

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1798.

FRANCFORT, March 16.

LETTERS from Vienna say, that the new raising of troops, which is about taking place in Austria, will amount to 80,000 men. It is confirmed that the Imperial troops will remain for the present upon the war establishment.

According to letters of the 15th March, the Hanse towns of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg, have delivered to the deputation of the empire, a memorial in which they ask a continuance of their political existence, and an absolute neutrality for their commerce, during the wars which may in future take place.

MILAN, March 2.

The following are the details of the disturbance in the garrison of Mantua. The 23d Pluviose in the morning, the inhabitants of Mantua remarked an extraordinary movement in the French garrison. These troops assembled suddenly at the place d'armes with four pieces of cannon, lighted match, arms and baggage; and there took up a line of march to quit the city, declaring that they intended to return to France to demand their pay, of which they had not received a farthing for four months past. General Miollis immediately ordered all the gates to be shut and sent his aide de camp to quiet the soldiers; but it was not until after much remonstrance, that they consented to remain, on condition that their pay should be given to them the next day. The administration upon a written requisition of general Miollis immediately ordered a forced loan of four hundred thousand livres. After emptying all the public chests, and applying to the capitalists and persons in affluent circumstances, they at length raised the necessary sum, by the time appointed. They also put in requisition five thousand shillings and six thousand pair of shoes, of which the French troops were totally destitute.

The Executive Directory of the Cisalpine republic, has given orders that this loan be reimbursed as soon as possible, as well as the other articles furnished the garrison.

March 15.

The two thousand men of French troops which arrived here from Genoa will be followed by 3000 more which are expected there from Marseilles.—Another body arrives by Mount Cenis.

The military movements give rise to various conjectures. It is probable we shall soon understand their object, as well as the cause of the augmentation of Austrian troops in Italy. It is said, the French troops on the 4th entered Lugano without experiencing any resistance.—The general Cicalta having quieted Corsica will return to Genoa. The chief of the rebels called Grasperi has been made prisoner, and with several of his accomplices, sent before a military tribunal at Bologna.

It is laid in a Genoese paper, that dispatches and a correspondence between Turin and Vienna, have been intercepted, and that this discovery might have serious consequences, as well as several important papers seized at Rome. The same paper says, that 18,000 men are to assemble at Mantua, and that according to appearances, the establishment of the Roman republic will bring about great changes in Italy, as it cannot be made to accord with the treaty of Campo-Formio. Already, it is said, (adds that paper) that the taking possession of Venice has been but provisional. Thus, while beyond the Adige, the bulletins and gazettes announce that Austria is about extending its possessions in Italy, on this side the Adige hope is entertained that she will abandon part of her new acquisitions. We are very impatient to know which of these conjectures will be verified by the event.

HEAD QUARTERS,

BERN, March 15.

General Brune, commander in chief of the French troops in Helvetia.

Whereas a large number of citizens of the different cantons of Helvetia, expressed to me their desire to see the establishment of a republic one and indivisible, democratic and representative, which should be composed of the country of Vaud and the four jurisdictions; of the Upper and Lower Valais; of the Italian Bailiwick; of Gessenay and the Upper Country [a part of the canton of Bern so called] of the canton of Friburg and the districts of Morat and Nidau, I have taken under consideration the motives of their demand, and found it well adapted to the principles of liberty, and to the local situation, since a republic composed of all the specified territories, might freely govern herself, after her own laws, and enjoy the advantage of an alliance with the French republic. Therefore it is here directed:

I. The representative of the Upper and Lower Valais; of the Italian Bailiwick; of the Upper Country and Gessenay; of the canton of Friburg and the

districts of Morat and Nidau shall meet, without delay, in the city of Lausanne, and join the representatives of the country of Vaud, in order to partake, by legislation, in the government of the Rhodianian republic. The districts, that have not yet chosen their electors or representatives, shall without delay proceed to the election, in the same manner as it has been done in the country of Vaud.

II. Rhodania consists of five cantons, viz. 1. Leman, comprehending the country of Vaud and the four jurisdictions; Lausanne, chief place. 2. Sarine and Croye, comprehending the ci-devant canton of Friburg, and the district of Morat and Nidau; Payerne, chief place. 3. The Upper Land; Thun, chief place. 4. Valais; Sion, chief place. 5. Tessino, comprehending the ci-devant Italian Bailiwick; Locarno, chief place.

III. The republic of Rhodania has a legislative body composed of 72 members, divided into two councils, the senate of 24 members, and the great council of 48. The canton of Leman sends 18 deputies; Sarine and Croye, 18; Upper Land, 12; Valais 12; and Tessino, 12.

IV. It has an executive directory composed of five members.

V. Lausanne is the seat of the legislative body and of the Directory, who may, however, within six months, definitively determine which place shall be the seat of government.

VI. The legislative body shall meet on the 5th Germinal (March 25.) They may deliberate, as soon as there are 25 members present in the great council, and 13 in the senate. Both councils shall be every two years renewed by halves, viz. every year twenty-four members go out of the great council, and thirteen out of the senate.

VII. The Directory shall enter into council on the 15th Germinal (March 30). It is not necessary to be married or a widower to be eligible for a place in the Directory.

VIII. There shall be in each town or chief commune a municipality of which the sub-prefect shall be present. The municipalities shall watch for the safety of the property belonging to the communes.

IX. The indemnities granted to the constituted authorities shall be at the charge of the public treasury.

X. The plan of a constitution adopted in the canton of Leman, formerly called Pays de Vaud, shall serve as a guide, except as to such points as are contrary to the present regulations. Nevertheless, the legislative body shall without delay, limit the power of apprehending, given to the national prefects.

XI. The legislative body shall introduce the trial by juries, in criminal cases. It may proceed to a revision of the constitution within two years, provided that the changes be submitted to the sanction of the primary assemblies.

The customs and habits favourable to morality and liberty, religious opinions and worship, shall be respected. The legislative body shall set the example of that respect.

(Signed)

BRUNE.

ALGIER, March 1.

Three English frigates were cruising off our bay. One of these frigates, forced in by a storm, was thrown into a most dreadful situation, and had nearly perished. The captain, who did not receive succour in time, complained of it with the greatest bitterness, and even in terms injurious and tyrannical. The dey, enraged at his despotic tone, caused the frigate to be immediately seized, and threw all the crew into irons. He then gave instant orders to the British consul to quit his territory.

BAYONNE, March 15.

It appears that a reconciliation is yet likely to take place with Portugal, by means of the Spanish cabinet. Citizen Segui, the commissioner of the Directory, who lately passed through here, is charged with a mission relative to this object. He has already dispatched a courier to the Directory, and we are assured that matters are very nearly adjusted between the two nations.

VIENNA, March 12.

Count Rumorowky, ambassador of Russia, has laid aside his public character, it is replaced by that of a chargé d'affaires. This change, it is said, has been caused by the French republic expressly demanding that its ambassadors should have the precedence of all others, and ours will be placed on the same footing at Paris.

March 13.

The French ambassador has sent printed cards to the foreign ministers, announcing that he will receive visits of etiquette. The ministers of England and Hanover did not receive cards.

FLORENCE, March 6.

Our hotels are filled with strangers who flock from Rome. We have here several prelates among whom are cardinals Dugnani, Maury, Zalada, and Rinuani. The Abbe Maury who was forced to quit Sienna is also obliged to leave Florence and Tuscany, notwithstanding the remonstrances he has made to the secretary of state and the secrecy which he wishes to preserve, being announced as the nephew of a Jacob Pignatelli.

Pius VI. remained 4 days at Sienna, in the convent of Augustins; he appeared tranquil and resigned to his fate. He keeps INCOG. And the orders given to render him no honours have been rigorously observed. He has been forced to quit that city.

It is said his holiness will not be able to find an asylum anywhere, unless at Malta or in America.

CADIZ, March 8.

Lord St. Vincent, whom we supposed had returned to Lisbon, is at this moment, with 12 ships of the line, at anchor in the road of Jeremie, a few leagues to the south of Cape Spartel, and consequently situated, as to form a junction with the remainder of the English fleet, which at present blockade Cadiz, profiting himself by the same wind which will facilitate the sailing of our fleet. However, notwithstanding the situation of lord St. Vincent, our fleet is determined to sail with the first fair wind; it has provisions for four months.

The fleet which blockades us, is always in sight of the port, one of their advice boats is continually hovering about, in order to discover what is passing here.

PARIS, March 26.

The intelligence is confirmed, that the republic of Geneva has unanimously voted its incorporation with this republic.

One hundred and thirty pieces of cannon have arrived at Huningen, from Switzerland. The disarming of the Switzers continues. The number of the Bernese killed and wounded in battle, does not exceed 2000. General Schauenburg, it is said, has caused 15 plunders to be shot. It must be true that the Swiss women have in some places fought in the ranks, for, several of them, we hear, are wounded. Lucerne and Friburg have suffered nothing. Zurich has submitted. Citizen Ochs has consented to change several articles of his project of a constitution for Helvetia: it has just been accepted by the canton of Basle.

The French troops have taken possession of Lugano and the other 6 Italian Bailiwick on the 5th of March.

LONDON, March 16.

Confidential letters received from Raftadt by the last mail state—that as soon as the congress has settled the affairs of Germany, another negotiation for peace between this country and France will be opened, under the mediation of the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and Petersburg.

From the official report published by the government of Bern, on the pretended assassination of two French hussars in the village of Thierens, it clearly appears, that these hussars, refused answering the question of the Swiss sentries—Who they were? That one of these hussars fell with his drawn sword on one of the sentinels, and wounded him in the face; whereupon the latter fired in defence of his life, and killed the hussar; that the other hussar then attacked the other sentinel, and shared the same fate; that neither the government nor commandant of the place took the least part in this transaction, and that on the first intelligence thereof, the government of Bern offered general Menard any satisfaction he might demand, and even surrendered the two tentatives up to him.

All these facts are proved by the verbal process drawn up on the spot, and yet the pretended outrage is alleged by the French government as the motive for the French troops entering the territory of Bern, in the same manner as the death of general Duphot, who was killed at the head of a band of rebels, served as a pretext for occupying Rome. Such are the political proceedings of the great nation.

April 2.

The Hamburg mail, which became due yesterday, is not yet arrived.

It is with the deepest concern we have to state that the fate of Switzerland is decided. Authentic accounts are said to have been received, that the army of general D'Erlach, disheartened by their retreat, and probably disunited in principle, had become dissatisfied with their commander, and had, in a fit of licentiousness and desperation, actually massacred their gallant and patriotic commander, with several of their best officers, upon the groundless charge of treachery. This savage act took place on the 5th ult. It is also added, that the country round Bern, to the extent of three leagues, had been given up to pillage by the French troops.

To be R E N

And possession given

T HE plantation whereon the
known by the name of
lies on the road leading from A
and Frederick-town, and is a v
for a tavern, having a good stab
fary out house.

The subscriber has for sale a q
and walnut posts, which he will
Baltimore, or at his landing
terms apply to

AUGUST

Head of Severn, Anne-Arun
May 29, 1798.

In CHANCERY,

O N application to the ch
writing, of STEPHEN
Arundel county, praying the
relief of sundry insolvent debt
lent, on the terms there
schedule of his property, and a
no doubt, would, if a paper was handed to them, con
tribute largely towards doing up and completing the
fortifications. Rather than see the metropolis of Ma
ryland in so defenceless a state, I will pledge myself
to come forward and do every thing in my power for
the protection of the citizens; if it is the wish of the
citizens to turn out, and form themselves into a com
pany, I will resign the commission I now hold, and
once more head them as commander.

A CITIZEN.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

AN earlier departure than I first designed, preclud
ing me from the honour of delivering the following
Valedictory Epilogue, I offer it for insertion in your
paper, if it merits such a distinction; by publishing
the piece in your next, you will oblige some friends
to the Theatre, as well as

Your obedient servant,

CH. C. M'GRATH.

Annapolis, Monday morning, 4th June.

Mrs. F. & S. GREEN.

MR. M'GRATH'S INTENDED FAREWELL AD
DRESS TO ANNAPOLIS.

DEAR, gen'rous friends, the short liv'd season's o'd,
And other reas'ns we must soon explore,
Y-t, 'ere we part, permit, ye brave, ye faire,
A heart oblig'd its dictates to declare;
Nor speak I here my sentiments alone,
We all delight your patronage to own,
Our faults with candour you have still past by,
Each night's performance has been kindly grac'd
With candid auditor's of sense and taste,
But vain, alas! were all the poet's art,
And vain the actor's ever to impart,
The debt of gratitude which here I owe,
Or as I feel my sentiments to show;

The following important article is copied from Lloyd's
Evening Post, of April 2d, 1798.

" Among the reports which the non-arrival of any
intelligence from France has, within these few days,
given rise to, is the following: that the American
commissioners at Paris have been ordered to depart,
and that all American property in France, which is
supposed to amount to near 3,000,000l. is to be con
fiscated."

NEW-YORK, June 1.

WE, the Grand Jurors of the General Court of the
western shore, of the state of Maryland, held at the
city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the eighth day of
May, 1798, agree to the following address to be
forwarded to the President of the United States.

To the PRESIDENT, SENATE, and HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA.

WE, the Grand Jurors of the General Court for
the western shore, of the state of Maryland, viewing
with much concern the situation of the United States
with respect to the republic of France, feel it our duty
to express our entire confidence in your wisdom and
virtue, and our perfect attachment to the government
of our choice.

We have heard with disgust that the Americans are
considered as a divided people, and feel, with becoming
indignation, the insult offered the American nation by
the ruling party in France.

At a time when our country is threatened by an ar
bitrary overbearing nation, we cannot be silent, we
therefore think proper to assure you that we heartily
approve of the conduct of the executive in its endeavours
to reconcile our differences with the French re
public, and as the measures which have been heretofore
adopted, have not had the desired effect, we now
assure you that we will, to the utmost extremity, sup
port whatever steps may be thought necessary for the
vindication of our rights, and to maintain the honour
of the American name, and the independence of its
people.

WILLIAM STEUART, Foreman.

A N S W E R
To the GRAND JURORS of the GENERAL COURT of
the Western Shore of the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,
I THANK you for the expressions in your address,
of your entire confidence in the president, senate, and
house of representatives of the United States, and of
your attachment to the government of your choice; of
your approbation of the measures of the executive au
thority in its endeavours to reconcile our differences
with the French republic, and of your determination
to support, to the utmost extremity, whatever steps
may be thought necessary, for the vindication of our
rights, to maintain the honour of the American name,
and the independence of its people.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 19, 1798.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.
SORRY I am to find, that the citizens of Anna
polis are so backward in forming themselves into com
panies. The dreadful cloud that seems to hang over
us, and the destruction which we are daily threatened

4^w
AFTER returning his sincere thanks for the gen
continuance of their favours, begs leave to inform them
and the public in general, that he still continues to
carry on the above business in all its various branches,
and that he is now supplied with the best materials for
that purpose. He hath now in employ some of the
best workmen on the continent, and promises that all
those who honour him with their commands, may rely
on having their work executed in the best and neatest
manner. Orders from the country will be thankfully
received and duly attended to.

N. B. Two apprentices wanted to the above bus
iness.

HUGE
April 18, 1798.

Edward J. Pryse,
Saddler and Harness-maker,
Church-street.

To be R

And possession

T HAT beautiful
of Annapolis, c
contains 175 acres
aply to RICHARD SP

HUGE

April 18, 1798.

To be RENTED,

And possession given in December.
THE plantation wherein the subscriber now lives,
known by the name of the RISING SUN, it
lies on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore
and Frederick-town, and is a very convenient house
for a tavern, having a good stable, and every neces-
sary out house.

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of locust, cedar
and walnut posts, which he will deliver at Annapolis,
Baltimore, or at his landing on Severn river. For
terms apply to

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county,
May 29, 1798.

In CHANCERY, May 26, 1798.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of STEPHEN WATKINS, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Stephen Watkins is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Stephen Watkins, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Stephen Watkins, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the sixteenth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at eleven o'clock, on the second day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Stephen Watkins's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

ALL persons having claims against the estate of A RACHEL WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those that are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS LUSBY, Administrator.

Annapolis, May 30, 1798.

In CHANCERY, May 22, 1798.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of SAMUEL MAYNARD, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Samuel Maynard, is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Samuel Maynard, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Samuel Maynard, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the sixteenth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at eleven o'clock, on the twenty-second day of June next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel Maynard's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

A MEETING of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI will be held at Capt. Sears's tavern, in Baltimore, on Wednesday the fourth of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; the members of said society are requested to give their attendance.

By order of the president,
ROBERT DENNY, Sec.

May 21, 1798.

NOTICE,

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Anne-Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis to hear appeals, and will continue sitting for twenty days from the date hereof.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. Co. Tax, A. A. Co.

To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately,
THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West river, or

HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.
April 18, 1798.

B E it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all and every case where the sheriff or collector of any county within this state shall hereafter levy, and collect or receive, or ought to levy and collect, any sum or sums of money or tobacco for the use of any person or persons whatsoever, and shall refuse or neglect to pay over the same to the person or persons, or to the order of the person or persons, entitled or authorized to receive the same, by the time required by law, it shall and may be lawful, and the several county courts or general court, as the case may be, are hereby required, upon motion made on behalf of the person or persons entitled or authorized to receive the money or tobacco levied and collected as aforesaid, or which ought to be levied and collected as aforesaid, and on producing to the court before whom such motion shall be made a stated account of the demand, supported by such affidavit or voucher as the court shall reasonably require, to order a judgment to be entered, and an immediate execution to issue thereon, against the person or property of such sheriff or collector, to levy and compel the payment of such sum of money or tobacco so due and payable; provided, that a copy of the demand, and notice of such intended motion, be delivered in writing to such sheriff or collector, or left at his last place of abode, for the space of twenty days previous to the sitting of the court at which such application shall be intended, and that proof thereof be made to the satisfaction of the court; and provided also, that if such sheriff or collector shall, in person or by attorney, controvert the demand, and desire a jury to be impanelled to ascertain the sum of money really due and payable, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately impanelled and charged to try and ascertain an issue, whether the said sheriff or collector be chargeable with and liable to pay any and what sum or sums of money or tobacco to the person or persons so claiming and authorized to receive the same; and the court are hereby empowered and required, upon such verdict of the jury, to pass judgment against the said sheriff or collector, upon which there shall be no writ of error, supersedeas, injunction, or appeal, and to award execution thereon as upon all other cases of judgment had in the said court.

THOSE of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county who are owing for officers fees for the year 1797, are hereby desired to take notice of the above clause of an act of the general assembly, passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, entitled, An act for the speedy recovery of monies levied or received by sheriffs and collectors. The accounts for fees will, in a very short time, be delivered to the respective persons from whom they are due, and I am in hopes that all who are indebted for fees will prepare themselves for a speedy settlement, as no indulgence can or will be given, and the largest accounts (if not settled) will be first executed for, by JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 24, 1798.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living about two miles from Mount Pleasant ferry, and the same distance from Mrs. Rawlings's tavern, on the 26th of December, 1797, an iron gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, he is shod all fours, has a split in one of his houghs, and a remarkable short head, his brand is unknown, he is a strong well made horse, blows very much when he gallops; by what information I have I am apt to believe he is about Patapco ferry, or in that neighbourhood, or Elk-Ridge Landing. Any person that takes up the said horse, and brings him to me, shall receive SIX DOL- LARS, paid by THOMAS LANE, Mount Airy.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, on Monday the eleventh day of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day after, at 11 o'clock,

ALL the personal estate of JOHN PLUMMER, deceased, consisting of horses, black cattle, hogs, plantation utensils, household furniture, and about twenty-seven valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, among them is a good rough carpenter, who is an excellent cooper, a remarkable good carpenter, and others very valuable for plantation business. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHANNA PLUMMER, Executrix.

N. B. The above property will certainly be exposed to sale as above advertised.

Anne-Arundel county, near Rawlings's tavern, May 2, 1798.

R AN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her to that I get her again. WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

To be SOLD,
Two HORSES, and
A good BOAT.
H. STIER.

Annapolis, May, 1798.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING

A DIGEST

OF THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

FROM THE YEAR 1785, TO THE PERIOD OF

PUBLICATION:

Containing all the Laws from that to the present time, inclusive.

T HE object which this intention contemplates, is to publish every Law, now in force, in periodical order, with marginal references and notes, to obviate obscurities created, the consequence of progressive subdivisions, which necessarily resulted, to answer the annual purposes of legislative convenience. The Laws within this space of time, include all our STATUTES, since HANSON'S COLLECTION, and many of them, of the first importance to the people.

The complaints which have been frequently made by the student, in toiling through the dreary course of many perplexing sessions, unavoidably clouded by enumerated additions, amendments and repeals, often produce to his inquiries both doubt and uncertainty. The MERCHANT and FARMER have also frequently evidenced a solicitude, that these Laws were comprised in a clearer view; to abate the difficulties that occur in perusal. Hence it becomes the duty of the citizen, during intervals of leisure from necessary avocations, to digest a plan to remedy the evil.

The multiplicity of Laws is one of the grievances attendant on free governments, for when a Law, which is the "rule of our civil conduct," is enacted at the will of a despot, or aristocratic body, it generally remains fixed, and without frequent alteration or addition. On the contrary, when a REPRESENTATIVE, or FREE GOVERNMENT, LIKE OUR OWN, act in legislative capacity, from the very freedom and spirit of the organization, our codes are naturally swelled to a more bulky size; sometimes from the frequency of change in our representation, and sometimes from kindred causes. Though this is one of the consequent effects (for human perfection is unattainable) of free governments, yet when we consider the unparalleled privileges and blessings we enjoy, under our Constitutions and Laws, unknown to any nation in the civilized world, we should not be unmindful of our duty, unanimously to co-operate in the most earnest and zealous benedictions to Heaven, for such signal marks of divine favour.

This plan, more copiously displayed, will be presented to the next session of Assembly, for their approbation; because the author is of opinion, that it is not right to interfere with any acts of the constituted authorities, without their previous acquiescence. The glaring injuries that have grown out of such evil practices, have already been too manifest to require animadversion, and too severely felt by us a people, not to discourage repetition. The whole, it is trusted, will be found useful to the magistrate, the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic. If it should prove so in event, the labours of the compiler will be abundantly rewarded.

CONDITIONS.

- I. That this work will be printed and bound in one volume, and put to press as soon as the subscription is sufficiently enlarged to defray the expences of printing.
- II. That the whole will be printed on good paper and good type.
- III. That each subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay Five Dollars in advance, for every copy subscribed for, (to enable the printer to go speedily through with the work) and the balance on delivery of the book.
- IV. That the price will be as moderate as books.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. James Rice, & Co. and George Hill, booksellers in Baltimore, and by Frederick Green, Annapolis.

THE subscriber has for sale several NEGROES, two as valuable house carpenters and joiners as any in the state, the others women, some with children, and others without. For terms apply to THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

May 1, 1798.

J UST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1797.

FOUND adrift, at the mouth of South river, a quantity of SCANTLING. The owner may have it again on proving property, and paying charges.

May 1, 1798.

WILLIAM PURDIE.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 24, 1798.
 ORDERED, That the act to alter, amend and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified, the act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate, and the act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council
of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified.

WHEREAS the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner herein after directed, viz. Saint Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Cecil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall, at all future elections, form and constitute one district for the purpose of electing sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, place, time and manner of holding the several elections therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

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 alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for elector of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore-town, in virtue of the constitution and form of government.

And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates, and for elector of the senate, be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force if it shall be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, in their first session after such new election.

An ACT to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath labour under many and great inconveniences, owing to their not being admitted to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses in all cases, instead of an oath; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Menonites, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses, in the manner that Quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatever.

And be it enacted, That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

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 part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty bushels of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There is seed for the benefit of the purchaser between seventy and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first day of January next, and an extensive credit will be given for the residue. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by

JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 7, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclined to purchase. For terms of sale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne Arundel county.

April 7, 1798.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of water-works; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grass. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each.

A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburgh runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of firs, trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evitt's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and fifty-six acres, lying on Evitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of Well-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good dam erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; seven grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about six miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's town; on this tract there is a small element. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camp, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Col. Raia, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing fifty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Rob's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George D. in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James' Pit, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, at the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hager's-town; and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Cochin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Mump.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARSHAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1798.

RAUEN, March 11.

HR. directors Virey, and Van Lange, and the French minister Deherain, returned, having yesterday from Amsterdam, to Raizen, and some other place in North Holland. While they were in Amsterdam, the disturbances among the Jews, which had occasioned the synagogues to be shut up on the preceding Saturday, were appeased.

The day before yesterday the proclamation was issued by which the primary assemblies are to be convened on the 23d of April, to vote for the acceptance or rejection of a new constitution. No person will be permitted to vote who has not taken the oath against the faithfulness, aristocracy, heterodoxy, and anarchy; or who has refused to bear arms in the national guard. The soldiers and sailors will be particularly called upon by their commanders.

In the sitting of the Batavian constituent assembly of yesterday, the following extraordinary decree was passed on the motion of citizen Van der Hoogen, in the name of the combined committees, at the head of which were citizens Ockerse and Van der Horst:

I. That the amnesty which has been granted to the plunders of 1787 and 1788 shall be repealed.

II. That a just indemnification shall be made to the inhabitants of the late province of Zeeland, for the plundering they then suffered, and that to this end, the members and ministers of the administration of that time shall be arrested, both in their persons and property, to prevent the alienation of that property.

III. That therefore no persons who have been ministers or members of the late orange administration, who still remain with the republic, shall leave the town, village, or place in which they now reside, without a permission in writing from the intermediary administrative authorities, or the provisional executive directory; except such as by their conduct have evidently shown themselves friendly to the cause of liberty; or such as have been elected by the people to any office which they still hold, on pain of being even punished with death according to the exigency of the circumstances; and whoever shall be found to assist them in acting contrary to this decree shall be subjected to severe corporal punishment.

IV. That no conveyances, mortgages, or other acts of that kind, shall be executed to the advantage of any person who has left the republic, before or after the departure of the French troops, and who held any post in the administration of that time, with the exception only of such as have been above mentioned.

Citizen Van Lange is chosen president of the Directory during the month of April.

The administrator of the clerks of the faithfulness has been arrested on suspicion of improper conduct relative to those offices. His clerk, Blaupens, has escaped.

Eighty-one chevaux, with books and papers belonging to the late faithfulness, have been found in possession of a prosecutor or attorney of the name of Von Maesens, who has been taken into custody; and it has been ordered that all persons who know of any obligations or other effects in the name of the faithfulness, his wife, or his two sons, shall give notice of the same to the committee appointed for that purpose, that all interest in them may be stopped. And all persons who have any chevaux, papers, effects, documents, money, &c., in their possession, are to give notice of the same on pain of being treated as traitors to their country, and even according to circumstances, punished with death.

STRAßBURG, March 11.

The remainder of the Helvetic army, which had retreated to the left of the Rhine, is so surrounded by the French, that it is thought it will be obliged to forego its right of provision.

The French have round in the streets at Bern, 1000 pieces of cannon, and a great number of mortars. We are anxious to know what will become of 2 millions of coined and uncoined gold and silver, of which the treasures of Bern consist.

An hundred and forty-five thousand ducats in the sum demanded by the French from the king of Neuchâtel or the border, one of which should have been recently paid in the boxes. They also demand the fortresses of cardinal York, and the richels of the Inquisition, removed from Rome five days before their arrival in this city. They have taken possession of all the valuable in the Bernese fiefdoms, at Strasburg and some of the border.

The loss of the Swiss in different engagements since the 11th inst. is estimated at 2000 men, among whom about 400 women. The Swiss fought with a bravery worthy of their ancestors; many of whom refused to change quarters, and continued to the last moment to prevent their capture. At the present time, without any supplies, they are reduced to 1000 men, and are compelled to live on what is sent to them by their friends.

officer, whose dispositions were too extended by those of the French general.

Dr. Blair, the celebrated author of the *Graves*, &c., has given root, toward the national defence.

An account was yesterday received in town, that the 2nd sister of 14 guns, *Ninot*, Worth, had sailed off Cadiz, and captured a very large Spanish ship of about one thousand tons burden, bound from Madrid to Cadiz, laden with a valuable cargo, besides a large quantity of money; the whole supposed to be worth upwards of 100,000.

When the letters came away, she was under escort of five sail of the line, bound to Gibraltar.

Some great political shock is expected soon to take place in Spain; the clergy in general express much alarm since the pope has been driven from Rome; even in Portugal, the ecclesiastics are not without their fears of some sudden change.

April 11.

The French have 100,000 men at and within fifty miles of Brest. Their naval force there is not very formidable; their only hope of success, therefore, if they send an expedition to us, must be to make the vigilance of our fleet.

The French Directory has transmitted to count Cobenzel, by a special messenger, a watch richly set with diamonds, and a watch chain entirely covered with precious stones, valued at 60,000 dollars, and to his secretary a sword valued at 500 francs.

SWITZERLAND, March 14.

The war with Switzerland seems to draw nigh its conclusion, and the revolution to be nearly completed in the manner demanded by France. On the 9th instant the provisional regency of Zurich came to the resolution of resigning its authority into the hands of the committee of the country, by which means the differences between the inhabitants of the city and the villages are finally settled. The Zurich troops, which were on their march to join the army of Bern and Solothurn, have returned home, pursuant to a capitulation concluded with general Schauenburg.

The Bernese, we understand, have submitted to the following conditions: "The city of Bern is to maintain 2000 French foot, and 1000 horse; the inhabitants of the city, as well as the country people, are to be disarmed; the armenia is to be given up to the disposal of the French army; a provisional national army is to be substituted in the stead of the former regency; and the Helvetic confederation received from Paris, is to be accepted."

It is generally supposed that the Swiss troops assembled near Thon, are on the point of laying down their arms; since several cantons have accommodated matters with France, have recalled their contingents, and given up all measures of defense.

FRONTERAS OF SWITZERLAND, March 13.

In proof of the valour displayed by the Bernese, we are likewise informed, that in the action near Neuenburg, the undisciplined peasant fought with such gallant desperation that they repulsed an assault, and that they hung themselves on the ground to prevent the French artillery from advancing.

TARASCO, March 29.

A letter from Raillens of the 17th aviles, that great apprehensions are manifested there with respect to the issue of a congress at Radazi, and that the imperial armies not only remain on the war establishment, but that an ordinance has also been issued by the chamber of war, ordering the levy of 60,000 recruits.

LONDON, April.

About a o'clock this morning just as this paper was at press we received Paul Journals to the 11th inst.

The elections proceed with rapidity in the primary assemblies. Dissensions are, however, apparent; but the influence of the Directory is still superior to every opposition. Some conspiracies have been detected, and all over on a small scale.

Rapport, Vincent, Monge, and Danton, commissioners of the Executive Directory at Rome, have lately written to the commissioners of the Executive Directory at Paris, stating, that the Roman republic, by the proclamation of its laws, and the acceptance by the people of the new constitution, has exercised the greatest of its powers; and that there shall be held

"The test of the sovereignty of the people." The lower part of the letter contains enclosures on the Directory, and the commissioners of the Executive Directory, from Paris, assure trouble in that capital.

A letter from Hanover, March 19, states, that the commissioners of the executive to be made, were made, and the commissioners for the conscription more than six months ago, with the exception of the commissioners for the districts of Hanover and Bremen, which are to be made in the month of June, and the commissioners for the districts of Hesse, which are to be made in the month of July. The commissioners of the executive to be made, are to be made in the month of June, and the commissioners for the districts of Hesse, which are to be made in the month of July. The commissioners of the executive to be made, are to be made in the month of June, and the commissioners for the districts of Hesse, which are to be made in the month of July.

but it appears that this arrangement has not been made with the consent of the empress, who, with her pretences, has presented to this emperor.

From Olmec, it is stated, that all the English who reside there have been put to flight in their own houses. The American agent has not been ap-

pointed. The Executive Directory, on the 21st ult. reflecting on the reports which have been so uniformly to the minister of marine and colonies, during his residence at Brest, and considering that the want of courage in the operations of the army and navy declined against England, has been the means of rendering the expedition, decrees as follows:

1. That general Bonaparte shall proceed to Brest in the course of the present week to take upon him the command of the army of England.

2. He is charged with the direction of all the forces by land and sea, destined on the expedition against England.

3. The present decree shall not be printed.

The ministers of war and marine are charged with its execution.

(Signed) MERLIN, President.

LAGARDE, Sec. Gen.

The Toulon fleet, consisting of 30 sail is reported to be at sea.

A letter from a gentleman on board his majesty's ship Triton, of 12 guns, captain Gore, cruising off the French coast, dated the 2d of April, says—"We yesterday took into Brest, and counted seventeen pendants living on board ships in the road, fifteen of which were ship of the line, the others frigates and corvettes. They all have their sails beat, and appear quite ready for sea.—We had to close in their several bomb shells were thrown at us from the batteries, but did us no damage."

April 12.

IRELAND.

Yesterday a mail arrived from Dublin, by which we have received most interesting accounts of the state of that country. Our readers will form their own opinion from a perusal of the two following extracts, from our Dublin letter:

Twelve thousand copies of the following notices have been dispersed throughout Ireland, by order of the commander in chief:

"Whereas his excellency the lord lieutenant in council has, in consequence of the daring acts and depredations committed in this country, ordered and directed, by his proclamation, bearing date the 20th March last, and by his particular orders theron, that the military should use the most summary means to repress disturbance, and to recover all arms taken from the garrison and well-affected, and other concealed arms and ammunition, all the people concerned in taking or concealing these arms are required to give them up within ten days of the publication of this notice, which, if they do, they may be assured no violence will be done to them or their property; but if they do not, they are informed that the troops will be quartered in large bodies, in the several quarters among them, and other severe means will be used to enforce obedience to this notice.

"And those who have knowledge where arms are concealed, are called upon to give information, which they may do in any private manner, to the nearest civil magistrate, or commanding officer of his majesty's forces, or of the voluntary corps. Secrecy shall be used with respect to them, and they shall be summoned when their report is proved to be true.

"Should the naked and evil disposed among the people in this country, still perform, robbing and murdering, and committing other acts of violent subversion to the laws of their country, they are informed that the commander in chief will be obliged to have recourse to those powers with which he has been invested, to bring them to an instant punishment.

"Given at head-quarters of Cork, the third of April, 1798.—By order of the commander in chief.

FRED. MAFFAN, Secy.

Many thousands of the following notices were distributed the week before last, in all the towns and villages of the Queen's county.

"The commanding officer commanding the district of Queen's county, orders, that a written list of the names of the persons residing in each house, shall be placed on the door of the most conspicuous part of it.

"It is to be made known to the inhabitants that from the hour of nine o'clock at night till daybreak the next morning, they are prohibited to leave their houses, and not to admit any strangers whatever.

"Persons who commit the distasteful acts of robbing, killing, and murdering, and committing other acts of violent subversion to the laws of their country, are to be apprehended, tried, and punished according to law. The commanding officer commanding the district of Queen's county, orders, that the officers of the police force, and the militia, shall be employed to apprehend, try, and punish such offenders.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 24, 1708.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, soon and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified, the act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate, and the act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council
of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified.

WHEREAS the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner herein after directed, viz: Saint Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Cecil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Anne Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall, at all future elections, form and constitute one district for the purpose of electing sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the second, third, fourteenth and forty second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, place, time and manner of holding the several elections therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

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 alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for elector of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore-town, in virtue of the constitution and form of government.

And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates, and for elector of the senate, be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force if it shall be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, in their first session after such new election.

An ACT to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath labour under many and great inclemencies, owing to their not being admitted to make the solemn affirmation as witnesses in all cases instead of an oath; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, those called Nicollites or New Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Menonites, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses, in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatever.

And be it enacted, That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one or those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

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 part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty bushels of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There is seed for the benefit of the purchaser between twenty and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first day of January next, and an extensive credit will be given for the residue. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by

JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 7, 1797.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclined to purchase. For terms of sale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne Arundel county.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of water works; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to graze. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each.

A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a su-

perior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Y. & C. Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a rate of one, two, and three years.

The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evitt's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres, lying on Evitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres.

Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of Westport, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good yard erected, with sundry other improvements, not even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; seven grit and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers.

Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are several valuable flats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkeyfoot road.

Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Crelap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Run, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres.

The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rain, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Negl's, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing fifty acres. Dilpue, containing fifty acres. Ral's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. Further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Day, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne Arundel county, called St. James's Farm, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, will be sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, at the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Howard county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagerstown; and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merriman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOULIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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(No. 2683.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1798.

HAGUE, March 31.

THE directors Vrede and Van Lange, and the French minister Delscroix, returned hither yesterday from Amsterdam. They likewise visited Saardam, Broeck, and some other places in North Holland. While they were at Amsterdam, the disturbances among the Jews, which had occasioned the synagogue to be shut up on the preceding Saturday, were appeased.

The day before yesterday the proclamation was issued by which the primary assemblies are to be convoked on the 23d of April, to vote for the acceptance or rejection of a new constitution. No person will be permitted to vote who has not taken the oath against the stadholdership, aristocracy, federation and anarchy; or who has refused to bear arms in the national guard. The soldiers and sailors will be particularly called upon by their commanders.

In the sitting of the Batavian constituent assembly of yesterday, the following extraordinary decree was passed on the motion of citizen Van der Hoeven:—

I. That the amnesty which has been granted to the plunderers of 1787 and 1788 shall be repealed.

II. That a just indemnification shall be made to the inhabitants of the late province of Zealand, for the plundering they then suffered, and that to this end, the members and ministers of the administration of that name shall be arrested, both in their persons and property, to prevent the alienation of that property.

III. That therefore no persons who have been ministers or members of the late orange administration, who still remain with the republic, shall leave the town, village, or place in which they now reside, without a permission in writing from the intermediary administrative authorities, or the provisional executive directory; except such as by their conduct have evidently shewn themselves friendly to the cause of liberty; or such as have been elected by the people to any office which they still hold, on pain of being even punished with death according to the exigency of the circumstances; and whoever shall be found to assist them in acting contrary to this decree shall be subjected to severe corporal punishment.

IV. That no conveyances, mortgages, or other acts of that kind, shall be executed to the advantage of any person who has left the republic, before or after the entrance of the French troops, and who held any post in the administration of that time, with the exception only of such as have been above mentioned.

Citizen Van Lange is chosen president of the Directory during the month of April.

The administrator of the estates of the stadholder has been arrested on suspicion of improper conduct relative to those estates. His clerk, Haaphens, has escaped.

Eighty-one chests, with books and papers belonging to the late stadholder, have been found in possession of a procurator or attorney of the name of Von Maanen, who has been taken into custody; and it has been ordered that all persons who know of any obligations or other effects in the name of the stadholder, his wife, or his two sons, shall give notice of the same to the committee appointed for that purpose, that all interest on them may be stopped. And all persons who have any chests, papers, effects, documents, money, &c. in their possession, are to give notice of the same on pain of being treated as traitors to their country, and even according to circumstances, punished with death.

STRASBURG, March 14.

The remainder of the Bernese army which had retreated to the lake of Thun, is so surrounded by the French, that it is thought it will be obliged to surrender for want of provisions.

The French have found in the arsenal at Bern, 2000 pieces of cannon, and a great number of muskets. We are curious to hear what will become of the millions of coined and uncoined gold and silver, of which the treasures of Bern consist.

An hundred and forty-four thousand ducats is the sum demanded by the French from the king of Naples; or the horses, one of which should have been annually presented to the pope. They also demand the surrender of cardinal York, and the archives of the Inquisition, removed from Rome a few days before their arrival in that city. They have taken possession of all the valuables in the Portuguese church at Rome in the name of the republic.

The loss of the Swiss in different engagements since the 1st inst. is estimated at 2000 among whom are about 400 women. The Swiss fought with a bravery worthy of their ancestors; many of them refused to accept quarter, and others rushed to the cannons mouths to prevent their advancing. As the Swiss troops notwithstanding their obstinate resistance, were constantly turned by the French cavalry and flying artillery, they suspected that they were betrayed by their

officers, whose dispositions were far exceeded by those of the French generals.

Dr. Blair, the celebrated author of the sermons, &c. has given 100l. toward the national defence.

An account was yesterday received in town, that the Stag cutter of 14 guns, *lieut. Worth*, stationed off Cadiz, has captured a very large Spanish ship of about 600 tons burthen, bound from Manilla to Cadiz, laden with a valuable cargo, besides a large quantity of money; the whole supposed to be worth upwards of 100,000l. When the letters came away, she was under escort of five sail of the line, bound to Gibraltar.

Some great political shock is expected soon to take place in Spain: the clergy in general express much alarm since the pope has been driven from Rome; even in Portugal, the ecclesiastics are not without their fears of some sudden change.

April 11.

The French have 100,000 men at and within fifty miles of Brest. Their naval force there is not very formidable; their only hope of success, therefore, if they send an expedition to sea, must be to elude the vigilance of our fleets.

The French Directory has transmitted to count Cobenzel, by a special messenger, a watch richly set with diamonds, and a watch chain entirely covered with precious stones, valued at 60,000 guilders; and to his secretary a present valued at 500 louis-d'ors.

S W I T Z E R L A N D, March 14.

The war with Switzerland seems to draw nigh its conclusion, and the revolution to be nearly completed in the manner demanded by France. On the 9th instant the provisional regency of Zurich came to the resolution of resigning its authority into the hands of the commission of the country, by which means the differences between the inhabitants of the city and the villages are finally settled. The Zurich troops, which were on their march to join the army of Bern and Solothurn, have returned home, pursuant to a capitulation concluded with general Schauenburg.

The Bernese, we understand, have submitted to the following conditions: "The city of Bern is to maintain 4000 French foot, and 1000 horse; the inhabitants of the city, as well as the country people, are to be disarmed; the arsenal is to be given up to the disposal of the French army; a provisional national assembly is to be substituted in the stead of the former regency; and the Helvetic constitution received from Paris, is to be accepted."

It is generally supposed that the Swiss troops assembled near Thun, are on the point of laying down their arms, since several cantons have accommodated matters with France, have recalled their contingents, and given up all measures of defence.

F R O N T I E R S O F S W I T Z E R L A N D, March 13.

In proof of the valour displayed by the Bernese, we are likewise informed, that in the action near Nevez-neck, the undisciplined peasantry fought with such gallant desperation that they refused all quarter, and that they flung themselves on the ground to prevent the French artillery from advancing.

P A R I S, March 29.

A letter from Ratisbon of the 17th advises, that great apprehensions are entertained there with respect to the issue of a congress at Rastadt, and that the imperial armies not only remain on the war establishment, but that an ordinance has also been issued by the chancery of war, ordering the levy of 80,000 recruits.

L O N D O N, April 9.

About 4 o'clock this morning just as this paper was at press we received Paris Journals to the 5th inst.

The elections proceed with rapidity in the primary assemblies. Dissentions are, however, apparent; but the influence of the Directory is still superior to every opposition. Some conspiracies have been detected, and all goes on as usual.

Fayout, Florent, Monge and Daunou, commissioners of the Executive Directory at Rome, have lately written to the commissioners of the Executive Directory at Paris, stating, that the Roman republic, by the proclamation of its laws, and the acceptance by the people of the new constitution, has exercised the greatest act of its power; and that there shall be held "The feast of the sovereignty of the people." The other part of the letter contains encomiums on the Directory.

Letters from Petersburg announce troubles in that capital.

A letter from Hamburg, March 15, states, that the health of the emperor is so much weakened, that the physicians fear he cannot survive more than six months. Some advise him to repair to Pisa, not only for the sake of the waters, but to breathe better air. The archduke Charles, during the absence of his brother, will, it is supposed, have the care of the government;

but it appears that this arrangement has not been made with the consent of the empress, who, with her partisans, has pretensions to this honour.

From Ostend, it is stated, that all the English who reside there have been put in a state of arrest in their own houses. The American agent has not been excepted.

The Executive Directory, on the 31st ult. reflecting on the reports which have been addressed to it by the minister of marine and colonies, during his residence at Brest, and considering that the want of concert in the operations of the army and navy defined against England, has been the means of retarding the expedition, decrees as follows:—

1. That general Buonaparte shall proceed to Brest in the course of the present decade to take upon him the command of the army of England.

2. He is charged with the direction of all the forces by land and sea, destined on the expedition against England.

3. The present decree shall not be printed.

The ministers of war and marine are charged with its execution.

(Signed) MERLIN, President.

LAGARDE, Sec. Gen.

The Toulon fleet, consisting of 30 sail is reported to be at sea.

A letter from a gentleman on board his majesty's ship Triton, of 32 guns, captain Gore, cruising off the French coast, dated the 3d of April, says—"We yesterday looked into Brest, and counted seventeen pendants flying on board ships in the road, fifteen of which were ships of the line, the others frigates and corvettes. They all have their sails bent, and appear quite ready for sea.—We stood so close in that several bomb shells were thrown at us from the batteries but did us no damage."

April 12.

I R E L A N D.

Yesterday a mail arrived from Dublin, by which we have received most distressing accounts of the state of that country. Our readers will form their own opinion from a perusal of the two following proclamations, from our Dublin letter:—

Twelve thousand copies of the following notice have been dispersed throughout Ireland, by order of the commander in chief:

"Whereas his excellency the lord lieutenant in council has, in consequence of the daring acts and depredations committed in this country, ordered and directed, by his proclamation, bearing date the 30th March last, and by his particular orders thereon, that the military should use the most summary means to repress disturbance, and to recover all arms taken from the yeomanry and well affected, and other concealed arms and ammunition, all the people concerned in taking or concealing these arms are required to give them up within ten days of the publication of this notice, which, if they do, they may be assured no violence will be done to them or their properties; but if they do not, they are informed that the troops will be quartered in large bodies, to live at free quarters among them, and other severe means will be used to enforce obedience to this notice.

"And those who have knowledge where arms are concealed, are called upon to give information, which they may do in any private manner, to the nearest civil magistrate, or commanding officer of his majesty's forces, or of the yeomanry corps. Secrecy shall be used with respect to them, and they shall be rewarded when their report is proved to be true.

"Should the deluded and evil disposed among the people in this country, still persevere in robbing and murdering, and committing other acts of violent insubordination to the laws of their country, they are informed that the commander in chief will be obliged to have recourse to those powers with which he has been invested, to bring them to immediate punishment.

"Given at head quarters at Kildare, the third of April, 1798.—By order of the commander in chief.

"FRED. MAITLAND, Sec'y."

Many thousands of the following notice were distributed the week before last, in all the towns and villages of the Queen's county:

"The commanding officer commanding the district of Queen's county orders, that a correct list of the names of the persons residing in each house, shall be placed on the door or some conspicuous part of it.

"It is to be made known to the inhabitants that from the hour of nine o'clock at night, till daybreak the next morning, they are to remain in their houses, and not to admit any strangers whatever.

"Patrols are to make domiciliary visits at uncertain periods, between the hours of nine o'clock at night and daybreak, and after calling over the names, if it is found, that any person whose name is not inserted on the list, is in the house, he is to be made prisoner—or if any person is absent, the rest of the

inhabitants are to be accountable for him, and measures are to be taken to discover where he is and to apprehend him.

" Should a list by any accident be destroyed or torn down, the owner of the house is, within two hours after, to apply to the magistrate or officer upon the spot for a new one, on pain of punishment.

" It shall be in the power of any magistrate or officer to give a permit to any person who shall assign a good reason for wishing to be absent on any particular night during the period alluded to.

" The magistrates and gentlemen of the yeomanry are requested to assist in executing this order."

DUBLIN, April 5.

Letters were yesterday received in town from Kilaloe, (county Clare) which state that a party of yeomanry, had on Saturday last killed twelve insurgents in that neighborhood. The fact is fully authenticated by persons of the highest respectability. The only particulars which we have heard are that a band of armed ruffians assaulted all the persons who were coming out of the church after having attended divine service. The clergyman, most worthy and esteemed gentleman, was also attacked, and to escape assassination, fled to a bog, where breast deep in water, he was fired on by the assassins. A party of yeomanry were fortunately passing by the church at that time, and being informed of his danger flew to his assistance, killed twelve of the assassins on the spot, whose bodies were found, and wounded many more. They took no prisoners.

UNION, May 25.

An inhabitant of this county, lately from the state of Tennessee, says that colonel Coxe is now at the mouth of Cumberland, with upwards of two hundred of his partisans, who are about building a town on the Ohio, between the mouths of Cumberland and Tennessee rivers; and that colonel Coxe offers a lot in said town and 1000 acres of land in the bend of Tennessee, to all young men who will join his force, and drive the Indians from it.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5. THE DISPATCHES

From our envoys at Paris, this day communicated by the president of the United States, to both houses of congress, consist of a letter dated on the 9th of March last, enclosing minutes of two conferences, obtained at the instance of the envoys, on the 2d and 4th (or 6th*) of the same month, with the minister for foreign affairs. At the first conference, general Pinckney introduced the conversation, by expressing the anxiety of the American government and envoys to remove the subsisting differences between the two countries. He said that many inadmissible propositions for effecting that object, had been received by them through M. Y. and that they had waited upon the minister, to know whether other means might be devised to obtain so desirable an end. In answer M. Talleyrand said, that the Directory were extremely wounded by the speech of general Washington, when about to retire from office, and by the first and last speech of Mr. Adams; and that explanations were required of the envoys; and that, previous to treating with them, the Directory expected some proof on the part of the United States of a friendly disposition. Here M. Talleyrand alluded very intelligibly to a loan. General Pinckney having intimated that a loan would exceed their powers, M. Talleyrand drew a distinction between acting contrary to instructions and acting in a case where they were silent, and urged that in the latter case it was their duty to use their discretion for the public good.

He said the principal objection of the American government to a loan must be its tendency to draw it out of a neutral situation, and remarked that there were several ways of obviating such an effect; such as a reliance on the secrecy of France, disguising the loan, making it payable by distant instalments and France raising present supplies upon the credit of it.—To this it was answered, that they conceived their instructions did not admit of a loss; that the United States had resolved faithfully to maintain their neutrality; that they would do nothing in secret, which if known, would arrange them among the belligerent powers; that as they could not, if leagued with France, furnish either men or ships of war, and money being the only thing that would be asked of them, to furnish money was in fact to make war. The minister repeated the necessity there was of proving our friendship for the republic by some immediate aid, or by something which might avail them.—In the course of the conversation the minister complained of the envoys not having visited him, and pretended that the original favourable disposition of the Directory had been a good deal altered by the coldness and distance which the envoys had observed; because they had not made private visits to him, and said he conceived their not having had an audience of the Directory ought not to have prevented it. General Marshall told him, that their seeing the Directory or not, was an object of no sort of concern to them, but that it was their opinion, that until their public character was in some degree recognised, they would not take upon themselves to act as ministers. The minister said that was very true, but that they might see him as private individuals, and discuss the objects of difference between the two nations.

At the second conference on the 4th (or 6th) the envoys observed that they had previously attended to the conversation they had had with the minister; that the propositions he had suggested, appeared to them to be substantially the same with those made by Messrs.

* It is uncertain on which of these days the last conference was held.

X. & Y. and they explicitly declared that in addition to those propositions if acceded to, amounting to a declaration of war against Great-Britain, their instructions were express, not to stipulate any aids to France, either directly or indirectly, during the war. The conference on the part of the minister chiefly consisted of the remarks and propositions he had made on the 2d of the month. The envoys several times told the minister that if it would be agreeable to the Directory, two of them would return to America to receive the instructions of the government on the actual situation of things, but they were unable to draw any reply from him. Thus ended the conference.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated April 10.

" It is currently reported that the Portuguese minister, who was some time since imprisoned at Paris, is released; and that the king of Spain has undertaken to make the peace of this country with France. I hope the resignation of the prince of Peace from the office of secretary of state in Spain, will be productive of good effect; and it is reported, and I was assured as fact from the Spanish ambassador here, that a Spanish frigate had sailed from Corunna to England. It is also reported, admiral Mazzaredo has solicited a passport from admiral Parker off Cadiz, to suffer a Spanish frigate to pass to England; which he complied with. Two frigates are arrived from Lima at Corunna with 7,000,000 dollars. Four out of five Spanish ships which sailed from Montevideo, are taken by the British squadron off Cadiz. An English Indiaman with 5,000 chests of tea, is taken and carried into Spain."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Knoxville, Tennessee, to his friend in this city, dated 15th May, 1798.

" The public opinion respecting the administration of the general government, has lately much changed in favour of the administration. The French measures have disgusted, insulted, and united the people in one sentiment. The most clamorous democrats here are now silent, and the great mass of the people are friends to the country. A few bad men in this state have misled the people before; but now they are left without even a colouring for falsehood to rest on, and the people begin to think and speak for themselves."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Ganges, dated Delaware Capes, May 30.

" We are just discharging our pilot, and are all in perfect health and good spirits. We shall proceed to sea as soon as possible, in pursuit of a French privateer lately seen. We have every thing ready for action, and I hope will soon be able to give them a specimen of the force of American metal. The privateer is a schooner of 16 guns, and full of men. We have just heard of the bill having passed both houses of congress for taking French privateers. This intelligence was given us by a pilot who this morning brought fresh instructions for captain Dale. The revenue cutter is in company with us; we have just been examining our men, and proving the guns, which answer our most sanguine expectations."

The Clef du Cabinet, a Paris paper, announces that an expedition is in preparation in France, at once of a military and scientific nature, and intended for another quarter of the globe. Men distinguished in all arts and sciences, to the number of 19 are to form a part of it. The fighting men are to be 20,000.

The expedition announced by the Clef du Cabinet, is said to be directed against Egypt, and that too by the consent of the grand signior. In thus approaching India, the object would seem to be to attack the English power in that quarter.

June 7.

Yesterday the House of Representatives of the United States, was engaged most of the day in discussing the amendments agreed to in committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the compensation of officers employed in the collection of the internal revenues of the United States, and to provide for the more effectual settlement of their accounts. It was at length agreed to; and ordered to be read a third time to morrow. Mr. HARPER called up the resolutions which he yesterday laid upon the table, proposing certain amendments to the law providing for the raising of a provisional army, and for other purposes, which were referred (after some observations from Mr. McDOWELL) against the reference, and from Mr. HARPER (in reply) to the committee for the protection of commerce and for the defence of the country, to report by bill or otherwise, 40 votes to 37. Mr. FOSTER laid the following resolutions upon the table, viz.

WHEREAS the French republic regardless of those principles of good faith which ought to ensure a due observance of treaties, have, in various instances, violated the express stipulations of the treaties heretofore made and subsisting between the United States and the French nation, in a manner highly injurious to the interest and honour of the United States; by reason whereof the United States are released from all obligation on their part to respect the said treaties, or to consider themselves as holden or bound thereby.

Resolved, That it is expedient to make a legislative declaration notifying the citizens of the United States, and all others concerned, that the said treaties are no longer obligatory upon the United States.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, authorizing the president of the United States to grant letters of marque and reprisal against all ships and other vessels, with their cargoes, found on the high seas, sailing under the authority of the French republic, or belonging to the said republic, or any of the citizens thereof, or its dependencies—to continue and be in force until the French government shall revoke and annul the orders and decrees authorising the capture and detention of the vessels and property of the citizens of the United States, contrary to the law of nations.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law granting a bounty, in proportion to the size and number of guns, on all armed vessels (which shall be taken) and bro't into any of the ports of the United States belonging to the republic of France, or to any of the citizens thereof, or of its dependencies—or to other citizens from the said republic.

They were ordered to lie upon the table till this day.

The following are the resolutions proposed by Mr. HARPER on Tuesday last.

safety, prosperity, and happiness of are a high reward, and demand a sentiments from me.

Confidence in the constituted au I can judge, the characteristic, at found, faithful, and true American crisis at this, in their constituted au no resource but in a change; let themselves, not whom they will fo will support.

Philadelphia, May 28th, 1798.

For S A

At the subscriber's farm, EIGHTY EWES and forty sheep, are chiefly three years old. Also a likely bay high, and four years old.

HENRY

June 11, 1798.

LEWIS

HAS received a general af suitable to the season, in fells from LONDON and LIVERPOOL at the most reasonable price usual credit to those who have payments to them.

He requests each person account, unsettled for twelve settle and pay the balance d an immediate compliance with t

Annapolis, June 14, 1798.

Millinery

M R S. W I L

Has received the whole of FASHIONS

By the snow Eliza, capa Camperdown and helmet bon

By the Montezuma, capa Duncan full dress cap, Gr fashionable cloak patterns.

By the ship Eliza, capa cottage bonnets, the opera f dress caps.

Mrs. Williams being ex articles suitable for her business materials cannot have their house.

The greatest attention wil

the country.

Millinery packed on a p in perfect condition to any c

No abatement from the article of millinery be return

Millinery room, from L

No. 50, Market-street,

" The printers in ED town, Frederick town, A Richmond and Norfolk; w two dollars worth of room and apply in Baltimore for

June 1.

T HE subscriber fore

way whatever without le or some one of his family be attended to, as he is d force against any offender.

THOMAS HA

June 12, 1798.

T HE subscriber has to think are employed them; I do hereby fore with or employing my whatever, as I shall in fender to the utmost rigo

Portland Manuf., June

T HE subscriber be revenue of the U county, hereby gives p end at Elk-Ridge L fifth of the present mon over on the twenty-n throughout the said m in Annapolis, for the p of bills, and of issuing require them.

THOMAS F

Annapolis, June 1.

BALTIMORE, June 9.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated 2d Jun

1798.

" The vessel reported to be off here last week Friday, I have no doubt is captured by the Thessalon, as a gentleman in this city has this day received a letter from captain Cochran, dated at sea on Wednesday, in which he says " The night before last I captured the privateer Revenge, of 12 guns, when she had come to protect the American commerce. The captain's name is Williams, who calls himself William Wells, says he was born in Lebanon, in Connecticut. He is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion. I have with him another captain of a privateer in irons, and shall carry them to Halifax, to be tried for piracy."

" I have no doubt of this being the privateer seen on our coast, as we have accounts of a large ship being off Montock Point the next morning."

Annapolis, June 14.

A N S W E R

Of the President of the United States To the People of CHARLES COUNTY, in the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for your address, and the copy of your resolutions, which have been presented to me by your representative in congress, Mr. Dent.

The thanks you present to me for the impartial and constitutional administration of the duties of my various stations, and your cordial prayers for the per-

May 21, 1798.

FOUND adris,

E quantity of SC have it again on provi

May 1, 1798.

safety, prosperity, and happiness of myself and family, are a high reward, and demand a return of reciprocal sentiments from me.

Confidence in the constituted authorities is, as far as I can judge, the characteristic, at this time, of good, sound, faithful, and true Americans.

If American citizens have not confidence, at such a crisis as this, in their constituted authorities, they have no resource but in a change; let them determine for themselves, not whom they will serve, but whom they will support.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 28th, 1798.

For Sale,

At the subscriber's farm, near Annapolis, EIGHTY EWES and forty LAMBS, the ewes were selected last year from an excellent flock of sheep, are chiefly three years old, healthy, and in good order. Also a likely bay horse, fifteen hands high, and four years old. 6 w

HENRY MAYNADIER.

June 11, 1798.

LEWIS NETH

HAS received a general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, imported in the last vessels from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices for CASH, or on credit to those who have been punctual in their payments to him.

He requests each person against whom he has an account, unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to settle and pay the balance due thereon, and solicits an immediate compliance with this request.

Annapolis, June 14, 1798.

Millinery Fashions.

MRS. WILLIAMS
Has received the whole of her London SPRING FASHIONS, viz.

By the snow Eliza, captain Benson, the Duncan, Camperdown and helmet bonnets.

By the Montezuma, captain Chase, the York hat, Duncan full dress cap, Grecian bonnet, and most fashionable cloak patterns.

By the ship Eliza, captain Bassett, the Heron and cottage bonnets, the opera full dress and cottage half dress caps.

Mrs. Williams being extensively supplied with articles suitable for her business, ladies finding their own materials cannot have their millinery made in her house.

The greatest attention will be given to orders from the country.

Millinery packed on a particular plan, so as to go in perfect condition to any distance.

No abatement from the price asked, nor can any article of millinery be returned.

Millinery room, from London,

No. 50, Market-street.

* * * The printers in Easton, Annapolis, Hagar's-town, Frederick-town, Alexandria, George-town, Richmond and Norfolk, will please to give the above two dollars worth of room in their respective papers, and apply in Baltimore for payment.

June 1.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from dealing with any of his slaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himself, or some one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force against any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

THE subscriber has eloped from him several negroes, men and women, whom he has reason to think are employed by white people to work for them; I do hereby forewarn all persons from dealing with or employing my said negroes in any manner whatever, as I shall in that case prosecute every offender to the utmost rigour of the law.

RICHARD DARNALL.

Portland Manor, June 11, 1798.

THE subscriber being appointed collector of the revenue of the United States for Anne-Arundel county, hereby gives public notice, that he will attend at Elk-Ridge Landing on Monday the twenty-fifth of the present month of June, at Rawlings's tavern on the twenty-ninth, and on all other days throughout the said month at the office of inspection in Annapolis, for the purpose of receiving the entries of stills, and of issuing licences to those distillers who require them.

3 w

THOMAS HARWOOD, of RICHARD.

Annapolis, June 1, 1798.

A MEETING of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI will be held at Capt. Sean's tavern, in Baltimore, on Wednesday the fourth of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; the members of said society are requested to give their attendance.

By order of the president,

ROBERT DENNY, Sec.

May 21, 1798.

FOUND adrift, at the mouth of South river, a quantity of SCANTLING. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges.

May 1, 1798. WILLIAM PURDIE.

B E it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all and every case where the sheriff or collector of any county within this state shall hereafter levy, and collect or receive, or ought to levy and collect, any sum or sums of money or tobacco for the use of any person or persons whatsoever, and shall refuse or neglect to pay over the same to the person or persons, or to the order of the person or persons, entitled or authorized to receive the same, by the time required by law, it shall and may be lawful, and the several county courts or general court, as the case may be, are hereby required, upon motion made on behalf of the person or persons entitled or authorized to receive the money or tobacco levied and collected as aforesaid, or which ought to be levied and collected as aforesaid, and on producing to the court before whom such motion shall be made a stated account of the demand, supported by such affidavit or voucher as the court shall reasonably require, to order a judgment to be entered, and an immediate execution to issue thereon, against the person or property of such sheriff or collector, to levy and compel the payment of such sum of money or tobacco so due and payable; provided, that a copy of the demand, and notice of such intended motion, be delivered in writing to such sheriff or collector, or left at his last place of abode, for the space of twenty days previous to the sitting of the court at which such application shall be intended, and that proof thereof be made to the satisfaction of the court; and provided also, that if such sheriff or collector shall, in person or by attorney, controvert the demand, and desire a jury to be impannelled to ascertain the sum of money really due and payable, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately impannelled and charged to try and ascertain an issue, whether the said sheriff or collector be chargeable with and liable to pay any and what sum or sums of money or tobacco to the person or persons so claiming and authorized to receive the same; and the court are hereby empowered and required, upon such verdict of the jury, to pass judgment against the said sheriff or collector, upon which there shall be no writ of error, supersedeas, injunction or appeal, and to award execution thereon as upon all other cases of judgment had in the said courts.

THOSE of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county who are owing for officers fees for the year 1797, are hereby desired to take notice of the above clause of an act of the general assembly, passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, entitled, An act for the speedy recovery of monies levied or received by sheriffs and collectors. The accounts for fees will, in a very short time, be delivered to the respective persons from whom they are due, and I am in hopes that all who are indebted for fees will prepare themselves for a speedy settlement, as no indulgence can or will be given, and the largest accounts, (if not settled) will be first executed for, by

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

April 24, 1798.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living about two miles from Mount Pleasant ferry, and the same distance from Mrs. Rawling's tavern, on the 26th of December, 1797, an iron gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, he is shod all fours, has a split in one of his houghs, and a remarkable short head, his brand is unknown, he is a strong well made horse, blows very much when he gallops; by what information I have I am apt to believe he is about Patapsco ferry, or in that neighbourhood, or Elk-Ridge Landing. Any person that takes up the said horse, and brings him to me, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, paid by

THOMAS LANE, Mount Airy.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, on Tuesday the 26th day of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day after, at 11 o'clock,

ALL the personal estate of JOHN PLUMMER, deceased, consisting of horses, black cattle, hogs, plantation utensils, household furniture, and about twenty-seven valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, among them is a good rough carpenter, who is an excellent cooper, a remarkable good cartman, and others very valuable for plantation business. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHANNA PLUMMER, Executrix.

N. B. The above property will certainly be exposed to sale as above advertised.

Anne-Arundel county, near
Rawling's tavern, May 1, 1798.

AN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

To be SOLD,
Two HORSES, and
A good BOAT.
H. STIER.

Annapolis, May 1, 1798.

To be RENTED;

And possession given in December,

T HE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, lies on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore and Frederick-town, and is a very convenient house for a tavern, having a good stable, and every necessary out house.

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of locust, cedar and walnut posts, which he will deliver at Annapolis, Baltimore, or at his landing on Severn river. For terms apply to

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county,

May 29, 1798.

ALL persons indebted to ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq; of London, are requested to pay their respective balances to the subscriber, who is fully authorized to receive and give acquittals for the same; those who do not comply with this notice within a reasonable time suits will be commenced against them. Cash, bills of exchange on London, or tobacco, will be received in payment.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, May 30, 1798. 6 w

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition Baltimore county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, to wit: CULLIN'S LOT, CULLIN'S ADDITION, and TOLLEY'S PURCHASE, all lying in Baltimore county.

4 w

AQUILA HALL.

June 1, 1798.

Edward J. Pryse,

Saddler and Harness-maker,

Church-street.

AFTER returning his sincere thanks for the generous patronage of his friends, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, begs leave to inform them and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, and that he is now supplied with the best materials for that purpose. He hath now in employ some of the best workmen on the continent, and promises that all those who honour him with their commands, may rely on having their work executed in the best and neatest manner. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

N. B. Two apprentices wanted to the above business.

Annapolis, May 10, 1798.

In CHANCERY, May 26, 1798.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of STEPHEN WATKINS, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of fundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Stephen Watkins is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Stephen Watkins, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Stephen Watkins, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the sixteenth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the second day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Stephen Watkins's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

ALL persons having claims against the estate of RACHEL WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those that are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS LUSBY, Administrator.

Annapolis, May 30, 1798.

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

John Randall,

Has for SALE, a quantity of very fine

Rhode-Island Potatoes,

Proper for feed, or table use; Also a few hogheads

Port-au-Prince Molasses.

Annapolis, May 1, 1798.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 24, 1798.
ORDERED, That the act to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified, the act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate, and the act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council
of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified.

WHEREAS the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner herein-after directed, viz. Saint-Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Cecil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen-Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall, at all future elections, form and constitute one district for the purpose of electing sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, place, time and manner of holding the several elections therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

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 alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for elector of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore-town, in virtue of the constitution and form of government.

And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates, and for elector of the senate, be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force if it shall be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, in their first session after such new election.

An ACT to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath labour under many and great inconveniences, owing to their not being admitted to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses in all cases instead of an oath; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Mennonites, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses, in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatever.

And be it enacted, That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

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 part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

J U S T P U B L I S H E D,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND, Passed November Session, 1797.

To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately,
THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West river, or HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798. tf

For SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of four families, the first, two women and four children, all boys, two fit for service; the second, one ditto, four ditto, two boys fit for service; the third, one woman and two children, both boys; the fourth, a young man, his wife and child; they have all had the small-pox except a few small ones. They are as likely negroes as any in America. The women that have got husbands may be purchased in the same neighbourhood.

GEORGE SMITH.
Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclined to purchase. For terms of sale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

p. 15 tf LANCELOT WARFIELD.
April 7, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of water-works; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grass. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each.

A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburgh runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years.

The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evitt's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres, lying on Evitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres.

Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of Well-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good yard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers.

Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying off Jennings Run; on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road.

Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Creasy's town; on this tract there is a small element. White Wainut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camp, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rain, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing sixty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Roll's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Pat, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if so sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple-chards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagerstown; and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Cuyline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Morgan.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOULIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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(No. 2684.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1798.

COPENHAGEN, February 20.
FACE with Algiers is again restored, and the dey has received the usual presents; but the frigate of 40 guns, which he demanded, has been denied him. A letter of a Danish officer, on board the Danish frigate *Neyade*, near Algiers, dated 1st January, says, "This, according to the dey's own expression, was the greatest humiliation he ever experienced, and the first time in the space of 17 years, during which he has reigned, that any thing has been refused which he demanded."

ROME, March 17.

A proclamation of the general Massena, commander in chief of the French army in Rome, was this day published here: The general declares, that the French republic renounces her rights of conquest in the ecclesiastical state, sanctions the establishment, and recognizes the independence of the Roman republic. General D'Allemagne, the provisional commander of the French army of Rome, is returned to Ancona.—3000 men of the old garrison of this place have set out for Spoleto and Foligno, and were replaced by an equal number of fresh troops. There reigns a perfect tranquillity here, and the general in chief has taken every necessary measure to preserve it.

GENOA, March 19.

An embargo has lately been laid on all the shipping in the ports of the Ligurian republic; it has now been taken off, and only 45 ships were put in requisition for transporting French troops. 3000 men, the advanced guard of the corps to be embarked here, arrived this morning. It is thought the whole will be composed of from 12 to 15,000 men; but their destination is as yet unknown. Some suppose them to be a part of the forces destined against Portugal—others say, against Ireland.

A treaty of alliance and commerce is on the tapis between the French republic and the Ligurian. There is little doubt, that it will be made conformably to the principles which have predominated in the alliances of the French republic with the Batavian and Cisalpine republics. It is not probable that it will meet here the same difficulties as that with this last republic. It is relative to the opposition which general Berthier has encountered in this affair at Milan, that he has issued the following proclamation.

Head quarters, Genoa, March 17.

A treaty of alliance with the French republic can alone assure your liberty; and by consequence this is the last blow struck at tyranny. A great treason was organized against your welfare.

Already we have discovered many threats of that conspiracy: at the same time, they sought to excite the French army against discipline, in order to blow up troubles in your departments: journalists were paid to misrepresent and insult the French nation; and you know that it is not insulted with impunity. The counter-revolutionists strove to set the French and Cisalpines to cutting one another's throats. A deputy of the council of ancien's (but, I speak it with pleasure, a stranger to the Cisalpine territory) organized a sedition, for delivering Mantua to the enemies of the Cisalpine republic: the traitors in the pay of the royalist powers, who surround you, are perhaps concealed in some of the most respectable authorities of your government. Other men, whose intentions must be pure, serve, without willing it, your enemies, either from want of reflection or from ignorance.

Cisalpine people, can you ever forget that you owe your liberty to the French blood, which has besprinkled your country, to the pains and sacrifices of that grande nation, which is the admiration of the entire universe. Yes, the French are your friends: They will always be so; and they will know how to carry on the work which they have begun. In the orders which I have given for punishing the counter revolutionary and imprudent journalists, who have sponged with irreverence of the French nation; in the accusations which I have called for against a representative of the people, traitor to his country and to the French army—I have respected those principles of liberty, which they have given you, when at the same time, I might have employed the military authority.

BRUXELLES, April 9.

The head quarters of general Grenier's division are now at Boulogne, those of general Desaix's division at Dunkirk; the head quarters of the division of Italy are at Calais, and a fourth division, composed of troops from Holland and the interior of France, will have its head quarters at St. Omer. In all the above harbours the fitting out of gun-boats and building of a vast number of flat-bottomed boats, goes on day and night, without interruption.

General Bonaparte has sent certain officers, in whom he has the greatest confidence, to each division

of the army of England, in order the better to regulate its operations. His orders are directed to them, and they are charged with the execution thereof. It is expected that by this means a great uniformity will be established in the operations.

Rafts of 96 feet in length are made in the canal of Bruxelles and in the Dyle. Several of them are to be joined by means of strong chains. They are to carry several batteries of artillery, and 1000 men each. Engineers sent by Bonaparte, superintend the work.

BOURDEAUX, April 4.

The Executive Directory have suppressed the journal, entitled, "Feuille Universelle," and directed seals to be placed on the press where it is printed.

The Bernese legation at Paris has received information, that Bern has accepted the project of a constitution for the Helvetic republic, one and indivisible.

The Rhodanese republic, which was to be created in virtue of a proclamation of general Brune, of 26 Vendome, will not take existence. A new proclamation of that general published at Bern the 2d Germinal, announces, that all Switzerland will be formed into a single republic.

The difficulties in the way of a restoration of peace in Germany are not yet obviated. Austria and Prussia are not agreed as to the mutual indemnification to be made in the new division of the empire. Prussia is unwilling to confine herself to an equivalent for the countries she cedes on the left of the Rhine. She wishes great acquisitions for maintaining the political equilibrium of Germany, the powers of which will be considerably increased by the possession of a part of Bavaria and the bishoprics of Salzburg and Pafface. On the contrary the emperor does not view with a favourable eye the contemplated aggrandizement of Prussia and will resist it in every possible way. We are assured that the cabinet of Berlin, irritated by these measures of the court of Vienna, has caused a declaration to be made to it, that the king of Prussia does not incline to augment its power at the expense of the petty states of Germany; but that the same must be the case with Austria. This declaration has placed the cabinet of Vienna in a state of great perplexity.

April 6.

The assembly of the canton of Zurich accepted on the 21st March, the constitution sent from Basle.

More of the secret expedition.

We are assured that Bonaparte is to proceed to some unknown part of our coast, in 5 or 6 days. What is astonishing is, that some pretend it will be the Mediterranean—even for Toulon; however improbable this conjecture may be, it is certain that some of our generals have repaired to Toulon with great expedition; and that maritime preparations have been made there with the utmost celerity; that 10,000 troops are now there, or will soon arrive, and that they are immediately to embark.

We do not know what to think of the report of an expedition into Egypt, even with the consent of the grand signior, who is to be disengaged of certain intractable pachas, and to whom, on these conditions, it is proposed to guarantee the residue of his dominions. We do not know how far hopes are entertained of approaching India, or in this way of attacking the British power.

We do not know what can be the object of an expedition of fifty philosophers, dispatched by government, and furnished with a great quantity of instruments for making discoveries and evidently intended for a remote destination, which it seems is concealed even from themselves.

We cannot discover why some are embarked at Toulon, and some at Bourdeaux; but we know that the public is much agitated—that the most active minds appear not to have solved the problem of these perpetual movements—that projects follow projects—that if the means sometimes change, the object is ever the same—and we have been taught by uninterrupted experience, not to consider as fabulous, designs the most gigantic and extraordinary in appearance.

April 8.

The Executive Directory has caused that Bonaparte shall repair to Brest, and take the command of the army of England. He is charged with the direction of all the land and sea forces, destined for the expedition against England.

We learn from Toulon that there are in the road fix ships of the line, ready to sail, and that the arming of the frigate *Courageuse*, the ship of war the *Conquerant*, is going on with great rapidity. Rear-admiral Blanquet and citizen Seroy, inspectors of the Mediterranean coast, are arrived in that port, to undertake a mission with which they are intrusted by government.

LONDON, April 17.

Proofs of a deep and most dangerous conspiracy to aid the enemy in their attempts at invading this coun-

try, are every day becoming more manifest. Very important discoveries have, we understand, been made in consequence of the arrest of the persons at Manchester, and who are now under examination at the privy council. A considerable number of the military in that neighbourhood had been sworn by an association at Manchester, professing to have for their object a parliamentary reform. The purport of the oath imposed upon the deluded soldiery was, that if government persisted in opposing a parliamentary reform, they would, in case of the landing of the enemy, revolt from their officers. This society at Manchester has been in constant correspondence with the United Irishmen, and likewise with the government of France. Their treasonable arts have been practised chiefly upon those corps composed of Scotch and Irish. These deluded men will, we trust, become sensible of their crime, and stonk for it by a more zealous discharge of their duty for the time to come.

In the lining of the coat of one of the persons seized at Manchester, it is said that a paper has been found sewed up, containing instructions to the French how to act on their landing, pointing out the weakest part of the coast, and advising them of the support which they were likely to meet with.

In the present stage of this most interesting business, we deem it improper to publish all the circumstances that have come to our knowledge. The discovery has been providential, and we doubt not but the consequences will lead to the future security and tranquillity of the country. The detection, as we have been informed, was made by a soldier who had been sworn in—He formed one of a party which was marching from Manchester to Derby. This man had been intrusted by the leading conspirators with three hundred guineas, for the purpose of extending corruption to the military at the latter place.

The man got drunk on his march, and whether from remorse of conscience, or in the wantonness of intoxication, we know not, he made a confession of the business in which he was engaged, and thus some of the persons implicated were discovered.

The intelligence which the last letters from the Hague brought, of great preparations being made in Holland in order to assist the French in their expedition against this country, is confirmed by all the accounts from that place. By the master of a neutral vessel arrived at Harwich from Holland, we learn that six frigates had sailed from the Texel; and that every preparation was making there to equip the fleet. These frigates, it appears, have arrived at Flushing. Several French frigates are stationed off the rivers, to examine all vessels that arrive, and to prevent any shipping from proceeding to sea. All vessels above 15 tons burthen employed in inland navigation, were demanded by the government, and were ordered to Flushing and Ostend, where they were collecting, and from whence it was supposed they are all to be conveyed to Dunkirk.

PORTLAND, June 4.

LATE NEWS.

Captain Cuthbertson, of the ship *Admiral Duncan*, 8 days from Halifax, arrived yesterday at this port, who politely favoured us with a *Halifax paper* of the 24th of May. It contains accounts from London as late as April 16th, from which we collect, that the constituent assembly of the Batavian people was employed in modelling the government* which was in imitation of the French system. A requisition of every 3d man was expected in Holland supposed for the purpose of manning their fleet intended for the descent on England. The utmost activity was employed in France in fitting out the armament to act against England. General Berthier was at Genoa. He had demanded of the Genoese government to place under his disposition all the vessels which could be spared, to be employed on a secret expedition. Twenty vessels were immediately furnished, general Bonaparte is ordered by the Directory to repair to Brest, to take upon him the command of the army of England. He is charged with the direction of all the forces, both military and naval, destined for the expedition against England.

On the 11th April, a cabinet council was held at London. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of considering the propriety of a general armed force of the people. It was conjectured this proposition took place in consequence of intelligence received from France. The English accounts list it as a serious matter that the French really intend the invasion of England.

It is with pleasure we learn that the fortifications in this town are to be put in a posture of defence. Besides the cannon already in them, the government

* This constitution into which the semi-colonies are now drilling the enslaved Dutchmen, contains a clause stating, that Holland scatters all the empires and colonies of the parent republic; so that these two states may now be considered as effectively one and indivisible.

of the United States will immediately forward four more heavy pieces, ready mounted, together with ammunition, &c. and as soon as the corps of artillery is raised, a lieutenant with an establishment, is to be stationed here.

BOSTON, June 8.

We are happy to learn, that the recruiting for the frigate Constitution goes on well. Near 150 are already enlisted. Recruiting officers are at different seaports; and we have every reason to believe, that in a very short time, she will have completed her complement. Much credit is due to captain Nicholson for his unremitting exertions in equipping and manning his ship; and we have no doubt but that his ability and experience in naval matters, seconded by his officers and a good crew, will cause the constitution to be respected wherever she may float.

June 9.

AUTHENTIC.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, to his friend here.

"London, April 9, 1798.

"Our envoys will probably remain at Paris until they hear from Philadelphia—this seems to be extraordinary, since it is well ascertained that France will not be diverted from her hostile designs, long since formed against the United States, and will accept of no concessions short of the independence of our country; every vile artifice has been employed to divide the American envoys, with a view to divide more effectually the American people; and finally, a design is formed by the Directory, to send away two of the envoys, and if possible, to retain one who may be used as the medium of communication of the will and pleasure of France, respecting our country; but the good sense of the envoys will not permit them to be the dupes of these villainous intrigues.

"Spain and Portugal, it is thought, will be soon overthrown, and South-America will of course become subject to the direction of the Parisian despots—if a number of nominal republics dependent on France, should be established in South-America, it is easy to see that our tranquillity cannot be long maintained.

"France, it is to be believed, upon having access to our territory, will easily perform an operation at Philadelphia, similar to that which took place at Paris, on the 4th of September. Such it is certain, is the opinion of a person lately returned from the United States, where he had been intrusted with the secret business of the Directory.

"I tremble for the fate of our country, when I see so much indecision and weakness at a moment of so much danger. The liberty and independence of the Swiss was a long time threatened like our own, like us they postponed the preparation for defence, and finally they were overtaken by a ruin, which might have been prevented. It is not possible to doubt that France is fully determined to, and will revolutionize the United States, unless she is prevented by force, and it is certain she relies greatly upon the assistance of her partisans among us, to facilitate her success.

"Notwithstanding the well known superiority of the British fleet, the French are making immense preparations to invade this island. The public opinion still remains perfectly calm, but the nation is in arms, and I firmly believe would in less than a month, destroy any army France could land in England."

June 11.

Extract of a letter from Gloucester, (Cape Anne) dated the 9th June, instant.

"Last evening arrived here, a schooner, in 49 days from Nantes. Some passengers came in her, whose vessels were condemned there; one of them, (a Portsmouth captain) informed me, that every American vessel lately carried in there (except one) had been condemned—her cargo was taken, but the vessel was not thought worth the trouble of a trial.—27 Americans were fraternized out of their vessels and cargoes while those passengers were there. After going through their ceremony, they tell the captains, that justice has been done them, and they have no cause to complain. Captain Wharf, the late master of this schooner, bought a ship there and staid behind—he was bound from there to Alexandria. The present master of the schooner and passengers inform me, that Mr. Marshal, one of our envoys, had certainly engaged his passage with capt. Wharf, and the consul at Nantes told them he supposed Mr. Pinckney would also come with him.

"This schooner spoke on the Grand banks, a French privateer ship of 18 guns, from Bourdeaux, on a cruise."

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

Extract of a letter from the canton of Bern, the 10th March, translated for this Gazette, from that of Leyden.

"The catastrophe which has drawn along, like a torrent, our canton, and all Switzerland with it, into the turbid whirlpool of modern revolutions, merits a more minute attention in its last details: These confirm, in a melancholy manner, and observation, which the example of Venice, and perhaps of others, particularly within the short period last past, had already verified, and which, although deeply founded in experience, is nevertheless rarely placed amongst the reproaches which have lain against "aristocracy." It is the spirit of indecision, of irresolution, which is natural to it, and which almost always destroys it. Deliberating when it should act, that prudent circumspection which characterizes it, then degenerates into timidity: A diversity of opinions shackles its vigour and paralyzes its means of defence, inspires distrust into the citizens, emboldens the malcontents, and encourages the enemy. They

give ground; and the first retrograde step which they strike, is the pledge of a prompt defeat. Twelve days since, the state of Bern held a sitting, perhaps the most august, the most interesting which has been seen in this age: There had been convoked, with the deputies of the cities and the country, those members of the Council of Two Hundred employed in the army. It was there decided, "that the conditions exacted by the citizen Mengaud were humiliating and inadmissible; that, by consequence they must refuse them." Conformably to such a decision, military preparations were made, and orders given to attack the French at all points. The general D'Erlach, made the dispositions; the military found them good; the troops were fired with ardour; they thought themselves able to promise some success. Wednesday, the 28th February, the deputies who had been sent to Basle, returned to Bern; the next day, 1st March, the Two Hundred assembled. This sitting is among the most stormy: The deputies, whom those of a contrary opinion declare to have been tampered with, display in glaring colours the dangers, the desolation, the miseries of every kind, ready to thunder upon Switzerland. The senate takes fire; its courage fails; those members the most susceptible of fear, unite in the opinions of the deputies, and by a small feeble majority, it is decreed, that they shall endeavour to enter anew into negotiation with the general Brune. The orders given for attacking upon all points, are revoked; and, whilst the same deputies are sent back to Payerne, the French attack Friburg, and render themselves masters of it the same day. The next day, their troops, which were all descended from Enguel, canton themselves at Bienné and its environs. In the interim, the fatal order given the evening before, had absolutely paralysed the Bernoise forces; there reigned amongst them a disorder, an indignation which was complete. The wavering conduct of the government is attributed to treason. Upon these transactions, the division commanded by general Schauenburg, attacks the Swiss before Bienné. There, notwithstanding the orders of the senate, repel their hostility; they defend themselves vigorously, and fell dear their lives; but they at last fall, after having destroyed an immense number of the French; the field of battle is covered with the dead and the dying, and amongst the number many women, who were seen combating along side their husbands. The Swiss, put to flight, fly to Bern, while the French proceed to render themselves masters of Soleure.

"Meanwhile the general D'Erlach, incensed at the counter-orders which had been given to him, and still more at the fatal effects which they had produced upon the people and army, quits his head quarters at Arberg to come to Bern, with the view of representing to the senate the disastrous result of the sitting of Thursday the first of March; they conclude by announcing to him, that he is dismissed from his command. In the interim, the French advance upon Bern, on the side of Gummelen: The Bernois, who defend that post and that of Saingile, are forced, not without the loss of a vast number of men; the French do not suffer by it less; but nothing can stop their impetuosity and their ardour; they had on their side, experience in war, perfect order, and generals trained to the art; whilst the Swiss were strong in nothing but their courage, and their zeal for the independence of their country. But the fatal progress of Thursday the first of March, had absolutely deranged every thing. The soldiers boldly and openly declared that the greater part of the officers were traitors; they even carried their infatuation so far as to refuse all obedience to them; in fine they left themselves so far as even to shoot some of them. In this confusion, it may be easily perceived that all was lost. The brave avoyer, Steiguer, wished not to survive the catastrophe; at the age of 79 years, he died, as he lived: on the approach of the French quite to the gates of Bern, seeing that there remained no other resource, he sallies from the city, places himself on horseback, advances at the head of the troops, and, seeking death, meets it from the fire and the bayonets of the French. Whatever system of politics we embrace, one cannot but admire a trait which will certainly be registered in the Fasti of Switzerland. He did not perish thus, without carrying the regret even of the enemy themselves.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of New-London, Connecticut, dated June 4, 1798, to a member of congress from that state.

"On Saturday last captain Francis Bulkly arrived here in a schooner from Martinico, with molasses, who was brought to about six days before, by a ship direct from France, mounting 20 guns, to cruise on our coast, and four or five more were destined on the same errand. They had taken a vessel from Tobago, bound to Portsmouth, with a cargo of rum, and sunk a vessel from the southward with a load of corn, bound to Antigua, as not valuable enough to send to France, where they were directed to send all prizes. Molasses not being worth sending to France, and expecting to get much more valuable vessels, he dismissed captain Bulkly."

In addition to the above, several privateers from Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico and St. Domingo, are known to be now upon the coast, one of which has had the audacity to make a plundering descent upon Edisto Island, another to capture vessels off Sandy Hook, and a third to pursue her pirates ten miles within the Capes of Delaware. If they have hitherto suffered our coasting trade to pass without an embrace, it must have been because the part which has fallen within their power was not "worth sending to French ports." Our citizens will therefore do well to attend to the danger in which they are in this respect really exposed. They will call to mind, that the unrestrained rapacity of these modern buccaneers is encouraged and protected by a set of decrees, calculated for all circumstances and situations in which our pro-

perty can be found at sea, and as effectual to join its condemnation as if general letters of marque and reprisal were in actual operation.

Extract of a letter from Rufus King, Esq; minister of the United States in London, to T. Pickering, secretary of state, dated April 6, 1798.

"The court of appeals have reversed the decree of the high court of admiralty which condemned the arms claimed by general Allen, have decreed that the arms be delivered to the general on behalf of them, particularly respecting the 100,000 livres which the contract states to have been paid by him to the French government:

June 14.

AT a meeting of a number of the citizens of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, above the age prescribed by law for the performance of militia duty, convened in consequence of previous advertisement at Mr. Duwood's in Market street, the last evening to take in consideration the present critical situation of public affairs and deliberate on the method by which they may best contribute to the public defence, on James Read was appointed chairman, and Jared Lafferty, Esq; secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Mr. Ingeroll, who concurred by reading the following proposals, which some of the gentleman present had previously prepared.

"To protect our country from insult, outrage and dishonour, to preserve her from a foreign yoke, and to maintain our freedom and independence, the congress and the executive of the United States, are adopting the most vigorous and energetic measures:—the governor of our state has issued his proclamation for enrolling, organizing and equipping the great body of the militia; our sons have already associated in arms. At so awful a crisis, we, the subscribers, citizens of the United States, and inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, above the age prescribed by law for the performance of militia duty, holding ourselves indispensably obliged to contribute to the public defense to the utmost of our ability, do agree

"1. That we will as early as possible provide ourselves each with a good musket, bayonet, cartridge box, and twenty-four charges of powder and ball, and keep the same in good order at our respective houses, or such other place as may be hereafter agreed upon.

"2. That when any company have associated together to a sufficient number, we will proceed to elect one suitable person as captain, one lieutenant and one second lieutenant, by ballot or otherwise, as shall be agreed upon, and such other officers as may be found expedient.

"3. That when the company are completed, the officers shall apply to the executive for such commissions as it may be deemed proper to give them, and make a tender of this association for the defence and preservation of the city and liberties, to be formed into companies, regiments or otherwise, as may best answer the purpose of order, discipline and military preparation.

"4. That such of us as hath health and constitutions to undergo the fatigues of a camp, will volunteer to offer ourselves, for enrolling, under the direction of the executive, any invasion of this state, and to support the civil authority.

"5. That if the militia and volunteers of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, be drafted or ordered into actual service, at distance from home, we will make diligent inquiry in our respective wards and towns, into the state of their families, and administer to their comfort and relief in the best manner in our power."

After the proposals had been read a second time, the chairman inquired if any person had any objection to the proposals. Several persons expressing their approbation and no one disapproving, the chairman put the question, whether the citizens present approved the proposals—and it was thereto voted unanimously in the affirmative.

It was next moved by Mr. Hollingsworth, and seconded by Mr. Tilghman, that a committee be appointed in each ward in the city, and liberties, to the purpose of handing the association round to the citizens; and committees were nominated accordingly.

CHARLESTON, May 26.

Captain Eves, who arrived yesterday from Tonga, was carried in there by an English privateer, which took him on his passage from Grenada; after a detention of eight days, he was released. He informs, that the ship Fox, captain Lincoln, had been libelled in the court of admiralty of Grenada, as Dutch property, and the trial came on the 28th of April; the ship was cleared; but the trial of the cargo was put off to the 7th inst. The captors were in hopes, in the time, to procure evidence to condemn it. Captain Lincoln and his crew were forbid going on shore for one week after he was carried in, during which time a fast sailing vessel was dispatched to the neighbouring islands, to endeavour to obtain proof of the cargo being enemy's property.

Captain Eves says, that a fleet, with two battalions of troops, had arrived at Barbadoes, a packet had also arrived from England, but the letters had not been given out of the office when he sailed.

BALTIMORE, June 16.

Agreeably to notification in the public papers a number of merchants met at the Exchange, in the city of Baltimore, this day.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to receive subscriptions for the purpose of building and

equipping two ships of war, to be
government of the United States
mittee consist of the following gen-

Robert Oliver
David Stern
George Seaton
John Strickland
James S.

Resolved, That as soon as 30
subscribers, the committee shall
gether for the purpose of comple-

The sum of 40,300 dollars
scribed by the company present

June 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman
to his friend at Fort Wilkinson
Catawba S.

"At a meeting of the citizens of the
town on the 7th instant, Yawh
king, said to the superintendent,
have a talk: it is a short one
sent it to me. We have tried to
govern. The bones of our old an-
d friends, and we hope our young and
and friendship with the children
follow our example, and that
and inform us you have done.

The letter from Fort W.
above, contains likewise the
May 28:

"The Spanish garrisons
undoubtedly given up to the
States. I have just received
chests who arrived this evening

By virtue of an order from
Anne-Arundel county, w/
LIC SALE, on Thursday
next,

ALL THE PERSONAL
BETH FERGUSON, b/
elected, for the payment of
estate. The terms will be
of sale, by

ROBERT W.
June 19, 1798.

BACON
For S

A FEW copies of
ment of the law
may be had

New C

THE subscriber has
arrived from the
affortunates of seafarers
lines, Russia sheering, c/
bed ticking, striped Hilla
ed cottons of the newest
Duncan, Camperdown, a/
sets, corduroys, flannel
hans of various fancies,
fans, &c. Likewise
among which are, railin
rums, brown and loaf fuc
coffee, chocolate, molasses
&c. &c. all which are
reasonable terms the purc

I request that all per
on bond, note, or open
payment, otherwise they
ceded in such cases as the

Twenty D

RAN away from the
Ridge Landing, named DAVY, about
jades high, stout man
or 4 of his fore teeth: he
an osnabrig shirt and tr
jacket, and an old can
and was barefooted. W
so that the owner may
10 miles from home
and if 30 miles the s
home all reasonable exp

J

Hockley, May 29.

T HE subscriber f
ing with any
way whatever without
some one of his fam
be attended to, as he
force against any offend

THOMAS J.

June 12, 1798.

A MEETING of
NATI will be h
Baltimore, on Wednes
even o'clock in the
society are requested to

B; order o

May 21, 1798.

equipping two ships of war, to be offered to the government of the United States; and that the committee consist of the following gentlemen:

Robert Oliver,
David Stewart,
George Sears,
John Stricker,
James Barry.

Resolved, That as soon as 30,000 dollars shall be subscribed, the committee shall call the subscribers together for the purpose of completing the objects of the meeting.

The sum of 40,300 dollars was immediately subscribed by the company present.

June 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Creek nation, to his friend at Fort Wilkinson, dated

Cuscatla Square, May 12th, '98.

"At a meeting of the chiefs and warriors of this town on the 7th instant, Yawholoniro, or Hallowing King, said to the superintendent of Indian affairs, "I have a talk; it is a short one. The northern tribes sent it to me. We have tried our strength and are conquered. The bones of our old and best warriors now rot in the earth or rubish on its surface. We have made peace and hope our young ones will grow up in peace and friendship with the children of our red and white brethren, and we hope you Greeks and Spaniards will follow our example, and that you will take the talk and inform us you have done so."

The letter from Fort Wilkinson, containing the above, contains likewise the following, under date of May 28:

"The Spanish garrisons on the Mississippi, are undoubtedly given up to the troops of the United States. I have just received the great news by some chiefs who arrived this evening."

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 12th day of July next,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of ELIZABETH FERGUSON, late of said county, deceased, for the payment of the debts due from said estate. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

ROBERT WELCH, Administrator.

June 19, 1798.

BACON'S LAWS FOR SALE.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridgement of the laws of Maryland may be had at this office.

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just received, by the very latest arrivals from England, a very elegant assortment of fashionable GOODS, consisting of Irish linens, Russia sheeting, cotton stripes, apron check, bed ticking, striped Holland, dimities, muslins, printed cottons of the newest styles, among which are the Duncan, Camperdown, and Washington fancy, thickets, corduroys, figured and plain nankeens, and ginghams of various fancies, ladies fancy bonnets, and fans, &c. — Likewise a good choice of groceries, among which are, raisins, almonds, French brandy, rum, brown and loaf sugars, hyson andouchong teas, coffee, chocolate, molasses, pepper and other spices, &c. &c. all which articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms the purchaser can possibly expect.

WILLIAM WELLS.

I request that all persons who are in debt to me, on bond, note, or open account, to make immediate payment, otherwise they may expect that I shall proceed in such cases as the law directs.

W. W.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

AN away from the Hockley Works, near Elk-Ridge Landing, the 12th inst., a negro man named DAVY, about 29 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout made, very black, and has lost 3 or 4 of his fore teeth; he had on when he went away an olinabrig shirt and trousers, a drab coloured kersey jacket, and an old canvas hat cover in place of a hat, and was barefooted. Whoever secures the said negro, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive if 10 miles from home ten dollars, if 20 miles fifteen, and if 30 miles the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable expences, paid by

JOHN WRIGHT, Manager.

Hockley, May 29.

3 w

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from dealing with any of his slaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himself, or some one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force against any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

A MEETING of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI will be held at Capt. Sears's tavern, in Baltimore, on Wednesday the fourth of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; the members of said society are requested to give their attendance.

By order of the president,

ROBERT DENNY, Sec.

May 21, 1798.

FOR SALE,

At the subscriber's farm, near Annapolis,

EIGHTY EWES and forty LAMBS, the ewes were selected last year from an excellent flock of sheep, are chiefly three years old, healthy, and in good order. Also a likely bay horse, fifteen hands high, and four years old.

6 w
HENRY MAYNADIER.

June 11, 1798.

LEWIS NETH

HAS received a general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, imported in the last vessels from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices for CASH, or on the usual credit to those who have been punctual in their payments to him.

He requests each person against whom he has an account, unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to settle and pay the balance due thereon, and solicits an immediate compliance with this request.

Annapolis, June 14, 1798.

Millinery Fashions.

MRS. WILLIAMS
Has received the whole of her London SPRING FASHIONS, viz.

By the snow Eliza, captain Benson, the Duncan, Camperdown and helmet bonnets.

By the Montezuma, captain Chase, the York hat, Duncan full dress cap, Grecian bonnet, and most fashionable cloak patterns.

By the ship Eliza, captain Bassett, the Heron and cottage bonnets, the opera full dress and cottage half dress caps.

Mrs. Williams being extensively supplied with articles suitable for her business, ladies finding their own materials cannot have their millinery made in her house.

The greatest attention will be given to orders from the country.

Millinery packed on a particular plan, so as to go in perfect condition to any distance.

No abatement from the price asked, nor can any article of millinery be returned.

Millinery room, from London,

No. 50, Market street.

* * * The printers in Easton, Annapolis, Hager's town, Frederick town, Alexandria, George-town, Richmond and Norfolk, will please to give the above two dollars worth of room in their respective papers, and apply in Baltimore for payment.

June 1.

THE subscriber has cloped it in him several negroes, men and women, whom he has reason to think are employed by white people to work for them; I do hereby forewarn all persons from dealing with or employing my said negroes in any manner whatever, as I shall in that case prosecute every offender to the utmost rigour of the law.

w 3
RICHARD DARNALL.

Portland Manor, June 11, 1798.

THE subscriber being appointed collector of the revenue of the United States for Anne-Arundel county, hereby gives public notice, that he will attend at Elk-Ridge Landing on Monday the twenty-fifth of the present month of June, at Rawlings's tavern on the twenty-ninth, and on all other days throughout the said month at the office of inspection in Annapolis, for the purpose of receiving the entries of stills, and of issuing licences to those distillers who require them.

3 w
THOMAS HARWOOD, of RICHARD.

Annapolis, June 1, 1798.

To be RENTED,

And possession given in December,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, known by the name of the RISING SUN, it lies on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore and Frederick-town, and is a very convenient house for a tavern, having a good stable, and every necessary out house.

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of locust, cedar and walnut posts, which he will deliver at Annapolis, Baltimore, or at his landing on Severn river. For terms apply to

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county,

May 29, 1798.

ALL persons indebted to ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq; of London, are requested to pay their respective balances to the subscriber, who is fully authorized to receive and give acquittals for the same; those who do not comply with this notice within a reasonable time suits will be commenced against them. Cash, bills of exchange on London, or tobacco, will be received in payment.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, May 30, 1798.

B is enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,

That in all and every case where the sheriff or collector of any county within this state shall hereafter levy, and collect or receive, or ought to levy and collect, any sum or sums of money or tobacco for the use of any person or persons whatsoever, and shall refuse or neglect to pay over the same to the person or persons, or to the order of the person or persons, entitled or authorized to receive the same, by the time required by law, it shall and may be lawful, and the several county courts or general court, at the case may be, are hereby required, upon motion made on behalf of the person or persons entitled or authorized to receive the money or tobacco levied and collected as aforesaid, or which ought to be levied and collected as aforesaid, and on producing to the court before whom such motion shall be made a stated account of the demand, supported by such affidavit or voucher as the court shall reasonably require, to order a judgment to be entered, and an immediate execution to issue thereon, against the person or property of such sheriff or collector, to levy and compel the payment of such sum of money or tobacco so due and payable; provided, that a copy of the demand, and notice of such intended motion, be delivered in writing to such sheriff or collector, or left at his last place of abode, for the space of twenty days previous to the sitting of the court at which such application shall be intended, and that proof thereof be made to the satisfaction of the court; and provided also, that if such sheriff or collector shall, in person or by attorney, controvert the demand, and desire a jury to be impanelled to ascertain the sum of money really due and payable, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately impanelled and charged to try and ascertain an issue, whether the said sheriff or collector be chargeable with and liable to pay any and what sum or sums of money or tobacco to the person or persons so claiming and authorised to receive the same; and the court are hereby empowered and required, upon such verdict of the jury, to pass judgment against the said sheriff or collector, upon which there shall be no writ of error, supersedeas, injunction or appeal, and to award execution thereon as upon all other cases of judgment had in the said courts.

THOSE of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county who are owing for officers fees for the year 1797, are hereby desired to take notice of the above clause of an act of the general assembly, passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, entitled, An act for the speedy recovery of monies levied or received by sheriffs and collectors. The accounts for fees will, in a very short time, be delivered to the respective persons from whom they are due, and I am in hopes that all who are indebted for fees will prepare themselves for a speedy settlement, as no indulgence can or will be given, and the largest accounts, (if not settled) will be first executed for, by

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 24, 1798.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living about two miles from Mount Pleasant ferry, and the same distance from Mrs. Rawlings's tavern, on the 26th of December, 1797, an iron gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, he is shod all fours, has a split in one of his houghs, and a remarkable short head, his brand is unknown, he is a strong well made horse, blows very much when he gallops; by what information I have I am apt to believe he is about Patapsco ferry, or in that neighbourhood, or Elk-Ridge Landing. Any person that takes up the said horse, and brings him to me, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, paid by

THOMAS LANE, Mount Airy.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, on Tuesday the 26th day of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day after, at 11 o'clock,

ALL the personal estate of JOHN PLUMMER, deceased, consisting of horses, black cattle, hogs, plantation utensils, household furniture, and about twenty-seven valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, among them is a good rough carpenter, who is an excellent cooper, a remarkable good cartman, and others very valuable for plantation business. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHANNA PLUMMER, Executrix.

N. B. The above property will certainly be exposed to sale as above advertised.

Anne-Arundel county, near

Rawlings's tavern, May 2, 1798.

AN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair; has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

To be SOLD,

Two HORSES, and

A good BOAT.

H. STIER.

Annapolis, May, 1798.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 24, 1798.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified, the act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate, and the act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council
of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified.

WHEREAS the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner herein after directed, viz. Saint-Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Cecil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen-Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall, at all future elections, form and constitute one district for the purpose of electing sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, place, time and manner of holding the several elections therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

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 alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for elector of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore-town, in virtue of the constitution and form of government.

And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates, and for elector of the senate, be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force if it shall be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, in their first session after such new election.

An ACT to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath labour under many and great inconveniences, owing to their not being admitted to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses in all cases instead of an oath; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, those called Nicollites or New Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Menonites, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses, in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatever.

And be it enacted, That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

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 herein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

J U S T P U B L I S H E D,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND, Passed November Session, 1797.

To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately.
THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West river, or

HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798. t f

For SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of four families, the first, two women and four children, all boys, two fit for service; the second, one ditto, four ditto, two boys fit for service; the third, one woman and two children, both boys; the fourth, a young man, his wife and child; they have all had the small pox except a few small ones. They are as likely negroes as any in America. The women that have got husbands may be purchased in the same neighbourhood.

GEORGE SMITH.

Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclined to purchase. For terms of sale apply to SAMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

pr 15 t f LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of water-works; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grass. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each.

A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburgh runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of fine trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of land is lodged at the vendue office of Messrs. Yatton and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, will on that day be offered at Public auction, at the vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evitt's Creek Fork, containing four thousand two hundred and fifty acres, lying on Evitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Potowmack; on this tract there is a good mill-pond erected, with fundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; land, grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers.

Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty acres, and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are several valuable flats for any kind of water-works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about one mile from Cumberland, on the Turkeyfoot road.

Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's town; on this tract there is a small element.

White Wainut Bottom, containing one hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camp, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Run, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Old Raisin, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing fifty acres. Dilpore, containing fifty acres. Rois's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. Further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dever, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Farm, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, is to be sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, at the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean son resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple-chards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorised to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Hagerstown, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagerstown; and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Carroll, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Maysman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

S T R A S B U R G E

LETTERS of
from Switzerland
legislative body
public has been
this month a
there arrive
several cantons. It is taken
constitution will be accepted
throughout Switzerland. In Bern, where he confers with
it is thought that he will be
Directory, he is overwhelmed
all the Helvetic patriots assembled at Bremen, that the
plan. The greater part of de Zug, have voted to this
been obliged to make a new
at the first election nominating
chits.

The electoral assembly is
very outrageous. Scissions
many assemblies of different
commune of Schelethal. A
discussion the electoral bodies
perceived many irregularities
laws.

L O N D O N

All Switzerland is revolutionized, which have required
constitutions, as being founded
democratic, but they must be
fashion. According to let
experienced in the neighborhood.
Not less than 500,000 were destroyed, roved about
or cloths, and without reward
by the French general, satisfied the French arms, and
provisions and necessities.

General Buonsaparte and
arrived from the coast, had
audience of the Directory.

The king of Spain has
died, the importation
throughout all his dominions.

The Directory have issued my of Italy, on the mutiny
at Mantua and Rome, accompanied by an arrête, ordered
the accountability of persons
deader, &c.

The pope has determined
on the Danube, for his return.

The choice between Ven-

left to him, but he prefe-

24 cardinals for the m-

affairs, and will also be re-

venue of 300,000 florins.

dicts will elect a new head.

A letter from Brussels

rafts are building at Orléans.

Private letters by the
Saturday, speak in dread
of allowing the military
parties, seeking for arm
have been half strangled.
women have been violated,
however, that the greater
these crimes as much as
honour they are eager to
but it is obvious, that
without the restraint of
mentable consequences
are as usual full of terrors.

The last Paris Journal
to Toulon to command
this be true, Naples is

country will be revolted

will probably be made
long nights return.

The rafts which are

formed of long and ve-

strongly bound together

casks (tonneaux.) A

joined together, and o-

breadth as may be de-

sired, are constructed

rivers and canals.

A courier extraordi-

nal at Paris, who bro-

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JUNE 28, 1798.

STRASBURG, April 13.

LETTERS of the most recent date from Switzerland mention, that the legislative body of the Helvetic republic has been installed the 20th of this month at Arau and that every day there arrive deputies from the different cantons. It is taken for granted, that the constitution will be accepted in a very short time throughout Switzerland. Citizen Oeha is now at Bern, where he confers with Mangat and Lecalier; it is thought that he will be president of the Helvetic Directory, he is overwhelmed with business, because all the Helvetic patriots apply to him. It has been resolved in the last conference of the democratic cantons assembled at Bremen, that the safety of those cantons depends on the prompt adoption of the constitutional plan. The greater part of Utterwald and the canton de Zug, have voted to this effect. Schaft house has been obliged to make a new election, because it had at the first election nominated the most noted oligarchs.

The electoral assembly of our department has been very outrageous. Scissions have taken place in the primary assemblies of different cantons, principally in the commune of Schelethal. After a long and interrupted discussion the electoral body have annulled the operations of the majority, because they thought they perceived many irregularities and disaffection to the laws.

LONDON, April 21.

All Switzerland is revolutionized except the small cantons, which have resolved to retain their present constitutions, as being founded on principles purely democratic, but they must soon assimilate to the French fashion. According to letters from Bern, the misery, experienced in the neighbourhood of that city, is extreme. Not less than 500 families, whose habitations were destroyed, roved about it without either victuals or cloths, and without relief, as the contributions levied by the French general, upon the cantons who resisted the French arms, have produced a scarcity of provisions and necessities.

General Buonaparte and general Kilmaine, recently arrived from the coast, had yesterday (12th April) an audience of the Directory.

The king of Spain has prohibited, by a new schedule, the importation of articles of manufacture, throughout all his dominions, without exception.

The Directory have issued a proclamation to the army of Italy, on the mutinies which lately took place at Mantua and Rome. This proclamation is accompanied by an arrete, ordering the trial and regulating the accountability of persons guilty of acts of plunder, &c.

The pope has determined on the abbey of Meleck, on the Danube, for his residence there to end his days. The choice between Venice, Prague and Gratz, was left to him, but he preferred Meleck. He is allowed 24 cardinals for the management of his ecclesiastical affairs, and will also be allowed, during his life, a revenue of 300,000 florins. At his death, these 24 cardinals will elect a new head of the church.

A letter from Brussels, of the 9th inst. states, that rafts are building at Ostend, and in all the ports of the republic.

April 23.

Private letters by the Dublin mail that arrived on Saturday, speak in dreadful terms of the consequences of allowing the military to scour the whole country in parties, seeking for arms and the disaffected. Some have been half strangled to extort confessions, and more women have been violated. It is but justice to say, however, that the great body of the military detest these crimes as much as the people, and for their own honour they are eager to bring the offenders to justice; but it is obvious, that where the soldiery are let loose, without the restraint of the civil power, the most lamentable consequences must follow. The Irish papers are as usual full of trials, executions, burnings and murders.

The last Paris Journal's say, that Buonaparte is gone to Toulon to command an important expedition. If this be true, Naples is, no doubt, his object, and that country will be revolutionized. No serious attempt will probably be made on Britain or Ireland till the long nights return.

The rafts which are now building in the basin of Ostend advance with the greatest celerity. They are formed of long and very thick beams, and solid planks, strongly bound together, and laid on a triple row of stakes (tooneaux.) A number of these rafts may be joined together, and one formed of as great length and breadth as may be desired. Rafts, upon the same model, are constructing in all our ports, and navigable rivers and canals.

April 24.

A courier extraordinary arrived on the 20th Germinal at Paris, who brought the pleasing intelligence from

Rastadt to the Directory, that the députation had accepted all the conditions of peace proposed on the part of the French republic.

A letter from Corunna 21 Germinal, says, this moment three Spanish frigates have moored in this port coming from Montevideo. They bring with them, as we are assured, three millions of piastres, and one of them has on board the late viceroy of Peru, M. Gil. The Good Intention, English ship of 500 tons, from Jamaica, captured by the Buonaparte, has also entered that port.

On the 16th inst. at six o'clock at night, the union of Geneva to the French republic was declared.

On the 28th of last month there was a great commotion at Mantua, among the French troops; the 37th demi-brigade, which were under orders to march, obstinately demanded the arrears of their pay, before they would begin their rout. They had already seized four cannons, and were determined to seize also the colours, when they were appeased by the promise of speedy payment. The next day they assembled for the purpose of receiving the promised money. General Baragney wished to speak to them, but he was hissed. At length means were contrived to satisfy their demands, and order was restored.

Accounts received at Brussels from Anvers and Ostend state, that they continue to labour with the greatest activity in preparing and equipping the transports assembled in their ports. It is certain that all these vessels will sail under the protection of a strong Dutch squadron, which is immediately to leave the ports of the Batavian republic, where it is at present fitting out. They talk of carrying before a military committee a person named Wagen, lately arrested as a Belgic emigrant, and who calls himself secretary to the emperor. The assembly of a formidable army between Lahn and Nidda, begins to arrest the attention of the public. French troops are collecting there from all quarters.

BOSTON, June 13.

Tribute of respect. The merchants of this town whose vessels and property were convoyed by the St. Albans, have we learn, voted to present captain Penner a piece of plate, not to exceed 100 guineas in value; as a mark of their esteem.

The British have within the last three months, convoyed safe to the ports of the United States, above one hundred and fifty sail of American vessels laden with all the riches of the nether Indies. This fact will countervail a thousand Jacobinian insinuations of British depredations.

Yesterday Ward Chipman, and Edward Windflow, Esqrs. of the commission for settling the Eastern boundary of this commonwealth, agreeably to the British treaty, arrived in town from St. Johns.

Toussaint has behaved very well to the inhabitants left behind at Port-au-Prince, &c. He has written to the British admiral for supplies in English vessels; if he will not permit Americans to enter a besieged port.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

We are informed that government has it in contemplation to purchase the Americas, a very fine ship, belonging to Salem. She is to mount twenty-eight nine-pounders, and to be commanded by captain R. V. Morris.

June 17.

From the Commercial Advertiser, Extra.

This day arrived the ship Alexander Hamilton, from Bourdeaux, which sailed on the 26th April. In this vessel came passenger, the hon. J. MARSHALL, one of our envoys extraordinary to the French republic.—General Pinckney and general Marshall received their passports on the 14th April; which, though not a formal dismissal, was nevertheless considered tantamount to the same. Mr. Gerry remains in Paris. He is flattered into a hope of effecting an accommodation, although to his colleagues, *not a shadow of hope remained*. The illness of Miss Pinckney, to whom a residence of some weeks in the south of France was prescribed by her physician as indispensable, retarded for some time the departure of her father. But it is expected general Pinckney is now about leaving France, provided he meets with no obstruction. It is however feared, should the dispatches reach France previous to his quitting that country, the hostile disposition of the French government would impel them to some unwarrantable measure on the persons of the remaining envoys.

By the unparalleled tyranny exercised in supressing papers and annulling the freedom of speech, the Directory has made great progress in instilling into the minds of the French people a very hostile disposition towards the United States. It is manifestly their determination to give laws at least to all Europe—and that, to the conquered nations, they require nothing short of unconditional submission to their imperious authority. The extent of the pride and tyranny, and the profligacy of manners in the rulers of that government, absolutely exceed ordinary credibility.

The invasion of England at the time the Alexander Hamilton sailed, was generally reported to be postponed, the armament not being in sufficient forwardness; nevertheless there was an immense army assembled on the coast. It is impossible, however, to obtain any knowledge of the real designs of the French government, from the profound secrecy which governs their councils. Carnot, as heretofore reported, was certainly murdered.

At the time of the vessel's sailing, the public attention was principally occupied with the elections. The choice of the primary assemblies had generally fallen on decided terrorists—the real supporters of the constitution and system of Robespierre. These are nearly as unacceptable as the moderate republicans to the existing government. The consequence is that scissions have taken place in many of the electoral assemblies. The minority disposed to elect persons in favour of existing men and measures, have separated from the majority for the purpose of making separate elections.

The capture and condemnation of American vessels still continue.

The late change in the Spanish government was in consequence of the threats of the Directory, as the prince of peace was not found pliant and friendly to their purposes, which aim at the absolute subjugation of every nation in Europe.

The Portuguese government would have long since yielded absolutely to the demands in their, but for fear of the British, whose ships command their harbours and who have soldiers in most of their garrisons.

The French have demanded a contribution of 29 millions of florins of the Danish government, however, it is not expected that they will be able to enforce their demands.

From the (New York) DIARY.

We learn that the reign of the terrorists was reviving in France; that every measure was effected by the bayonet. The projected invasion of England was laid aside for the present, it is supposed, owing to the want of stores. An armament was fitting out at Toulon—its object is not known.

America is looked upon in so contemptible a light by the French, that they calculate upon implicit obedience in our government to any terms they may dictate; particularly so, as they believe us to be a divided people!—Americans attend to this!

It is said, that some dispatches from our government to the envoys had been intercepted by the French government.

The United States brig Sophie, had not arrived.

Three parties are said now to exist in France. The terrorists, the royalists and the Directory; the last of which abstained from their influence over the army, are the least influential.

HARRISBURG, June 6.

Last Friday crossed the Susquehanna near this town on their way to the president of the United States, 63 Indians and 7 squaws, having in their custody a white man prisoner (charged with having murdered one of their chiefs) whom they mean to demand of the president, in order to sacrifice according to their custom, and agreeable to the treaty. It is said, these are the principal Indians who fought at St. Clair's defeat.

FRANKFORT, (Kentucky) May 8.

We understand that a short time since, there was a woman killed by a panther, near the Blue Licks.

On Thursday last Catherine London was executed in this place, in conformity to the sentence passed on her by the district court, for the murder of her husband.

On the same day we are informed there was a most violent hail storm on Salt river—The hail stones are some of them said to measure between nine and ten inches round. The storm continued about ten minutes. Since which the weather has been remarkable cool.

On Sunday there was a smart frost. On Friday last, the following melancholy accident happened about nine miles from here on Glen's creek, in Woodford county: A young Mr. Wood was going to try some gunpowder, by flogging it; but first (observing there was no powder in the pan) snapped the gun to see if it would make fire, when it (being loaded unknown to him) went off, and unfortunately shot his sister through the body. But though the wound had every appearance, from the part in which it was, of being mortal, yet we are informed by Dr. Scott who attends her, that she is likely to recover. The necessity of making any observations on the danger to which mankind are exposed from ignorance or carelessness in handling guns, is superceded by the frequent occurrence of similar accidents.

CINCINNATI, May 5.

Spanish posts given up.

By a gentleman who arrived here last evening from Natchez, we have the satisfaction to inform our readers, that the posts were certainly given up the first of

April—Our informant heard the guns fire when the Americans entered the fort—the Spaniards evacuated it in the night, the next morning they sent the keys to capt. Gion.—The posts at the Walnut hills are also given up.

Our informant saw Mr. Ellicott the last of March, who informed him, that he had got all his things packed up and would proceed to run the line the beginning of April.

A letter from Natchez of the 24th of March says, "capt. Pope returned a few days since from the Choctaw nation—all was well in that quarter, although the Spanish government are making use of every method to poison their minds."

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.
Extract of a letter from New York, dated June 17, 1798.

"This morning about 10 o'clock arrived in this port, the ship Alexander Hamilton, in fifty days from Bordeaux. General Marshall, one of our commissioners, came passenger in this vessel. General Pinckney is gone to the South of France, and Mr. Gerry remains at Paris.

"General Marshall it is said has brought with him the official answer of the French Directory to our commissioners' memorial, and their reply. No prospects of accommodation."

June 22.

The members of both houses of congress, we are informed, intend to give a dinner at O'Boyle's hotel on Saturday, as a tribute of affection, approbation and respect, to general MARSHALL. The committee of arrangement consists of Messrs. Bingham and Read, of the senate, and Messrs. Sitgreaves, Otis and Rutledge, of the house of representatives.

Yesterday in the house of representatives of the United States, the bill concerning aliens was passed, after considerable debate. Its passage was opposed by Messrs. Livingston, S. Smith, M'Dowell and Gallatin, and advocated by Messrs. Kittens, Otis and Harper. The yeas and nays on its passage were as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Brooks, Bullock, Champlin, Chapman, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Edmond, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Grove, Harper, Hindman, Hosmer, Inlay, Kittens, Lyman, Matthews, Morris, Otis, I. Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Shurman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Thatcher, Thomas, Tillinghast, Van Allen, Wadsworth.—46.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Bard, Benton, Blount, Brent, Burges, T. Claiborne, W. Claiborne, Clopton, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Fowler, Gallatin, Gallegie, Gregg, Hanna, Harrison, Havens, Heister, Holmes, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Macon, McClellan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumter, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams.—40.

In the course of the sitting, the following message was received from the president of the United States.

Gentlemen of the senate, and

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

"While I congratulate you on the arrival of general Marshall, one of our late envoys extraordinary to the French republic, at a place of safety, where he is justly held in honour, I think it my duty to communicate to you a letter received by him from Mr. Gerry, the only one of the three who has received congé. This letter, together with another from the minister of foreign relations to him of the 3d of April, and his answer of the 4th, will shew the situation in which he remains, his intentions and prospects.

I presume that before this time he has received fresh instructions (a copy of which accompanies this message) to content to no loans, and therefore the negotiation may be considered at an end.

I will never find another minister to France, without assurance that he will be received, respected and honoured, as the representative of a great, free, powerful and independent nation.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 21, 1798.

Paris, 16th April, 1798.

My dear Sir,

THIS I expect you will receive by my colleague, general Marshall, who carries with him the last letter of Mr. Talleyrand to the American envoys, and their answer. On the day when we sent the answer, I received a letter from the minister, a copy of which, and my answer, is enclosed. I have not sent these to the secretary of state, because I have not time to prepare a letter to accompany them. Indeed, I expected my passport with my colleagues; but I am informed the Directory will not consent to my leaving France; and to bring on an immediate rupture, by adopting this measure contrary to their wishes, would be, in my mind unwarrentable. The object of Mr. Talleyrand, you will perceive, was to resume our reciprocal communications, and again to discuss the subject of a loan. I thought it best, in my answer, not merely to object to this, but to every measure that could have a tendency to draw me into a negotiation.

I accepted of this mission, my dear Sir to support your administration, and have brought myself into a predicament, * which you must assist me to extricate myself from, by appointing some others to supply the places of myself and colleagues, if a further progress in this business should be found practicable.

* I allude to my painful residence here as a political refugee.

I have only a moment to add my best respects to your lady, and my assurances of the most sincere and respectful attachment, my dear Sir, of yours sincerely,

E. GERRY.

The President of the United States.

(TRANSLATIONS)

Paris, the 14th Germinal, 6th year of the French republic, one and indivisible, (3d April, 1798).

The minister of foreign relations to Mr. Gerry, envoy extraordinary of the United States of America to the French republic.

I SUPPOSE, Sir, that Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall have thought it useful and proper, in consequence of the intimations given in the end of my note of the 28th Ventôse last, and the obstacles which their known opinions have interposed to the desired reconciliation, to quit the territory of the republic. On this supposition I have the honour to point out to you the 5th or the 7th of this decade, to resume our reciprocal communications upon the interests of the French republic and the United States of America.

Receive, I pray you, the assurances of my perfect consideration,

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, 4th April, 1798.

(Germinal 15, an 6)

I had the honour, citizen minister, of receiving your letter of the 24th Germinal (the 3d inst.) and Mr. Deutremont who delivered it, informed me that it was intended to be shewn to general Pinckney and general Marshall.

Whilst my colleagues and myself, to whom the government of the United States have intrusted the affairs of the embassy, had a joint agency therein, I have carefully imparted to them all the propositions which you have requested, and the relative considerations; and to yourself our decisions thereon, regretting at the same time the unfortunate and embarrassing circumstances which imposed on me this disagreeable task. But as by the tenor of your letter it is now expected that they will quit the territory of the French republic, it will be impossible for me to be the medium of, or to take any measures which will be painful to my colleagues, or not to afford them all the assistance in my power; and it would be moreover inconsistent with the line of conduct which you well know, citizen minister, I have uniformly observed for removing the unfavourable impressions which existed on the part of this government against them; indeed, in our last letter there is a conditional application for passports, which, as it appears to me, supercedes the necessity of a hint to them on this subject; and general Marshall is waiting impatiently for an answer to that part of it which respects a letter of safe conduct for the vessel in which he and his suite may take passage for the United States, to determine whether he shall embark from France or Great Britain; but the unfortunate situation of general Pinckney, with respect to the critical state of his daughter's health, renders it utterly impossible for him to depart under existing circumstances.

You have proposed, citizen minister, the 5th or 7th of this decade for me to resume (reprendre) our reciprocal communications upon the interests of the French republic and of the United States. The reciprocal communications which we had, were such only as I have alluded to in the beginning of this letter, unless your proposition accompanied with an injunction of secrecy, for me to treat separately, is considered in this light. To resume this subject will be unavailing, because the measure, for the reason which I then urged, is utterly impracticable. I can only then concur informally and unaccredited on any subject respecting our mission, and communicate to the government of the United States the result of such conferences, being in my individual capacity unauthorized to give them an official stamp. Nevertheless every measure in my power and in conformity with the duty I owe my country, shall be zealously pursued to restore harmony and a cordial friendship between the two republics. I had the honour of calling on you last evening for the purpose of making this communication verbally, but as you were absent, to prevent misconceptions, I have thought it best to reduce it to writing.

Accept, I pray you, citizen minister, the assurances of my perfect esteem and respect.

To the minister of foreign affairs of the French republic.

To Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Marshall and Elbridge Gerry, Esquires, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary from the United States of America, to the French republic.

Gentlemen,

On the 4th instant came to hand your first despatches since you arrived at Paris; these were your numbers 4, 4 and 5; and on the 6th instant your numbers 2 and 3 were received. On the 9th, your no. 5, dated the 8th of January, and a translation of the message of January 4th from the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, were laid before congress.—In this letter you "repeat, that there exists no hope of your being officially received by that government, or that the objects of your mission will be in any way accomplished."—This opinion is sanctioned by the whole tenor of your communications; and we trust that soon after the date of your number five you closed your mission by demanding passports to leave the territories of the French republic.

An official copy of your letters of credence having been delivered to the minister for foreign affairs, and by him laid before the Directory, they were suffici-

ently informed of the great objects of your mission; and considering that you were an extraordinary delegation from an independent nation, you had a right to expect a prompt and respectful reception. The fair and honorable views of the American government which dictated your appointment and your powers, entitled you to expect the early appointment of a commission by the French government, with equal powers, to negotiate on all the matters in controversy between them. Had the French government been influenced by similar views, the objects of your mission would long since have been accomplished, to the advantage and peace of both nations. But, instead of coming forward on such equal and proper ground, they have treated you through your country, with extreme neglect.

Under these circumstances, the president presumes you have long since quitted Paris and the French dominions: yet actuated as you were with an ardour to preserve peace, which you know would be grateful to your country; and having for this object manifested unexampled patience, and submitted to a series of mortifications; as you also proposed to make one more direct attempt, subsequent to the date of your last letter, to draw the French government to an open negotiation there is a bare possibility that this effort may have succeeded:—The president therefore thinks it proper to direct.

1. That if you are in treaty with persons duly authorized by the Directory, on the subjects of your mission, then you are to remain and expedite the completion of the treaty, if it should not have been concluded. Before this letter gets to hand, you will have ascertained whether the negotiation is or is not conducted with candour on the part of the French government; and if you shall have discovered a design to procrastinate, you are to break off the negotiation, demand your passports, and return. You will consider that suspense is ruinous to the essential interests of your country.

2. That if on the receipt of this letter, you shall not have been received, or, whether or not, if you shall not be in treaty with persons duly authorized by the Directory, with full and equal powers, you are to demand your passports and return.

3. In no event is a treaty to be purchased with money, by a loan or otherwise. There can be no safety in a treaty so obtained. A loan to the republic would violate our neutrality; and a douceur to the men now in power, might by their successors be urged as a reason for annulling the treaty, or as a pretence for further and repeated demands.

It is proper to apprise you that a motion has been made in the senate, and will doubtless be repeated in the house of representatives, to desire the president to lay before them your communications; and he will probably be under the necessity of doing it, on withholding the two names which you promised shall in no event be made public.

I have the honour to be with great respect, &c. men, your obedient servant.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
Department of State,
Philadelphia, March 23, 1798.

COLUMBIA, May 25.

On the 15th inst. there was a severe frost in the neighbourhood of this place, and which leads us to fear that it has considerably injured the wheat in the upper country.—This frost has fallen eleven days later than the noted May frost, so often referred to.

CHARLESTON, May 31.
Extract from a Journal, kept on board the ship Maria, capt. Kennedy, from Algiers.

"The ship Maria left Algiers on the 11th of March, in company with the ships Sarah, capt. Thomas Hopkins, of and for Boston; and John and March, of Newburyport, captain Knap. Some days before her departure the frigate Crescent and schooner Mandebah arrived at Algiers, and were remarkably well received by the dey and regency.

"Capt. O'Brien, our consul, (who is well qualified to conduct the affairs of the United States in the quarter) arrived in the Crescent, with a large sum of money, to clear off the debts with the Barbary states, but was surprised to find it too little, owing to debts that have arisen from causes little suspected by the government of the United States. America, however, seems to be the favorite nation with the dey and regency, and will no doubt remain so, while they continue to supply them with the necessaries they are continually craving, and which they always obtain from tributary nations.

"Capt. O'Brien put the crews of the frigate and schooner on board the ships Maria and Sarah, and provided each vessel with a passport from the dey, to secure them to the United States. The captain of each vessel, notwithstanding the strong protections they had obtained, were still fearful of the French ravages that infest the Mediterranean seas; and, in consequence, concluded to keep the Barbary coast on board, where the dey holds prerogative of 20 miles of sea.

"On the 13th, last night of the John and March, in a heavy gale of wind, and supposed from her half condition that she must have tried to have made port.

"On the 13th, gained Tetuan Bay, in company with the ship Sarah; at noon heard a heavy cannonading, which continued till dark.

"First of April, at day break, discovered a fleet composed of men of war and merchant men, to the eastward; the wind being favourable, immediately bore away for them, and in a little time got in the midst of them, and learned, from a number of Americans who we spoke, (and who had also taken the protection of the fleet) that they were an English and

Danish convoy, bound to the westward; and that the cannonading, was from the gun boats at the British convoy, who had got into the Gut, and had drifted a considerable distance, and opportunity of falling in and passing.

"The 20th May, were joined by the Thetis frigate and Charlton light house bearing 100 miles. They had a Danish brig, which was bound from the West Indies loaded with sugar."

NORFOLK.

The United States frigate Congress, expected in Hampton Roads—had not her complement of men upwards of 120 fine fellows in a few days.

THE subscriber has 100 lbs. of horses. The price

Annapolis, June 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC

30th of July.

WHAT valuable estate, situated in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, commanding a fine view of the Chesapeake, 12 miles from Baltimore, containing 1075 acres, well cultivated with very rich low ground, converted into excellent meadow land, the soil is various as to quality, excellently adapted to Indian corn and tobacco, on a new handsome large farm commanding a very beautiful prospect. The situation is pleasant, and no family enjoyed better health than those who resided there for eighteen years residence.

It is proper to apprise you that a motion has been made in the senate, and will doubtless be repeated in the house of representatives, to desire the president to lay before them your communications; and he will probably be under the necessity of doing it, on withholding the two names which you promised shall in no event be made public.

I have the honour to be with great respect, &c. men, your obedient servant.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State,
Philadelphia, March 23, 1798.

Seth S.

Boat and Shoe

HAS received from I. H. a quantity of Ladies stockings, with York and Spring hosiery, and cords of the best quality and size, received from Boston a quantity of shoe-thread, which he will sell for cash.

N. B. He requests each person having

A JOHN GREEN, deceased, are requested to be authenticated, and those desired to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM

June 27, 1798.

Eight Do.

RAN away from the town of Arundel county, Md., a young black fellow, about five feet six or seven inches high, his countenance is uncertain, as he took off his coat and hat, except his coat and hat, and fled.

LEONARD GARY, in the service of MOLL, who sometime had hired herself to a man.

JOHN NED, and is the property of Mr. DAVID STUART, on the Manor of St. George, and brings him to his master, so that I get him back.

Eight Do.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned to be on their guard against their perils.

June 25, 1798.

FOUND adrift, a quantity of SC

have it again on board.

May 1, 1798.

Danish convoy, bound to the westward, in all about
to sail; and that the commanding heard the day before
was from the gun boats at Algiers that attacked
the British convoy, who had got becalmed upon their
way to Gibraltar, in the Gut, and in the course of the
night had drifted a considerable way to the eastward
of the rock, which fortunately gave the Maria an op-
portunity of falling in and passing the Gut with them.
The 20th May, were boarded by the Hind, in
company with the Thetis frigate, in 25 fathoms water,
Charlton light house bearing N. W. distant about 50
miles. They had a Danish brig in company, a prize;
she was bound from the Havanna to Charlton,
loaded with sugar."

NORFOLK, June 7.

The United States frigate Constellation is momently
expected in Hampton Roads.—We understand she has
lost her complement of men.—Lieut. Cowper rated
upwards of 120 fine fellows in this town in the course
of a few days.

THE subscriber has for sale, a small CART,
with harness. The price is thirty dollars
WILLIAM KILTY.

Annapolis, June 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the
30th of July next,

WHAT valuable estate, the property of the sub-
scriber, situate in Anne-Arundel county, and
state of Maryland, commonly called HAWTHORN
RIDGE, distant 12 miles from Annapolis, 7 from
the Chesapeake, 1 from Patuxent river, 25 from the
city of Washington, and 35 from the city of Balti-
more, containing 1075 acres; upwards of half of this
estate is now cloathed with valuable woods, it abounds
with very rich low ground which may easily be con-
verted into excellent meadow and be watered at will;
the soil is various as to quality, a part being stiff and
excellently adapted to small grain, and other parts to
Indian corn and tobacco of the first quality; there is
on it a new handsome large framed mansion house,
commanding a very beautiful, extensive, and va-
riegated prospect. The situation is remarkably cool
and pleasant, and no family in the state of Maryland
enjoyed better health than the subscriber's during
eighteen years residence on said estate. It will be
sold altogether, or in lots, as may be most agreeable
to such persons as may wish to purchase. Terms of
sale will be, the purchase money to be paid at four
equal yearly payments, with interest, and if not so
paid, the whole to be immediately due and recover-
able. Three hundred and seventy-five acres of said
land are leased for a term of years, thirteen of which
are unexpired, yielding an annual rent at the rate of
500 lbs. of crop tobacco per hundred acres.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

Seth Sweetser,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

HAS received from London, a handsome assort-
ment of Ladies fancy coloured kid slippers,
with York and Spring heels, and Windsor do., with
cords of the best quality and newest fashions; has also
received from Bolton a quantity of sole leather and
hoe-thread, which he will sell on the most reasonable
terms for cash.

N. B. He requests each person against whom he has
an account unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to
call and settle it, and solicits an immediate compliance
with this request.

Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
JOHN GREEN, late of the city of Annapolis,
deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally
authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are
directed to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM GREEN, Administrator.

June 27, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.

AN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-
Arundel county, on South river, on the 19th
inst., a young black fellow by the name of CHARLES,
about five feet six or seven inches high, his cloathing
is uncertain, as he took with him more than one suit,
but except his coat and shirts, his other cloaths consist
chiefly of nankeen; he had a fitter sold by Mr.
LEONARD GARY, in George-town, some time last
winter, (who also ran away from me) by the name of
MOLL, who, some time before she was apprehended,
had hired herself to a Mr. JOHN LONG, of George-
town. The above described fellow may attempt to
get there, or harbour with his father, who is called
NED, and is the property and lives at the plantation
of Mr. DAVID STEUART, near Mr. JOHN THO-
MAS's, on the Manor. Whoever apprehends said ne-
gro, and brings him home, or secures him in any
gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above
reward.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are
forewarned harbouring or concealing said negro at
their peril.

T. P.

June 25, 1798.

FOUND ashore, at the mouth of South river, a
quantity of SCANTLING. The owner may
have it again on proving property, and paying charges.

WILLIAM PURDIE.

May 1, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody, on June 11, 1798
a runaway, a negro man by the name of NACE,
he is about five feet five or six inches high, about
forty-eight years of age, and slim made; his cloathing
is a linen upper jacket, blue cloth under jacket, linen
shirt, nankeen breeches, old shoes, and broad cloth
great coat, and says he belongs to ELISHA BERRY, of
Prince-George's county, state of Maryland. His
master is desired to come and take him away in two
months from the above date, or he will be sold for
his prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

June 8, 1798.

HERE is at the plantation of the subscriber,
taken up as a stray, a sorrel mare not broke,
about four years old, thirteen hands and a half high,
with a blaze face, neither docked nor branded, and is
a natural pacer. The above mare came to the sub-
scriber's plantation sometime in the course of last sum-
mer. The owner may have her again by proving pro-
perty and paying charges.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

June 20, 1798.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of
Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUB-
LIC SALE, on Thursday the 12th day of July
next, at London-town.

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of ELIZA-
BETH FERGUSON, late of said county, de-
cealed, for the payment of the debts due from said
estate. The terms will be made known on the day
of sale, by

At the same time and place will be sold the houses
and lots in London-town, belonging to the deceased.

ROBERT WELCH, Administrator.

June 19, 1798.

BACON's LAWS For SALE.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridge-
ment of the laws of Maryland
may be had at this office.

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just received, by the very
latest arrivals from England, a very elegant
assortment of reasonable GOODS, consisting of Irish
linens, Riga sheeting, cotton stripes, apron check,
bed ticking, striped Holland, dimities, muslins, print-
ed cottons of the newest styles, among which are the
Duncan, Camperdown, and Washington lancy, thick-
sets, corduroys, figured and plain nankeens, and ging-
ham of various fancies, ladies fancy bonnets, and
fans, &c. — Likewise a good choice of groceries,
among which are, raisins, almonds, French brandy,
rum, brown and loaf sugars, hyson and fouchong teas,
coffee, chocolate, molasses, pepper and other spices,
&c. &c. all which articles will be sold on the most
reasonable terms the purchaser can possibly expect.

WILLIAM WELLS.

I request that all persons who are in debt to me,
on bond, note, or open account, to make immediate
payment, otherwise they may expect that I shall pro-
ceed in such cases as the law directs.

W. W.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

AN away from the Hockley Works, near Elk-
Ridge Landing, the 12th inst. a negro man
named DAVY, about 29 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8
inches high, stout made, very black, and has lost 3
or 4 of his fore teeth; he had on when he went away
an oxford shirt and trousers, a drab coloured kersey
jacket, and an old canvas hat cover in place of a hat,
and was barefooted. Whoever secures the said negro,
so that the owner may get him again, shall receive if
10 miles from home ten dollars, if 20 miles fifteen,
and if 30 miles the above reward, and if brought
home all reasonable expences, paid by

JOHN WRIGHT, Manager.

Hockley, May 29.

3 w

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from deal-
ing with any of his slaves in any manner or
way whatever without leave in writing from himself,
or some one of his family; this notice he hopes will
be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in
force against any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

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

FOR SALE,

At the subscriber's farm, near Annapolis,
EIGHTY EWES and forty LAMBS, the ewes
were selected last year from an excellent flock of
sheep, are chiefly three years old, healthy, and in
good order. Also a likely bay horse, fifteen hands
high, and four years old.

HENRY MAYNADIER.

June 11, 1798.

LEWIS NETH

HAS received a general assortment of GOODS,
suitable to the season, imported in the last vef.
flets from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, which he will
sell at the most reasonable prices for CASH, or on the
usual credit to those who have been punctual in their
payments to him.

He requests each person against whom he has an
account, unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to
settle and pay the balance due thereon, and solicits
an immediate compliance with this request.

Annapolis, June 14, 1798.

Millinery Fashions.

MRS. WILLIAMS
Has received the whole of her London SPRING
FASHIONS, viz.

By the snow Eliza, captain Benson, the Duncan,
Camperdown and helmet bonnets.

By the Montezuma, captain Chafe, the York hat,
Duncan full dress cap, Grecian bonnet, and molt
fashionable cloak patterns.

By the ship Eliza, captain Ballot, the Heron and
cottage bonnets, the opera full dress and cottage half
dress caps.

Mrs. Williams being extensively supplied with ar-
ticles suitable for her business, ladies finding their own
materials cannot have their millinery made in her
house.

The greatest attention will be given to orders from
the country.

Millinery packed on a particular plan, so as to go
in perfect condition to any distance.

No abatement from the price asked, nor can any
article of millinery be returned.

Millinery room, from London,

No. 50, Market-street.

* * * The printers in Boston, Annapolis, Hagar's-
town, Frederick-town, Alexandria, George-town,
Richmond and Norfolk, will please to give the above
two dollars worth of room in their respective papers,
and apply in Baltimore for payment.

RICHARD DARNALL.

Portland Manor, June 11, 1798.

THE subscriber has eloped from him several neg-
roes, men and women, whom he has reason
to think are employed by white people to work for
them; I do hereby forewarn all persons from dealing
with or employing my said negroes in any manner
whatever, as I shall in that case prosecute every of-
fender to the utmost rigour of the law.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Richard.

Annapolis, June 1, 1798.

To be RENTED,

And possession given in December,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives,
known by the name of the RISING SUN, it
lies on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore
and Frederick-town, and is a very convenient house
for a tavern, having a good stable, and every neces-
sary out house.

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of locust, cedar
and walnut posts, which he will deliver at Annapolis,
Baltimore, or at his landing on Severn river. For
terms apply to

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county,

May 29, 1798.

ALL persons indebted to ROBERT CHRISTIE,
Esq; of London, are requested to pay their re-
spective balances to the subscriber, who is fully au-
thorized to receive and give acquittals for the same;
those who do not comply with this notice within a
reasonable time will be commenced against them.
Cash, bills of exchange on London, or tobacco, will
be received in payment.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, May 30, 1798.

6 w

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to pe-
tition Baltimore county court, at their next
September term, for a commission to mark and bound
the following tract of land, to wit: CULLIN'S LOT,
CULLIN'S ADDITION, and TOLLEY'S PURCHASE, all
lying in Baltimore county.

AQUILA HALE.

June 1, 1798.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 24, 1798.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified, the act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate, and the act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council
of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified.

WHEREAS the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner herein after directed, viz. Saint-Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Cecil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen-Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall, at all future elections, form and constitute one district for the purpose of electing sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, place, time and manner of holding the several elections therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

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 alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for elector of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore-town, in virtue of the constitution and form of government.

And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates, and for elector of the senate, be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force if it shall be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, in their first session after such new election.

An ACT to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath labour under many and great inconveniences, owing to their not being admitted to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses in all cases instead of an oath; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,

That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Menonites, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses, in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatever.

And be it enacted, That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

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 part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

J U S T P U B L I S H E D,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars.

The LAWS OF M A R Y L A N D, Passed November Session, 1797.

To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately.

THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, Well river, or

HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798.

For S A L E,

A FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of four families, the first, two women and four children, all boys, two fit for service; the second, one ditto, four ditto, two boys fit for service; the third, one woman and two children, both boys; the fourth, a young man, his wife and child; they have all had the small pox except a few small ones. They are as likely negroes as any in America. The women that have got husbands may be purchased in the same neighbourhood.

GEORGE SMITH.

Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards.

From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclined to purchase. For terms of sale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

p 15 t^f LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situated on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

LONDON
ROM Italy
of Rome
French wh
3000 men
city to bu
lages in a st
All Switzerland is revolu
cants which have request
constitutions, as being more
democratic, but they much
French fashion. According
miserly experienced in the n
is extreme. Not less than
tations were destroyed, rov
victuals or cloths and with
tion levied by the French
who resisted the French arm
of provisions and necessities
According to the latest
papers, it appears that Buon
thence to proceed on an exp
prospect and certain in its r
before appointed to direct
pedition which the Directo
ected against Egypt.

The following curious a
republican prints:

"The great preparations
key are neither directed ag
against Austria, nor again
be surprised to learn that t
common cause with us ag
will produce an event wh
Europe and the whole uni
potency. In ten days P
say more."

By a letter from an offic
dated on the 16th inst. we
the Dutch in the outer too
of which were ships of the
frigates and sloops: that in
three line of battle ships, v
nea; and that in the Mac
line, two frigates and a g
the accounts agree in statis
contract to furnish France
fit the intended defeat o

The Dublin mail of th
from Waterford, arrived
intelligence received in th
of Kilkenny has been dec

A smart action was late
hood of Killaloe, between
and a numerous party of
ated in the complete de
obliged to fly in all dire
desirable number of me
soners.

By the proceedings
night, it will be seen t
gentlemen in opposition
most patriotic and decide
selves to assist in defen
passed both houses, and
this day, for suspending
are not yet prepared to g
If it proves that the rep
proceeding is fully war
that government was in
tion, that societies had
in various parts; with
and favour the French.
in England were to b
month was the day sp
Government have writ
at least, is the affecti
Whether it be true or
were in contemplation
with vigour. Thursday
arrests. It is intended
members of the Lond
Thursday night the last
custody:

In a house in Cow
the London Correspond
about 500 pikes and c
cession.

Thomas Spencer, !
seized at his house in
Bow-street officers, and
tion.

At seven o'clock,
party of Bow-street off
house, in Plough-court,
took Mrs. Evans into
were conveyed to the
fields. A party of
three o'clock in the