

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 2, 1795.

LEYDEN, April 27.

CAPTAIN BARTLETT, from Bilbao, says, he was told there, by Mr. Gardoqui, that he had a letter from his brother, at Madrid, which informed him that every effort was making by Spain to obtain peace with France.

General Moreau succeeds Pichegru in the command of the French army which remains in Holland. The republican government of Holland, in return for the services rendered to their country by general Pichegru, have sent him a brevet (titulary) general in the service of the United Provinces, with a pension of ten thousand florins per annum.

The provisional representatives of the people of Holland have expedited circular letters, dated the 8th of April, to the municipalities, to exclude absolutely, from all share in the actual administration, (till a national convention being convoked, shall decide otherwise) all the members of the ancient government of the Provinces.

Accounts state various depredations of mobs of upwards of 2000 in Moate; of an immense and well disciplined mob in Exeter; of a numerous mob at Crediton; of a serious mob at Portsmouth; of a mob, amounting to several thousands, at Portsea; of an alarming mob at Coventry; of a mob at Berry; of a mob at Durham, &c. all in England, from April 2 to 14; in almost every instance of which the high price and scarcity of corn was the pretext, and the militia called to subdue them. Nor are Ireland and Scotland without their mobs—they talk of burthening taxes and tithes also.

According to letters from Brussels of the 29th Germinial, (18th April) it appears that the annexation of Flanders to France is decreed; and that a proper time only is waited to make it public, which must very soon take place. Orders it is said had been received at Brussels for dividing all Flanders into districts, and to send courts of criminal justice, immediately after which the French criminal code will be put into operation.

[A letter from a respectable gentleman in Amsterdam may elucidate this—He says, the French have treated us like brothers, and their only object in landing here was to set us free from the tyranny of Orange and Prussia.—Very different has been their conduct in some part of Flanders where heavy contributions have been exacted, in return for the base and inhuman treatment the French forces under Dumourier experienced, when they retired from those provinces in 1793.]

Letters from Antwerp, of the 20th and 23d of April, advise the arrival and landing at that city of large quantities of cannon and ammunition, from the United Provinces of Holland. Several pieces of light artillery had been shipped there, to be conveyed by water to the westward of Flanders. The guns of large caliber, for the flat bottomed boats were to be taken from the castle of Antwerp, and carried to Rufsch and other arsenals of France. Among the brass guns, mortars, caissons and other military apparatus, acquired by the French from the possession of Holland, there are many cast in the prince's foundry at the Hague, and which were committed to the English and Prussians for the defence of the Provinces.

BRASLE, April 5.

The negotiations for peace are daily taking a more favorable turn. It appears to be certain that Prussia, part of the Germanic body, Spain, and the king of Sardinia, will abandon the coalition.

The empire of Germany will be divided into two empires, the empire of the North, and the empire of the South. That of the North will devolve to the king of Prussia, and all the states of it will be under his immediate protection. The French republic will retain the Austrian Netherlands, the county of Liege, and the fortresses on the Meuse. With respect to the other states, beginning with Suabia and the left bank of the Rhine, they will remain free under the protection of France.

Spain will give up to the French republic the passes of the Eastern and Western Pyrenees, with the ports of Cadix and St. Sebastian, and hold at the disposal of the republic twenty ships of the line.

Sardinia will give up the duchy of Savoy and the county of Nice; the port of Oneglia will be restored, and Spain will cede the duchy of Parma and Plaisance, in compensation for the loss of Savoy.

Such are the conditions talked of in the best informed circles here.

LINGEN, April 14.

The ratification of peace between France and Prussia, we hope, will soon come to hand. Field marshal Sclendorff has already ordered the advanced posts to every one pass unmolested. The heavy cavalry is, by his orders, to fall back, and Cordon to consist only of light troops. In consequence of which, a regiment

of Cuirassiers began its march this day, from Furstebau towards Magdeburg; the regiment of Kalkreuth goes to Minden. The Hanoverian, Hessian and other troops, are obliged to evacuate the East Friesland, to make room for Prussians, who are returning from the bishopric of Munster.

AMSTERDAM, April 12.

The provisional representatives of the people at Amsterdam, complain in a publication, that the loan of eight millions of guilders to be raised for the use of that city, has not succeeded to their wish. In order that nothing may be left untried, and before they come to a resolution of demanding the payment of this necessary money, by force, the loan is left open for the whole of April, offering even a premium to those who shall pay their quota at once.

The Jewish company, Felix Libertate, at Amsterdam, has requested leave for intermarriages between Jews and Christians, and that all Guilds may be abolished; or that Jews, as well as Christians, may be received into the said Guilds.

The representatives of the people in Friesland have declared, that all the debts of the former regency, such as charges of this province, quit rents, &c. shall be deemed national debts and promptly paid. The holders of such bills, however, as were to have been paid in the course of this year, are requested to leave the money in the funds from motives of patriotism.

The committee of confederation have thanked those citizens who have given their opinion of the Dutch national convention that is to be formed, and have given notice that their further directions on this head must be sent in before the 15th of April, affairs being in such a train already, that no use could be made of them after that date.

Bank cash was, on the 11th of April, at 92½ per cent.

April 17. The commercial intercourse between these United Provinces and foreign countries (except England and her dependencies) shall continue free, subject only to the regulations formerly established.

The exportation of naval and military stores, arms, gun-powder and salt-petre, is prohibited to all places except to France and her possessions, and to the colonies and places belonging to the Seven United Provinces.

The revolutionary committee of Amsterdam, taking into consideration the exhausted state of the Dutch finances, and the obligations of every citizen to contribute as much as possible to the public necessities, have resolved to place a box in every commune to be superintended by the collector, in whose possession the key shall be deposited, in order to afford the patriot citizens an opportunity of evincing their attachment to the cause of liberty, by free gifts of gold and silver articles, such as buckles, rings, ear-rings, &c. &c. which are not included in the provisional decree of the 26th March.

A book shall be deposited in custody of the same persons appointed to receive the donations, in which the name of every person who sacrifices their unnecessary ornaments for the public benefit, shall be regularly entered, that posterity may observe the disinterested patriotism of their ancestors.

The committee, confident that love of country will not be less conspicuous in the native Dutch, upon this occasion, than past experience has shewn exists among our French brethren, who have offered at the altar of liberty, oblations of the greatest value; invite all their fellow-citizens, residents of other towns in this province, to imitate their example, and evince to the universe that no consideration, however dear, is too important to be sacrificed to that freedom which is their hereditary birth right, and which they are determined in every vicissitude of fortune, to support and defend.

Amsterdam, 14th April, 1795.

First year of Dutch liberty.

By order of the committee,

VAN DER AA, Sec'y.

From several papers it appears that the most important towns throughout the province of Holland, have agreed to the proposition of the revolutionary committee of Amsterdam, and are rapidly organizing affiliated committees to carry their patriotic views into immediate effect.

HAGUE, April 26.

Day before yesterday morning, the provisional representatives of the people of Holland, held an extraordinary meeting, when a letter was received and read, from J. C. Hatzink, ex-magistrate of Amsterdam; who had been recently superseceded in his mission, to lower Saxifchen Kreitz, in which he shamefully arraigns the legality of the present government, and protests against every measure inconsistent with the old constitution. The assembly testified their indignation at this unmerited Philippe; and resolved unanimously, to direct their procureur general to commence a prosecution against the offender, in the name of the sove-

reign people, and to seize and detain his property, wherever found, till the event of the prosecution should decide his fate.

LONDON, April 14.

Important intelligence to the navigators to the Baltic.

From some new geographical map published in Denmark, it appears, that the position of Anholt, as hitherto laid down in the ordinary charts, is greatly erroneous. The light-house of Anholt, and the whole Isle, is from 7 to 9 minutes too much westerly; and the distance from the light-house to the Swedish coast, in a direction perpendicular to the meridian of the light-house, is, in all maps hitherto published, nearly four English miles, or one eighth part of the whole too great. Experience has taught the navigators, that they come too soon down upon Anholt; or that they, cruising between Anholt and Sweden, over-run their reckoning, which was ascribed to the currents, although the true reason of it was the great error in the geographical and hydrographical position of Anholt in a narrow and dangerous passage.

BRIDGE-TOWN, May 30.

A report has been prevalent, (to which little credit seems to be given) that the French are collecting in considerable numbers in Guadaloupe, with an intent to embark 7000 men on board transports, destined, as is conjectured, for St. Vincent's.—A letter is said to be received by a gentleman in town, from his friend in Martinico, nearly to the same purport.

Genoa accounts state positively, that the Sans Culottes set sail from that port on the 21st, and dispatches read in the convention from the deputy Le Tourneur, dated off the road of Hieres, March 22d, mention the safe arrival of the Sans Culottes there; the Blenheim and Bombay Castle would demand her in vain from the Genoese, and must go to Toulon to fulfil their errand. They should besides find a better plea on which to claim the Sans Culottes, than firing red hot balls in the engagement of the 14th March, as she was not with the fleet on that day.

Accounts dated Genoa, March 28, say positively, that the English Squadron under admiral Hotham, left the gulph of Spezzia on the 27th March, for the first time of putting to sea after the action of the 14th. He might therefore have been seen on the 24th in that gulph, but not with 6 French prizes, or the Genoa account would say something of them. Besides, if the admiral had sunk four ships and taken six, authentic counts could not have been received in London of their safe arrival at Toulon.

BOSTON, June 18.

The proceeds of last Monday evening's performance, at the theatre, we are informed, amounted to 666 dollars, the whole of which sum Mr. Powell has generously deposited in the hands of his honour Moses Gill, president of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, as a donation to their funds.

A gentleman of information, who came passenger with captain Cobb, from Havre-de-Grace, says, that Barrere and Collot d'Herbois are not banished to Cayenne, but to Madagascar, and of the African islands in the Indian ocean.

HUDSON, June 18.

On Tuesday evening last the soap and candle works, belonging to Messrs. Power, Allen and Bennet, took fire and were entirely consumed, together with near all the stock on hand; but by the exertions of two engine companies and the citizens, the fire was prevented from communicating to the slaughter house and the buildings adjoining.

On Tuesday afternoon there was a remarkable fall of hail, the hail stones were as big as walnuts, and came with such force as to break the glass in the windows of several houses in this city; and in such quantities as to nearly cover the ground for an hour. We expect that it has done great damage to the fruit and grain in this vicinity.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

By captain Ascough, of the Matilda, we learn, that all the French inhabitants of St. Domingo and other islands, were ordered to leave Jamaica; that they had their choice either to return to their former habitations, or take passage for the United States.

On the information of a gentleman who came passenger in the brig Jack from Port-au-Prince, we learn that the Brigands had opened two forts upon the Bicc-ton, but were driven off by the constant and unremitting fire of the British, and that the principal part of them had retired to Leogane—that general Williamson had issued a proclamation on the 26th of May, sequestrating the plantations and other property belonging to French absentees—that the produce of this country was low, flour selling by the cargo at 12 dollars per barrel.

On the same authority we contradict the report of the British frigate Magicienne having been taken by four French privateers, the gentleman above alluded to having seen her lying in the harbour of Port-au-Prince the day before he left it.

Extract of a Letter.

The HAGUE, April 4th, 1795.

"The conquest of this country, and the internal revolution of government, are among the most interesting events which have taken place, since the commencement of this year. The magnitude of the object, and the importance of the acquisition, to the French republic, will doubtless be magnified among you, much beyond the real benefit which may result to the conquerors. It is true they are in possession of the United Provinces; but the fathomless treasures, which were supposed to be concealed in the public vaults of this country, have not yet been discovered. The famous bank of Amsterdams, supposed by many a mine of gold, in itself, has turned out to be an exchequer of paper bonds and obligations, worth something less than six pence in the pound—upon the highest average. So that instead of diving into an exhaustless fund of real wealth, so far as respects the public coffers, the French republic has found a bankrupt nation, and insolvent corporations.

"Individual wealth does not form a part of this statement; but the French have promised that private property shall be respected; and they have hitherto fulfilled this engagement, with scrupulous exactitude. The property of the government, and that of other powers at war with France, which was found here, is seized as lawful prize, by right of conquest; but it is, comparatively, a very trifling acquisition.

"As you will find in the Gazette de Leyde, all the political information which I could give, I shall not put you to the trouble of reading the same thing twice. It is enough to observe, that the conduct of the French army here has been unexceptionably marked with the strictest discipline. An hundred thousand men, with arms in their hands, and in full possession of both power and right over a country, which their valour has subdued, given an example of obedience and regularity, which all former experience has proved rather desirable than practicable, is a spectacle which cannot be viewed without emotion, even by their enemies. Such conduct unfolds a trait, in the character of the people by whom it is held, which is, in some degree an atonement for the horror of past transactions in their own country.

"It is yet undecided, whether the promised independence of this people will, eventually, turn out any thing more than nominal. The French did not intend to liberate them from their former thralldom, without receiving an equivalent; and whether this equivalent will not be considered greater than the real value of nominal sovereignty by this nation, remains for future events to determine."

June 24. By the brig Electa, from Martinico, we learn that the British troops and inhabitants are much afraid of a visit from the French, and that they had moved from the town and encamped in the fields.—Provisions are in great plenty and very low—Flour selling at 10 1-2, and beef at 12 dols. per barrel.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 21st, 1795.

"When you come to England again, you will find a strange tax imposed upon poor John Bull this session—no less than a guinea a year for every person who wears any powder in his hair or wig, or any substitute in lieu thereof. In consequence of which some of the democrats are getting into natural scratches, and some are trimmed as close to the head as Oliverians.

"Wine he has also touched up, and spirits, so that the people can scarce afford to drown their sorrow."

BALTIMORE, June 29.

From the Gazette of the United States, of June 25.

The treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between Great Britain, and the United States of America, was ratified yesterday by the senate of the United States.

After copying the above paragraph, we were informed, by the most respectable authority, that the treaty has not been ratified, and that the article respecting the regulation of commerce between the United States and the West-India islands, is to be the subject of further negotiation. From the same source we learn, that the senate adjourned on Friday last, but that nothing respecting the treaty is to be laid before the public.

We learn from Georgia, that the Upper and Lower Creeks, at their meeting of the Indian agent at Oakesuskees, April 1, have agreed on a general peace with every part of the United States; and it is said, that they express no uneasiness at the sale of the lands by the Georgia legislature. [N. Y. Paper.]

ANNAPOLIS, July 2.

From BOSTON, June 22.

IL—"LEGAL and HASTY ADJUDICATION."

Saturday evening a large concourse of people assembled on the Long Wharf, in consequence of a hand-bill issued the preceding afternoon, purporting that a New-Province or Bermudian privateer was then lying at said wharf. The enraged multitude, having ascertained the fact, desired the captain and crew to leave the sloop, which was soon complied with; they then proceeded to examine, and found several carriage guns, shot, small arms, cutlasses, and other warlike implements, which they threw overboard. This discovery exasperated them to such a degree, that they dismantled and dismantled her—they then towed the

hull from the wharf and set fire to it. The tide carried it as far as Charles-town, where it "burned to the water's edge."

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

By the GOVERNOR,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me, that a number of persons unknown, did, the last night, riotously and tumultuously assemble in the town of Boston, and, with force and violence, did burn a vessel named the Betsey, of St. Croix, lying at the Long Wharf, in the said Boston, and destroyed the cargo then on board.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice and consent of the council, to issue this proclamation, hereby requiring all magistrates, sheriffs and constables, and I also recommend to every good citizen of this commonwealth, that they use their utmost endeavours for discovering, apprehending, and bringing to justice, any or all persons concerned in this unlawful and dangerous proceeding—so that he or they may be dealt with according to law.

Given at the council chamber in Boston, this twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and in the nineteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Attest,

JOHN AVERRY, jun. Secretary.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE following character of the President of the United States, is the production of a young gentleman of Petersburg, Virginia; by inserting it in your useful paper, you will oblige your humble servant,

X. Y.

WASHINGTON.

—WITH cool feelings and unambitious talents he excited universal popularity and attained brilliant glory. First elevated by a fortunate coincidence of circumstances, his mind, vigorous and tenacious, accommodated itself to its elevation, and the inflexibility of his manners not only prevented his descent from the temple of fame, but prepared new honours for his brow. Cautious, systematic, and inflexible, his genius was admirably adapted to the desultory war which established the liberty of America. Never transported by the enthusiasm of patriotism, never deluded by the ardour of courage, he preferred stratagem to action, and victory to glory.

A gravity of deportment, a candid behaviour, and a regularity of morals, commanded the respect of an army composed not of licentious mercenaries, but of orderly citizens. A people passing in a rapid revolution from slavery to liberty, in the transports of gratitude, forgot their own mighty exertions, forgot the influence of general causes, forgot the irresistible energy of men fighting for freedom, and ascribed their success to the virtues and talents of their more distinguished leader. The calm and temperate mind of Washington could neither be seduced by the allurements of ambition or the blandishments of praise. Perhaps if his character had had more ardour, perhaps if his feelings had been more fervid, his conduct would not have been so exemplary, nor his glory so permanent. The soul of the patriot inflated by praise, is apt to soar above that equality by the establishment of which it attained all its honours; but patriotic principle, and temperate from constitution, the mind of Washington had neither that native dignity which disdains elevation, nor that avidity of praise which makes us unworthy of it, but always retained a humility which silenced envy, soothed pride, and demonstrated even to political jealousy, that a man capable of bearing so many honours deserved more.

His mind, slow and pertinacious, did not advance to political reflection as rapidly as his countrymen or their allies the French. He contemplated with the calmness of philosophy, not with the fullness of apathy or the ardour of philanthropy, the emancipation of France. His diffidence of the people, and his jealousy of the representatives, partake not of the proud ignorance of aristocracy, whilst his anxiety for their welfare, and his grand maxim, that government should proceed from them, has the enlightened humanity of republicans.

AN ORATION, commemorative of the American Anniversary, will be delivered at the Stadt-house, on Saturday next, immediately after the military parade is finished, by J. Wilmer, Esquire.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of GIBBOROUGH MAROK, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JOHN ADDISON, Junior.

June 27, 1795.

CAME to the plantation where the subscriber now lives, about five miles this side of Snowden's Iron Works, some time in the month of May, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, a small dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, no perceivable mark or brand, about three years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY H. DUVALL.

Prince-George's county, June 27, 1795.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 28th of this month, at the subscriber's dwelling house,

ALL the personal property of THOMAS BENSON, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of household furniture, one mare, some hogs, cattle and plantation utensils, and a quantity of bacon, with some lard; also the wearing apparel of said Benson. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon. The terms of sale to be for cash.

1007/8
JOHN CHINEY, Executor of THOMAS BENSON, deceased.
July 1, 1795.

WILLIAM CATON,

Has for SALE,

At his Grocery and Dry Goods Store,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

SPRIT; West-India and New-England rum; gin; whiskey; peach brandy; French ditto; cherry bounce; molasses; brown, lump, and loaf sugars; hyson, congo, fouchong, green, and bohea teas; soap; mould and dipped candles; barley; rice; starch; fat; James river and pig-tail tobacco; snuff; nutmegs; fig and Indigo blue; coffee; salad, boiled, and raw oil; lampblack; white and red lead; copperas; pork; herrings; shad; mackerel; salmon; hogs lard; butter; cheese; powder and shot; hoes; spades; sheep shears; frying pans; flat irons; grid-irons; nails; tea-kettles; padlocks; trunk locks; hinges; trunk handles; coffee-mills; knives and forks of different kinds; razors; scissars; penknives; powder knives; hones; curry-combs; horse, shaving, sweeping, scrubbing, painting, shoe, tooth, and buckle brushes; waiters of different sizes; trace ropes; bed-cords; leading lines; glue; figs; raisins; tamarinds; jar raisins; allspice; pepper; almonds; flour; Spanish and American segars, and boxes for the same; pipes; sifters; wool and cotton cards; playing ditto; candlesticks of different kinds; snuffers; white metal spoons; brass cocks; chocolate; Cayenne pepper; mustard; Stoughton's bitters; a large assortment of stone, queen's, and wooden ware; bolton and window glass; men and women's leather and buff shoes; India china of different kinds; saddle-bag locks; twine; white rope; snuff, tobacco, and shaving boxes; combs of all kinds; walking canes; cow-hides; writing, and flowered paper; tea canisters of different patterns; large dressing cases of different kinds; hard and soft pomatum; court-plaster; neck bolsters; tooth powder; lip salve; hair powder; swan down and silk puffs; wash balls; perfumes of all kinds; milk of roses; watch chains, keys and seals, assorted; sealing wax; wafers; lead pencils; the best lavender water; silk purses; red bark; looking glasses of different kinds; white linen; ofsnabrigs; Russ sheeting; striped holland; brown suttan; calicoes; handkerchiefs; cotton stockings, ribbed and plain; tawls; silk; thread; fans; ladies and gentlemen's gloves of different kinds; hats; needles; pins; sack blacking; hat and band boxes; all kinds of trunks; razor strops; elastic razor strops; tin coffee pots; plain goblets and sugar dishes; which he will sell very low for cash.

The said Caton, actuated by a due regard to the sacred principles of gratitude, renders his grateful thanks for that liberal patronage which a generous and indulgent public has afforded him, and he flatters himself, that, while his mind is animated by a lively sense of preceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of universal approbation.

N. B. This is to forewarn all persons from crediting any of my apprentices or servants, on my account, without an order from me.

Early Virginia Wheat

FOR SALE, at the HAYLANDS, until the twentieth of July. Those who wish to procure it will please to send before that time, as all this wheat will be sent to Baltimore for sale.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Manager.
Rhode River, June 23, 1795.

In CHANCERY, June 19, 1795.

Robert Ferguson, administrator of John Glassford,

vs. John Courts and Robert Hendley Courts.

THE complainant applies to this court for a decree, directing the sale of the real estate, or of part of the real estate, of Charles county, deceased, devised to be sold, after the death of Daniel Courts, without issue, for the benefit of the said defendants, he states, that the devise, on the 15th day of February, 1770, passed his bond to John Glassford for 5211 1/2 lb. of tobacco, and £. 245 10 2 1/2 current money, with interest, on which he hath obtained judgment against the administrator of said Courts, he states, that the said devise did not leave personal estate sufficient to discharge his debts, and that the defendant, Robert Hendley Courts, residing out of the state of Maryland and beyond sea; is thereupon 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 end of July next, to the intent that the said Robert Hendley Courts may have notice of the application aforesaid, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause (if any there be) wherefore a decree should not pass for selling the said real estate, of so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the debt due to the complainant, as administrator aforesaid.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.



A
From
MAY be seen
until Thursday

In CHANCERY

Alexander Hamilton,

vs. Francis Clement Dyer, Henry Edden Dyer, George Dyer, and Thomas Dyer, Junr.

Ed in Prince-George's county of EDLEN'S Hog-PEN

vs. Thomas Dyer, the to convey unto John W. Dyer, who assigned to N. Dyer, to the complainant of the defendants, thereupon adjudged and ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at least three times before the first Tuesday in July next, to the intent that the said Dyer may have notice, and may be warned to appear before the first Tuesday in July next, to shew cause (if any there be) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

NOTICE

THAT the subscriber

to the next county, for a commission

and or parcel of land

situate and lying in the

directions of an act

for marking and bounding

MAURICE

Charles county, June

In CHANCE

Frederick Berger,

vs. Henry Shaver, and others

title in the complainant

of 75 acres, in Pr

Shaver, deceased, father

of the complainant in fee, th

appears from affidavits,

removed from and is

adjudged and ordered,

copy of this order to

successively in the Ma

day of August next, to

Shaver may have noti

tion to this court, a

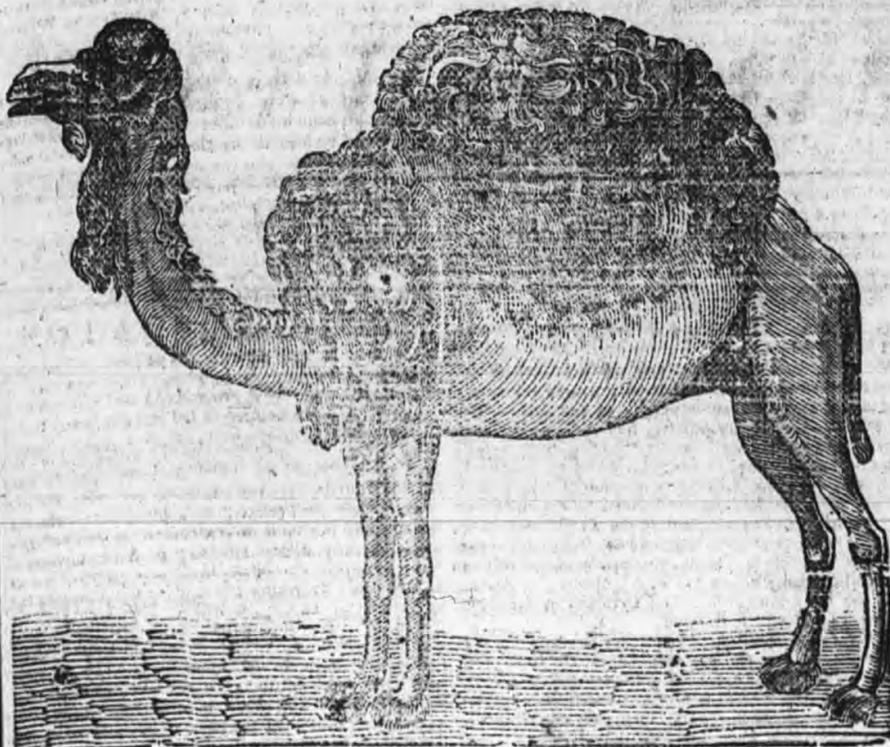
here on or before the

shew cause, if any

should not be passed

said bill.

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



A MALE CAMEL,

From the Deserts of ARABIA,

MAY be seen at the RED WAREHOUSE, opposite Mr. WEST'S Tavern,
until Thursday next. 1 X 10/10

In CHANCERY, June 19, 1795.

Alexander Hamilton,

vs. Francis Clement Dyer, Henry Edden Dyer, George Dyer, and Thomas Dyer, son of Edward. THE complainant applies for a decree, directing the defendants to convey unto him and his heirs 100 acres of land, part of a tract in Prince-George's county, called the EAST, and of EDELL'S HOG-PEN ENLARGED, which 100 acres Thomas Dyer, their grand father, contracted to convey unto John Wynn, who devised to his two sons, who assigned to Nicholas Blacklock, who assigned to the complainant, he states, Thomas Dyer, one of the defendants, resides out of the state; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at least three weeks successively, before the end of July next, to the intent that the said Thomas Dyer may have notice of the aforesaid application, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause (if any there be) wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make application to the next county court, to be held for Charles county, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract or parcel of land called ST. MATTHEWS, situate and lying in the county aforesaid, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

MAURICE JAMES M'DONOUGH,
Charles county, June 15, 1795. 2

In CHANCERY, May 22, 1795.

Frederick Berger,

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

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3

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.

WHEREAS the PARTNERSHIP of ROBERT and LEWIS DUVALL was dissolved on the thirty-first day of January last, all persons indebted to the concern are respectfully requested to call upon the subscriber (who has full power to settle with them) and pay up their respective balances; necessity requires that the business of the concern should be immediately finally closed, it is therefore earnestly requested that strict regard may be paid to this notice, otherwise absolute necessity will compel me to have process issued against every one who does not regard it.

ROBERT DUVALL.

June 10, 1795. 3 X

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

SUPPOSED to be lost, about the 13th May last, in Annapolis, or between said city and my house, a black leather POCKET BOOK, containing a number of papers, amongst which an inventory of the estate of ELIZABETH BASIL, deceased, with several receipts, accounts, &c. respecting said estate, and other papers that are of no use to any one but the owner. Any person delivering said pocket book, and the contents, to the printers hereof, or the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

CHARLES STEWART, of CHARLES.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near the Head of Severn, on Tuesday the 2d of June, a negro man named TOBY, of a black complexion, thirty years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he is a stout boney fellow, has lost one of his eyes, and it is very much blood shot; he is knockkneed, and has a large flat foot; this fellow has lately had the small-pox by inoculation, and is much scarified about the feet and hands with it; had on when he went away a tolerable good farnathing coat, only ripped in the sleeves, coarse ofsnabrig shirt, an indifferent pair kersey breeches, he has money with him, and it is likely will soon alter his dress. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds thirty miles, the above reward, and all reasonable expences, if brought home.

BENJAMIN BROWN.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking off the above negro at their peril.

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

JOHN STEUART.

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

BY an act of the legislature of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river, the subscribers are authorized and appointed to open books for receiving and entering subscriptions for the said undertaking, notice is hereby given, that BOOKS will be OPENED, at the house of Mrs. SUTER, in George-town, on the first Monday in July next, to receive subscriptions to the number of four hundred SHARES, at two hundred dollars each share. Previous to any call for money there will be at least six weeks notice in all the news-papers of this state, and in the Alexandria and Philadelphia papers.

Fifth ensuing clause of the law.

And be it enacted, That for and in consideration of their great risk, and the expences to be incurred by the said proprietors, not only for the building the said bridge, but for keeping the same in continual repair, the said bridge, and all its profits, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said proprietors, their heirs and assigns, for ever, as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares; and it shall and may be lawful for the said directors, at all times hereafter, for the term of fifty years, to demand and to receive such reasonable tax or toll as they may from time to time agree on and require; provided they shall not at any time demand more than two thirds of the present rates of ferriages to and from George-town; which rates or toll shall at all times be made public, and shall not be altered or changed oftener than once in each year; and at the expiration of the said term of fifty years, the said directors shall receive such toll as shall be regulated by the legislature of this state, or of the United States should the said bridge be erected within the jurisdiction of the United States.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.
JAMES M. LINGAN,
URIAH FORREST.

George-town, 8th May, 1795.
Timothy Palmer, an artist eminently distinguished by the bridges he has lately built over the rivers Merrimack, in the state of Massachusetts, and Piscataqua, in New-Hampshire, has undertaken the erection of the bridge, and engages its completion before the end of the next year.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Upper Marlborough, if not taken up by the first of July, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, viz.

MESS. BYUS and FRAZIER, merchts. Lower Marlbro' 2 letters; Mrs. Sarah Beall, widow of Benjamin, major William Brogden, Mr. Joshua Groves, mercht. Queen-Anne; Gilbert H. Smith, Calvert county; Saml. Hepburn, Upper Marlbro' Mr. Amos Smith, stage driver, Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins, near Queen-Anne; Miss Williamina Vallette, at major Brogden's, Edward L. Wallis, Tobias Belt, Queen-Anne; James Gray, Hunting-town; Richard A. Contee, P. G. county; James Clark, Prince G. county; John Wems, Esq; of Wems's Point, Calvert county; 3 letters; John Robertson, Nanjemoy, Charles county; Messrs. Maynard & Whittington, merchts. Lower Marlborough; Mr. Thomas Whittington, Anne Arundel county; Zachariah Owens, Prince G. county; Mr. John Groves, mercht. Pig-Point; Mr. Levin Belt, capt. John Jona. Spencer, Hall's Creek, Patuxent river; William Gray, Upper Marlborough; capt. David Lynn, Upper Marlborough; Edward Neall, St. Mary's county, Clmt. Bay; the revd. Mafon L. Wims, Maryland; col. Thomas Tiliard, Herring Bay; Henry Addison, Prince G. county; Mr. Levin Parker, near Hunting-town; Mr. Thomas Gliffon, Upper Marlborough; Jacob Aldridge, near Snowden's Iron Works; capt. Nicholas Young, Prince G. county; the rev. Mr. J. Boardman, New-town, St. Mary's county; Martin Fielder Taylor, Upper Marlborough; Mr. Thomas Lynes, Calvert county; William Parke, Upper Marlborough; Mr. James Willson, Calvert county; Alexander Scot, Esq; attorney at law, Port-Tobacco; Ellis Chandle & Brothers, merchts. Nottingham; Mr. William Moore, Maryland, Prince G. county; Platt Whitaker, Deer Creek, Harford county, Maryland; John C. Jones, Esq; collr. at Cedar Point, Patuxent river. 2

By virtue of a decree in Chancery, and by authority of the same, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 4th day of July, 12 o'clock at noon, on the premises,

THAT HOUSE and GARDEN on the Church circle, known by and being part of Lot No. 50, the property of ELIE VALLETTE, and now occupied by Mr. JOHN GASSAWAY. Half of the purchase money, with interest, will be required of the purchaser within one year, and the residue, with interest, at the end of two years. Bond with approved security will be required.

RICHARD OWEN, Trustee.

Annapolis, June 15, 1795. 3 X

THE members of the Society of the CINCINNATI are earnestly requested to meet at Mr. WHARF'S Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the fourth day of July next, as business of importance to the society requires their attendance.

By order, ROBERT DENNY, Secretary.

Annapolis, June 4, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. VACHEL DORSEY, of JOHN, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may be settled, by LUKE POOL, Administrator, ANNE DORSEY, Administratrix.

June 17, 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, Dunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who shall be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath on any occasion, being otherwise qualified and duly elected a senator, delegate, or elector of the senate, or being otherwise qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or trust, on making affirmation instead of taking the several oaths appointed by the constitution and form of government, and the several acts of assembly of this state now in force, or that hereafter may be made, such person may hold and exercise any office of profit or trust to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by such affirmation, qualify himself to take a seat in the legislature, and to act therein as a member of the same in all cases whatever, or to be an elector of the senate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes whatever, as persons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conscientiously scrupulous of taking such oaths.

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

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

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

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

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

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

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they arise is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties, and estate of the people; and whereas the decision of causes in the general court, without very great delay and 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 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 resurvey, 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 juror, or 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 *seis 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 *seis facias* to obtain the effect of the said judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or administrators, shall make out and transmit to the justices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, administrators or tenants shall reside, or in which the said defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or administrators last resided, in case of removal out of the state, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of such court, upon which all such process and proceedings shall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

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

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

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

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

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, requiring 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 in 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 appeal 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 act of assembly of this state to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

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

For PRIVATE SALE.

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

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

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

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

MAK

PORTSMOUTH

APTAIN S here on W Joseph, from off Halifax of war Ra the lieutenant Rice's sea papers. He refused to grant this request, the lieutenant demanded that he should be allowed to see the papers, but he refused to do so, however snatching it from him on the spot, long altercation brought it to his folly as that he appeared to be; but capt. Rice, soon parted from him, leaving upon his misconduct. officers of his, or other nation of improvement from the Capt. Rice left Lisbon the time Muley Soliman's cruise by the best information from the Straits of Gibraltar, there being sent out—Fabricated notwithstanding!!

Capt. Rice left at Lisbon, and Folger, master, of Boston days for Petersburg in

BOSTON UNWARRANTABLE

To record any transaction upon our fellow-citizens, but silently to pass over the readings on Saturday night, duty. Its rise a year to narrate with justice, which had been an American commerce, water. This roused the moderate person issued the citizens to attend the court, of dismantling a cordage a considerable quantity of Saturday night, well of Halifax, from and cut her mail, rigging, the business, at about into the stream, and set fire to the ship, the town of Charles-town, the drifted, and was run. However, by the inhabitants, the boat, and there burnt to the top, some of the crew, which served perhaps provoked them to that we have a certain two swivels, eight muskets, and 15 lb. of powder at Halifax, and in the declaration of the court, extreme weakness of as a defence against armed craft, which cruised and are fitted out at the command of the sloop Speedwell, [the city of St. Croix, in the circumstance of, that name on her, Mr. Thomas Fillis, mariners, all from thence about the voyage, for New-Port men only, and had on, mackerel, potatoes, That on his return from the, having on board, liguam vitæ, hide to the amount, with a meeting with corn, his pine-apple, in port, made a regular the custom-house, and the cargo; a presented above. There were lodged in town, the representations of the owners of the sloop, these assertions in the offices, for the relief of, when confined to parts of many of our

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 9, 1795.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) June 20.

CAPTAIN Samuel Rice, who arrived here on Wednesday last in the brig *Joseph*, from Lisbon, was brought to off Halifax by the English king's sloop of war *Rattlesnake*, and boarded by the lieutenant who demanded captain Rice's sea papers. He readily complied; but he having other papers in his pocket book of a private nature, the lieutenant demanded them also. Capt. Rice refused to grant this request, on which the lieutenant immediately seized the pocket book from him; Capt. Rice, however snatching it from him again, by an exertion laid him on the floor of the cabin, and after a long altercation brought the lieutenant to such a sense of his folly as that he appeared desirous to be on friendly terms; but capt. Rice, keeping him at a distance, soon parted from him, leaving him to his own reflections upon his misconduct. We sincerely wish that sea officers of his, or other nations may learn a solid lesson of improvement from this instance.

Capt. Rice left Lisbon the 24th of April, at which time Muley Soliman's cruizers had not been out; and by the best information he could obtain from the Straits of Gibraltar, there was not any prospect of their being sent out—Fabricated intelligence to the contrary notwithstanding!!

Capt. Rice left at Lisbon the ship *Charles town*, Samuel Folger, master, of Boston, which was to sail in a few days for Petersburg in Russia.

BOSTON, June 24.

UNWARRANTABLE PROCEEDINGS.

[FACTS.]

To record any transaction which reflects disgrace upon our fellow-citizens, is a very disagreeable task; but silently to pass over the unlawful and riotous proceedings on Saturday night, would argue a gross deficiency of duty. Its rise and progress we shall endeavor to narrate with justice and impartiality.—On Friday last it was reported, that one of the Bermudian privateers, which had been among the late depredators on American commerce, had come into the harbour of Boston. This roused the feelings of many; and some inconsiderate person issued a short hand-bill, calling on the citizens to attend the exhibition, at the end of long wharf, of dismantling a Bermudian privateer.—Accordingly a considerable number attended; and about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, the sloop *Speedwell* of Halifax, from New-Providence, plundered, and cut her masts, rigging, &c. to pieces; and to complete the business, at about 12 o'clock towed her off into the stream, and set fire to her; thereby risking the destruction of the shipping at anchor, and, in fact, the town of Charles-town, to which, the tide being high, she drifted, and where the alarm bell for fire was rung. However, by the active exertions of some of the inhabitants, the blazing hull was towed into a cove, and there burnt to the water's edge. In dismantling the sloop, some military stores were found on board her, which served to exasperate the rioters, and perhaps provoked them to the lengths they finally went. These we have ascertained, to be two iron 3 pounders, two swivels, eight muskets, about forty charges of shot, and 15lb. of powder. These were taken on board at Halifax, and intended merely, as appears by the declaration of the captain, the clearance, and by the extreme weakness of the crew, (no more than four men) as a defence against the gun-boats and small armed craft, which cruise about the Bermudian islands, and are fitted out at Charleston. Captain Meagher, who commanded the sloop, has declared on oath, that the sloop *Speedwell*, [mentioned through mistake to be the sloop *St. Croix*, in the governor's proclamation:] from the circumstance of her having, to escape privateers, that name on her stern [is owned at Halifax, by Mr. Thomas Ellis, merchant, John Croskill, and himself, mariners, all of Halifax. That she sailed from thence about the beginning of April, on a trading voyage, for New-Providence, having for his crew four men only, and having on board, as cargo, salmon, mackerel, potatoes, flour, boards, some fish, &c. That on his return from New-Providence to Nova-Scotia, having on board, besides 2500 dollars in specie, lignum vitæ, hides, pine-apples, &c. [we learn from the amount, with the vessel, to near 10,000 dollars] meeting with contrary winds, and being apprehensive his pine-apples would damage, he came into this port, made a regular entry of vessel and cargo at the custom-house, and obtained a permit to land and dispose of his cargo; and that she was destroyed, as is represented above. The papers of the sloop, which were lodged in town, before the riot took place, proved the representations of the captain, and shew the wicked wantonness of the rioters. Mr. Ellis, one of the owners of the sloop and cargo, is son to a gentleman whose exertions in the cause of liberty, and whose facilities for the relief and comfort of American prisoners, when confined at Halifax, are recorded in the hearts of many of our citizens.

Yesterday the governor made the following communication to the legislature:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives,

Having received late on Saturday afternoon last, official information from the consul of the French republic, that a vessel had anchored within this harbour, last from New-Providence, and that there was reason to suspect that she was a concealed foreign privateer. I immediately gave orders to a proper officer to make diligent inquiry into the cause of suspicion, and report the same to me, that I might consider what measures I ought to take thereon. Very late in the evening, I was informed that an outrageous assembly of men had dismantled the vessel and thrown the cargo then on board into the sea, and soon after, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and not until then, a man came to my house, and said that he was commander of the vessel, and that his whole property was destroyed by the said persons assembled as aforesaid. On the next day I summoned the council and asked advice. They advised me to issue a proclamation immediately; although it was not in the power of the governor and council to offer a suitable reward to such persons as might discover and bring to justice any person or persons concerned in so dangerous a proceeding. You alone have the disposal of the public monies, and I refer it to you, to judge whether a suitable reward is necessary to give strength to the proclamation. You will determine thereon as your wisdom shall direct.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Council Chamber, Boston, }
June 24, 1795. }

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The above was committed to a joint committee, consisting of hon. Messrs. Dane and Davis, Messrs. Sewall, Tudor, and Edwards.

Yesterday there came down from the Senate, a resolution reported by the committee of both houses to whom was referred his excellency's message;—which resolution authorized the governor and council to offer a reward of 500 dollars to any person or persons, who should discover and bring to punishment the advisers or perpetrators of the outrage committed on the vessel referred to in the message; and contained a request to the governor to render all proper assistance to the sufferers, to enable them to obtain an indemnity for their losses. The house assigned 10 o'clock this day to consider the subject, and in the mean time committed the resolution to a committee, consisting of Dr. Eustis, Mr. Sprague, and Col. Barnes.

June 26. In consequence of the circulation of a number of incendiary hand-bills, again on Wednesday afternoon, calling upon the good citizens to attack several English vessels laying at Goldsbury's wharf, &c. another serious mob was expected to assemble.—The governor, having had timely notice, took the most spirited measures for preventing the mischief expected. The justices of the peace, and the sheriff, the adjutant-general, and the colonel of the Boston regiment, were early at the wharf pointed out by the hand-bill for the assemblage of the mob. A detachment of militia under the command of captain Homer, was mustered at the state house, and in readiness to march at an instant's warning.

A large number collected at dark, near Mr. Goldsbury's wharf, but we believe rather as spectators, or to assist in supporting government; than with any intention of fomenting disturbances. After some persuasion from the magistrates, at about 11 o'clock, they dispersed, and a resort to coercion was happily unnecessary.

Too much praise cannot be given to the alacrity with which the officers and soldiers, summoned by his excellency on this occasion, attended. Distressing as it was to them, to expect to direct their arms against any of their fellow-citizens—they felt the full necessity of supporting the government and its laws.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

Original hand bill, published in Boston, and which excited the disturbances in that town.

THIS NIGHT,

Will be performed at the Steps, bottom of the Long Wharf, a Comedy, of Stripping the BERMUDIANS PRIVATEER.

CITIZENS,

Remember, there have been near 300 of our American vessels taken by these Bermudians, and have received the most barbarous treatment from those Dam'd PIRATES!!!

Now Americans, if you feel the spirit of resentment, or revenge, kindling in your breasts, let us be united in this cause.

Capt. Eldridge of the brig *Abigail*, from Cherbourg, which place he left the 17th May, informs, that the day before he sailed, accounts had been received there, that two ambassadors had arrived at Paris from the court of London for the purpose of negotiating a peace

with the republic of France. This account was confirmed by similar information from on board of an English frigate, which boarded capt. Eldridge a few hours after he left Cherbourg.

Capt. E. further informs, that about the 12th of May, a small convoy of coasters, consisting of about ten sail, from Cherbourg bound to Brell, was captured by three English frigates, after having been out only three hours.

A general peace is much talked of in France.

July 1. We learn, that the cargo of the ship *Maryland*, from the Isle of France, for this port, (which vessel was taken and carried into Bermuda in the month of April) is condemned by the admiralty of said island.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Translated from the *Courier Francois* of this morning.

To the Editor.

Baltimore, June 24th, 1795.

CITIZEN,

I NOW inform you that I have received a letter from my brother, a merchant at St. Malo, which informs me of the demands made by the committee of safety of the English envoys, who are come to treat of peace—You may, if you think proper, publish in your paper the substance of these demands which I enclose. Health and Fraternity.

P. FRENIER.

The letter is dated 23^d Floreal—May 12.

On the demand made by the envoys of the court of London now at Paris, treating of peace; France consents to give peace to England on the following conditions:

The evacuation—first of the islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

2^d. Our possessions of the Antilles, those taken in the present and preceding war.

3^d. The island of Corsica.

4th. Our possessions in the East-Indies.

5th. Our ancient possessions in North-America, Canada, Newfoundland and Acadie, [Nova-Scotia.]

To pay the damages done at Toulon, according to estimation.

To restore in kind, all the vessels taken during the present war, and an equal number of ships of the English navy to those burnt at Toulon.

To pay the expenses of the war, amounting to 100 millions in specie—leaving it, however, optional to England, to pay part in specie, part in corn, flour, and other articles of the first necessity.

To abandon for ever to the discretion of France, the electorate of Hanover and the bishoprick of Osnaburgh.

To restore all the vessels taken at St. Domingo, Guadaloupe, Martinique, and Tobago—or to pay their value.

To deliver up all the emigrants in England, as well as in Europe and other parts of the world—and to direct the British commanders to prevent the escape of those vagabonds.

And to insure the treaty—England shall deliver to France one of her nearest iron holds, in which the republic shall put a garrison, which shall not evacuate it till after an entire execution of the treaty.

P. S. The places taken by the English in the former war are—Grenada, and the Grenadines, St. Kitt's, St. Vincent, Dominique, and Montserrat.

July 3.

Capt. Matrocks of the brig *Mary*, from Leghorn, informs us, that he touched at Gibraltar and remained there for two days—that there was then laying there a Portuguese Squadron, consisting of three frigates and two sloops of war—that the Algerines had not, nor could attempt to get out of the Straits—that there was no intelligence or apprehension that the Moors were going to cruise against the Americans.—Spoke in lat. 34, N. the schooner *Hero*, from Baltimore for St. Croix, out 7 days all well; also the brig *Telegraph*, from Philadelphia about 25 leagues from our capes.

There is a letter in town from Bermuda, received by a respectable gentleman in this city, which mentions that Bridger Goodrich, that notorious privateer's man, departed this life on the 13th June, 1795.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon dated April 22^d, received via New York.

"We have the pleasure to advise you that we judge any speculations undertaken to this, during the summer must now turn out well, as we learn by last packet from England, that a prohibition was about to take place of the exportation of grain from Canada, except to Britain; we have also to advise, that by advices from the coast of Barbary, we find that the emperor of Morocco, has notified to all the foreign consuls resident in his dominion, that he will seize all vessels loading, or going to load grain, in any of the ports of Fez, Mazagam, or Darelbeyda, and as such has given orders to all his cruizers. This will be a very severe stroke to our importations, as from thence we had hopes of pretty considerable supplies."

Philadelphia, June 29th, 1795.

Sir,
I HAVE seen in your paper of this date an abstract of the late treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which, though not perfectly correct, is nearly so.

As this publication will probably excite a newspaper discussion, it is of importance that the people should possess a full and accurate knowledge of the subject to which their attention may be drawn, and which I think has already been improperly withheld from them. Lest, therefore, the treaty should be presumed more favourable, or represented to be less so than it really is, I send you herewith a genuine copy, which you may correct your statement by, or make such other use of as you please, for the purpose of giving to the citizens of America full information respecting this momentous business.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
STEN. THON. MASON.
[One of the senators from Virginia.]

To Benj. Franklin Bache,
Editor of the Aurora.

AUTHENTIC

Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his Britannic majesty, and the United States of America, by their president, with the advice and consent of their senate.

HIS Britannic majesty and the United States of America, being desirous, by a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, to terminate their differences in such a manner, as, without reference to the merits of their respective complaints and pretensions, may be the best calculated to produce mutual satisfaction and good understanding: And also to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective countries, territories and people, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory; they have, respectively named their plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat of, and conclude, the said treaty; that is to say, his Britannic majesty has named, for his plenipotentiary, the right honourable William Windham, baron Grenville of Wotton, one of his majesty's privy council, and his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs; and the president of the said United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, hath appointed for their plenipotentiary, the honourable John Jay, chief justice of the said United States and their envoy extraordinary to his majesty, who have agreed on and concluded the following articles:

Article 1. There shall be firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between his Britannic majesty, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America: and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people of every degree, without exception of persons or places.

Art. 2. His majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons, from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation shall take place on or before the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and all the proper measures shall in the interval be taken by concert between the government of the United States, and his majesty's governor-general in America, for settling the previous arrangements which may be necessary respecting the delivery of the said posts: The United States in the mean time at their discretion, extending their settlements to any part within the said boundary line, except within the precincts or jurisdiction of any of the said posts. All settlers and traders, within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said posts, shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their property of every kind, and shall be protected therein. They shall be at full liberty to remain there, or to remove with all or any part of their effects; and it shall also be free to them to sell their lands, houses, or effects, or to retain the property thereof, at their discretion; such of them as shall continue to reside within the said boundary lines shall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or to take any oath of allegiance to the government thereof, but shall be at full liberty to do, if they think proper, and they shall make and declare their election within one year after the evacuation aforesaid. And all persons who shall continue there after the expiration of the said year, without having declared their intention of remaining subjects of his Britannic majesty, shall be considered as having elected to become citizens of the United States.

Art. 3. It is agreed that it shall at all times be free to his majesty's subjects, and to the citizens of the United States, and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the said boundary line, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two parties on the continent of America (the country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay Company only excepted) and to navigate all the lakes, rivers, and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other. But it is understood, that this article does not extend to the admission of vessels of the United States into the sea ports, harbours, bays, or creeks of his majesty's said territories; nor into such parts of the rivers in his majesty's said territories as are between the mouth thereof, and the highest port of entry from the sea, except in small vessels trading *bona fide* between Montreal and Quebec, under such regulations as shall be established to prevent the possibility of any frauds in this respect. Nor to the admission of British vessels from the sea into the rivers of the United States, beyond the highest ports of entry for vessels from the sea. The river Mississippi shall, however, according to the treaty of peace, be entirely open to both parties; and it is further agreed,

that all the ports and places on its eastern side, to whichsoever of the parties belonging, may freely be resorted to, and used by, both parties, in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of his majesty in Great-Britain.

All goods and merchandise whose importation into his majesty's said territories in America, shall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of commerce, be carried into the same in the manner aforesaid, by the citizens of the United States, and such goods and merchandise shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by his majesty's subjects on the importation of the same from Europe into the said territories. And in like manner, all goods and merchandise whose importation into the United States shall not be wholly prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of commerce, be carried into the same, in the manner aforesaid, by his majesty's subjects, and such goods and merchandise shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by the citizens of the United States on the importation of the same in American vessels into the Atlantic ports of the said States. And all goods not prohibited to be exported from the said territories, respectively, may in like manner be carried out of the same by the two parties respectively, paying duty as aforesaid.

No duty of entry shall ever be levied by either party on peltries brought by land, or inland navigation into the said territories respectively, nor shall the Indians passing or repassing with their own proper goods and effects of whatever nature, pay for the same any impost or duty whatever. But goods in bales, or other large packages, unusual among Indians, shall not be considered as goods belonging *bona fide* to Indians.

No higher or other tolls or rates or ferrage than what are or shall be payable by natives, shall be demanded on either side; and no duties shall be payable on any goods which shall be merely carried over any of the portages or carrying places on either side; for the purpose of being immediately reimported and carried to some other place or places. But as by this stipulation it is only meant to secure to each party a free passage across the portages on both sides, it is agreed, that this exemption from duty shall extend only to such goods as are carried in the usual and direct road across the portage, and are not attempted to be in any manner sold or exchanged during their passage across the same, and proper regulations may be established to prevent the possibility of any frauds in this respect.

As this article is intended to render in a great degree the local advantages of each party common to both, and thereby to promote a disposition favourable to friendship and good neighbourhood, it is agreed, that the respective governments will mutually promote this amicable intercourse, by causing speedy and impartial justice to be done, and necessary protection to be extended to all who may be concerned therein.

Art. 4. Whereas it is uncertain whether the river Mississippi extends so far to the northward as to be intersected by a line to be drawn due west from the lake of the Woods in the manner mentioned in the treaty of peace between his majesty and the United States, it is agreed, that measures shall be taken in concert between his majesty's government in America, and the government of the United States for making a joint survey of the said river from one degree of latitude below the Falls of St. Anthony, to the principal source or sources of the said river, and also of the parts adjacent thereto; and that if on the result of such survey, it should appear that the said river would not be intersected by such a line as is above-mentioned, the two parties will thereupon proceed by amicable negotiation to regulate the boundary line in that quarter, as well as all other points to be adjusted between the said parties, according to justice and mutual convenience, and in conformity to the intent of the said treaty.

Art. 5. Whereas doubts have arisen what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the said treaty of peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described, that question shall be referred to the final decision of commissioners to be appointed in the following manner, viz.

One commissioner shall be named by his majesty, and one by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and the said two commissioners shall agree on the choice of a third; or if they cannot so agree, they shall each propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the two original commissioners. And the three commissioners so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide the said question according to such evidence as shall respectively be laid before them on the part of the British government and of the United States. The said commissioners shall meet at Halifax, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. They shall have power to appoint a secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. The said commissioners shall, by a declaration under their hands and seals, decide what river is the river St. Croix intended by the treaty. The said declaration shall contain a description of the said river, and shall particularise the latitude and longitude of its mouth and of its source. Duplicates of this declaration and of the statements of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agent of his majesty, and to the agent of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of the respective governments. And both parties agree to consider such decision as final and conclusive, so as that the same shall never thereafter be called into question, or made the subject of dispute or difference between them.

Art. 6. Whereas it is alleged by divers British merchants and others his majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which was *bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, and that by the operation of various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been, in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain, and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed, that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: But it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed, nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five commissioners shall be appointed, and authorized to meet, and act in manner following, viz. Two of them shall be appointed by his majesty, two of them by the president of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and the fifth by the unanimous voice of the other four; and if they should not agree in such choice, then the commissioners named by the two parties shall respectively propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the four original commissioners. When the five commissioners thus appointed shall first meet, they shall, before they proceed to act respectively, take the following oath or affirmation, in the presence of each other, which oath or affirmation being so taken and duly attested, shall be entered on the record of their proceedings, viz.—I, A. B. one of the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will honestly, diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the best of my judgment, according to justice and equity, decide all such complaints, as under the said article shall be preferred to the said commissioners; and that I will forbear to act as a commissioner in any case in which I may be personally interested.

Three of the said commissioners shall constitute a board, and shall have power to do any act appertaining to the said commission, provided that one of the commissioners named on each side, and the fifth commissioner shall be present, and all decisions shall be made by the majority of the voices of the commissioners then present: 18 months from the day on which the said commissioners shall form a board, and be ready to proceed to business, are assigned for receiving complaints, and applications; but they are nevertheless authorized in any particular cases in which it shall appear to them to be reasonable and just, to extend the said term of eighteen months for any term not exceeding six months, after the expiration thereof. The said commissioners shall first meet at Philadelphia, but they shall have power to adjourn from place to place as they shall see cause.

The said commissioners in examining the complaints and applications so preferred to them, are empowered and required, in pursuance of the true intent and meaning of this article, to take into their consideration all claims, whether of principal or interest, or balance of principal and interest, and to determine the same respectively, according to the merits of the several cases, due regard being had to all the circumstances thereof, and as equity and justice shall appear to them to require. And the said commissioners shall have power to examine all such persons as shall come before them on oath or affirmation touching the premises; and also to receive in evidence, according to as they may think most consistent with equity and justice, all written depositions, or books, or papers, or copies, or extracts thereof, every such deposition, book, or paper, or copy, or extract, being duly authenticated, either according to the legal forms now respectively existing in the two countries, or in such other manner as the said commissioners shall see cause to require or allow.

The award of the said commissioners, or of any three of them as aforesaid, shall in all cases be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and to the amount of the sum to be paid to the creditor or claimant: And the United States undertake to cause the sum so awarded to be paid in specie to such creditor or claimant without deduction; and at such time or times, and at such place or places as shall be awarded by the said commissioners; and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the creditor or claimant, as by the said commissioners may be directed: Provided always, that no such payment shall be fixed by the said commissioner to take place sooner than twelve months from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

[To be continued.]

THERE is at the plantation of doctor MICHAEL PUE, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, four or five years old, shod before, and has a narrow blaze down his forehead. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THE sale of Mr. E. V. No. 50, in the church until Friday the 25th of this month between the hours of 10 and 12. Terms of sale conformable to the usual practice. Published.

By order of the RICHARD

Annapolis, July 6, 1795.

PATOWMACK

THE stock holders in the ... are requested to attend at the house of the widow ... on the third day of August next, to the company will ... plan for enlarging the capital ... with the work and opening ... Annapolis river, it is therefore ... be punctual in attending.

By order of the directors
WM. HART
Alexandria, June 26, 1795.

NOTICE is H

THAT the subscriber ... Montgomery county, ... for a commission to ... whole tract of land called ... in the county of Mo ... subscriber's particular part ... to the directions of the act ... for marking and bound ...

Washington county, June

AN AWAY from the ... of May last, a mulatto ... about twenty one years of ... with her, a handsome mul ... it is supposed the is in ... the neighbourhood thereof, ... three weeks ago in compa ... Clavis, a free black, wh ... her as his wife and paid he ... of THREE POUN ... the said woman a ... some reasonable charges, ...

July 6, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS ... office, Annapolis, which, ... first day of October ne ... neral Post Office as dea ...

MISS ANDERSON,

John Brice, Cl ... Joseph Ball, Ann ... John Callahan (2), J ... care of Dr. Shurt, Ch ... Mr. C'an, at Mr. Sedes ... Chew (2), Herring Bay; ... Marlborough; capt. Leo ... Marlborough.

Gabriel Duvall (2), ... and Co. John Dunn, Ben ... James Elliot, D. Evee ... Annapolis; Thomas H ... Hunting-town.

James Fennell, Richar ... John Gaffaway (2), J ... county, Edward Gwin ... (2), John Gibson, Willia ... lum Garnett (2), Lond ... Point.

Alexander C. Hanson ... Nicholas Harwood, Haul ... (2), William ... Joseph Hutton, Alby ... Hall, West river; Tho ... rough.

Thomas Jennings (2), ... Annapolis.

Providence Lane, care ... plough, Annapolis; War ... John F. Mercer, car ... Mardock, Thomas M'N ... near Annapolis; Jacob ... luxent river; Charles M ... John Nichols, Annap ... Benjamin Price, Jam ... Annapolis.

Samuel Ridout, Hen ... John Smith, jun. of ... Switzer, Trefy Short, ... (2); William Stew ... Spencer, Hall's Creek. ... Capt. James Thom ... Annapolis; Thomas Tu ... West river.

Anne Watkins, Eliz ... chester (2), Annapolis ... Wilkison, Hunting ... county.

July 1, 1795.

THIS is to give no ... to petition the ... court, for a commissio ... tract of land called a ... borough MANOR, ly ... according to an act of ... provided.

June 8, 1795.

THE sale of Mr. E. VALLETTE's house, Lot No. 50, in the church circle, being deferred until Friday the 25th of this month, will then be SOLD between the hours of 11 and 12 in the morning. Terms of sale conformable to those already published.

By order of the court of chancery,
RICHARD OWEN, Trustee.

Annapolis, July 6, 1795.

PATOWMACK COMPANY.

THE stock holders in the PATOWMACK COMPANY are requested to attend their annual meeting, at the house of the widow SUTER, in George-town, on the third day of August next; matters of great consequence to the company will be proposed, particularly a plan for enlarging the capital, for the purpose of finishing the work and opening the navigation of the Shandonah river, it is therefore hoped the members will be punctual in attending.

By order of the directors,

WM. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

Alexandria, June 26, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber will petition the court of Montgomery county, at the next November term, for a commission to mark and bound, as well the tract of land called AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, situated in the county of Montgomery aforesaid, as the subscriber's particular part of the said land, pursuant to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL.

Washington county, June 25, 1795.

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

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795.

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

MISS ANDERSON, Annapolis.

John Brice, Citizen Bayard (3), Sarah Butler, Joseph Bally, Annapolis.

John Callahan (2), James Carroll, Thomas Charlton, care of Dr. Shuff, Charles Clevis (2), Annapolis; Mr. Can, at Mr. Sedes, near Annapolis; Richard Chew (2), Herring Bay; Henry T. Crampton, Lower Marlborough; capt. Leonard Covington, near Lower Marlborough.

Gabriel Duvall (2), William Davidson, Dawson and Co. John Dunny, Benjamin Drummer, Annapolis.

James Elliot, D. Eveemon, care of John Callahan, Annapolis; Thomas Henry Egan, Peter Emerson, Hunting-town.

James Fennell, Richard Fleming, Annapolis.

John Gaffaway (2), James Green, sheriff of Charles county, Edward Gwinn, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), John Gibson, William Gough, Annapolis; William Garnett (2), London-town; John Groves, Pig-Point.

Alexander C. Hanson (5), Samuel Harvey Howard, Nicholas Harwood, Hutt and Conway, Zebulon Hollingsworth (2), William Hart, care of William Coe, Joseph Hutton, Abby Hawk, Annapolis; Edward Hall, West river; Thomas Harwood, Lower Marlborough.

Thomas Jennings (2), Thomas Jennings, jun. Annapolis.

Providence Lane, care of John Brice, Abigail Lamplugh, Annapolis; Warner Lewis, Severn river.

John F. Mercer, care of Richard Sprigg, Gilbert Mardock, Thomas McNeir, Annapolis; John Mitchell, near Annapolis; Jacob and Joseph Macceney (2), Patuxent river; Charles M'Pheron, Hunting-town.

John Nichols, Annapolis.

Benjamin Price, James Pattison, care of F. Green, Annapolis.

Samuel Ridout, Henry Ridgely, Annapolis.

John Smith, jun. of Baltimore, Henry Sybell, S. Swetzer, Trefy Short, care of lawyer Duvall, Annapolis; William Stewart, Mount Stewart; captain Spencer, Hall's Creek.

Capt. James Thomas, John Hanson Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, West river.

Anne Watkins, Elizabeth Whitewood, James Winchester (2), Annapolis; Wilkinon and Moore, Joseph Wilkinon, Hunting-town; John Weems, Calvert county.

July 1, 1795. / **S. GREEN, D. P. M.**

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of GIBBON MANOR, lying in Prince George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JOHN ADDISON, Junior.

June 8, 1795.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 28th of this month, at the subscriber's dwelling house,

ALL the personal property of THOMAS BENSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of household furniture, one mare, some hogs, cattle and plantation utensils, and a quantity of bacon, with some lard; also the wearing apparel of said Benson. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon. The terms of sale to be for cash.

JOHN CHINEY, Executor of THOMAS BENSON, deceased.

July 1, 1795.

In CHANCERY, June 19, 1795.

Robert Ferguson, administrator of John Glasford,

vs.
John Courts and Robert Hendley Courts.

THE complainant applies to this court for a decree, directing the sale of the real estate; or of part of the real estate, which Robert Hendley Courts, of Charles county, deceased, devised to be sold, after the death of Daniel Courts, without issue, for the benefit of the said defendants, he states, that the devise, on the 15th day of February, 1770, passed his bond to John Glasford for 522½ lb. of tobacco, and £245 10 2½ current money, with interest, on which he hath obtained judgment against the administrator of said Courts, he states, that the said devise did not leave personal estate sufficient to discharge his debts, and that the defendant, Robert Hendley Courts, resides out of the state of Maryland and beyond sea; it is thereupon 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 end of July next; to the intent that the said Robert Hendley Courts may have notice of the application aforesaid, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause (if any there be) wherefore a decree should not pass for selling the said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the debt due to the complainant, as administrator aforesaid.

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

In CHANCERY, June 19, 1795.

Alexander Hamilton,

vs.
Francis Clement Dyer, Henry Edelen Dyer, George Dyer, and Thomas Dyer, son of Edward.

THE complainant applies for a decree, directing the defendants to convey unto him and his heirs 100 acres of land, part of a tract in Prince-George's county, called the EAST, and of EDELEN'S HOG-PEN ENLARGED, which 100 acres Thomas Dyer, their grand father, contracted to convey unto John Wynn, who devised to his two sons, who assigned to Nicholas Blacklock, who assigned to the complainant, he states, Thomas Dyer, one of the defendants, resides out of the state; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at least three weeks successively, before the end of July next, to the intent that the said Thomas Dyer may have notice of the aforesaid application, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause (if any there be) wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

In CHANCERY, May 22, 1795.

Frederick Berger,

vs.
Henry Shaver, and others.

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

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

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make application to the next county court, to be held for Charles county, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract or parcel of land called ST. MATTHEWS, situate and lying in the county aforesaid, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

MAURICE JAMES M'DONOUGH.
Charles county, June 15, 1795.

Early Virginia Wheat

FOR SALE, at the HAYLANDS, until the twenty-third of July. Those who wish to procure it will please to send before that time, as all then on hand will be sent to Baltimore for sale.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Manager.
Rhode River, June 23, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Upper Marlborough, if not taken up by the first of July, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letter, viz.

MESS. BYUS and FRAZIER, merchants Lower Marlboro' 2 letters; Mrs. Sarah Beall, widow of Benjamin, major William Brogden, Mr. Joshua Groves, merchant. Queen-Anne; Gilbert H. Smith, Calvert county; Saml. Hespburn, Upper Marlboro' Mr. Amos Smith, stage driver, Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins, near Queen-Anne; Miss Williamina Vallette, at major Brogden's, Edward L. Wailes, Tobias Beir, Queen-Anne; James Gray, Hunting-town; Richard A. Contree, P. C. county; James Clark, Prince G. county; John Wems, Esq; of Wems's Forest, Calvert county, 3 letters; John Robertson, Nanjemoy, Charles county; Messrs. Maynard & Whittington, merchants. Lower Marlborough; Mr. Thomas Whittington, Anne-Arundel county; Zachariah Owens, Prince G. county; Mr. John Groves, merchant. Pig-Point; Mr. Levin Belt, capt. John Jona. Spencer, Hall's Creek, Patuxent river; William Gray, Upper Marlborough; capt. David Lynn, Upper Marlborough; Edward Neall, St. Mary's county, Clmt. Bay; the revd. Malin L. Wims, Maryland; col. Thomas Tiliard; Herring Bay; Henry Addison, Prince G. county; Mr. Levin Parker, near Hunting-town; Mr. Thomas Giffon, Upper Marlborough; Jacob Aldridge, near Snowden's Iron Works; capt. Nicholas Young, Prince G. county; the rev. Mr. J. Boardman, New-town, St. Mary's county; Martin Fieldes Taylor, Upper Marlborough; Mr. Thomas Lynes, Calvert county; William Parke, Upper Marlborough; Mr. James Willton, Calvert county; Alexander Scot, Esq; attorney at law; Port-Tobacco; Ellis Chandle & Brothers, merchants. Nottingham; Mr. William Moore, Maryland, Prince G. county; Platt Whitaker, Deer Creek, Harford county, Maryland; John C. Jones, Esq; colr. at Cedar Point, Patuxent river.

The following PROPERTY is offered for SALE.

ALL that LOT of GROUND, with the improvements thereon, in Charles town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, lying on the water; the buildings on this lot consist of a large wooden house, having at one end two rooms completely fitted for a retail store, and at the other end two handsome well finished rooms, beside a large counting room and lodging-room for clerks; this building, above, is finished entirely for the reception and storage of dry goods, with iron ceilings under the whole, and a piazza the length of the house, in good repair. On this lot there is also a large two story wooden dwelling house, with four large rooms, having fire places to each, and a stone cellar and kitchen, to the extent of this building; also, a good stable, with carriage house, salt room, and grain room, and a small enclosed garden. This property is calculated for a merchant, and is situated in a most desirable part of Maryland for retailing merchandise, and for purchasing tobacco, wheat, rye, and Indian corn.

A TRACT of LAND, in Charles county, adjoining the lands of the late major SINNETT, and JOHN MUSCHETT, Esquire, containing about 500 a.c.s, within three or four miles of the town of Port-Tobacco, lying level, and having the advantage of nearly four hundred acres in valuable wood.

A TRACT of LAND, called *Head Quarters*, lying in Anne-Arundel and Baltimore counties, on the main road leading from Annapolis and Baltimore to Frederick-town, and about five miles from Hibbs's tavern, containing 845 acres of good farming land, entirely in wood, on this tract of land there may be easily made from sixty to eighty acres of capital meadow ground.

TEN unimproved LOTS of ground, in Frederick-town, Frederick county, containing, each, three quarters of an acre, being part of the original survey of the said town.

The whole or any part of this property will be sold on a credit to suit the purchaser, by his securing the principal, and paying the interest annually. For terms apply to *Mr. Humphrey Barnet*, in Port-Tobacco, or to

JOHN H. STONE.
Annapolis, June 15, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Warsaw's creek, on South River, on Monday the first instant, a negro man named HERCULES, of a very black complexion, twenty-one years of age, about five feet, five or six inches high; he had on when he went away his winter coat of white cotton, an offshag shirt and trousers, with one leg fringed; he rowed in the ferry boat at South river about three years ago, and is well known to many people. Whoever secures the said fellow in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable expenses; paid by

THOMAS PINDLE.
June 23, 1795.

CAME to the plantation where the subscriber now lives, about five miles this side of Snowden's Iron Works, some time in the month of May, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, a small dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, no perceivable mark or brand, about three years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY H. DUVAL.
Prince-George's county, June 27, 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 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 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 the sects or societies aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

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

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

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

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

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For PRIVATE SALE.

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

EDWARD HALL.

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

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

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth-YEAR.)

MAK

Treaty of amity, commerce, his Britannic majesty and

[Continued fr

ARTICLE HERFAS by divers zens of the court majesty is sustained mage, by gal captu

vessels and other property, commissions from his maj circumstances belonging to penation for the losses and now be actually obtained, sinary course of judicial that in all such cases where not for whatever reason, be and received by the said ordinary course of justice, tion for the same will be ment to the said complain derhood that this provisio losses or damages as have l but delay or negligence, or wants.

That for the purpose of any such losses and damage appointed and authorized in the manner directed with the preceding article, and such affirmation (mutat eighteen months is also claims, and they are in like the same in particular cases, money, books, papers and and exercise the like discretion subject; and shall according to the merits of ties, equity, and the law the said commissioners, aforesaid, shall, in all cases as to the justice of the claim to be paid to the claimer, the said claimer undertakes to cause claimant in specie, with place or places, and at the awarded by the said court of such releases or assignments, as by the said com And whereas certain tely's subjects, complain they have sustained loss capture of the vessels and limits and jurisdiction of ports of the same, or tak in ports of the said states It is agreed, that in a shall not have been made letter from Mr. Jafferse Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 18 next to this treaty; the be and hereby are refer appointed by virtue of t thorized and required to liable to these as to the o and the United States un ants or claimant, in amount of such sums a spectively by the said and places which in such conditions of such re by the claimants as in t And it is further agreed case; of both description at the time of exchange ty, shall be considered a test and meaning of th Art. 8. It is further mentioned in this and i be respectively paid in between the two partie signed at the time of t of this treaty. And a said commissions shall parties, the same being followed by the m-jority the case of death, sic place of every such c supplied in the same s first appointed, and the same oath or affirmatio Art. 9. It is agree hold lands in the terr American citizens wh one of his majesty, shal to the nature and ten titles therein; and to whom they please, times; and that neit shall, so far as may r remedies incident ther Art. 10. Neither t the one nation to in nor monies which th or in the public or pr of war or national e cated, it being unj Payments contradi

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 16, 1795.

Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America.

[Continued from our last.]

ARTICLE 7.

WHEREAS complaints have been made by divers merchants and others, citizens of the United States, that during the course of the war in which his majesty is now engaged, they have sustained considerable losses and damage, by reason of irregular or illegal captures or condemnations of their vessels and other property, under colour of authority or commissions from his majesty, and that from various circumstances belonging to the said cases, adequate compensation for the losses and damages so sustained cannot now be actually obtained, had and received by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; it is agreed, that in all such cases where adequate compensation cannot for whatever reason, be now actually obtained, had and received by the said merchants and others in the ordinary course of justice, full and complete compensation for the same will be made by the British government to the said complainants. But it is distinctly understood that this provision is not to extend to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimants.

That for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five commissioners shall be appointed and authorized to act in London, exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the preceding article, and after having taken the same oath or affirmation (*mutatis mutandis*) the same term of eighteen months is also assigned for the reception of claims, and they are in like manner authorized to extend the same in particular cases. They shall receive testimony, books, papers and evidence in the same latitude, and exercise the like discretion and powers respecting that subject; and shall decide the claims in question according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the laws of nations. The award of the said commissioners, or any such three of them as aforesaid, shall, in all cases be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and the amount of the sum to be paid to the claimant; and his Britannic majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid to such claimant in specie, without any deduction, at such place or places, and at such time or times as shall be awarded by the said commissioners, and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the claimants, as by the said commissioners may be directed.

And whereas certain merchants and others, his majesty's subjects, complain that in the course of the war they have sustained loss and damage by reason of the capture of the vessels and merchandise taken within the limits and jurisdiction of the States and brought into the ports of the same, or taken by vessels originally armed in ports of the said States.

It is agreed, that in all such cases where restitution shall not have been made agreeably to the tenor of the letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond, dated at Philadelphia, Sept. 5. 1793, a copy of which is annexed to this treaty; the complaints of the parties shall be and hereby are referred to the commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this article, who are hereby authorized and required to proceed in the like manner relative to these as to the other cases committed to them; and the United States undertake to pay to the complainants or claimants, in specie, without deduction, the amount of such sums as shall be awarded to them respectively by the said commissioners, and at the times and places which in such awards shall be specified; and on conditions of such releases or assignments to be given by the claimants as in the said awards may be directed. And it is further agreed, that not only the now existing cases of both description, but also all such as shall exist at the time of exchanging the ratifications of this treaty, shall be considered as being within the provisions, intent and meaning of this article.

Art. 8. It is further agreed, that the commissioners mentioned in this and in the two preceding articles shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two parties; such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And all other expences attending the said commissions shall be defrayed jointly by the two parties, the same being previously ascertained and allowed by the majority of the commissioners. And in the case of death, sickness, or necessary absence, the place of every such commissioner respectively shall be supplied in the same manner as such commissioner was first appointed, and the new commissioners shall take the same oath or affirmation and do the same duties.

Art. 9. It is agreed that British subjects who now hold lands in the territories of the United States, and American citizens who now hold lands in the dominions of his majesty, shall continue to hold them according to the nature and tenure of their respective estates and titles therein; and may grant, sell or devise the same to whom they please, in like manner as if they were natives; and that neither they nor their heirs or assigns shall, so far as may respect the said lands and the legal remedies incident thereto, be regarded as aliens.

Art. 10. Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares nor monies which they may have in the public funds, or in the public or private banks, shall ever in any event of war or national differences be sequestered or confiscated, it being unjust and impolitic that debts and engagements contracted and made by individuals having

confidence in each other, and in their respective governments, should ever be destroyed or impaired by national authority on account of national differences and discontents.

Art. 11. It is agreed between his majesty and the United States of America, that there shall be a reciprocal and entirely perfect liberty of navigation and commerce between their respective people, in the manner, under the limitations and on the conditions specified in the following articles.

Art. 12. His majesty consents that it shall and may be lawful during the time herein after limited for the citizens of the United States to carry to any of his majesty's islands and ports in the West Indies from the United States, in their own vessels, not being above the burden of 70 tons, any goods or merchandises being of the growth, manufacture or produce of the said states, which it is or may be lawful to carry to the said islands or ports from the said states in British vessels; and that the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher tonnage, duties or charges than shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of the United States; and that the cargoes of the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher duties or charges than shall be payable on the like articles if imported there from the said states in British vessels.

And his majesty also consents that it shall be lawful for the said American citizens to purchase, load and carry away, in their said vessels to the United States from the said islands and ports all such articles being of the growth, manufacture or produce of the said islands as may now by law be carried from thence to the said states in British vessels and subject only to the same duties and charges on exportation to which British vessels and their cargoes are or shall be subject in similar circumstances.

Provided always, that the said American vessels do carry and land their cargoes in the United States only, it being expressly agreed and declared, that during the continuance of this article, the United States will prohibit and refrain the carrying any molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa or cotton, in American vessels, either from his majesty's islands or from the United States to any part of the world except the United States, reasonable sea stores excepted. Provided also, that it shall and may be lawful, during the same period, for British vessels to import from the said islands into the United States, and to export from the United States to the said islands, all articles whatever, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of the said islands, or of the United States respectively, which now may, by the laws of the said states, be so imported and exported. And that the cargoes of the said British vessels shall be subject to no other or higher duties or charges, than shall be payable on the same articles if so imported or exported in American vessels.

It is agreed, that this article and every matter and thing therein contained shall continue to be in force during the continuance of the war in which his majesty is now engaged; and also for two years from and after the day of the signature of the preliminary or other article of peace by which the same may be terminated.

And it is further agreed, that at the expiration of the said term, the two contracting parties will endeavour further to regulate their commerce in this respect according to the situation in which his majesty may then find himself with respect to the West-Indies, and with a view to such arrangements as may best conduce to the mutual advantage and extension of commerce. And the said parties will then also renew their discussions, and endeavour to agree, whether in any and what cases, neutral vessels shall protect enemy's property; and in what cases provisions and other articles, not generally contraband, may become such. But in the mean time their conduct towards each other in these respects, shall be regulated by the articles herein after inserted on those subjects.

Art. 13. His majesty consents that the vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America shall be admitted and hospitably received in all the sea ports and harbours of the British territories in the East-Indies. And that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on a trade between the said territories and the said United States in all articles of which the importation or exportation respectively to or from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited. Provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war between the British government and any other power or state whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government there, any military stores, or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels when admitted into the said ports no other or higher tonnage duty than shall be payable on British vessels when admitted into the ports of the United States. And they shall pay no other or higher duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in British vessels. But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any of the articles exported by them from the said British territories to any port or place except to some port or place in America, where the same shall be unladen, and such regulations shall be adopted by both parties, as shall from time to time be found necessary to enforce the due and faithful observance of this stipulation. It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories; but vessels going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one port of discharge to another,

are not to be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. Neither is this article to be construed to allow the citizens of the said states to reside within the said territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof, without the permission of the British government established there; and if any transgression should be attempted against the regulations of the British government in this respect, the observance of the same shall and may be enforced against the citizens of America in the same manner as against British subjects or others transgressing the same rule. And the citizens of the United States, whenever they arrive in any port or harbour in the said territories, or if they should be permitted in manner aforesaid, to go to any other place therein, shall always be subject to the laws, government and jurisdiction, of what nature established in such harbour, port or place, according as the same may be. The citizens of the United States may also touch for refreshment at the island of St. Helena, but subject in all respects to such regulations as the British government may from time to time establish there.

Art. 14. There shall be between all the dominions of his majesty in Europe and the territories of the United States a reciprocal and perfect liberty of commerce and navigation. The people and inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely, and without hindrance and molestation, to come with their ships and cargoes to the lands, countries, cities, ports, places and rivers, within the dominions and territories aforesaid, to enter into the same, to resort there, and to remain and reside there, without any limitation of time; also to hire and possess houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce, and generally the merchants and traders in each side shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; but subject always as to what respects this article to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

Art. 15. It is agreed, that no other or higher duties shall be paid by the ships or merchandise of the one party in the ports of the other, than such as are paid by the like vessels or merchandise of all other nations. Nor shall any other or higher duty be imposed in one country on the importation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other than are or shall be payable on the importation of the like articles being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles to or from the territories of the two parties respectively, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

But the British government reserves to itself the right of imposing on American vessels entering into the British ports in Europe a tonnage duty equal to that which shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of America; And also such duty as may be adequate to countervail the difference of duty now payable on the importation of European and Asiatic goods when imported into the United States in British or in American vessels.

The two parties agree to treat for the more exact equalization of the duties on the respective navigation of their subjects and people, in such manner as may be most beneficial to the two countries. The arrangements for this purpose shall be made at the same time with those mentioned at the conclusion of the 12th article of this treaty, and are to be considered as a part thereof. In the interval it is agreed, that the United States will not impose any new or additional tonnage duties on British vessels, nor increase the now subsisting difference between the duties payable on the importation of any articles in British or in American vessels.

Art. 16. It shall be free for the two contracting parties respectively, to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories aforesaid, and the said consuls shall enjoy those liberties and rights which belong to them by reason of their function. But before any consul shall act as such he shall be in the usual forms approved and admitted by the party to whom he is sent; and it is hereby declared to be lawful and proper, that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government, a consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be dismissed, or even sent back, the offended government assigning to the other their reasons for the same.

Either of the parties may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as such party shall judge proper to be so excepted.

Art. 17. It is agreed, that in all cases where vessels shall be captured or detained on just suspicion of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to the enemy any of the articles which are contraband of war; the said vessel shall be brought to the nearest or most convenient port; and if any property of an enemy should be found on board such vessel, that part only which belongs to the enemy shall be made prize; and the vessel shall be at liberty to proceed with the remainder without any impediment. And it is agreed, that all proper measures shall be taken to prevent delay, in deciding the cases of ships or cargoes so brought in for adjudication; and in the payment or recovery of any indemnification adjudged or agreed to be paid to the masters or owners of such ships.

Art. 18. In order to regulate what is in future to be deemed contraband of war, it is agreed, that under the said denomination shall be comprehended all arms and implements serving for the purposes of war, by land or sea, such as cannon, muskets, mortars, perards, bombs, grenades, carcasses, faulces, carriages for cannon, mallets, hand liers, gunpowder, match, saltpetre, ball, pikes, swords, lead pipes, courasses, halberds,

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penation to the other powers in the analogous case, he did not mean to give an opinion that it ought to be done to Great-Britain. But still, if any cases shall arise subsequent to that date, the circumstances of which shall place them on similar ground with those before it, the President would think compensation equally incumbent on the United States.

Instructions are given to the governors of the different states to use all the means in their power for restoring prizes of this last description found within their ports. Though they will of course take measures to be informed of them; and the general government has given them the aid of the custom-house officers for this purpose, yet you will be sensible of the importance of multiplying the channels of their information as far as shall depend on yourself, or any person under your direction, in order that the governors may use the means in their power for making restitution.

Without knowledge of the capture they cannot restore it. It will always be best to give the notice to them directly; but any information which you shall be pleased to send to me also at any time, shall be forwarded to them as quickly as distance will permit.

Hence you will perceive, Sir, that the President contemplates restitution or compensation in the cases before the 7th August; and after that date, restitution if it can be effected by any means in our power. And that it will be important that you should substantiate the fact, that such prizes are in our ports or waters. Your list of the privateers illicitly armed in our ports, is, I believe, correct.

With respect to losses by detention, waste, spoliation sustained by vessels taken as before-mentioned, between the dates of June 5th and August 7th, it is proposed, as a provisional measure, that the collector of the customs of the district, and the British consul, or any other person you please, shall appoint persons to establish the value of the vessel and cargo, at the time of her capture, and of her arrival in the port into which she is brought, according to their value in that port. It shall be agreeable to you, and you will be pleased to signify it to me, with the names of the prizes understood to be of this description, instructions will be given accordingly to the collector of the customs where the respective vessels are.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON.
GEORGE HAMMOND, Esquire.

PARIS, May 21.

NOTWITHSTANDING the terrible misery which prevails among a numerous part of the people of Paris, it seems to be felt in a small degree with an exception of some unhappy wretches who appear to be spiritless) the rest of this metropolis wear an aspect as smiling as in prosperity. The fair sex are more lively than ever; and we see spirited horses with splendid harness and carriages, tho' few in number, on account of the dearth of forage.

The depreciation and public contempt of assignats, has produced its worst effects, that is, ill humour among the honest, dismay and discouragement among the rich, and an insulting joy among the agitators who purchase assignats at 50 per cent loss, and with these obtain the national property.

We have just read a hand-bill which invites all the citizens to proceed in a mass to the convention, make a statement of the general misery, of the scarcity and dearth of provisions, and in fine to demand the continuation of 1793, as the only means of restoring happiness to the French people. On the other side, we are just informed that the citizens in many parts of Paris, *vive le roy*, (long live the king). We do not aspin the fact as we are not certain of it.

But what is certain is, that the general has been treated in all the sections: it is said because the Faucoung Antoine is about to present a petition to the convention: To-morrow we will give an account of what shall pass.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

Peace between the republic of France and Spain appears to be certain from various accounts. The Morning Chronicle, a London paper, of the 11th May, says,

The American brig Abigail, of Boston, captain Pinkham, matter, arrived at Cowes from Havre-de-Grace, which place he left on Thursday last, reports, that a few days before he sailed, intelligence was received there from Paris that peace was concluded between the king of Spain and the French republic, and that the same was publicly proclaimed through the streets of Havre.

Captain Pinkham further says, that several large boats are fitting out at Havre, that a new ship of 50 guns, had been lately launched there; was taking on her stores and guns when he came away, and was expected to sail from Havre in a few days.

In addition to the above, captain Coffin informs, that he spoke a sloop from Dunkirk, bound to Rhode-Island which sailed 10 days later from Dunkirk than captain Coffin did from London, the captain of which informed him, that France and Spain were at peace with each other, which was proclaimed through the streets before he left Dunkirk.

HERE is at the plantation of JAMES WALKER, near Elk-Ridge Landing, taken up as a stray, a brown or dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, with a blaze face, two hind feet white, branded on the near shoulder thus B; trots and appears to have been worked. Adjudged to be seven or eight years old. The owner may have her again on proving property, and paying charges.

PROPOSALS

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

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

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

In MARYLAND.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 7. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.
JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Postmaster-General.
General Post-Office, Philadelphia, July 6, 1795.

To be SOLD, for CASH, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the OLD ARMOURY, near the staid house, on Friday the 24th instant, at ten o'clock of the forenoon,

A VARIETY of second hand FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, a Sofa, a Lady's Dressing Table, Chest of Drawers, Cooler and Tray, with brass hoops; an eight day Clock, with mahogany case; Two Walnut Desks, two ditto round Tables, a hanging Cradle, with curtains; three Calico Window Curtains, with pulley laths, lines and tassels, almost new; a number of Prints, framed and glazed; a handsome Wilton Carpet, a Coffee Urn, and sundry other articles in the housekeeping way.

The above articles may be seen three or four days before the sale, by applying to JOHN SHAW, who has for sale a well toned Forte Piano, German Flutes, and several kinds of Looking-Glasses.

Notice is hereby given, that on the fourteenth day of August next, will be EXPOSED to SALE, all the personal estate of THOMAS KING, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

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

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

SOLOMON GROVES, Administrator.
July 10, 1795.

By the ORPHANS COURT of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, June Term, 1795.

THE JUSTICES observing the little attention paid by persons having business in the Orphans Court, to the process and orders issued from the said court, have come to a determination, that in future all process shall be strictly enforced, they therefore, for the information of all concerned, give this public notice, that the attendance of all persons hereafter summoned or attached will not be dispensed with, and the sheriff of the county will be made answerable for their appearance.

By order,
JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills,
Anne-Arundel county.

TWO HOGSHEADS TOBACCO, inspected at Piscataway Warehouse, viz.

E. E. 683, 861, 99, 762, inspected 13th Sept. 1794.
T. B. 1129, 754, 89, 665, ditto 31st October, 1792.
Prince-George's county, R. 18th June, 1795.

CAME before me the subscriber one of the justices of the peace for said county, BENONIS H. WADE, and made oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God that he honestly received the above notes of tobacco, as marks and numbers specified, and that he has mislaid or lost the same, and that he has not paid away the same to any person whatsoever, and that the same tobacco is justly due him from the inspectors of the said Piscataway warehouse. Sworn to before

FRANCIS C. DYER.

WALTER EDELEN at the same time made oath, that the above specified notes he put into the hands of the said BENONIS WADE, to have printed heavier.

FRANCIS C. DYER.

WHEREAS an advertisement appeared in the Maryland Gazette, of the 28th May, 1795, under my signature, which may not be fully comprehended, as to colonel Joseph Wilkinson, who is mentioned therein, I therefore think proper here to say, that colonel Wilkinson was only a friendly agent in the affair between Weems and myself, and that he passed the said bond on my account, and at my particular solicitation.

THOMAS H. EGAN.

June 24, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Piscataway, which, if not taken up before the first of October, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:—

DOCTOR THOMAS BROOK.

Mr. Joseph Berry, Patuxent.
Benjamin Cawood, Esquire.
Mr. Richard Dentt, P. G. county, Maryland.
Mr. Thomas Darnal, Charles county.
Mr. Edelen, near Piscataway.
Mr. Josias Harris, P. G. county.
Mrs. Thomas Hanton, Hart Park.
Wm. Hodgson, Esquire, Alexandria.
Mr. Samuel Mitchel.
Doctor Samuel H. Marlow, 2 letters.
John Murphey, Esquire, Piscataway, Md.
Mr. John Reynolds, Piscataway.
Samuel Ridout, Esquire.
Richard Sprigg, Esquire.

ISIDORE HARDEY.

July 1, 1795.

The following PROPERTY is offered for SALE.

ALL that LOT of GROUND, with the improvements thereon, in Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, lying on the water; the buildings on this lot consist of a large wooden house, having at one end two rooms completely fitted for a retail store, and at the other end two handsome well finished rooms, beside a large counting room and lodging-room for clerks; this building, above, is finished entirely for the reception and storage of dry goods, with stone ceilings under the whole, and a piazza the length of the house, in good repair. On this lot there is also a large two story wooden dwelling house, with four large rooms, having fire places to each, and a stone cellar and kitchen, the extent of this building; also, a good stable, with carriage house, salt room, and grain room, and a small enclosed garden. This property is calculated for a merchant, and is situated in a most desirable part of Maryland for retailing merchandise, and for purchasing tobacco, wheat, rye, and Indian corn.

A TRACT of LAND, in Charles county, adjoining the lands of the late major SINNETT, and JOHN MUSCHETT, Esquire, containing about 500 acres, within three or four miles of the town of Port-Tobacco, lying level, and having the advantage of nearly four hundred acres in valuable wood.

A TRACT of LAND, called *Head Quarters*, lying in Anne-Arundel and Baltimore counties, on the main road leading from Annapolis and Baltimore to Frederick-town, and about five miles from Hobbs's tavern, containing 845 acres of good farming land, entirely in wood, on this tract of land there may be easily made from sixty to eighty acres of capital meadow ground.

Also, TEN unimproved LOTS of ground, in Frederick-town, Frederick county, containing, each, three quarters of an acre, being part of the original survey of the said town.

The whole or any part of this property will be sold on a credit to suit the purchaser, by his securing the principal, and paying the interest annually. For terms apply to Mr. Humphrey Barnes, in Port-Tobacco, or to

JOHN H. STONE.

Annapolis, June 15, 1795.

CAME to the plantation where the subscriber now lives, about five miles this side of Snowden's Iron Works, sometime in the month of May, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, a small dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and an-half high, no perceivable mark or brand, about three years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY H. DUVAL.

Prince-George's county, June 27, 1795.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

THE sale of Mr. E. VALLETTE's house, Lot No. 50, in the church circle, being deferred until Friday the 25th of this month, will then be SOLD between the hours of 11 and 12 in the morning. Terms of sale conformable to those already published.

By order of the court of chancery,
RICHARD OWEN, Trustee.
Annapolis, July 6, 1795. 2

PATOWMACK COMPANY.

THE stock holders in the PATOWMACK COMPANY are requested to attend their annual meeting, at the house of the widow SUTER, in George-town, on the third day of August next; matters of great consequence to the company will be proposed, particularly a plan for enlarging the capital, for the purpose of finishing the work and opening the navigation of Shandosh river, it is therefore hoped the members will be punctual in attending.

By order of the directors,
WM. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.
Alexandria, June 26, 1795. 2

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber will petition the court of Montgomery county, at the next November term, for a commission to mark and bound, as well the whole tract of land called AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, situate in the county of Montgomery aforesaid, as the subscriber's particular part of the said land, pursuant to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL.
Washington county, June 25, 1795. 2

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

WILLIAM HARWOOD.
July 6, 1795. 2

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

MISS ANDERSON, Annapolis.

John Brice, Citizen Bayard (3), Sarah Butler, Joseph Ball, Annapolis.
John Callahan (2), James Carroll, Thomas Charlton, care of Dr. Shaaf, Charles Clevis (2), Annapolis; Mr. Clan, at Mr. Sedes, near Annapolis; Richard Chew (2), Herring Bay; Henry T. Crampton, Lower Marlborough; capt. Leonard Covington, near Lower Marlborough.

Gabriel Duvall (2), William Davidson, Dawson and Co. John Dunn, Benjamin Drummer, Annapolis.
James Elliot, D. Eveemon, care of John Callahan, Annapolis; Thomas Henry Egan, Peter Emerson, Hunting-town.

James Fennell, Richard Fleming, Annapolis.
John Gaffaway (2), James Green, Sheriff of Charles county, Edward Gwinn, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), John Gibson, William Gough, Annapolis; William Garnett (2), London-town; John Groves, Pig-Point.

Alexander C. Hanson (5), Samuel Harvey Howard, Nicholas Harwood, Huft and Conway, Zebulon Hollingworth (2), William Hart, care of William Coe, Joseph Hutton, Abby Hawk, Annapolis; Edward Hall, West river; Thomas Harwood, Lower Marlborough.

Thomas Jennings (2), Thomas Jennings, jun. Annapolis.

Providence Lane, care of John Brice, Abigail Lamplugh, Annapolis; Warner Lewis, Severn river.

John F. Mercer, care of Richard Sprigg, Gilbert Murdock, Thomas M'Neir, Annapolis; John Mitchell, near Annapolis; Jacob and Joseph Macceeny (2), Patuxent river; Charles M'Pherson, Hunting-town.

John Nichols, Annapolis.

Benjamin Price, James Pattison, care of F. Green, Annapolis.

Samuel Ridout, Henry Ridgely, Annapolis.

John Smith, jun. of Baltimore, Henry Sybell, S. Swetzer, Trefy Short, care of lawyer Duvall, Annapolis; William Stewart, Mount Stewart; captain Spencer, Hall's Creek.

Capt. James Thomas, John Hanson Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, West river.

Anne Watkins, Elizabeth Whitewood, James Winchester (2), Annapolis; Wilkinson and Moore, Joseph Wilkinson, Hunting-town; John Weems, Calvert county.

July 1, 1795. 2 S. GREEN, D. P. M.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of GIBSON'S MANOR, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JOHN ADDISON, Junior.
June 8, 1795.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 28th of this month, at the subscriber's dwelling house,

ALL the personal property of THOMAS BENSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of household furniture, one mare, some hogs, cattle and plantation utensils, and a quantity of bacon, with some lard; also the wearing apparel of said Benson. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon. The terms of sale to be for cash.

JOHN CHINEY, Executor of THOMAS BENSON, deceased.

July 1, 1795. 2X

In CHANCERY, May 22, 1795.

Frederick Berger,

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

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make application to the next county court, to be held for Charles county, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract or parcel of land called ST. MATTHEWS, situate and lying in the county aforesaid, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

MAURICE JAMES M'DONOUGH.
Charles county, June 15, 1795. 4X

WILLIAM CATON,

Has for SALE,

At his Grocery and Dry Goods Store,
The following ARTICLES, viz.

SPIRIT; West-India and New-England rum; gin; whiskey; peach brandy; French ditto; cherry bounce; molasses; brown, lump, and loaf sugars; hyson, congo, fouchong, green, and bohea teas; soap; mould and dipped candles; barley; rice; starch; salt; James river and pig-tail tobacco; snuff; nutmegs; fig and Indigo blue; coffee; salad, boiled, and raw oil; lampblack; white and red lead; coppers; pork; herrings; shad; mackerel; salmon; hogs lard; butter; cheese; powder and shot; hoes; spades; sheep shears; frying pans; flat irons; grid-irons; nails; tea-kettles; padlocks; trunk locks; hinges; trunk handles; coffee-mills; knives and forks of different kinds; razors; scissars; penknives; powder knives; hones; curry-combs; horse, shaving, sweeping, scrubbing, painting, shoe, tooth, and buckle brushes; waiters of different sizes; trace ropes; bed-cords; leading lines; glue; figs; raisins; tamarinds; jar raisins; allspice; pepper; almonds; flour; Spanish and American segars, and boxes for the same; pipes; sifters; wool and cotton cards; playing ditto; candlesticks of different kinds; stuffers; white metal spoons; brass cocks; chocolate; Cayenne pepper; mustard; Stoughton's bitters; a large assortment of stone, queen's, and wooden ware; hollow and window glass; men and women's leather and buff shoes; India china of different kinds; saddle-bag locks; twine; white rope; snuff, tobacco, and shaving boxes; combs of all kinds; walking canes; cow-hides; writing, and flowered paper; tea canisters of different patterns; large dressing cases of different kinds; hard and soft pomatum; court-plaster; neck bolsters; tooth powder; lip salve; hair powder; swan down and silk puffs; wash balls; perfumes of all kinds; milk of roses; watch chains, keys and seals, assorted; sealing wax; wafers; lead pencils; the best lavender water; silk purses; red bark; looking glasses of different kinds; white linen; osnabrigs; Russia sheeting; striped holland; brown surlin; calicoes; handkerchiefs; cotton stockings, ribbed and plain; shawls; silk; thread; fans; ladies and gentlemen's gloves of different kinds; hats; needles; pins; sick blacking; hat and band boxes; all kinds of trunks; razor strops; elastic razor strops; tin coffee pots; glass goblets and sugar dishes; which he will sell very low for cash.

The said-Caton, actuated by a due regard to the sacred principles of gratitude, tenders his grateful thanks for that liberal patronage which a generous and indulgent public has afforded him, and he flatters himself, that, while his mind is animated by a lively sense of preceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of universal approbation.

N. B. This is to forewarn all persons from crediting any of my apprentices or servants, on my account, without an order from me.

FOR SALE,

A HEALTHY NEGRO GIRL, about sixteen years of age, she is a good house maid, and fond for no fault whatever. Inquire of the printer.

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. 6X

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. VACHEL DORSEY, of JOHN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may be settled, by

LUKE POOL, Administrator,
ANNE DORSEY, Administratrix.

June 17, 1795. 4

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

SUPPOSED to be lost, about the 13th May last, in Annapolis, or between said city and my house, a black leather POCKET BOOK, containing a number of papers, amongst which an inventory of the estate of ELIZABETH BASIL, deceased, with several receipts, accounts, &c. respecting said estate, and other papers that are of no use to any one but the owner. Any person delivering said pocket book, and the contents to the printers hereof, or the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

CHARLES STEWART, of CHARLES.

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 appraised it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795. 10

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Elk-Ridge Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, a negro man named TOM, about twenty-six years of age, a stout strong built fellow, six feet high, of a dark yellowish complexion, flat nose, wide mouth, large teeth, and walks very clumsily; he has lately taken up the name of TOM TOOGOOD, and has petitioned the general court for freedom. At May term last his attorney, Gabriel Duvall, Esquire, ordered him home, informing him that nothing could be done at that court respecting his petition, but the said negro TOM hath not yet returned; he had on when he went from home an osnabrig shirt, black and white country cloth jacket, white kersey breeches, white yarn stockings, a pair of shoes, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up said negro and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES WALKER.

June 9th, 1795. 4X

COMMITTED to my custody, the 12th inst. as a runaway, a negro man by the name of DAVID, who says he belongs to CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, Esq; of Baltimore county; the said negro is about five feet three inches high, and appears to be about twenty years of age; had on an osnabrig shirt, and check trousers. The proprietor is requested to take him away and pay charges, or he will be sold, for the gaol fees, as the law directs.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Sheriff of Calvert county.

June 14, 1795. 3X

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

JOHN STEUART.

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

WANTED,

As a MILLER,

A MAN who understands his business, and can come well recommended. Apply to the subscriber, living on the Head of South river.

JACOB WATERS.

June 16, 1795. 3X

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

MAR

ROME

HE excellent occasion Fermo, on neers app before th and chof him, th not left in three days, he governor gave orders to did not satisfy them, the bakers, and fixed their of fearing that the people of the port, marched in w orders at Ancona to mar port of Fermo.

DANTZ

The exportation of grain were issued when considered chafed for England.

As the political horizon of Europe, clouds in the form.

According to the last every port of the Russian for war are making. To of 45 sail of the line, w of troops are ordered to Turkey, to reinforce the a to 160,000 men.

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FRANCFORT;

The people are in o on account of the gr The mob insulted the of the armed force, wh violence. A general r The German paper reinforcements of the feeters report to the peo the Rhine, will amo men.

The whole army o army of Italy at 42,00 line of Poland 30,0 equal to 402 thousand

The departure for E nifter of the emperor place for many conje cians, and particularly

According to the o effort is made to relie May 1. There is bourhood of Mentz, the Austrians. On gies of valour, and Gen. St. Cyr, who his light artillery, to great sufferer.

BRUS

Of peace there is for war were never a more exten

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 23, 1795.

R O M E, April 18.

THE excessive price of provisions has occasioned commotions in the port of Fermo, on the Adriatic. The mutineers appeared in number about 200, before the palace of the governor, and chose five persons to report to him, that if the price of grain was not less in three days, he must be accountable. The governor gave orders to lessen the price, but this did not satisfy them, they went to the merchants and bakers, and fixed their own prices. The secretary, fearing that the people of the town should unite with the port, marched in with the cavalry, and gave orders at Ancona to march an hundred men into the port of Fermo.

D A N T Z I C K, April 8.

The exportation of grain is forbidden; the orders were issued when considerable quantities had been purchased for England.

As the political horizon begins to clear in the west of Europe, clouds in the north seem to threaten a storm.

According to the last advices from Petersburg, in every part of the Russian empire great preparations for war are making. Towards the last of May a fleet of 45 sail of the line, will be ready. A large body of troops are ordered to Poland, and the frontiers of Turkey, to reinforce the armies, which already amount to 160,000 men.

This conduct of the empress, particularly the events in Poland, has occasioned great uneasiness in the courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm; and the same letters say, that these courts are making formidable preparations. They are fitting out a fleet of 32 sail of the line, twelve of which, under the command of a Danish admiral, will sail the next month for the North Sea. Twenty others and 8 frigates will be employed as a fleet of observation in the Baltic. The same activity prevails in filling up the land forces of the two nations. Such warlike preparations announce great events.

C O P E N H A G E N, April 25.

In consequence of the demand made by several of our merchants, it has been permitted to them to export the half of the oats and other grain in their magazines. They are obliged, however, to make oath, that this quantity has been brought before the 1st of April, and for the purpose of exportation.

For some weeks past our bank bills, which during the winter were 25 per cent. above par, were at a discount of 17 per cent. This fall, we trust, will not be of long continuance.

In consequence of the change which has taken place with respect to the war in the northern part of Germany, the troops of Holstein are not to leave their quarters.

L E G H O R N, April 7.

At Bafia, an embargo has been laid on every ship in port, by which it appears, that the English fleet has important motives to keep their situation and plan a profound secret. This order, however, created discontent among the merchants.

F R A N C F O R T, (upon the Maine) May 6.

The people are in open insurrection at Nuremberg, on account of the price and scarcity of provisions. The mob insulted the houses of the bakers in presence of the armed force, which was not able to prevent this violence. A general rising is much feared.

The German papers are filled with accounts of the reinforcements of the army of the emperor. The officers report to the people, that the Austrian army on the Rhine, will amount from 200,000 to 240,000 men.

The whole army of the emperor is reckoned—the army of Italy at 42,000, army of the Rhine 240,000, line of Poland 30,000, interior garrisons, 90,000 equal to 402 thousand men.

The departure for Basse of the baron Lehrback, minister of the emperor, to negotiate for peace, gives place for many conjectures among the German politicians, and particularly among the French emigrants.

According to the orders from Vienna, every possible effort is made to relieve Luxembourg.

May 1. There has been a warm action in the neighbourhood of Mentz, in consequence of a sortie from the Austrians. On both sides they discovered prodigies of valour, and the loss was great on both sides. Gen. St. Cyr, who relieved the left wing, and placed his light artillery to rake the enemy's flank, was the greatest sufferer.

B R U S S E L S, May 15.

Of peace there is no appearance. The preparations for war were never carried on with greater vigour, or on a more extensive scale than the present moment.

The army of the Sambre and Meuse is again in motion, and head quarters are actually at Audernash, between Box and Coblenz.

P A R I S, May 10.

Read in Convention May 9.

Declaration from the commanders in the Catholic and Royal army of Anjou, and Upper Poitou.

We the commander in chief, and officers of the catholic and royal army of Anjou, and Upper Poitou, declare, that encouraged by a desire of peace, we have delayed a final issue of our affairs till this day, to consult the wishes of the people, whose interests have been trusted to us, and to know the intentions of the officers in the army of Brittany; that these wishes have been delivered to us in a writing dated 13th Feb. 1795, entitled, Words of Peace; That agreeable to the declaration of the 19th April, we adhere to the measures taken by the representatives for the restoration of peace in the departments under arms, and submit ourselves to the laws of the republic, one and indivisible, promising never to bear arms against it, and to deliver up immediately our artillery. It is our most sincere desire that this measure on our part may serve to extinguish the flames of civil discord, and shew to foreign nations that France is no other than a nation of brethren, and that we desire that these nations may soon form with it a society of friends. We invite the representatives of the people, who have assisted in restoring peace, to appear in the national convention, and to express the sincerity of our wishes, and effectually remove all suspicions which bad men might raise against the loyalty of our intentions.

(Signed,) STOFFLET, &c.

BAKRE, Secretary General.

[Salem Gaz.]

L I V E R P O O L, June 1.

At a canal meeting recently held at Buxton, in Derbyshire, an American gentleman presented a plan for constructing an aqueduct of cast iron, which was immediately adopted, and ordered to be put in practice. This stupendous work is to cross the river Mersey, 90 feet above the water level, and 300 feet in width; which will present a scene not to be paralleled in Europe, of boats sailing 90 feet above the natural channel of the river. The project is reported to be a very important saving on stone aqueducts, and conducted with great ease in the most difficult situations.

There is now building and nearly finished, in the extensive porter-brewery of Messrs. Meux and Co. in Liguorpond-street, Gray's Inn, London, a cask, so uncommonly large, that the following description of it, we would have scarcely credited, had it not been communicated by some gentlemen who took down its dimensions last week, in the presence of Mr. Meux himself:

Diameter	65 1-2 feet.
Height	25 1-2 feet.
Hoops	56

The least of which weighs 1 ton, and the largest 3 tons. It is formed of 314 staves of English oak, 2 1-2 inches thick; will contain above 20,000 barrels porter at 30s. each; has been four years building; and will cost upwards of 10,000l.

Its figure is in a small degree conical, and its base is supported by large beams. At the top a square aperture is left open, through which the workmen pass down into it, by means of a temporary staircase. A great number of candles and lamps are disposed about the inside, to light the different artificers employed therein. It excites a strange and novel sensation to stand on the top, and looking through the bung-hole, to view all the lights, scaffolding, and various workmen employed in the different parts of the vast cavity of this wonderful vessel. The workmen informed the gentlemen who communicated this account to us, that a person who went to see this extraordinary structure, having been conducted down into it without previously noticing the outside, after waiting some time, inquired which-way he should proceed to see the large cask, having no idea that he was then standing in it.

The famous run of Heidelberg, Germany, which is said to contain 8000 hogheads of Rhenish wine, seems in this to be quite outdone by Old England.

L O N D O N, May 25.

There is much reason to fear that by the first intelligence from the Continent, we shall be apprised of the surrender of Luxembourg; for, according to the last accounts received from general Clairfayt's army, the garrison of that fortress had no provisions for a longer term than the middle of this month.

A letter from Paris of the 9th instant, states, that Barrere, Collet d'Herbois, and Billaud de Varennes, after a short stay in the Isle of Oleron, had sailed for Cayenne in South-America.

Accounts received from the East-India state some circumstances relating to the discovery of two new spice islands. The ship Duke of Clarence, captain

Hayes, arrived at China on the 18th of July last, on her passing from Bengal and Batavia, fell in with one of these in the neighbourhood of New Guinea, and took possession of it in the name of the king of England. The Indispensable, Wilkinson, of London, and Halcyon, Page, arrived at China, from Botany Bay, exploring a new passage from the latter place, discovered the other, which captain Page took possession of in the name of the United States of America.

May 28. According to a Paris paper of the 14th instant, the French claim the honour of the victory before Mentz. The Austrians have not made any new attempt to cross the Rhine, though all their movements shew that they are determined to do so. General Pichegru arrived on the 30th of April at the French head quarters on the Rhine.

May 29. On Wednesday night ministers received accounts from Paris of the 25th instant. A paper of that date states, that the principal authors and abettors of the late attack upon the convention, having taken shelter in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, one of the nurseries of insurrection since the commencement of the revolution, an armed force of 50,000 men was drawn round this Fauxbourg to prevent escape, and the inhabitants compelled to deliver up all those against whom the committee had informations, who were tried, condemned and executed.

When the mob was besetting the convention on the 20th, and calling for bread, and the constitution of 1793, some of the most clamorous being asked by persons who went among them for the purpose of appeasing the ferment, whether they thought the constitution of 1793 a granary that would afford perpetual abundance, answered, *we don't know, we can't read.*

Whatever may have been the intentions of the instigators of this tumult, it is worthy of remark, that royalty is still a word of too bad repute in Paris to be employed, even as the cry of excitement among the most ignorant and the most distressed of the populace. The number of men who armed to rescue the convention is said to have been one hundred thousand; but as the mob is said to have been a million, the former is probably as much exaggerated as the latter must evidently be.

May 30. It is rumoured, but the intelligence comes through a very indirect channel, its authority being the report of a master of a fishing vessel who left the coast of Holland on Tuesday last, that on the 12th instant, an attack, similar to that which was made at Mentz, took place in the neighbourhood of Luxemburg, before which city the French having received a reinforcement of 6000 men, proceeded to erect a new line of batteries, all of which were, however, destroyed by the Austrians, who also took a number of battering cannon.

Through the same channel a rumour was brought of a second action having taken place near Mentz; also a report of a disturbance at Amsterdam, on Saturday last, which is said to have broken out among the soldiers, who declared themselves hostile to the French league, and determined not to serve on board the ships of war fitting in the Texel. The non-arrival of the mails prevents our either confirming or pointing out the fallacy of any of these statements.

C A Y E N N E, May 29.

The governor of Surinam sent an express to the French commandant of this island, declaring that Holland and France being now united, all hostilities between the two colonies should cease, and that the French and Dutch ought from this moment to consider each other as brethren armed in defence of the same cause, and combatting for their birth right against rapacious usurpers.

All is very quiet here; in a few days I hope to be at Surinam.

B O S T O N, July 8.

The latest news from Europe is by an arrival on Monday, from London, at Marblehead, to which the editor yesterday sent an express to bring the letters and papers. The letters are to May 31.

Verbal accounts state, that the expectations of a general peace were increasing; that tranquillity had been restored at Paris; and that the *caïf* of Robespierre, as the conspirators are termed, was docked short.

A L G E R I E S.

There are several accounts from Europe, which mention, that a peace had been concluded between Portugal and Algiers, on the mediation of England and Spain; and that the Algerine cruizers were out, and had captured several Americans.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 14.

Extract of a letter from Cadix.

"Any American vessel that may come this way, just now, runs a great risk of being taken by the *Moor*, who have cruizers out against them, one of which is actually in this bay; these barbarians can hurt your trade here more than the Algerines, as they

are not in war with other nations, which is not the case with the Algerines who are afraid to venture out on account of the Portuguese."

July 18. Yesterday arrived here in the ship Columbus, capt. Dillon, Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq; in seventy days from Havre-de-Grace.

Improvement in making brick.

The ingenious Mr. Kinsley, of New-York (formerly of New-England) has invented a method of making brick on a plan entirely new, and which promises to be of great public utility, as it does not require one tenth of the manual labour which the present mode does. The treading out the clay and moulding the brick by hand are entirely exploded. We do not know the exact process, but are assured, that the clay is prepared, and 18,000 bricks made in a day, with the assistance of only one man and a few boys to carry off the bricks. A gentleman in Hartford (Connecticut) has purchased of Mr. Kinsley, a right of using this invention in that city, and is now carrying on the business to a great extent.

AUGUSTA, June 18.

His excellency the governor returned from Savanna on Sunday last, at which place he had been for the purpose of meeting with a number of the chiefs of the Creek Nation, in consequence of a notification from major Seagrove, agent of Indian affairs. With those chiefs came in two or three hundred Indians as far as Beard's Bluff, at which place major Seagrove met them, and gave them a very pertinent talk; after which the chiefs were escorted to Savanna, where the governor had a talk with them, in the course of which he told them that five years had elapsed since the treaty at New-York, that we had rigidly complied, on our part, with every stipulation; that they had not complied on their part; that he now wished to know whether they intended, wished, or had it now in their power to comply, as it was high time our citizens should receive the property plundered from them. They seemed not to understand him; but on the question being again put, and the governor observing at the same time that the treaty was promulgated in the federal hall, New-York; that Mr. Gillivray and the chiefs who accompanied him, engaged on their part, and in behalf of their nation, for the due performance thereof, and the president on the part of the United States; that he did not think they could be ignorant of the engagement, for when he looked round he saw two chiefs who were present at the treaty; they then understood him, and asked for time to give answer; they took about a day and answered to this effect: That it was not in the power of their nation to comply with that article of the treaty for the restoration of the property taken previous to the treaty; that Mr. M'Gillivray had deceived them; that he well knew a great part of the property was then in the hands of the Spaniards, and could not be collected; that they thought it was in their power to return the property taken subsequent to the treaty; that they are willing to make compensation for property that could not be restored. The governor desired them to inform major Seagrove what mode they had to adopt to make compensation, which they had promised to do. The Mad Dog, in the presence of the governor, desired Mr. Seagrove to apply to the president of the United States, to point out some mode by which compensation may be made. At this meeting there were about fifty chiefs, several of whom had not been within our lines since the revolution, who expressed the warmest wishes that a permanent peace might be established, as a proof of which they brought in with them upwards of twenty negroes, some prisoners, and some horses.

CHARLESTON, July 2.

By the pilot who brought up last evening the prize-master of the ship Britannia, now lying at anchor off the bar, we are informed, that that ship, burthen 540 tons and upwards, drawing nine feet water, and having a cargo on board of 513 hogheads of sugar, 160 puncheons of rum, pimento and other West-India produce, is a prize to the brig Vengeur, captain Carvine.

That the brig now at anchor off the fort, a Liverpool vessel, of Kingston, loaded with coffee, cotton, sugar and rum, is likewise a prize to captain Carvine.

By a gentleman who arrived last evening from Savanna, we learn, that another prize ship of captain Carvine's, had arrived at Savanna, which he had seen, her burthen equally great, and her cargo valuable, with the Britannia.

These three prizes were taken from among the Jamaica fleet of 150 sail, seen in the early part of last month by captain Lincoln, of the brig Industry, and by captain Vickary, of the ship Tryal, on the 26th ult. They were taken in the day in fight of a frigate, one of the convoy, which shewed no inclination to rescue them.

The three prizes are computed to be worth one hundred thousand pounds.

The Britannia has six guns and twenty men. The prize-master came up for lighters to lighten the ship and enable her to come over the bar.

A small ship was seen to leeward of the Britannia last evening.

The brig Vengeur and the Carmagnole, have both arrived three days ago in Savanna.

In the sloop Venus came passengers Mrs. Laroque, and two children, captain Hitham, captain Woodworth, Mr. Sheall, and three French gentlemen.

A French privateer brig, supposed to be the Intrepide, of sixteen guns, and that has now been upwards of four months out, had taken eighteen prizes, sixteen of which had burnt, and ordered the other two for Savanna, one of which a brig had arrived.

We are informed that a captain Antoine, of a French privateer in Savanna, has had the masts of his vessel cut away by the citizens, in consequence of his improper treatment of American vessels.

By captain Cameron we are informed, that about the 15th ult. twelve sail, conveyed by a frigate and a schooner, left the Havana with 350 troops for New-Orleans.

ANNAPOLIS, July 23.

Annapolis, Maryland, July 22d, 1795.

IN COUNCIL.

CITIZEN LOUIS ETIENNE DUHAIL having produced to this board, his commission as consul from the republic of France for this State, together with an exequator or recognition of his said quality, under the hand of the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the United States; ORDERED, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. to the Coun.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all whom it may Concern.

THE citizen LOUIS ETIENNE DUHAIL having produced to me his commission as consul for the republic of France, within the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognize him as such, and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to consuls of the French republic by the laws, treaties, and conventions in that case made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

(Signed,) Go. WASHINGTON.

By the President, ED. RANDOLPH.

The following petition and remonstrance is circulating in the southern parts of New-Jersey.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America.

The petition and remonstrance of the subscribers, citizens of the State of New-Jersey.

Respectfully shew,

THAT your petitioners, sincerely attached to the interests of their country, have read with attention the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, entered into at London on the 19th day of November last, which it appears hath been in part assented to by two thirds of the senate; and upon due consideration (without troubling you with a detail of particular objections) would beg leave most respectfully to suggest, as our opinion, that the said treaty does not afford to the citizens of these States such terms as they ought to accept; and that, if finally ratified, it will be a source of many disadvantages to the commerce, agriculture, and national prosperity of the Union, and of great discontent and uneasiness in the minds of the citizens thereof. In addition to this opinion (which your petitioners believe to be the prevailing sentiment of the citizens of New-Jersey, and, as far as information hath reached us, of the United States at large) a sincere respect and esteem for you, flowing from a recollection of numerous and eminent services, which gratitude hath indelibly engraven on our hearts, renders it a duty incumbent on us to represent the same for your information, lest our silence on the occasion might be construed into an approbation of the said treaty.

We therefore pray, that so far as the same may be consistent with that discretion which we conceive is entirely vested in you by the constitution, your sanction may be withheld, until more equitable terms are acceded to on the part of Great-Britain.

"On Monday morning the 20th instant, in the 23d year of his age, departed this life Mr. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, son of Mr. FRANCIS WILLIAMS, of Calvert county, and on the evening of the same day, his remains were interred in the burying-ground of this city, attended by the students of St. John's college. This amiable young man was industriously prosecuting his studies in the senior class, when death untimely arrested his progress, and at one severe stroke extinguished the well founded hope of a fond father, that he should ere long see him become an useful and worthy member of society."

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we the subscribers intend to make application to the next county court to be held for Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract or parcel of land called PORTLAND MANOR, situate and lying in the county aforesaid, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES DRURY, JOSEPH CHILDS. Anne-Arundel county, July 11, 1795.

FOR SALE, 4

A HEALTHY NEGRO GIRL, about sixteen years of age, she is a good house maid, and sold for no fault whatever. Inquire of the printer.

Household Furniture FOR SALE.

On Monday next the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of Mrs. SUSANNA BREWER, in Cornhill-street,

TWELVE or fifteen FEATHER BEDS and FURNITURE, and sundry other articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO BE RENTED,

The House of Mrs. SUSANNA BREWER. Application to Wm. MARBURY.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, the 10th of August next.

A VALUABLE body of LANDS, situated on South-river, in Anne-Arundel county, distant about thirty miles from Baltimore-town, nine from Annapolis, and twenty-seven from the Federal city. For the convenience of purchasers, they are divided into four parcels.

Lot No. 1, contains 602 acres, well enclosed. The improvements are, a framed dwelling-house, well finished, and sufficiently large for a common family, a garden well paved in, smoke-house and other necessary out-houses, a corn-house, tobacco-house and a new barn, sheded on each side; also, a young apple orchard planted on this lot about two years ago. More than one third thereof is woodland.

No. 2, contains 210 1/2 acres. There are two mill-seats on this lot, one of which is improved. The mill-house is about thirty feet by twenty-five; the lower story is built with stone, and the upper framed; all the running gears were new two years ago, and now in very good repair. She has two pair of Cologne stones, four new bolting cloths, one water wheel, twenty-two feet head and fall, and situate in one of the best of neighbouring townships for country custom. The other mill-seat has been improved, but has now gone to decay. There is a good mill-house on it, 24 by 18; the stream from which might be carried to the other mill with some expence. Annexed to this lot there are about 25 acres of fine timothy meadow, and 30 acres more may be made of the same kind. The residue of this lot is chiefly in wood.

No. 3, contains 330 acres, well enclosed. The improvements are, a good dwelling-house, one story high, partly brick and partly framed, situate immediately on the water. Near the dwelling there are large two story brick warehouse, 40 by 30, a good kitchen, smoke-house, stables, and all other necessary out-houses. There are, also, on this lot, two good tobacco houses, two good apple orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees. Nearly half this lot is woodland.

No. 4, contains 355 acres, well enclosed. The improvements are, a small new dwelling-house, kitchen, corn, and tobacco-houses, a variety of fruit trees, and about 20 acres of fine bottom fit for meadow. More than half this lot is in wood.

All the woodland belonging to the above lots is convenient to good landings on navigable water. The terms of sale will be one fourth of the purchase money in hand; the residue in three equal annual payments with interest from the day of sale. The land to be conveyed when the purchase money is paid. A general plot will be lodged at the office of Nicholas Brice, Esq; near Griffith's bridge, Baltimore-town, and the premises will be shewn at any time to persons desirous of purchasing.

N. B. Good security will be required for the above payments. SAMUEL MACCUBBIN. Beard's Creek, Anne-Arundel county, June 29, 1795.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, near Philip Hammond's mill, about the latter part of January last, a young STEER, supposed to be three years old this spring, marked with a crop in the right ear, and an under piece taken out of the left, his colour is brindle and white, with a white spot in his forehead, and a short tail. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WARFIELD, of Jona. February 23, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Piscataway, which, if not taken up before the first of October, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:—

- DOCTOR THOMAS BROOK. Mr. Joseph Berry, Patuxent. Benjamin Cawood, Esquire. Mr. Richard Dent, P. G. county, Maryland. Mr. Thomas Darnal, Charles county. Mr. Edelen, near Piscataway. Mr. Josias Harris, P. G. county. Mrs. Thomas Hanson, Hart Park. Wm. Hodgson, Esquire, Alexandria. Mr. Samuel Mitchel. Doctor Samuel H. Marlow, 2 letters. John Murphey, Esquire, Piscataway, Md. Mr. John Reynolds, Piscataway. Samuel Ridour, Esquire. Richard Sprigg, Esquire.

July 1, 1795. ISIDORE HARDEY.

THERE is at the plantation of JAMES WALKER, near Elk-Ridge Landing, taken up as a stray, a brown or dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, with a blaze face, two hind feet white, branded on the dear shoulder thus B, trots and appears to have been worked. Adjudged to be seven or eight years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

PROPO

For carrying the MAILS of following Post Roads, will be advertised until the next. See Note 7th.

10. From York-town by ... to Hagar's-town and ... to Martinsburg, in Va. Leave York-town every ... at Hagar's-town on Tuesda ... by 7 P. M. Returning ... Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive ... at York-town on Sunday ...

IN MARY

12. From Annapolis by ... Calvert court-house to St. L ... Leave Annapolis every T ... at Lower-Marlborough by ...

13. From Bladenburg by ... Nottingham to Benedict. Leave Bladenburg on Sat ... Upper-Morlborough by 11 ... through in two hours, and ... noon. Returning. Lea ... 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-M ... at Bladenburg on Tuesda ...

Note 1. The Postmaster's ... arrival and departure at ... of the contracts, ... adequate compensation for ... occasioned thereby.

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

Note 3. For every hour ... (excepted) in arriving ... any contract, the contra ... if the delay continue ... pending mail, whereby ... pending mail lose a trip ... dollars shall be incurre ...

Note 4. News-papers as ... the mails; and if any ... carry news-papers of ... the mail for his own em ... proposals for what sum w ... ment and for what sum w ...

Note 5. The contracts ... of November next, at ... October, 1797.

Note 6. Should any pe ... alteration of the time ... ore specified, he must ... tations and the differet ... terms of his contract.

Note 7. Contractors may ...

General Post-Office, P

to be SOLD, for CAS ... at the Old Armour ... Friday the 24th instan ... noon.

A VARIETY of fe ... consisting of Maho ... Lady's Dressing Table ... Tray, with brass li ... mahogany case; T ... Tables, a hanging ... Window Curtain ... tassels, almost new; ... glazed; a handsome ... and sundry other artic ...

The above articles m ... before the sale, by app ... sale a well toned ... and several kinds of Loo ...

Notice is hereby give ... August next, will be ... the personal estate of ... Arundel county, dece ... CONSISTING OF ... NEGROES, som ... sacco, plantation uter ... the sale to be on the ... clock. The terms w ... sale.

All persons who have ... THOMAS KING, ar ... before the day of sale ... SOLOMON

July 10, 1795.

by the ORPHANS ... DEL COUNTY

THE JUSTICES ... paid by persona ... court, to the proces ... me, have come to a ... process shall be st ... the information of ... notice, that the attor ... named or attache ... and the sheriff of the ... their appearance.

By ord ... JOHN A

PROPOSALS

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

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

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

IN MARYLAND.

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

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

13. From Bladenburg by Upper-Marlborough and Nottingham to Benedict.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 7. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.
JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Postmaster-General.
General Post-Office, Philadelphia. July 6, 1795.

to be **SOLD**, for **CASH**, at **PUBLIC VENDUE**, at the **OLD ARMOURY**, near the **stadthouse**, on **Friday the 24th instant**, at ten o'clock of the forenoon.

A VARIETY of second hand **FURNITURE**, consisting of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, a Sofa, Lady's Dressing Table, Chest of Drawers, Cooler and Tray, with brass hoops; an eight day Clock, with mahogany case; Two Walnut Desks, two ditto and Tables, a hanging Cradle, with curtains; three Mahogany Window Curtains, with pulley laths, lines and tassels, almost new; a number of Prints, framed and glazed; a handsome Wilton Carpet, a Coffee Urn, andundry other articles in the housekeeping way.

The above articles may be seen three or four days before the sale, by applying to **JOHN SHAW**, who has for sale a well tuned Forte Piano, German Flutes, and several kinds of Looking-Glasses.

Notice is hereby given, that on the fourteenth day of August next, will be **EXPOSED** to **SALE**, all the personal estate of **THOMAS KING**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

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

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

SOLOMON GROVES, Administrator.
July 10, 1795.

by the **ORPHANS COURT** of **ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY**, June Term, 1795.

THE JUSTICES observing the little attention paid by persons having business in the Orphans Court, to the process and orders issued from the same, have come to a determination, that in future process shall be strictly enforced, they therefore give the information of those concerned, give this public notice, that the attendance of all persons hereafter summoned or attached will not be dispensed with, and the sheriff of the county will be made answerable for their appearance.

By order,
JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills,
Anne-Arundel county.

THE sale of **Mr. E. VALLETTE's** house, Lot No. 50, in the church circle, being deferred until Friday the 24th of this month, will then be **SOLD** between the hours of 11 and 12 in the morning. Terms of sale conformable to those already published.

By order of the court of chancery,
RICHARD OWEN, Trustee.
Annapolis, July 6, 1795.

PATOWMACK COMPANY.

THE stock holders in the **PATOWMACK COMPANY** are requested to attend their annual meeting, at the house of the widow **SUTER**, in George-town, on the third day of August next; matters of great consequence to the company will be proposed, particularly a plan for enlarging the capital, for the purpose of finishing the work and opening the navigation of Shannandoah river, it is therefore hoped the members will be punctual in attending.

By order of the directors,
WM. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.
Alexandria, June 26, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber will petition the court of Montgomery county, at the next November term, for a commission to mark and bound, as well the whole tract of land called **AIX-LA-CHAPELLE**, situate in the county of Montgomery aforesaid, as the subscriber's particular part of the said land, pursuant to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL.
Washington county, June 25, 1795.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the month of May last, a mulatto woman named **MARY**, about twenty-one years of age, she took her only child with her, a handsome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is supposed she is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as she has been seen about three weeks ago in company with a certain **CHARLES CLEVIS**, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and pass her for a free woman. A reward of **THREE POUNDS** will be given for securing the said woman and child, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by
WILLIAM HARWOOD.
July 6, 1795.

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

MISS ANDERSON, Annapolis.
John Brice, Citizen Bayard (3), Sarah Butler, Joseph Ball, Annapolis.
John Callahan (2), James Carroll, Thomas Charlton, care of Dr. Shaaf, Charles Clevis (2), Annapolis; Mr. Clan, at Mr. Sedes, near Annapolis; Richard Chew (2), Herring Bay; Henry T. Crampton, Lower Marlborough; capt. Leonard Covington, near Lower Marlborough.

Gabriel Duval (2), William Davidson, Dawson and Co. John Dunn, Benjamin Drummer, Annapolis. James Ellor, D. Eveemon, care of John Callahan, Annapolis; Thomas Henry Egan, Peter Emerson, Hunting-town.

James Fennell, Richard Fleming, Annapolis.
John Gaffaway (2), James Green, sheriff of Charles county, Edward Gwinn, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), John Gibson, William Gough, Annapolis; William Garnett (2), London-town; John Groves, Pig-Point.

Alexander C. Hanson (5), Samuel Harvey Howard, Nicholas Harwood, Hust and Conway, Zebulon Hollingworth (2), William Hart, care of William Coe, Joseph Hutton, Abby Hawk, Annapolis; Edward Hall, West river; Thomas Harwood, Lower Marlborough.

Thomas Jennings (2), Thomas Jennings, jun. Annapolis.

Providence Lane, care of John Brice, Abigail Lamplugh, Annapolis; Warner Lewis, Severn river.

John F. Mercer, care of Richard Sprigg, Gilbert Murdock, Thomas M'Neir, Annapolis; John Mitchell, near Annapolis; Jacob and Joseph Maceesny (2), Patuxent river; Charles M'Pherson, Hunting-town.

John Nichols, Annapolis.

Benjamin Price, James Pattison, care of F. Green, Annapolis.

Samuel Ridout, Henry Ridgely, Annapolis.

John Smith, jun. of Baltimore, Henry Sybell, S. Swetzer, Trefy Short, care of lawyer Duval, Annapolis; William Stewart, Mount Stewart; captain Spencer, Hall's Creek.

Capt. James Thomas, John Hanson Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, West river.

Anne Watkins, Elizabeth Whitewood, James Winchester (2), Annapolis; Wilkinson and Moore, Joseph Wilkinson, Hunting-town; John Weems, Calvert county.

July 1, 1795. **S. GREEN**, D. P. M.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of **GISHORON MANOR**, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JOHN ADDISON, Junior.
June 8, 1795.

TWO HOGSHEADS TOBACCO, inspected at Pifcataway Warehouse, viz.

E. E. 683, 861, 99, 762, inspected 13th Sept. 1794.
T. B. 1129, 754, 89, 665, ditto 31st October, 1792.
Prince-George's county, 18th June, 1795.

CAME before me the subscriber one of the justices of the peace for said county, **BENONIE H. WADE**, and made oath on the Holy Evangelly of Almighty God that he honestly received the above notes of tobacco, as marks and numbers specified, and that he has mislaid or lost the same, and that he has not paid away the same to any person whatsoever, and that the same tobacco is justly due him from the inspectors of the said Pifcataway warehouse. Sworn to before
FRANCIS C. DYER.

WALTER EDLEN at the same time made oath, that the above specified notes he put into the hands of the said **BENONIE WADE**, to have priced heavier.

FRANCIS C. DYER.

WHEREAS an advertisement appeared in the Maryland Gazette, of the 28th May, 1795, under my signature, which may not be fully comprehended, as to colonel Joseph Wilkinson, who is mentioned therein, I therefore think proper here to say, that colonel Wilkinson was only a friendly agent in the affair between Weems and myself, and that he passed the said bond on my account, and at my particular solicitation.

THOMAS H. EGAN.
June 24, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **Mr. VACHEL DORSEY**, of **JOHN**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may be settled, by
LUKE POOL, Administrator,
ANNE DORSEY, Administratrix.
June 17, 1795.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

SUPPOSED to be lost, about the 13th May last, in Annapolis, or between said city and my house, a black leather **POCKET BOOK**, containing a number of papers, amongst which an inventory of the estate of **ELIZABETH BASIL**, deceased, with several receipts, accounts, &c. respecting said estate, and other papers that are of no use to any one but the owner. Any person delivering said pocket book, and the contents, to the printers hereof, or the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

CHARLES STEWART, of CHARLES.

In **CHANCERY**, May 22, 1795.

Frederick Berger,

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

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

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 appared it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

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

JOHN STEUART.

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

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

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

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

II. 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 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 the sects or societies aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

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

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

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

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

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VIII. And be it enacted, That all warrants, process and subpoenas, issued out of any county court of this state, directed to the sheriff, or coroner or surveyor, 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 *nobis* 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 trustees shall reside, or in which the said defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or administrators last resided, in case of removal out of the state, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of such court, upon which all such process and proceedings shall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For PRIVATE SALE.

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

EDWARD HALL.

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

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

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 30, 1795.

BRUSSELS, May 18.

THE army of the Sambre and the Meuse, commanded by gen. Jourdan, is now in motion; some large bodies of that army have been detached to join the army of the Moselle, an apprehension having been entertained, that the enemy was preparing to cross the Rhine.

The position of the republican armies is now such, as must certainly disconcert all the projects of the Austrian generals.

From Bonn to above Mayence, all the left bank of the Rhine is lined with troops, by means of the junction of the three armies of the Sambre and Meuse, the Moselle and the Rhine.

General Jourdan has even taken the precaution of forming a communication with the army which is carrying on the siege of Luxembourg, by posting some corps between them.

In short, nothing can be better contrived than the disposition of the republican armies, to prevent insurmountable difficulties to the enemy, in case they should attempt the passing of the Rhine.

From the VISLULA, May 19.

On the 12th inst. the Prussian chamber of war and domains at Konigsberg, prohibited the exportation of grain, as well towards the sea as to foreign countries; those who shall be found in the act of exporting any, will not only lose their grain, but likewise their horses, waggons and ships, which are immediately to become the property of the informer.

MENTZ, May 19.

The tranquillity we have enjoyed since the 30th ult. induced us to believe that a truce had taken place; but to-day we are convinced of the reverse. At midnight 150 Austrians, supported by other troops from the garrison, carried a redoubt occupied by the French near Gonsenheim, and which has given great uneasiness to the entrenched camp of Hardenberg. This operation was executed with as much promptitude as bravery.

The French redoubt was entirely demolished, after having dislodged them, with the loss of several killed and wounded, and 10 or 12 taken prisoners. We have only 3 killed and 6 wounded. The camp established by the French in the vicinity of Reinselz a few weeks since, has lately received considerable reinforcements. A great quantity of cannon and ammunition has arrived there.

RATISBON, May 18.

In the sitting of the diet this day, many votes have been given on the subject of the required Roman months. A deliberation concerning the Prussian declaration of peace was to have taken place; but a decree of the Imperial court being daily expected in which the emperor is to make a formal declaration to the whole of the empire, of his intention to enter upon negotiations for peace with France, in order to accelerate an honourable and lasting peace for the whole empire, the above deliberation was postponed.

LONDON, June 1.

The French republic and the king of Prussia have concluded a second treaty, which was signed at Basle on the 16th instant. This second treaty is founded on the seventh article of the first, and relates solely to the German empire. The conditions of it are, that such of the German states as withdraw their contingents, and refuse to furnish troops to the enemies of the French republic, shall be deemed neutral, and shall be protected in that neutrality both by France and Prussia.

The following circumstance affords much weight to the report of the packet with the Hamburg mails on board having been captured by the enemy. The captain of a vessel just arrived from Hamburg states, that the master of a Danish ship informed him there, that he had been on board a French vessel, which had immediately before taken an English packet, bound to Yarmouth, from Cruzhaven.

A convention is regularly held among the French prisoners in Mill-Prison; it consists of sixteen members, chosen by ballot; the rest punctually, and from appearances, willingly comply with its decrees. It seems to be in every respect, but in miniature, like the one exhibited on the stage of Paris. Every prisoner, on being brought to prison, makes his appearance before the convention, to state his finances, and to give whatever intelligence lies in his power concerning the affairs of France.

June 2. Ministers are still so confident of the practicability of starving France, that they have sent out orders for making prize of American ships bound to France, with corn or provisions. This, we understand, they have notified to Mr. Jay, alleging that the cargoes of these ships belong to the French government.

Thus, on a wild speculation of their own, and at a time when one of their agents has just returned from France, and brought them an account, that although bread be very scarce, potatoes, other vegetables and butcher's meat, are in great plenty, and at very moderate prices, they hazard another dispute with America, and subject the people of England to the payment of half a million of smart money, for their folly.

June 4. The latest reports of the Continent were, that the Austrians, after crossing the Rhine, had attacked the French near Mentz, and defeated them, having killed 1500 men, and taken as many prisoners, as well as a considerable train of artillery.

It appears evident, that the emperor is not disposed to make peace with France upon any other terms than those which may be approved by the British cabinet.

The latest accounts from Ratisbon even state, that all discussion respecting the negotiations for peace with France is suspended for the present, a declaration from the emperor to the empire at large upon that subject being very shortly expected.

The accounts from the interior of Holland by the way of Hamburg, come down so late as the 24th ult. A general disposition prevails among the Dutch sailors, not to serve on board the ships fitting out for the service of France.

Since the 23d, the Convention has been employed in punishing the supposed authors and agents of the conspiracy, and disarming all those whom they consider as suspected they have not only turned the tide of power but of odium against their opponents, so that their authority is more firmly established than ever.

In consequence of a declaration by Mr. Crawford, the English charge des affaires, at Copenhagen, signifying that all Danish ships laden with corn for France, would be seized, and the lading and freightage paid for, the exportation of that article from the Danish States has been prohibited till the first of September next.

June 5. In consequence of the king of Prussia's declaration to the German empire, the elector of Mentz's minister has made overtures to the diet of Ratisbon; to commence the deliberations relative to peace, on the 18th, even though the emperor's Imperial commission should not have arrived on that day.

The electoral minister, however, consented to adjourn his proposition for a peace to the 20th, in consequence of notification from the Imperial commissary, of the speedy arrival of the Imperial commission.

June 6. The account of the Austrians having crossed the Rhine, and beaten the French, appears to have been a report which the messengers who arrived on Tuesday night picked up in the way. Certain it is, that the dispatches they brought contained no such intelligence.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 11.

By a gentleman from the north side, we have the very afflicting intelligence that a considerable part of the opulent town of Montego Bay was destroyed, last Saturday, by fire.

About half past two in the afternoon, a fire was discovered, as reported to us, in the house of a Mr. Jon Hart, which quickly communicated to the adjacent buildings in the street bordering on the harbour, and, spreading with uncommon rapidity, mowed down nearly the whole of the wharves and stores.

We forbear entering into particulars, from report only, lest unnecessary pain should be given to those any way connected with the sufferers; to-morrow's post will probably enable us to specify the loss and the names of the individuals involved in this dreadful calamity.

Extra of a letter from Montego Bay, dated June 9, to a merchant in this town.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the Elizabeth arrived here on the sixth instant, after a passage of six days from Port Royal, occasioned by a lee current. We had been at anchor scarcely half an hour when a dreadful spectacle presented itself, the town took fire and great part of it was consumed, Mr. Smith's wharf is the only one left standing; we have lost the freight of eleven hogheads of sugar that were burnt, and I am much afraid the shipping interest will, in general, be severely affected."

BARBADOES, June 23.

The last engagement which happened at Grenada according to the last accounts from thence took place on the 12th inst. The insurgents in great force, assembled on a height near Gouyave towards night-fall, evidently with a design of attacking a post there which they knew to be weak. However, maj. M'Lean of the 68th regiment, a very brave officer who commanded there, was determined to be before hand with them; he therefore marched off sixty men, and very unexpectedly attacked the enemy's rear with fixed bayonets, which caused them to fly in all directions and retreat

with the loss of from 100 to 120 men, who were all bayoneted without a single shot being fired, or the loss of a man on our side.

A few days prior to this engagement, the insurgents surprised and took prisoners a sergeant, three privates, and a small number of negroes, detached from our posts at Gouyave, and conducted them to Fedon, the republican general in camp, who immediately shot the white prisoners with his own pistols, exclaiming that he wished he could exterminate the whole English nation in the like manner. The throats of the negro prisoners were ordered to be cut by the mulatto women in the camp, which was immediately executed.

On Sunday last arrived in the ship Supply, captain Meriton, from London, the hon. Sir Francis Ford, Bart. a member of his majesty's council of this island.

Yesterday arrived his majesty's cutter brig Drake of 18 guns, one of the convoy to the West-India fleet; which sailed from Portsmouth on the 25th of May; also ships Zephyr, of St. Vincent, and Fanny of St. Kitt's, which were part of the above fleet, but being separated in a gale of wind on the 27th, proceeded on their voyage. The Fanny was spoke on the 8th inst. by three British line of battle ships, with a great number of troops on board, but could not learn their destination although inquiry was made.

It is now probable that the above West-India fleet, with the long wished for reinforcement, may arrive in the course of the succeeding week; this fleet we are informed, consists of about 170 sail, and the reinforcement of 7000 men, their arrival cannot be more opportune than at the present time, wherein death and destruction is dealt around by the savage invaders of our sister colonies, who are struggling under the last resource of hope, to support the unequal contest.

TWO O'CLOCK.

The alarm guns have just been fired at Pilgrim, and the town bell's founded, we are consequently called off from the duty of the Printing-office, to that of a soldier: The publication of the Mercury, must therefore be postponed until to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The alarm raised yesterday, was occasioned by the appearance of a small fleet to windward, which although consisting of but five vessels, rendered it proper at this critical period, to call out the strength of the island, lest by the temerity of our enemies they should be impelled to invade a land determined to repel them. The above vessels soon came to in Carlisle bay, and prove to be a part of the expected fleet; when the alarm was discharged.

There was however another alarm raised early this morning in consequence of a number of other vessels heaving in sight. At 12 o'clock this alarm was also discharged, by which time a large part of the same fleet came into port.

The consequent delay of our publication from the above causes, afford us an opportunity of furnishing our readers with intelligence received yesterday evening by the mail boat, captain Dawson, which although of a most disagreeable nature, it is not, we trust, improper to be communicated in a country where liberty and loyalty are characteristically distinguished.

This intelligence states, that the brigands from Guadalupe, who landed at Dominico on the 5th inst. (his worthy remark that it was on that day twelvemonth which they invested Guadalupe) had formed a camp at a place called Petit Gouave, and were to have been attacked there by the militia on the 17th inst. (until which time they were suffered to remain unmolested) when, they being found too formidable, the intention was dropped: It appears that their number when first landed, did not amount to 300; but that they afterwards received several reinforcements from Guadalupe, which with a number of democratic inhabitants who joined them, rendered their strength so great as to give serious alarm to the inhabitants and cause numbers of them to emigrate from thence, capt. Dawson having seen several vessels full of men, women and children, who were going to take refuge at Martinico from the impending danger.

The affairs of St. Lucia have come to a more final issue; the soldiery, we can scarce call them British, have fled from their post, and abandoned the island to their Sans Culotte assailants; and disgraceful to relate, left a number of their countrymen a prey to the rapacity of their blood thirsty enemy. The evacuation of St. Lucia took place on the 19th inst.—so great a mystery hangs over this event, that we cannot state the particulars relative to it; certain it is; however, that something disgraceful attends it. Letters which we have seen, from Martinico, mention it with disgust; our correspondent there, assures us that a considerable quantity of powder was left behind in the garrison, and not a gun spiked on its being abandoned. Several soldiers who were not apprised of the retreat, were inhumanly murdered by the brigands on taking possession of the place, and their bodies thrown over the walls

of the garrison amidst the shouts of Vive la Republic.

Thus stands affairs:

Gudaloupe long since re-taken.
Martinico attempted.
St. Lucia abandoned.
Grenada ruined.
St. Vincent's laid waste.
Antigua unsafe; and
Dominico on the verge of being lost.

In the midst of this calamitous situation to which the West-Indies are now reduced, Barbadoes still remains secure.

How long this may be, the virtue of her sons can only determine. United, powerful, and resolved, they fear no foreign invasion, nor no internal foe; she therefore is safe; she therefore must be secure.

N A S S A U, (N. P.) April 7.

There appears every reason to expect, that the demand for grain and flour in America, for the European markets, will be greater this year than it has ever yet been. This we beg leave to recommend to the most serious consideration of the planters of these islands, and at the same time to urge their taking such measures as may tend to render them independent of supplies of provisions from abroad for their negroes.

We congratulate our readers in these islands, on the late rise in the price of our staple in the English market. West-India cotton was sold in England in February, from one shilling and nine-pence to one shilling and eleven-pence per pound.

B O S T O N, July 15.

We hear from Grotton, that on Monday the sixth instant, a severe flash of lightning struck the steeple of the meeting-house in that town, and greatly damaged the whole of that handsome building.

Unfortunately the steeple had never been provided with a conducting rod; but as far down as the bar of iron extends, on which the vane turns, which is about 15 feet, no injury appears to have been done. From thence the covering of the steeple was entirely torn off, and the timber so much shattered that it is a matter of surprise that the whole does not fall. From the steeple the electric matter proceeded down several of the posts which support it, penetrated the lead on the floor of the balcony, and from thence the principle streams went down a post of the tower adjoining the building, shivered it almost to atoms, and in consequence very much injured that end of the house. Much of the glass was broken, those windows particularly in and near the tower were entirely destroyed by the shock, and some others were dashed out by pieces of timber thrown across the building.

On the under side of the floor of the balcony, and in two or three other places further down, the tower took fire, which had increased to an alarming degree before it was discovered, and sufficient assistance obtained to extinguish it. By great exertions, however, under disadvantageous circumstances, the fire was subdued; and thus, not only the meeting-house, but probably several neighbouring buildings saved from complete destruction.

It is computed to require £ 400 to put the meeting-house in its former state of repair.

During the thunder storm, on Monday evening, a barn belonging to Jonathan Mason, junior, Esquire, at Brooklyn, was struck with lightning, and consumed, with about ten tons of hay therein.

N E W - Y O R K, July 20.

Yesterday arrived the brig Elice, capt. Penfield, in 19 days from Martinico.

Captain Penfield informs, that on the 29th of June, the British ship of war Experiment arrived at Martinico from St. Lucia, with a number of sick and wounded soldiers, part of the garrison of that place:—The officers of the Experiment informed capt. Penfield that St. Lucia was taken possession of by the French on the 26th ult. that they had met with great loss in the contest, not more than 1000 out of 2000, of which the garrison consisted, including the French royalists, had been able to escape the hands of the republicans.

Capt. P. likewise informs, that the British sloop of war Matilda, arrived at Martinico the day before he failed, the captain of which reported, that he had been chased a few days before off Gudaloupe, by a large fleet, which he took to be French, consisting of two 3 deckers, and six 64's, besides frigates.

Capt. P. also says, that general Vaughan, the British governor of Martinico, died a few days before he failed.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 24.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Weston, of St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, to a physician in this city.

"The yellow fever which was so fatal last year in this island, has again made its appearance. It attacks principally sailors, and newly arrived Europeans. From its symptoms, it is evidently inflammatory in the highest degree. Copious and repeated bleedings, even to fainting in the incipient state, are our sheet anchor. I have bled largely three times, in 24 hours, and thereby saved my patient."

Mr. Gardiner, agent of the United States, to the West-Indies, arrived in town yesterday afternoon, last from New-Providence.

C H A R L E S T O N, (S. C.) July 4.

We are informed, that the present situation of the inhabitants of East-Florida, is distressing beyond conception, that they are reduced to penury and starving, even nature having denied them her accustomed relief.

The fish which was formerly the subsistence of the poor, having deserted their coast.

For 1—16th of a dollar, we learn, that any person might have procured a sufficiency of fish for his family, without regard to number. They are now destitute of all provisions, but the fruits of the season, and of money for the purchase of them.

July 9. Captain Dickenson, who arrived here yesterday from Savanna, informs us, that before he left it, a person had arrived from St. Mary's, who brought a letter dated 30th of June, from a gentleman in Amelia, which mentioned that on that day captain Lang would march with his whole force against Augustine, except the detachment he left at the fort established at Amelia, that they had taken all the Spanish scouts and out posts, likewise a quantity of cattle and provisions, and were extremely well supplied. They had likewise taken the Spanish colonel Howard.

Captain Dickenson informs likewise, that there was a report in Savanna that a party of American soldiers who were escorting the Indian chiefs on their return from Savanna to their nation, had deserted Mr. Seagrave and their officers, and joined captain Lang's party in the expedition against Augustine.

The person who brought the letters to Savanna, had 200 head of cattle which he was driving for sale to Augustine, but meeting captain Lang's party and being informed that he might proceed at his pleasure, but would get nothing for his property, declined going, and on having offers of purchase from captain Lang, accepted them and left the cattle.

Captain Lang was confined eleven months in the dungeon in Augustine, on suspicion of his being concerned in the undertaking to raise men in this state for the French republic; no proof during this time being found against him, he was liberated. Hurt at his ill usage, he obtained a French commission and has occasioned a revolt throughout East-Florida, which Spanish lassitude will find a difficulty in suppressing.

Extract of a letter from St. Augustine, to a gentleman in this city, dated 29th June, 1795.

"We are badly situated here; but for fear the letter may be stopped and perused, I dare not tell you the various alarms some are under. Poor capt. Hervieux is close shut up in a dungeon, and all his men; and I fancy it will require some spirited exertions of the French consul to get them liberated, if death does not do it without. We have all been sick, owing chiefly, I believe, to having nothing but a little very bad beef to live upon."

The person who received the above letter, says he has indubitable information, that a large majority of the people in St. Augustine, and the two Floridas, are much dissatisfied with the Spanish government, and will undoubtedly succeed in their attempt to throw it off, if they are supported by the French with any degree of spirit.

F O R S A L E,

SIX hundred and twenty-eight acres of LAND, lying on Zachiah Swamp, in Charles county, about five miles from Port-Tobacco, twenty-five from Alexandria, and thirty-eight from the Federal city. This plantation is well adapted to any kind of produce, with a good dwelling house, two large barns, and a plenty of other convenient houses, with large and thriving orchards of the different kinds of fruit. Also a great quantity of board and rail timber, and a plenty of meadow ground. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land, and obtain any farther information from the subscribers living on the premises.

HENRY S. HAWKINS,
ALEXANDER S. HAWKINS.

June 25th, 1795. 10/7/0

By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Charles county, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Tuesday the 4th day of August next, if fair, if not the first fair day, for READY CASH,

ALL the personal property of IGNATIUS BAGGOTT, late of Charles county, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, with several other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

All persons that have claims against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, and those that are indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, on or before the first day of June next, which time it is my wish and determination to have the business finally settled.

ELIJAH MOORE, Administrator of
IGNATIUS BAGGOTT, deceased.

July 10, 1795. 10/7/0

Pursuant to the will of TYLOR BALDWIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, at his late dwelling house, near Annapolis, will be OFFERED for SALE, on the 14th day of August, at 11 o'clock, for CASH,

A NUMBER of horses, black cattle, sheep and hogs, one yoke of oxen, two feather beds and furniture, and other household furniture, tobacco in parcels, a quantity of old iron, plantation utensils, old lumber, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

SAMUEL & NICHOLAS BALDWIN,
Executors.

July 23, 1795. 10/7/0

A N A P P R E N T I C E

Wanted at this Office.

BY virtue of the powers vested in us by an act of the general assembly, of the state of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river, we do hereby give notice, that a meeting of the subscribers to the George-town bridge company, is required at the house of Mrs. SUTER, in Georgetown, on the second Tuesday in September next, in order to elect three directors for managing all the concerns of the said company for the present year.

URIAH FORREST,
JAMES M. LINGAN,
Wm. DEAKINS, junior.

George-town, Patowmack, July 22, 1795.

RAN AWAY in June last a negro man named JOHN, a black fellow, with a small scar under one of his eyes, about twenty-six years of age, tolerable lusty: I suspect he is concealed at the plantation of Mrs. MARY WEXMS, near Annapolis, or sculking in town under a pretence of being free. I will pay TEN DOLLARS to any person that will deliver me the above negro, or secure him in goal so that I get him again.

July 28, 1795.

BENJ. DARNELL.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we the subscribers intend to make application to the next county court to be held for Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract or parcel of land called PORTLAND MANOR, situate and lying in the county aforesaid, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES DRURY,
JOSEPH CHILDS.

Anne-Arundel county, July 11, 1795.

The following PROPERTY is offered for SALE.

ALL that LOT of GROUND, with the improvements thereon, in Charles county, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, lying on the water; the buildings on this lot consist of a large wooden house, having at one end two rooms completely fitted for a retail store, and at the other end two handsome well finished rooms; beside a large counting-room and lodging-room for clerks; this building, above, is finished entirely for the reception and storage of dry goods, with stone cellars under the whole, and a piazza the length of the house, in good repair. On this lot there is also a large two story wooden dwelling house, with four large rooms, having fire-places to each, and a stone cellar and kitchen, the extent of this building; also, a good stable, with carriage house, salt room, and grain room, and a small enclosed garden. This property is calculated for a merchant, and is situated in a most desirable part of Maryland for retailing merchandise, and for purchasing tobacco, wheat, rye, and Indian corn.

A TRACT of LAND, in Charles county, adjoining the lands of the late major SINNETT, and JOHN MUSCHETT, Esquire, containing about 500 acres, within three or four miles of the town of Port-Tobacco, lying level, and having the advantage of nearly four hundred acres in valuable wood.

A TRACT of LAND, called *Head Quarters*, lying in Anne-Arundel and Baltimore counties, on the main road leading from Annapolis and Baltimore to Frederick-town, and about five miles from Hobbs tavern, containing 845 acres of good farming land, entirely in wood, on this tract of land there may be easily made from sixty to eighty acres of capital meadow ground.

Also, TEN unimproved LOTS of ground, in Frederick-town, Frederick county, containing, each, three quarters of an acre, being part of the original survey of the said town.

The whole or any part of this property will be sold on a credit to suit the purchaser, by his securing the principal, and paying the interest annually. For terms apply to Mr. Humphrey Barnes, in Port-Tobacco, or to

JOHN H. STONE.
Annapolis, June 15, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Piscataway, which, if not taken up before the first of October, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:—

DOCTOR THOMAS BROOK.

Mr. Joseph Berry, Patowmack.
Benjamin Cawood, Esquire.
Mr. Richard Dent, P. G. county, Maryland.
Mr. Thomas Darnal, Charles county.
Mr. Edelen, near Piscataway.
Mr. Josias Harris, P. G. county.
Mrs. Thomas Hanson, Hart Park.
Wm. Hodgson, Esquire, Alexandria.
Mr. Samuel Mitchell.
Doctor Samuel H. Marlow, 2 letters.
John Murphey, Esquire, Piscataway, Md.
Mr. John Reynolds, Piscataway.
Samuel Ridout, Esquire.
Richard Sprigg, Esquire.

July 1, 1795. 3X

ISIDORE HARDEY.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. VA-
ACHEL DORSEY, of JOHN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may be settled, by

LUKE POOL, Administrator.
ANNE DORSEY, Administratrix.
June 17, 1795.

Annapolis, Mary

In COU

CITIZEN LOUIS ETIE
produced to this board, his c
the republic of France for th
executor or recognition of t
band of the President of the
with the seal of the United
the said recognition be pub
and government of the peop

By order,
NINIAN PINKN

GEORGE WASHINGTON P
STATES OF

To all whom it

THE citizen LOUIS E
produced to me his commissi
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hereby recognise him as suc
to exercise and enjoy such
leges, as are allowed to con
by the laws, treaties, and
made and provided.

In testimony whereof
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(Signed,
By the President,
ED. RANDOLPH.

To be SOLD, at PUBLI

mises, the 10th
A VALUABLE body
South river, in An
about thirty miles from
Annapolis, and twenty-f
For the convenience of
into four parcels.

Lot No. 1, contains
The improvements are, a
finished, and sufficiently
garden well paved in, sm
out-houses, a corn-house
barn, sheded on each side
planted on this lot abou
one third thereof is wood

No. 2, contains 210
feet on this lot, one of w
house is about thirty fee
story is built with stone,
running gears were new t
good repair. She has tw
new bolting cloths, one
head and fall, and situate
boroughs for country
has been improved, bu
There is a good-mill-hou
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acres of fine timothy me
made of the same kin
chiefly in wood.

No. 3, contains 330
improvements are, a go
high, partly brick and
ately on the water. I
large two story brick
kitchen, smoke-house,
out-houses. There are
tobacco houses, two go
of other fruit trees. N

No. 4, contains 355
improvements are, a smal
corn, and tobacco-hou
about 20 acres of fine
than half this lot is in

All the woodland b
convenient to good lan
terms of sale will be
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Brice, Esq; near G
and the premises will
desirous of purchasing
N. B. Good securi
payments. 2

Beard's Creek, An

June 29, 1795.

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ear, and an under
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forehead, and a sho
prove property, pay

February 23, 1795

THIS is to give
to petition
court, for a commi
tract of land called
BOROUGH MANOR,
according to an act
provided.

June 8, 1795.

Annapolis, Maryland, July 22d. 1795.
In COUNCIL.

CITIZEN LOUIS ETIENNE DUHAIL having produced to this board, his commission as consul for the republic of France for this State, together with an executor or recognition of his said quality, under the hand of the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the United States:—**ORDERED**, that with the seal of the United States be published for the information and government of the people of this State.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. to the Coun.
GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all whom it may Concern.

THE citizen **LOUIS ETIENNE DUHAIL** having produced to me his commission as consul for the republic of France, within the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognize him as such, and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to consuls of the French republic by the laws, treaties, and conventions in that case made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

(Signed,) **Go. WASHINGTON.**
By the President,
Ed. RANDOLPH.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, the 10th of August next.

A VALUABLE body of LANDS, situated on South river, in Anne Arundel county, distant about thirty miles from Baltimore-town, nine from Annapolis, and twenty-seven from the Federal city. For the convenience of purchasers, they are divided into four parcels.

Lot No. 1, contains 602 acres, well enclosed. The improvements are, a framed dwelling-house, well finished, and sufficiently large for a common family, a garden well paved in, smoke-house and other necessary out-houses, a corn-house, tobacco-house and a new barn, shedded on each side; also, a young apple orchard planted on this lot about two years ago. More than one third thereof is woodland.

No. 2, contains 210 1/2 acres. There are two mill-leas on this lot, one of which is improved. The mill-house is about thirty feet by twenty-five; the lower story is built with stone, and the upper framed; all the running gears were new two years ago, and now in very good repair. She has two pair of Cologne stones, four new bolting cloths, one water wheel, twenty-two feet head and fall, and situate in one of the best of neighbourhoods for country custom. The other mill-leaf has been improved, but has now gone to decay. There is a good mill-house on it, 24 by 18; the stream from which might be carried to the other mill with some expence. Annexed to this lot there are about 25 acres of fine timothy meadow, and 30 acres more may be made of the same kind. The residue of this lot is chiefly in wood.

No. 3, contains 330 acres, well enclosed. The improvements are, a good dwelling-house, one story high, partly brick and partly framed, situate immediately on the water. Near the dwelling there are a large two story brick warehouse, 40 by 30, a good kitchen, smoke-house, stables, and all other necessary out-houses. There are, also, on this lot, two good tobacco houses, two good apple orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees. Nearly half this lot is woodland.

No. 4, contains 355 acres, well enclosed. The improvements are, a small new dwelling-house, kitchen, corn, and tobacco-houses, a variety of fruit trees, and about 20 acres of fine bottom fit for meadow. More than half this lot is in wood.

All the woodland belonging to the above lots lies convenient to good landings on navigable water. The terms of sale will be one fourth of the purchase money in hand; the residue in three equal annual payments with interest from the day of sale. The land to be conveyed when the purchase money is paid. A general plot will be lodged at the office of Nicholas Price, Esq; near Griffith's bridge, Baltimore-town, and the premises will be shewn at any time to persons desirous of purchasing.

N. B. Good security will be required for the above payments.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.
Beard's Creek, Anne-Arundel county,
June 29, 1795.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, near Philip Hammond's mill, about the latter part of January last, a young **STEER**, supposed to be three years old this spring, marked with a crop in the right ear, and an under piece taken out of the left, his colour is brindle and white, with a white spot in his forehead, and a short tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WARFIELD, of Jotts.
February 23, 1795.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of **GISHBOROUGH MANOR**, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JOHN ADDISON, Junior.
June 8, 1795.

PROPOSALS

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

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

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

In MARYLAND.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 7. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.
JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Postmaster-General.
General Post-Office, Philadelphia, July 6, 1795.

TWO HOGSHEADS TOBACCO, inspected at Pilecatway Warehouse, viz.

E. E. 683, 861, 99, 762, inspected 13th Sept. 1794.
T. B. 1129, 754, 89, 665, ditto 31st October, 1792.
Prince George's county, 11. 18th June, 1795.

BEFORE me the subscriber one of the justices of the peace for said county, **BENONIE H. WADE**, and made oath on the Holy Evangelical of Almighty God that he honestly received the above notes of tobacco, as marks and numbers specified, and that he has mislaid or lost the same, and that he has not paid away the same to any person whatsoever, and that the same tobacco is justly due him from the inspectors of the said Pilecatway warehouse. Sworn to before
FRANCIS C. DYER.

WALTER EDELEN at the same time made oath, that the above specified notes he put into the hands of the said **BENONIE WADE**, to have rifed heavier.
FRANCIS C. DYER.

Notice is hereby given, that on the fourteenth day of August next, will be **EXPOSED TO SALE**, all the personal estate of **THOMAS KING**, late of Anne-Arundel county; deceased.

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

All persons who have claims against the estate of the said **THOMAS KING**, are requested to bring them in, on or before the day of sale, properly authenticated.
SOLOMON GROVES, Administrator.
July 10, 1795.

By the **ORPHANS COURT** of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, June Term, 1795.

THE JUSTICES observing the little attention paid by persons having business in the Orphans Court, to the process and orders issued from the same, have come to a determination, that in future all process shall be strictly enforced; they therefore, for the information of those concerned, give this public notice, that the attendance of all persons hereafter summoned or attached will not be dispensed with, and the sheriff of the county will be made answerable for their appearance.

By order,
JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills,
Anne-Arundel county.

PATOWMACK COMPANY.

THE stock holders in the **PATOWMACK COMPANY** are requested to attend their annual meeting, at the house of the widow **SUTER**, in George-town, on the third day of August next; matters of great consequence to the company will be proposed, particularly a plan for enlarging the capital, for the purpose of finishing the work and opening the navigation of Shannandoah river; it is therefore hoped the members will be punctual in attending.

By order of the directors,
Wm. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.
Alexandria, June 26, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber will petition the court of Montgomery county, at the next November term, for a commission to mark and bound, as well the whole tract of land called **AIX LA CHAPPELLE**, situate in the county of Montgomery aforesaid, as the subscriber's particular part of the said land, pursuant to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL.
Washington county, June 25, 1795.

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

July 6, 1795.

WHEREAS an advertisement appeared in the Maryland Gazette, of the 28th May, 1795, under my signature, which may not be fully comprehended, as to colonel Joseph Wilkinson, who is mentioned therein, I therefore think proper here to say, that colonel Wilkinson was only a friendly agent in the affair between Weems and myself, and that he passed the said bond on my account, and at my particular solicitation.

THOMAS H. EGAN.

June 24, 1795.

In **CHANCERY**, May 22, 1795.

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

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

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 appared it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

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

JOHN STEUART.

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

FOR SALE,

A HEALTHY NEGRO GIRL, about 12 years of age, she is a good house maid, and for no fault whatever. Inquire of the printer.

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. 13

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 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. 13

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. 13

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 not be fairly or impartially tried in such county, but may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or suits to be transmitted to the justices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the justices of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such suit had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion be made during the term next after, or in which the issue shall or may be joined in said suit or action.

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

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

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any such action of trespass, shall move the court in which such action is brought for a warrant of re 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 *mibis* to any *fiere facias* issued against such bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon against such bail.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of assembly, 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 at 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. 13

For PRIVATE SALE.

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

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A set of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on said land. 6
West-River, June 7, 1795.

CASH given for Clean
Linen and Cotton
44 R A G S,
At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
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