed should not be passed.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, May 14, 1795.

ORDERED, That the sale made by JOSEPH WILKINSON, trustee, &c. of the dwelling plantation of LOCK CHEW, deceased, consisting of several tracts of land, containing in the whole 456 1/2 acres, at the rate of £ 4 per acre, be approved, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 20th day of June next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time during the present month.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

THE members of the ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB are desired to attend at Mr. WHARFE'S TAVERN, on Friday the 20th day of May, instant, at 11 o'clock, to form rules for the said club, and determine the time the purse is to be run for each year. The members are desired to attend punctually, as it is to be considered that the members who do attend shall have full power to form the rules and determine the day of running.

JESSE DEWEES, Secretary JOCKEY CLUB.

N.B. It is expected that the members will dine together on that day, at Mr. Wharfe's, at 3 o'clock. Annapolis, May 18, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS lost, by the subscriber, on Monday evening, the 11th instant, or the morning following, on his way from the house of Mrs. Chew, a little below Fishing Creek, in Calvert county, to this place, a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing five dollar bill, and several papers that can be of use to the finder. Any person returning the same shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM SPRIGG, Annapolis, May 18, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Prince-George's county, will attend at Upper Marlborough, from Wednesday the tenth day of June, until Friday the twenty-sixth of the same month, in order to make such alterations as have taken place in the property within the said county since their last meeting.

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Clerk. May 4, 1795.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Mr. HENRY DIGGES, of Charles county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of July next, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment on or before the aforesaid day, or suits will be indiscriminately commenced.

J. DIGGES, Administrators. F. DIGGES. Charles county, May 28, 1795.

THE subscriber, acting executor of WILLIAM MORRIS, sen. late of Charles county, requests all persons who have any claims against his estate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for payment, for which money from the assets is ready in his hands; this is necessary to be speedily done to prevent him future trouble with the residuary legatees, who are pressing him for a division of what is in his hands.

JAMES MORRIS. Charles county, May 17, 1795.

REPUBLICAN,

Is in high order, and will stand this season at Mr. Thomas Cowman's seat, near West river.

REPUBLICAN is a fine blood bay, handsomely marked, fifteen hands high, and elegantly formed, seven years old this season, he was out of Doct. Hamilton's noted mare Harmony, and got by Mr. Carroll's Badger, and is full blooded; he will cover mares at four dollars the single mare, or if two mares or more from the same person, twenty five shillings, provided the money is paid by the first of August next, but if the money is not then paid, six dollars per mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares.

LLOYD TAYLOR. April 20, 1795.

The Prince of Orange,

STANDS this season at the subscriber's plantation, near the governor's bridge, and will cover mares at the moderate rate of 25/ per mare, if paid by the first day of August, or two barrels of Indian corn, delivered at my house by the first day of December next; he is a dark hardy forrel, now five years old, and rising sixteen hands high, with much strength, bone, and activity, he was got by Old Careless, out of an imported mare, which was imported by Colonel Baylor, and known by the name of Kitty Fisher, and was sold to Chatham Fitzhugh for one hundred and fifty guineas. Good pasturage at 3/ per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN. April 18, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkburgh. For terms apply to JESSE DEWEES. Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

THE trustees of CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL give notice, they have appointed ELISHA JOHNSON, of Saint-Mary's county, their agent to collect and receive all balances due to the said school, either by subscription or otherwise. The building for the reception of masters and scholars being now half completed, all those indebted will please immediately to pay their balances to Mr. Johnson, which will prevent the trouble and expence of instituting suits or the recovery of the same; the building is now going on and will certainly, in a few months time, be fully completed; several respectable names have lately been added to the number of trustees, whose exertions for the promotion of this laudable institution promise fair that it will in a short time become a flourishing seminary of learning. The trustees flatter themselves the same benevolent intention which induced gentlemen at a distance to subscribe will now urge them to pay the same without further trouble.

By order, SAMUEL AMERY, Register. April 27, 1795.

Twelve Pounds Reward.

Prince-George's county, May 1, 1795. ABSENDED themselves from my service since the late Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel county courts, the following twelve NEGROES, calling themselves QUEENS; Simon, Billy, Jack, Lewis, Isaac, Paul, Matthew, and Tom, very black negroes, and Tom, Billy, Nick, and Fanny, of a brown complexion; they are all young, hearty, and well made negroes, and quitted me for no other reason but because they were not set free at the last court. As I have recognised for the said negroes I conceive that I do not forfeit their services, nor lose any share of my authority over them, before trial; I do therefore promise the above reward to any person who will inform me where the aforesaid negroes may be found, and be witness against such persons as harbour or employ them, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for each one. I likewise forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing the said negroes at their peril, as I am determined to prosecute every such person agreeably to law.

JOHN ASHTON.

LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days in each week, Mondays and Tuesdays, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL'S, near the Head of South river, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

LA FAYETTE is a bright forrel, handsomely marked with white in the face and legs, six years old this spring, fifteen and an half hands high, he is handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, finew and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse VENETIAN, his dam was got by LITTLE FIGURE, out of a fine imported mare, whose pedigree is unknown.

La Fayette will cover mares at one guinea a single mare, if two mares, or more from the same person, four dollars per mare, and three shillings and ninepence to the groom, provided the money is paid by first of July; if the money is not paid by the first of July next six dollars per mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares at Mr. Bicknell's.

JAMES WILLIAMS. April 14, 1795.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday the 28th day of May, instant, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, (if not sold before at private sale) at 4 o'clock, P. M.

AN elegant brick dwelling HOUSE, three story high, situate on School street, in the city of Annapolis, near the Stadt-House, together with a stable sufficient for the reception of twelve horses, and a carriage house; this house has a kitchen and cellar, and is well adapted for the accommodation of any public or private family. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Any person inclined to purchase the same, may view the premises, on application to the subscriber.

JOHN WILMOT. Annapolis, May 6, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MARY MAYO, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those that have any claims against said estate are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, that they may be settled, by

THOMAS MAYO, Executor. May 19, 1795.

CARROLL'S ISLAND,

At the mouth of Gunpowder river, between that and Middle river, in Baltimore county, To be RENTED or LEASED, With the Hands and some Stock,

TO a substantial tenant, of a fair character, who can give good security for the payment of the rent, and the performance of other conditions that may be required, particularly with respect to the support and treatment of the hands. Besides the profits of the land, (which in the grazing line may be very considerable, as there is not a foot of the upland but may be made, in a few years, with industry, excellent meadow in timothy and clover) there is a fishery, which, if well managed, will yield, at least, three hundred pounds per annum clear of expence—it has yielded much more—the large rock fish in the Baltimore market, at the breaking up of the ice, have testified this annually for some years past. It abounds with wild fowl in the proper seasons, and all kinds of fish that usually frequent our rivers. In the whole tract there are upwards of one thousand acres, a great proportion of it is of the first marsh, perhaps, in the state, both for grazing and hay. Black cattle prefer the latter to fodder, and may be kept in fine order on it all the winter, after which, with the spring and summer grazing, they may be made excellent beef by the middle of August. A quantity may be cut, and easily cured, as the marsh is firm, to winter, if necessary, upwards of three hundred head of cattle.

A free current of air from all quarters renders this place very healthy. It may be entered on the 5th of November next; that being the expiration of the present tenant's lease. Mr. Richard Grey, on Mr Bowly's farm, at the mouth of Middle river, will shew the place, and give satisfactory information concerning the above particulars. Any person desirous of becoming a tenant, it is requested, will view the premises, and make the proper inquiries, before application be made for terms to

NICHOLAS CARROLL. Annapolis, May 8, 1795.

NOTICE,

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in June next, to hear appeals from all persons who may think themselves overcharged by the assessors of said county.

A Latin School.

THE subscriber wishes to take the charge of eight or ten boys, without delay, and instruct them in the LATIN LANGUAGE, &c. at his own house, situate in St. Mary's county, in the vicinity of the Cool Springs. Punctual and diligent attention will be paid to the moral and literary improvement of such young gentlemen as may be put under my tuition. On Saturdays, I shall instruct them in reading English authors, arithmetic, writing Latin and English, &c. The price of tuition will be seven pounds per annum. Very good convenient board may be had in the neighbourhood for the above mentioned number of boys, at a moderate price. I will board a few boys myself.

STEPHEN CAWOOD. E. C. 10th May, 1795.

Latina Schola.

SUBSIGNATOR exoptat accipere curam octo aut decem puerorum, sine mora, & docere eos Latinam linguam & cetera, suae domi sitae in Sanctae Mariae comitatu, in vicinitate Frigidorum Fontium. Accurata & diligens attentio dabitur morali & literariae amplificationi eorum parvorum generosorum qui supponantur mea tuitione. Diebus Saturni, instruum eos, Deo juvante, legendo Anglicanos auctores, arithmetica, scribendo Latine & Anglice &c. Pretium tuitionis erit £. 7 per annum. Optimus & convenientissimus convictus habeatur, in vicinitate, pueris supra dictis, moderata mercede. Accipiam paucos convictos egomet.

S. CAWOOD. E. C. decimo die Maii 1795.

WAS lost, mislaid, or burnt, on March the fourth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, a CERTIFICATE, number 22,816, granted to lieutenant FRANCIS WARR, of the Maryland line, on a final settlement with the United States, for two hundred and fifty-one dollars and ten ninetieths of a dollar, dated the thirteenth of August, seventeen hundred and eighty-four, bearing interest from the sixteenth November, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and signed by JOHN WHITE and JOHN PEARCE, commissioners. If any person or persons can show any just cause why the aforesaid certificate should not be renewed, they are requested to come forward and make known his or their objections to same.

SAMUEL CHANDLER. March 30, 1795.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 feathered 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.

FOR SALE,

A TWO story framed HOUSE and LOT, in Green-Street, the property of Mr. WILLIAM BIGGS, of Chester-town, now in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, wheel-wright; the house is 21 feet front and 31 feet deep, the lot is 25 feet front and 70 feet deep, it is subject to a ground rent of £. 3. 2. 6 per annum. The terms of sale may be known, by applying to

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, April 22, 1795.

HAVING obtained testamentary letters on the estate of the late Mr. GEORGE MANN, we request that all persons who have claims will exhibit them, properly authenticated, as early as possible, those indebted, it is hoped, will make speedy payment.

Mr. JONATHAN PINKNEY, of Robert, is authorized to act for us, his settlements and receipts will therefore be fully respected, by

JOHN CALLAHAN, Executor,
MARY MANN, Executrix.

Annapolis, April 21, 1795.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

MAR

ROME.

FIRE broke out on reason to be had for further people have prohibited the meetings of the nobility and religion, remarking the nobility alone did not feel the distinction of the Holy Father, right of masking themselves. This distinction exasperated the people of the other by the name of Trans-Tiberina di Popolo, began on in masks, and parade the presented themselves, served among the masks; but on when the guard executed many of the masked individuals into a serious riot.

In the night and during Tuesday, the patrols went with stones, clubs and torches were at the same time; but some months was sufficient to put a stop to the rioters.

The duke de Braichia, his palace by the same cause, that the dutchess, who almost frightened to death, hurried preferred the palace and Chigi.

The innkeepers and some of the forced contraband and some other accidents. There was a general tigers left the city, and to do the same.

However, government is the riotous disposition of does not confound it with expects every thing from it.

GENO.

Thureau representative lived in the city, and of senate, a proclamation to the sense of the decree whom terror had forced to Art. I. All the citizens noble or ex-priests) as well from the labour of the shops, or manufacturers, grants.

II. They may return they prove, by the testimony their residence, what has before their emigration.

III. Those who re- public by false declarations included in the disposition immediately transferred judged by a military court relative to emigrants re-

IV. Those who shall attested false facts will punishment, and their present themselves be obliged at the advantage, for which they shall

VIEN.

The violent disputes Hungary, and were of pride of the nobility, bles destined to reinforce This portion of the p in the country in or the nobles against the The true design of the pretext to watch Porte.

BRUS.

The representatives of the municipalities with Each mandate of arg icipal officers; these because malevolence to disturb public tran The deputies del taken a resolution in fons in the country They have assigned those cantons three in