

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 20, 1795.

A L T O N A, May 4.

THE court of Copenhagen had ordered, as a cautionary step, the formation of a cordon of troops on the frontiers of Holstein. Some Danish light troops were already at Elmthorn, and in the environs, but the hopes given by the late treaty of peace between the French republic and the king of Prussia, that the seat of war would be removed from the north of Germany, has deferred the execution of the cordon. The regiments of Holstein are to remain, pro tem. in their quarters, and the corps of light infantry arrived at Elmthorn will continue there some time, simply to cover the country against marauders. The two allied governments, notwithstanding, of Denmark and Sweden, are far from being lulled into a dangerous security. The furnaces of Sweden are in a state of great activity, and cannon are cast on an entire new model. The admiralty have entered into large contracts to provision the fleet. The combined fleets of Sweden and Denmark will be out early in the season.

N U R E M B E R G, May 5.

The cabinet of Vienna can no longer conceal the anxiety occasioned by the late conclusion of the treaty of peace between the French republic and the king of Prussia. The Imperial court apprehends, doubtless not without reason, that the several parts of the empire will successively detach themselves from the interests of the house of Austria. It cannot be denied that the Germanic constitution authorises the several states, of which it is composed, to observe a neutrality or to conclude a separate peace. The members of the empire are at present in a situation to exercise this important privilege, yet it is well known that during the discussion of the subject of war with France, they were deprived of the freedom of suffrage in the most illegal and scandalous manner. The treatment of the circle of Bavaria, particularly, is well known. The following tyrannical maxim was established: "those who are not for us are against us." The diet was surrounded by troops, and the principal states of the empire threatened with invasion in case of refusal to acquiesce in the measures proposed; but the war being a measure of compulsion, the states would still be justifiable in concluding individually a separate peace, should the constitution even forbid the measure. In vain may Austria object, and cite the circumstances of the princes dispossessed. No one can be ignorant, that at the time France offered, and several states agreed, to accept indemnity. At all events, whatever may be the policy of the court of Vienna, with respect to its co-states, or whatever its system, the members of the empire are not held accountable, and may severally make their several arrangements, after obtaining (if they think proper) the ceremonial of notifying the head of the empire.

The general disposition of Germany, however, it seems, even including Austria, is pacific.

B E R L I N, May 10.

The city of Berlin presents a most striking spectacle, viewing the state of indignation which reigned here before the peace. The people here now sing the Marseillais hymn, and dance the Carmagnole, as in one of the cities of France. The greatest freedom is discovered in all their propositions and in all their writings. In short, the French and the Prussians, live as a nation of brothers. The pride of the counter-revolutionists covers their chagrin, and not knowing where to retire, they are obliged to assume the language and the livery of republicans, to soften the rigour of the laws which punish them with exile.

C A E N, (14 Pstrial) June 2.

[Extract of a private letter.]
An extraordinary courier informs us, that our troops attacked the Chouans near Orzi, stormed their camp, and killed 1,100 men.
A man of the name of Oisi d'Olenfon, an ex-noble, and several other persons, who were recruiting for the Chouans, have been stopped near our commune, one of them had a seal with three fleurs-de-lis upon it, and the following words—Hierarchie des Bourbons. We are now in pursuit of one of the chiefs.

P A R I S, June 10.

Nothing is a better proof of the absurdity of the reports, circulated in Paris, of the pretended plots, which are to be carried into execution on the 25th of Pstrial (June 13) than the contradiction that exists in the accounts given by the different persons, who speak upon this subject. According to some the convulsion is to be the work of the Chouans, who have, say they, many partisans in Paris. Some affirm, that the rallying signal is to be the cape of a coat of a particular colour. Others assert, that attempts have been made

to corrupt the troops at Paris, but that the soldiers have rejected, with disdain, the perfidious offers of the anarchists.

Of all the tales invented for a long time this is assuredly the most absurd, so great is the tranquillity that exists at this moment in Paris. Besides, as the committees of government are warned of the danger, if there is any, they will be able to adopt the necessary measures against the disaffected, if they shall dare to shew themselves. The committees will also be upon their guard against some agents of the police, who, with a view of making themselves of consequence, may imagine dangers for the purpose of obtaining the reputation of having disconcerted one of these thousand and one conspiracies which have been projected against us.

A danger much more real than this is the enormous increase in the price of merchandise within these few days, and the augmentation of the value of gold and silver. The day before yesterday the Louis sold for 570 and 580 livres in assignats.

Raffit has been appointed commandant of the national guard of Paris, which is to be organized with the greatest speed.

L O N D O N, June 16.

Letter from the king of Prussia, to colonel Tschirsky, commandant at Wesel.

"My dear col. Tschirsky,

"I thank you for the congratulations contained in your letter of the 16th inst. on the subject of the peace concluded with France; and so much the more as you have already, to my great satisfaction, given proofs of your sentiments by your constant attention to ease these countries as far as possible of the burthen of the war. It will always afford me real pleasure to give you more proofs of my gratitude and good will; and to convince you of it, I send you in the mean time my order of merit, which you have deserved, not only by your wife precautions for the defence of the fortrefs, but by your conduct in general during the troubles which have agitated the countries under your command. With respect to the measures you have taken for making the fruits of the peace more grateful to the inhabitants, know that I approve of them in all their extent. I expect further information on the effects of them; and am your affectionate king.

F. W."

Potsdam, May 24, 1795.

L I V E R P O O L, June 15.

The operation of the hair powder tax has had this good effect already—it has rescued beauty, in many instances, from a fashion which deprived it of half its charms; shining locks were ever reckoned beautiful, but powder, like paint upon the face, levelled all distinction of age and complexion.

The number of certificates taken out in this town, are 2840; Manchester, near 2000; Birmingham, 1074; Bath and Bristol, 3000.

A singular instance of muscular strength occurred at Gainsbro' last week. A private in the troop of Windsor Foresters now in that place, to shew his amazing agility, grasped an anchor, which weighs about 19 cwt. and removed it six inches from the place it before laid in.

A curious trial lately came on in the court of king's bench, between a running dustman and a thieving dustman, for the recovery of a basket of dust artfully purloined from the former by the latter. The counsel for the plaintiff indulged his pleasantry on the occasion for a considerable time, till on getting up to endeavour to mislead a dustman who was evidence for the defendant, he received the following genuine St. Giles's retort:—"Blas't your eyes! hold your foolish jaw, don't you see as how I am talking to the gemman there!" pointing to the chief justice.

A hair dresser, last week, at Nantwich, after dressing a gentleman, in an apartment above stairs, in his precipitancy to go down, accidentally fell, and dislocating his neck, died upon the spot. One of the jurors summoned to inquire into the cause of the poor man's death, meeting with some difficulty in finding the place where the body lay, at last very vociferously, bawled out, in the street, "where does the man live that broke his neck?"—N. B. The inquirer is not an Irishman!

S T. P I E R R E'S, (Martinique) June 27.

Yesterday colonel Drummond arrived here with the rest of the prisoners who made their escape from Point-a-Petre, from them we have obtained the following particulars:

For some weeks previous to their escape a plan had been concerted by a certain number to run away with a large canoe which some times came on board the prison ships for sick, and with different people who might have business on board; five or six times the attempt was frustrated by the defection of some of the party. But on the 15th instant, a Mr. Campbell

came on board in the said canoe, and while he was below speaking to general Graham, captain Walker jumped in, and called out, LIBERTY, (which was a sign agreed upon some time before,) the rest of the party immediately followed, and as soon as possible got on the oars, three of the negroes belonging to the canoe were thrown overboard, and two were kept. The guard on board were soon alarmed, and got under arms, but had no ammunition, several muskets were fired from the different ships, but did no harm, two of the ships boats, who occasionally fired upon them, and three canoes, were in chase as soon as possible, and two cannon were fired from one of the ships as they passed Hog Island, one battery they were obliged to pass within fifty yards and the senteries called to them to come on shore, but liberty or death being their intention, they trusted all to their superiority in rowing and the assistance of the Supreme Being; from the batteries not firing, it was supposed their situation was the same as with the guard on board, which was the want of ammunition; one of the canoes in chase fortunately got a ground which detained her some time, when clear of the island they got a sail set which was soon found advantageous, as then the pursuers began to fall astern; the chase was continued until dark, how long after it is uncertain, as both parties lost sight of each other, however the oars were continued with the utmost exertion, and at midnight they were under the batteries at the Saints, a little after they landed under Fort George, and were conducted up to the garrison, where they received the kindest attention and civility from the officers after their fortunate escape. The next morning they went on board the Ramilies, where British generosity was again repeated by Sir Richard Bickerton, and his officers. Of them and the garrison they speak with the highest gratitude.

They left Point-a-Petre on the 15th, about half past five in the afternoon, where were about 7 or 800 British prisoners in as great distress as is possible for men to be, their day's allowance being 5 ounces of bad salt beef, 8 ounces of bread made mostly of rotten corn meal. There were about 50 British officers and a number of merchants belonging to the different islands, without money, almost naked, the insults and ill-treatment they hourly receive is beyond the conception of an Englishman, or any that have the least impression of humanity.

B A S S E T E R R E, (St. Kitt's) June 9.

Copy of the log book, taken on board his majesty's sloop Thorn, R. W. Otway, Esq; commander.

May 25, 1795.—Lat. 18, 52, N. Long. 65, 30, W.

At 5 A. M. saw a sail in the W. N. W. made sail and gave chase, at meridian the chase gained upon us, started a quantity of water and the wedges out of her lower masts, perceiving the chase to be a French cruising ship, at 11 P. M. came within gun shot of her, at a quarter past, came to close action, yard arm and yard arm; after a very smart firing, and several times falling on board each other, at a quarter before twelve the enemy struck, she having 10 men killed and 20 wounded; hoisted out the boat and shifted the prisoners.—She proved to be the Courier Nationale, a cruiser, commanded by citizen Barre. On examining our damages, found five men wounded, sails and rigging very much cut, the main-mast wounded with several shot through the hull and quarters.

The Thorn left this island with the homeward bound fleet on the 21st ult. and parted with them all well on the evening of the 24th. The next morning she got sight of the French ship, which she did not overtake till eleven at night, when the action commenced, and continued with great gallantry on both sides, for near three quarters of an hour, when the French submitted to superior bravery. The Thorn mounts 16 six pounders, and the Courier Nationale 14 nine and sixes—the difference of two guns in favour of the Thorn, was counterbalanced by the superior weight of metal of the enemy, which was a much heavier ship.—The prize was sent to Antigua, and the Thorn arrived here on Saturday last.

July 14. His excellency general Leigh, is now at Antigua, and expected here in a few days.

Upwards of 5000 troops are said to have arrived in the last fleet; a further reinforcement of 12 regiments have received orders to embark for the West-Indies, and may be shortly expected.

The 21st regiment of foot is to be stationed in this island.

His majesty's ship Woolwich, sent in a brig yesterday, under Swedish colours.

Extract of a letter from Dominica.

"On the evening of the 4th of June, news came to town of the enemy having landed at Lafova, which alarmed the inhabitants very much, particularly so as there was every reason to suppose a number of the French inhabitants would join them.

"Two detachments of the St. George's militia were immediately dispatched, with orders to proceed in different routs, until they met the enemy, or formed

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 receive effect 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 Nolites, 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.

I. 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.

II. 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 effects of government being removable only for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

I. 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.

II. 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 not be fairly or impartially tried in such county, 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 of such adjoining county court for trial, and the justices of the same in the same manner as if such suit had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion be made during the term next after, or in which the issue shall or may be joined in said suit or action.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

XIX. This act to be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, any thing in the 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, &c. and situated in a neighbourhood of several of the most respectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, consisting of a two story framed dwelling-house, well finished and painted inside and out, a kitchen and store-room at each end, conveniently constructed, milk house, smoke house, poultry houses, corn-house, several negro quarters, stable, four tobacco houses, and a decent overseers house, conveniently constructed for a general family, a cow-house, &c. all in good order. The purchaser may also be accommodated with a large stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and some valuable well broke mules, with every necessary plantation utensils, 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.

(LIST YEAR.)

MA

HAMBURG
HE secretary of Brandenburg not only by Hesse, the dutchies by sever

situate in Franconia and tion of affairs is also one of have hitherto delayed the which the emperor cannot long as such a variance among the princes who ov

There is a very strong empress of Russia will fe to act in concert with the the pusillanimous petty p day towards their chief, pre's forces in Poland, to 350,000 men, with full of the Prussians, and to any active interference happen on the banks of tions may be formed o actually take place; and of this kind, the empes to his resolution and eager

ALTON

The dreadful fire in C before last Saturday, (the four o'clock in the aftern ings consumed by that gr 1503; and the number their habitations, amount are, besides many merc the hospital for orphans, two apothecaries shops, houses, 210 gin distilleries principal magazine of navy in ashes, and about 1 their homes, live under te and other public places. the utmost care to provide beer, and his majesty h inquire into the cause o known.

BAS

It is strongly reported Von Hartenburg having Berlin, is the result of a place at Huningen be Pichegru and Barthelme Mr. Von Hartenberg, Cappel, and an enemy r disputing for some of t

In this conference th tively to declare that t retain that part of the P This declaration has ex monstrances on the par raised without conclus each to render an acco ments of the result of th

LIVER

On the 30th ult. a sword blade mill, at P grinding sword blades a two tons weight, and being perfectly found, dle in nearly two equ with a Richard Smith to the roof, and striki splintered a considerable rebounded, and too about eight or ten yar way through the upper Such was the uncomm man at work, at the d declare themselves un the dreadful accident. of a sudden thrown fl the cause, and th searching for the discovered him witho cruised in a manner to

EDWARD HALL.

WEST-RIVER, June 7, 1795.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 27, 1795.

H A M B U R G.
 THE secession of Prussia, as elector of Brandenburg, has been followed not only by Hesse Cassel, but also by Hesse Darmstadt, Baden Durlach, the duke of Wurtemberg, the dutchies of Anpach and Barieth, and by several petty states of the empire situate in Franconia and Suabia. This critical situation of affairs is also one of the principal reasons which have hitherto delayed the opening of the campaign, which the emperor cannot begin with any effect, as long as such a variance of sentiments shall subsist among the princes who owe him their support.

There is a very strong report now afloat, that the empress of Russia will send an army of 50,000 men to act in concert with the Imperialists, and to spur on the pusillanimous petty princes of Germany to their duty towards their chief, while the rest of the empress's forces in Poland, which are to be augmented to 350,000 men, will sufficiently engage the attention of the Prussians, and keep Frederick William from any active interference in those events which shall happen on the banks of the Rhine. Great expectations may be formed of such a success, should it actually take place; and without some extraordinary aid of this kind, the emperor finds invincible obstacles to his resolution and eagerness to prosecute the war.

A L T O N A, June 13.
 The dreadful fire in Copenhagen was not got under before last Saturday, (the 7th inst.) between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. The number of buildings consumed by that great conflagration, amounts to 1363; and the number of families which have lost their habitations, amount to 3000. Among the former are, besides many merchant's houses, the town-hall, the hospital for orphans, the Latin school, a convent, two apothecaries shops, 24 brew-houses, five sugar-houses, 210 gin distilleries, the admiralty and the principal magazine of naval stores. Forty-three streets lay in ashes, and about 18,000 people, who have lost their homes, live under tents in the Philosophic Grove, and other public places. The Danish government takes the utmost care to provide the indigent with bread and beer, and his majesty has appointed a committee to inquire into the cause of the fire, which is not yet known.

Yesterday a report was current on the Exchange at Hamburg, that at the very same time when the fire broke out at Copenhagen, a conflagration equally dreadful had taken place at Carlscroon in Sweden. But as the Swedish letters of the 6th inst. which arrived last night, do not make the least mention of such an event, it is undoubtedly the foul fiction of the same miscreants, who charged the courts of St. James and Petersburg with the fire of Copenhagen.

B A S L E, June 2.
 It is strongly reported here that the cause of Mr. Von Hartenburg's having set out from hence for Berlin, is the result of a conference which had taken place at Huningen between Marlin of Thionville, Pichegru and Barthelmy, on the part of France, and Mr. Von Hartenburg, Von Waitz from Hesse Cassel, and an envoy from the Palatinate of Bavaria, stipulating for some of the German states.

In this conference the French agents seemed positively to declare that the French republic intends to retain that part of the Palatine which is near Landau. This declaration has excited great difficulties and remonstrances on the part of the Germans: they separated without concluding any thing, and departed each to render an account to their respective governments of the result of this important conference.

L I V E R P O O L, June 15.
 On the 30th ult. at the workmen at Mr. Woolly's sword blade mill, at Ferry, near Birmingham, were grinding sword blades and bayonets, a stone, of about two tons weight, and which had every appearance of being perfectly sound, suddenly broke across the middle in nearly two equal parts, one of which flew up with a Richard Smith, who was then grinding at it, to the roof, and striking against the principal beam, splintered a considerable portion of it; thus impeding, it rebounded, and took nearly a straight direction of about eight or ten yards across the mill, and forced its way through the upper part of the wall near the roof. Such was the uncommon violence of the shock, that a man at work, at the distance of two fields, perceived the ground to shake under him; the men in the mill declare themselves unable to give any other account of the dreadful accident, than that they found themselves of a sudden thrown flat upon the floor, without knowing the cause, and that upon recovering themselves, and searching for their unfortunate companion, they discovered him without the least signs of life, and crushed in a manner too shocking to relate.

L O N D O N, June 25.
 What will the sticklers for German honour and Imperial faith, the approvers of the Austrian loan, say, when they peruse the following letter, which we have no doubt will soon receive such a confirmation as will convince the most obstinate, that the emperor, as if in perfect spite to his supporters in the British parliament, has announced his intention to conclude a peace with France for his hereditary states, and also to enter into negotiations for the empire!

His majesty the emperor of Germany to his excellency the prince Colleredo, president of the aulic tribunal of the Roman empire.

"When I ascended the throne, I found myself involved in a war replete with ruin to my hereditary states, into which my father was led by his allies, and the most solemn promises of the holy Roman empire. At this moment I perceive myself abandoned by my allies, the strength of my people reduced, and my treasures exhausted, whilst my allies have only considered their own interest. I have therefore sent my minister, the count de Lehrbach, to Britensee, to conclude a peace, for the sake of my hereditary states, of which I shall render an account to no one. But, ever mindful of the engagements which I have contracted towards the German co-estates, I am silent on the subject of their ingratitude for these my last efforts, and therefore, at the same time, send to Britensee my vice-president of the empire, the baron de Barterflyn; there to negotiate an advantageous peace for the empire. I invite (if they should be pleased) those of the German body who should be inclined to unite themselves to me, to send instructions and full powers to this ambassador, with an assurance that by placing a reliance on the ancient Austrian fidelity to its promises, they will most infallibly meet with more success, than those who with a blind confidence have involved themselves with a power faithless to the most solemn engagements."

Vid. T. (Signed) FRANCIS.
 Paraph. Traut.

A commission passed the board of Admiralty, appointing admiral Hotham commander in chief of his majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean, in the room of admiral lord Hood, resigned.

Admiral Pringle, lately returned to the Downs, from a cruise in the North Seas, will go back to his station as soon as he is joined by four ships of the line, two frigates, two sloops, a fire-ship, and two cutters, which are the reinforcements ordered him by the admiralty board, on account of the appearance of the Dutch cruisers in that quarter.

Admiralty-Office, June 27, 1795.
 Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts were yesterday received at the office.

Admiral Cornwallis, on board his majesty's ship Royal Sovereign, the 11th of June, to Evan Nepean, Esq; secretary of the admiralty.

SIR,

I request that you will be pleased to acquaint the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that on the 6th instant, a ship having been chased by the squadron, a signal was made to me from the Phæton, that it was an enemy's frigate. But in the evening capt. Stafford made me a signal, that he could not come up with the chase, upon which I called him in and brought to for the night, being then in lat. 47, 28, long. 5, 57. In the morning of the 7th, a sail was seen again to the eastward. I made the signal for the Phæton, Pallas, and King-Fisher, to chase, and followed them with the line of battle ships. It was blowing fresh from the north; and as we came in with the land several large ships were seen under sail, which proved to be a French squadron, consisting of three line of battle ships, six frigates, a brig, a sloop and a cutter. Some of them were at first standing off shore, but unfortunately, the wind was fair for them to get into Bellisfe road, where we saw several large ships at anchor. We had got very near to the enemy's ships and had hopes at first we should have got up with them before they could have reached their ports; and made signals for the ships to form for their mutual support; and engage the enemy as they came up. The Phæton fired several shots which the line of battle returned from their sterns. I followed as far as I thought prudent, and then hauled the wind. Soon after I saw three sail standing in, I made the signal to chase, they were two French frigates and a large Dutch built ship, in tow of one of them. They stood round the south end of Bellisfe; the hindmost ship got within gun shot, and several were exchanged. The King-Fisher fired several broadsides at the frigates; they were obliged to cast off the ship in tow and running the point of the island we came upon a convoy, chiefly brigs. Eight of them were taken, but the frigates running in shore among shoals, the Triumph and Phæton having made signals to me of danger we were obliged to give over the pursuit.

By what I can learn the convoy came from Bourdeaux laden with wines and under the charge of three line of battle ships, and eight frigates. A brig cor-

vette had anchored close in with the south end of the island in the evening, whilst the frigates were chased at night. I directed capt. Stopford, in the Phæton, to work in shore, and if he did not perceive any works to protect the corvette, to endeavour to bring her out. He attempted it in the morning, but they opened a battery on the ship which he had not seen; and the brig being close hauled in shore during the night, capt. Stopford very properly thought it not an object of consequence to balance the loss the ship was likely to sustain, and therefore returned having had one man killed, seven wounded, and two of his guns dismounted. I find the vessels have naval stores as well as wine; the ship has cannon, and I understand is laden with naval and ordnance stores.

Two American vessels, laden with provisions of different kinds have been detained here by the squadron. I send them in by the King Fisher, I have ordered capt. Goffelin to join me here again immediately.

Copy of a letter from capt. Goffelin, of his majesty's sloop King-Fisher, dated Falmouth, June 24, 1795, to Evan Nepean, secretary to the admiralty.

You will be pleased to inform my lords commissioners of the admiralty, of the arrival of his majesty's sloop under my command, off this port, and having seen the large ship captured by vice-admiral Cornwallis's squadron on the 7th inst. in safety; all the rest of the squadron parted company with me on the 19th in a severe gale of wind.

I am, &c. T. L. GOSSELIN.

Extract of a letter from vice admiral Cornwallis, dated June 15, 1795, on board the Royal Sovereign, at sea, to Evan Nepean, secretary to the admiralty.

"I have the honour to inform you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that on the 16th, in the morning, standing in with the land near the Penmarks, I sent the Phæton a-head to look out for any of the enemy's ships on the coast. I stood after her with the rest of the ships; at 10 she made a signal for seeing a fleet a-head, and afterwards that they were of superior force; upon her bringing to, I made a signal to haul the wind upon the starboard tack.

"At this time I could see the hulls of the strange sails. Thirty were counted, and some of them had all their sails out upon a wind to leeward of us. I stood upon the starboard tack with all our sails, keeping the ships collected. Upon inquiring by signal, the enemy's force, capt. Stopford answered 13 line of battle ships, 14 frigates, 2 brigs and a cutter, in all 30 sail. Near half of them tacked in shore, in the afternoon the wind fell very much and came round to the northward, and of course brought those ships of the enemy which had tacked to windward, and the other laid up for us; they were seen in the morning before it was day light upon both quarters of the squadron.

"At nine in the morning one of the front line of battle ships began to fire upon the Mars; their frigates were arranged up abreast of us to windward, except one, which kept to leeward and ran upon the larboard quarter of the Mars; then yawed and fired, which was frequent and repeated. This was the only frigate that attempted any thing. A teasing fire with intervals was kept up during the whole day; in the evening they made a show of a more serious attack upon the Mars, which had fell a little to leeward, and obliged me to bear up for her support; this was their last effort—if any thing deserves this appellation. Several shot were fired for 2 hours after, but they appeared to be drawing off, and before the sun was set their whole fleet had tacked and was standing from us; the Mars and Triumph being the sternmost ships, were of course more exposed to the enemy's fire, and I cannot too much commend the spirited conduct of Sir Charles Cotton, and Sir Erasmus Gower, the captains of those ships. Lord Charles Fitzgerald also in the Brunswick, kept up a very good fire from the after guns; but that ship was obliged the whole time to carry every sail. The Bellerophon being nearly in the same circumstance, I was glad to keep in some measure in reserve, having reason first to suppose there would be full occasion for the utmost exertion of us all; and being rather a-head of me was not able to fire much. I considered that ship as a treasure in store, having heard of her former achievements, and observed the spirit manifested by all on board, when she passed me.

"Joined to the activity and zeal shewed by lord Cranston during the whole cruise, I am also much indebted to capt. Whithy for his activity and unremitted diligence on board the Royal Sovereign. The frigates shewed the greatest attention and alertness. I kept the Pallas near me to repeat signals, which capt. Curfen performed very much to my satisfaction; indeed, I shall ever feel the impressions which the good conduct of the captains, officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers in the squadron has made on my mind; and it was the greatest pleasure I ever received to see the spirit manifested by the men, who instead of being cast down at seeing thirty sail of the enemy's ships at-

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 affirmations, qualify himself to take a seat in the legislature, and to act therein as a member of the same in as full and simple 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 confirmed, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the several clauses and sections of the constitution and form of government contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as they respect either 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 not be fairly or impartially tried in such county, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or suits to be transmitted to the justices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the justices of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such suit had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion be made during the term next after, or in which the issue shall or may be joined in said suit or action.

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

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

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiff, defendant or defendants, in any such action of trespass, shall move the court in which such action is brought for a warrant of retinue, 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 shall, upon the return of two *habeas corpus* issued against such bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon against such bail.

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

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

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

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

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

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

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all cases of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be prosecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the case may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bill of exceptions, where the judgment shall be reversed, the general court, or court of appeals, shall direct their clerk to return the transcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to such county court, directing them to proceed in such action, and to a new trial thereof, in the same manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been prosecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in case there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the case may be, shall be conclusive in law as the question by them decided; and such county court, on receiving such writ of *procedendo*, shall proceed in such action to a new trial thereof, in the same manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been prosecuted, or writ of error brought, and shall direct such action to be tried at the court to which the said writ of *procedendo* shall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant shall give notice of trial at such court, above thirty days before the sitting thereof, to the adverse party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at such court with justice to the parties, and if not, such act on 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, &c. and situated in a neighbourhood of several of the most respectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, consisting of a two story framed dwelling-house, well finished and painted inside and out, a kitchen and store-room at each end, conveniently constructed, milk house, smoke house, poultry houses, corn house, several negro quarters, stable, four tobacco houses, and a decent overseers house, conveniently constructed for a genteel family, a cow-house, &c. all in good order. The purchaser may also be accommodated with a large flock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and several valuable well broke mules, with every necessary plantation utensil, there are several small apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on said land, but as its presumed any person inclined to purchase will view the premises, any further description is deemed unnecessary, more than the terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and possession given the first of December.

EDWARD HALL.

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

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

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIST YEAR.)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 27, 1795.

H A M B U R G.

THE secession of Prussia, as elector of Brandenburg, has been followed not only by Hesse Cassel, but also by Hesse Darmstadt, Baden Durlach, the duke of Wurtemberg, the dutchies of Anpach and Barieth, and by several petty states of the empire situate in Franconia and Suabia. This critical situation of affairs is also one of the principal reasons which have hitherto delayed the opening of the campaign, which the emperor cannot begin with any effect, as long as such a variance of sentiments shall subsist among the princes who owe him their support.

There is a very strong report now afloat, that the empress of Russia will send an army of 50,000 men to act in concert with the Imperialists, and to spur on the pusillanimous petty princes of Germany to their duty towards their chief, while the rest of the empress's forces in Poland, which are to be augmented to 350,000 men, will sufficiently engage the attention of the Prussians, and keep Frederick William from any active interference in those events which shall happen on the banks of the Rhine. Great expectations may be formed of such a success, should it actually take place; and without some extraordinary stir of this kind, the emperor finds invincible obstacles to his resolution and eagerness to prosecute the war.

A L T O N A, June 13.

The dreadful fire in Copenhagen was not got under before last Saturday, (the 7th inst.) between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. The number of buildings consumed by that great conflagration, amounts to 1363; and the number of families which have lost their habitations, amount to 3000. Among the former are, besides many merchant's houses, the town-hall, the hospital for orphans, the Latin school, a convent, two apothecaries shops, 24 brew-houses, five sugar-houses, 210 gin distilleries, the admiralty and the principal magazine of naval stores. Forty-three streets lay in ashes, and about 18,000 people, who have lost their homes, live under tents in the Philosophic Grove, and other public places. The Danish government takes the utmost care to provide the indigent with bread and beer, and his majesty has appointed a committee to inquire into the cause of the fire, which is not yet known.

Yesterday a report was current on the Exchange at Hamburg, that at the very same time when the fire broke out at Copenhagen, a conflagration equally dreadful had taken place at Carlscroon in Sweden. But as the Swedish letters of the 6th inst. which arrived last night, do not make the least mention of such an event, it is undoubtedly the foul fiction of the same miscreants, who charged the courts of St. James and Petersburg with the fire of Copenhagen.

B A S L E, June 2.

It is strongly reported here that the cause of Mr. Von Hartenburg having set out from hence for Berlin, is the result of a conference which had taken place at Huningen between Marlin of Thionville, Pichegru and Barthelmy, on the part of France, and Mr. Von Hartenburg, Mr. Von Waitz from Hesse Cassel, and an envoy from the Palatinate of Bavaria, stipulating for some of the German states.

In this conference the French agents seemed positively to declare that the French republic intends to retain that part of the Palatinate which is near Landau. This declaration has excited great difficulties and remonstrances on the part of the Germans: they separated without concluding any thing, and departed each to render an account to their respective governments of the result of this important conference.

L I V E R P O O L, June 15.

On the 30th ult. at the workmen at Mr. Woolly's sword blade mill, at Ferry, near Birmingham, were grinding sword blades and bayonets, a stone, of about two tons weight, and which had every appearance of being perfectly sound, suddenly broke across the middle in nearly two equal parts, one of which flew up with a Richard Smith, who was then grinding at it, to the roof, and striking against the principal beam, splintered a considerable portion of it; thus impeding, it rebounded, and took nearly a straight direction of about eight or ten yards across the mill, and forced its way through the upper part of the wall near the roof. Such was the uncommon violence of the shock, that a man at work, at the distance of two fields, perceived the ground to shake under him; the men in the mill declare themselves unable to give any other account of the dreadful accident, than that they found themselves of a sudden thrown flat upon the floor, without knowing the cause, and that upon recovering themselves, and searching for their unfortunate companion, they discovered him without the least signs of life, and crushed in a manner too shocking to relate.

L O N D O N, June 25.

What will the sticklers for German honour and Imperial faith, the approvers of the Austrian loan, say, when they peruse the following letter, which we have no doubt will soon receive such a confirmation as will convince the most obstinate, that the emperor, as if in perfect spite to his supporters in the British parliament, has announced his intention to conclude a peace with France for his hereditary states, and also to enter into negotiations for the empire!

His majesty the emperor of Germany to his excellency the prince Colleredo, president of the aulic tribunal of the Roman empire.

"When I ascended the throne, I found myself involved in a war replete with ruin to my hereditary states, into which my father was led by his allies, and the most solemn promises of the holy Roman empire. At this moment I perceive myself abandoned by my allies, the strength of my people reduced, and my treasures exhausted, whilst my allies have only considered their own interest. I have therefore sent my minister, the count de Lehrbach, to Brittensee, to conclude a peace, for the sake of my hereditary states, of which I shall render an account to no one. But, ever mindful of the engagements which I have contracted towards the German co-states, I am silent on the subject of their ingratitude for these my last efforts, and therefore, at the same time, send to Brittensee my vice-president of the empire, the baron de Barterflyn; there to negotiate an advantageous peace for the empire. I invite (if they should so please) those of the Germanic body who should be inclined to unite themselves to me, to send instructions and full powers to this ambassador, with an assurance that by placing a reliance on the ancient Austrian fidelity to its promises, they will most infallibly meet with more success, than those who with a blind confidence have involved themselves with a power faithless to the most solemn engagements.

Wid. T. (Signed) FRANCIS."

Paraph. Traut. A commission passed the board of Admiralty, appointing admiral Hotham commander in chief of his majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean, in the room of admiral lord Hood, resigned.

Admiral Pringle, lately returned to the Downs, from a cruise in the North Seas, will go back to his station as soon as he is joined by four ships of the line, two frigates, two sloops, a fire-ship, and two cutters, which are the reinforcements ordered him by the admiralty board, on account of the appearance of the Dutch cruisers in that quarter.

Admiralty-Office, June 27, 1795.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts were yesterday received at the office.

Admiral Cornwallis, on board his majesty's ship Royal Sovereign, the 11th of June, to Evan Nepean, Esq; secretary of the admiralty.

SIR, I request that you will be pleased to acquaint the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that on the 6th instant, a ship having been chased by the squadron, a signal was made to me from the Phæton, that it was an enemy's frigate. But in the evening capt. Stafford made me a signal, that he could not come up with the chase, upon which I called him in and brought to for the night, being then in lat. 47, 28, long. 5, 57. In the morning of the 7th, a sail was seen again to the eastward. I made the signal for the Phæton, Pallas, and King-Fisher, to chase, and followed them with the line of battle ships. It was blowing fresh from the north; and as we came in with the land several large ships were seen under sail, which proved to be a French squadron, consisting of three line of battle ships, six frigates, a brig, a sloop and a cutter. Some of them were at first standing off shore, but unfortunately, the wind was fair for them to get into Bellifse road, where we saw several large ships at anchor. We had got very near to the enemy's ships and had hopes at first we should have got up with them before they could have reached their ports; and made signals for the ships to form for their mutual support; and engage the enemy as they came up. The Phæton fired several shots which the line of battle returned from their sterns. I followed as far as I thought prudent, and then hauled the wind. Soon after I saw three sail standing in, I made the signal to chase, they were two French frigates and a large Dutch built ship, in tow of one of them. They stood round the south end of Bellifse; the hindmost ship got within gun shot, and several were exchanged. The King-Fisher fired several broadsides at the frigates; they were obliged to cast off the ship in tow and rounding the point of the island we came upon a convoy, chiefly brigs. Eight of them were taken, but the frigates running in shore among shoals, the Triumph and Phæton having made signals to me of danger we were obliged to give over the pursuit.

By what I can learn the convoy came from Bourdeaux laden with wines and under the charge of three line of battle ships, and eight frigates. A brig cor-

vette had anchored close in with the fourth end of the island in the evening, whilst the frigates were chased at night. I directed capt. Stopford, in the Phæton, to work in shore, and if he did not perceive any works to protect the corvette, to endeavour to bring her out. He attempted it in the morning, but they opened a battery on the ship which he had not seen; and the brig being close hauled in shore during the night, capt. Stopford very properly thought it not an object of consequence to balance the loss the ship was likely to sustain, and therefore returned having had one man killed, seven wounded, and two of his guns dismounted. I find the vessels have naval stores as well as wine; the ship has cannon, and I understand is laden with naval and ordnance stores.

Two American vessels, laden with provisions of different kinds have been detained here by the squadron. I send them in by the King Fisher, I have ordered capt. Gosselin to join me here again immediately.

Copy of a letter from capt. Gosselin, of his majesty's sloop King-Fisher, dated Falmouth, June 24, 1795, to Evan Nepean, secretary to the admiralty.

You will be pleased to inform my lords commissioners of the admiralty, of the arrival of his majesty's sloop under my command, off this port, and having seen the large ship captured by vice-admiral Cornwallis's squadron on the 7th inst. in safety; all the rest of the squadron parted company with me on the 19th in a severe gale of wind.

I am, &c. T. L. GOSELIN.

Extract of a letter from vice admiral Cornwallis, dated June 15, 1795, on board the Royal Sovereign, at sea, to Evan Nepean, secretary to the admiralty.

"I have the honour to inform you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that on the 16th, in the morning, standing in with the land near the Penmarks, I sent the Phæton a-head to look out for any of the enemy's ships on the coast. I stood after her with the rest of the ships; at 10 she made a signal for seeing a fleet a-head, and afterwards that they were of superior force; upon her bringing to, I made a signal to haul the wind upon the starboard tack.

"At this time I could see the hulls of the strange sails. Thirty were counted, and some of them had all their sails out upon a wind to leeward of us. I stood upon the starboard tack with all our sails, keeping the ships collected. Upon inquiring by signal, the enemy's force, capt. Stopford answered 13 line of battle ships, 14 frigates, 2 brigs and a cutter, in all 30 sail. Near half of them tacked in shore, in the afternoon the wind fell very much and came round to the northward, and of course brought those ships of the enemy which had tacked to windward, and the other laid up for us; they were seen in the morning before it was day light upon both quarters of the squadron.

"At nine in the morning one of the front line of battle ships began to fire upon the Mars; their frigates were arranged up abreast of us to windward, except one, which kept to leeward and ran upon the larboard quarter of the Mars; then yawed and fired, which was frequent and repeated. This was the only frigate that attempted any thing. A teasing fire with intervals was kept up during the whole day; in the evening they made a show of a more serious attack upon the Mars, which had fell a little to leeward, and obliged me to bear up for her support; this was their last effort—if any thing deserves this appellation. Several shot were fired for 2 hours after, but they appeared to be drawing off, and before the sun was set their whole fleet had tacked and was standing from us; the Mars and Triumph being the sternmost ships, were of course more exposed to the enemy's fire, and I cannot too much commend the spirited conduct of Sir Charles Cotton, and Sir Erasmus Gower, the captains of those ships. Lord Charles Fitzgerald also in the Brunswick, kept up a very good fire from the after guns; but that ship was obliged the whole time to carry every sail. The Bellerophon being nearly in the same circumstance, I was glad to keep in some measure in reserve, having reason first to suppose there would be full occasion for the utmost exertion of us all; and being rather a-head of me was not able to fire much. I considered that ship as a treasure in store, having heard of her former achievements, and observed the spirit manifested by all on board, when she passed me.

"Joined to the activity and zeal shewed by lord Cranston during the whole cruise, I am also much indebted to capt. Whitty for his activity and unremitted diligence on board the Royal Sovereign. The frigates shewed the greatest attention and alertness. I kept the Pallas near me to repeat signals, which capt. Curfen performed very much to my satisfaction; indeed, I shall ever feel the impressions which the good conduct of the captains, officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers in the squadron has made on my mind; and it was the greatest pleasure I ever received to see the spirit manifested by the men, who instead of being cast down at seeing thirty sail of the enemy's ships at-

STATE OF MARYLAND.

An ACT for NATURALIZATION, Passed July Session, 1779.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DA die Vermehrung der Volksmenge ein Mittel ist den Reichtum und die Stärke des Staates zu befördern: Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die Gelindigkeit unserer Regierung, die Sicherheit welche durch unsere Verfassung und Gesetz bürgerlicher und gottedeltlicher Freyheit verschafft ist, die Milde unseres Himmels-Striches, die Fruchtbarkeit unseres Bodens und durch die Vortheile unserer Handelsveranlassung werden moegen in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, wenn sie der Vortheile und Vorrechte, welche die eingebornen Bueger dieses Staates genießen, theilhaftig gemacht werden wuerden:

Es sey deswegen durch die Allgemeine (gesetzgebende) Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesetz gemacht, Dals jede Person, die hinfuero in diesen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter desselben, oder vor irgend einem Grabschatts Gerichte dieses Staates eine Erklärung seines Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nichtspricht und unterschreibt, und den folgenden Eid, oder Bethuerung wann es ein Quaker, Menonist oder Dunker waere, leistet, nachspricht und unterschreibt: "Ich, A. B. schwöre, oder betheure, dals ich hinfuero ein Bueger des Staates Maryland werden will, und dem besagten Staate treu, und wahrhaftig ergeben seyn will, und dals ich mich nicht verbunden erachte, irg einem Könige oder Fuersien, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder Regierung irgend eine Unterwerfung oder Gehorsam zu leisten" (welch besagten Eid oder Bethuerung, und vorbemeldete Unterschrift, respective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gerich, oder irgend ein Richter desselben, oder irgend ein Grabschatts Gerichte hierbey bevollmächtigt sind sich leisten zu lassen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebornen Burger dieses Staates zu seyn gächter, dafuer gehalten und angesehen seyn soll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebornen Buegers dieses Staates berechtigt seyn soll; mit der Bedingung, dals niemand der ein eingebornen Burger dieses Staates in Kraft dieses Gesetzes werden wird, zu irgend einem öffentlichen Amt bestellet, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Versammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congress erwählbar seyn soll, er habe denn sieben Jahre vor solcher Erwählung oder Bestellung in diesem Staate gewohnt, und bez das Eigenthum und Vermoegen, welches bey der Verfassung unserer Regierung form erhehchet wird, irgend eines besagter respectiven Aemter zu verwalten.

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

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

Grabschatts-Gerichts: Dals irgend eine Person besagten Eid oder Bethuerung geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dals es aus dem protokollirten Berichte irgend eines Richters besagten Gerichts erhelle, irgend eine Person habe besagten Eid oder Bethuerung geleistet und unterschrieben—wer ein zulaengliches Zeugnis und Beweis dessen, und davon, dals solche Person Bueger sey, geachtet und gehalten, und dafuer in jedem Gerichts-Ofte dieses Staates anerkannt werden solle.

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

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

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

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

—ALSO,—

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

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

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

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

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

To be SOLD,

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

JOHN WORTHINGTON, of BRICE.

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

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

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

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

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

SOLOMON GROVES, Administrator. August 19, 1795.

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

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

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 Nitelites, 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.

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

II. *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, and 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,

I. *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 shall 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 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 *nubils* 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 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 other 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, 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, &c. and situated in a neighbourhood of several of the most respectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, consisting of a two story framed dwelling-house, well finished and painted inside and out, a kitchen and store-room at each end, conveniently constructed, milk house, smoke house, poultry houses, corn house, several negro quarters, stable, four tobacco houses, and a decent overseers house, conveniently constructed for a genteel family, a cow-house, &c. all in good order. The purchaser may also be accommodated with a large flock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and some valuable well broke mules, with every necessary plantation utensil, there are several small apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on said land, but as its presumed any person inclined to purchase will view the premises, any further description is deemed unnecessary, more than the terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and possession given the first of December.

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

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

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(LIST YEAR.)

MAR

POLAND.

THE unfavourable success of the late expedition to Poland, is not yet their country from the measures northern nations of the Prussian attachment of Sweden and the corroboration of these countries. As to England her favour policy may be deduced from the court of London of Petersburg to abandon liberty in the north! Swedish or Danish vessel, about offering to the emperor of Poland, expressly an active part against the nation, (doubtless to pass France).

Nevertheless, it is a changed her system of conduct the most shocking brutality remarkable moderation, of arrogance and tyranny.

The inhabitants of Warsaw especially in grain—a fact having stopped the transport Poland. The Russian go immediately examine into

Complaints have also been filed. The general intention, inviting the inhabitants, commissioners, who should movements, and make it steady, to cause persons arrested.

The Austrian forces were here, are beginning to move

PORT M

On the 14th Prairial was discovered between the General Rey is now in author of it, Britoux, a fact, two leagues from the adjutant-general Mar tower of Solidor, from red with that worthy cabin, taken at Pleguen, a criminal tribunal sitting a

On the same day, brought to the same town 150 who, on the 20th, of five men killed, in the midst of Dol. Among the name of Loquet, or was chousanifed for the

FIGURE

On the 4th instant, some barks appeared before supposition that the Spaniards, in order to be intended to make on the the fifth, at four in the heard at sea. It was said which hid the French Rosafuse, and La Cour batteries united their fire lasted one hour; and for

It is said that the cannonade was the only testified this attack, the centre, and the left discovering the intention commence the attack the

A constant fire and place at first on both hours without an inch side; at length the Spaniards they were pursued with incessant from ha moon.

The Spaniards lost points, particularly on line. The loss of the frigate La Bou and two wounded. Five or so crippled as to be un

BRUS

In a few days two be made known here ment of the contracts were these provinces,