

(Lth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2525.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 4, 1795.

R O M E, February 19.

**FIRE** broke out here which gives serious reason to government to be alarmed for further consequences. The people have been these three years prohibited from enjoying the amusements of the Carnival, under the pretext of the evils which the present war causes to humanity and religion, remarked with displeasure, that the nobility alone did not seem included in the interdiction of the Holy Father, and enjoyed the exclusive right of masking themselves and frequenting balls. This distinction exasperated the people more at this time than the preceding years.

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In the night and during the whole day of Shrove Tuesday, the patrols were dispersed by attacking them with stones, clubs and knives. Fagots and torches were at the same time laid round the palace of Borghese; but some money thrown out of the windows was sufficient to put an end to the ardour of the besiegers.

The duke de Braichi, nephew of the Pope, saved his palace by the same expedient, but unhappily so late, that the dutches, who lay sick in her bed, was almost frightened to death. Barricades raised in a hurry preferred the palaces of the princes de Piombo and Chigi.

The innkeepers and some private gentlemen suffered most by the forced contributions, which were levied, and some other accidents.

There was a general terror in Rome; many foreigners left the city, and some inhabitants are about to do the same.

However, government is still temporizing; it knows the riotous disposition of the Trans-Tiberines, but does not confound it with the spirit of liberty, and expects every thing from moderation.

G E N O A, February 19.

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Art. I. All the citizens workmen and sailors, (not noble or ex-priests) as well as their children, and who live from the labour of their hands in dock-yards, work shops, or manufacturers, are not considered as emigrants.

II. They may return to the conquered provinces if they prove, by the testimony of two inhabitants of their residence, what has been the trade they followed before their emigration.

III. Those who re-entered the territory of the republic by false declarations, and are not expressly included in the dispositions of the present decree shall be immediately transferred into the prison of Nizza, and judged by a military commission agreeable to the laws relative to emigrants re-entering France.

IV. Those who shall have been convicted of having uttered false facts will be condemned to perpetual banishment, and their property confiscated. All those who present themselves to return to the republic, shall be obliged at the advanced posts to deliver up their arms, for which they shall receive a recognizance.

V I E N N A, March 1.

The violent disputes which took place at the diet of Hungary, and were occasioned by the insupportable pride of the nobility, put a stop to the Hungarian nobles destined to reinforce the armies on the Rhine. This portion of the privileged caste is now to remain in the country in order to maintain the authority of the nobles against the malcontents.

The true design of this measure is disguised under the pretext to watch the motions of the Ottoman Porte.

B R U S S E L S, March 14.

The representatives of the people have just entrusted the municipalities with the administration of Police. Each mandate of arrest must be signed by seven municipal officers; these measures are the more urgent, because malevolence endeavours by all means possible to disturb public tranquillity.

The deputies delegated to Aix-la-Chapelle have taken a resolution in order to prevent a want of provisions in the country between the Meuse and Rhine. They have assigned to the central administration of those cantons three millions of livres in specie for procuring supplies. The above sum was taken from the contributions levied in the conquered provinces.

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B A S L E, March 25.

The king of Prussia has sent to the fortrefs of Spandau the minister Bischofswerder, who, in conjunction with Pitt and the princess of Orange, drew the king into the famous coalition.

Frederick has transferred all his confidence to Hertzberg, the old minister who so justly enjoyed the confidence of Frederick the second.

This ready enemy of the house of Austria, has actually digested with prince Henry, the politics of the court of Berlin.

After the reading of the decree proposed by Sieyes, providing for the assembling of the members of the convention at Chalons sur Marne.

Charles said, that this law was agreeable to the genius of Mirabeau, a martial law, and more terrific than all those passed under the reign of terror. He demanded that it should be printed.

In the midst of the discussion at the 7th hour, a deputation of about 4000 citizens presented themselves before the hall, and rent the air with the cries of Vive la Convention! down with the Jacobins! and to express their devotion to the national representation.

Lariviere demanded honourable mention. A member opposed it, because, said he, these 4000 persons are the young men of Freron, who arrest the patriots under the name of terrorists. Chateauneuf Randon said, there are, it is true, a good many young men among the 4000, but you see also a number there of citizens of forty and fifty years old, come to defend the national representation. Honourable mention was decreed.

C O B L E N T Z, March 15.

Wanton devastations were long since banished in the wars among civilized nations. The Austrians have just now renewed that barbarous custom. Notwithstanding a brisk fire of the French batteries, they succeeded in establishing a floating bridge reaching from the right bank of the Rhine to an island situated in the midst of the river. The Austrians had hardly entrenched themselves, when their bombs began to carry destruction in our city.—The French general who had already several occasions to give proof of his good faith sent a flag of truce, with complaints, in the name of the inhabitants of Coblenz against such an atrocious conduct which had no other object, than to burn some houses, and ruin the inhabitants. The fire ceased in order to commence again with more violence. The French troops roused with indignation, are just preparing to take an exemplary vengeance for a barbarity so shocking.

L I P S T A D T, March 5.

The Prussian troops are hastening towards Westphalia. They march in two columns.

The first is to march from the Rheingau to Ham. It is composed of 13 battalions of infantry, three companies of riflemen, twenty squadrons of hussars, one squadron of dragoons, and six batteries of flying artillery.

The second marching from Francfort to Lipstadt, is composed of 32 battalions of infantry, ten squadrons of dragoons, twenty squadrons of cuirassiers, ten do. of hussars, five companies of riflemen, and six batteries of flying artillery.

The corps of the Prussian general Hohenlohe, remains on the Upper Rhine as a contingent of the army of the empire.—This corps is composed of eight regiments of infantry, two regiments of dragoons, one of hussars, and six battalions of flying artillery. [The above is a statement of all the Prussian troops employed against France; if all the battalions and squadrons were complete, as never can be expected after one of the most bloody campaigns recorded in history, they would not amount to more than 70,000 men.]

H A N O V E R, March 1.

Accounts from head quarters of the British army announce, that the French, after having conquered the county of Bentheim, repulsed the English far beyond Nienhuis and occupied the whole country along the Ems, continue to pursue their enemy most vigorously.

The Hanoverian troops, cavalry and infantry, have received orders to march into the dutchy of Olden-

burg, (a country towards the North Sea belonging to the prince of Holstein, a branch of the house of Denmark, and relation of the grand duke of Russia).

The prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, brother to the queen of England and general of infantry, is setting out for Westphalia.

A M S T E R D A M, March 4.

The city of Amsterdam celebrated the festival of the Batavian revolution. However the stadtholderian party raises still its head and sends sometimes forth, the seditious cry: *Orange boven* (Orange above) which caused so much blood to be spilt in 1787.

The provisional representatives of the Batavian people concerted with the French generals the measures of police, which have been taken on that head.

The Orangists had eagerly spread false alarms of a scarcity of provisions, but the municipality hastened to dissipate the fears of the people by a proclamation announcing a wise method of distributing the necessities of life.

H A M B U R G, March 6.

The perfect good understanding which reigns between the courts of Denmark and Sweden is not the least subject of uneasiness to the coalition; such a union opposes to the violence of the leagued powers an obstacle, which is daily increasing, and fortifies itself the more it reflects.

There is no longer any doubt in all the northern states of Europe, but the king of Prussia wishes as heartily to conclude peace, as it is clear, that his true interests command absolutely such a step.

Some accounts came to hand of a project on the part of Russia to threaten the liberty of the Baltic Sea.

But it is confirmed, that no other but ordinary preparations are making in the dock-yards of Cronstadt.

The Danish and Swedish combined fleets are ordered to put to sea in the beginning of spring.

Reports are current, but little confirmed in, that an interview between the emperor and the king of Prussia will take place at Ratibon.

P A R I S, March 20.

Accounts from Marseilles mention, that one hundred vessels chiefly laden with wheat, have entered that port, and that according to the signals given many more were about entering the harbour.

March 24. We learn from Madrid, that the Spanish court has requested the French government to send thither a negotiator in order to settle a final and lasting peace; and, it is asserted here, that an envoy set out a fortnight ago.

B O S T O N, May 20.

We are happy to hear, that the West-India fever has greatly abated in the islands. This should not, however, as yet, abate our vigilance. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of remedy.

F E D E R A L F R I G A T E.

On Saturday last, the keel of the United States frigate, building in this town, was finished laying. It is 156 feet in length, and from the elegance of the workmanship, and the goodness of the timber of which it is composed, as well as that in the dock-yard, we anticipate that the will be one of the finest vessels that ever floated. She will measure nearly 400 tons more than the Copecorde. After the laying, the workmen, and a large number of citizens, were very handsomely regaled.

N E W - Y O R K, May 22.

The present critical situation of affairs in Ireland, is such, as cannot be contemplated with indifference by the most supine observer, or reflected on without regret by any friend to the tranquillity, union, and happiness, of that place.

A letter was received from an officer on the recruiting service in Dublin, where he says, that such was the irritated state of the public mind, that recruiting was entirely at a stand, as it would be highly dangerous for any party to appear publicly in that business.

An ingenious clergyman, in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, England, has contrived a snuff box, which tells the hour of the day, at any given place on the globe—describes every motion of the earth, for 60 years to come—is a perpetual almanack, and calculates eclipses as readily as the owner can take snuff.

A letter from a master of a vessel, dated Entrance of the Loire, April 3, 1795, states, "that provisions of all kinds are very scarce—the inhabitants are allowed but one pound of beef and half a pound of bread a day, the Brigands are not so troublesome as they have been, great numbers having accepted of the amnesty proffered by the convention! but great numbers of them are dissatisfied, and call loudly for a king, every thing seems quiet, considering the scarcity of provisions."

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FEDERAL FRIGATE.

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NEW-YORK, May 22.

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May 23. We are assured that the manufacture of glass in Boston is now carried on with great advantage to the proprietors, and that the glass is of an excellent quality. Whether from the superior quality of the materials or from any peculiar advantage in the structure of the works, or from the ingenuity of the workmen, the window glass said to be of a quality not equalled by any that is imported. All the new elegant buildings in Boston have been glazed with it; and orders have been sent from various parts of the country to furnish supplies of this article. It gives us no small pleasure to announce improvements in this free and happy country.

May 26. It is said, an assembly of the nobles of Courland have voted the annexation of that province to Russia.

The state of Poland is wretched indeed, poverty, slavery, and epidemic diseases depress the people. When will despotism cease to scourge the human race! The empress is taking a census of her Polish subjects, and the taxes she imposes are enforced by military execution.

An insurrection of a serious nature is said to prevail in Catalonia in Spain, an epidemic disease ravages the country in the vicinity of the army.

Every thing in France indicates another civil convulsion to be near at hand. The parties charge each other with being royalists, aristocrats, tyrants, &c. which is mere finess to make them odious to the multitude who are mostly led by names. The whole truth, however, is, the parties hate each other; and as there is no balancing power to check both, one or the other must be sacrificed.

#### PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

Captain Hodgdon of the schooner Little Betsey, who arrived here in 20 days from Guadaloupe, informs, that he was taken into Basseterre by an armed boat from one of the privateers. The contractor general of the French troops there, as usual put his cargo in a state of requisition, but offered him certain prices for his various articles much below their prime cost.

Captain Hodgdon in a very spirited manner, which does him great credit, refused to part with his cargo on their terms, and finally succeeded, after a delay of six weeks, in getting the only produce then ready for shipping in the different ports of the island. He left a great many American vessels there, which have been waiting upon citizen Hughes and Co. three, five, and seven months for payment of cargoes, which were taken away without remonstrance or complaint on the part of the captains, who are likely to be detained as much longer if they wait the leisure of administration.

Captain Hodgdon further informs, that the French are daily landing men for the capture of Martinique, (where the forces have been much weakened by the troops sent away to Grenada, St. Vincent's, &c.) Three thousand English sailors and soldiers were in the different prisons in the island, and Victor Hughes had sent a flag to the governor of Antigua, to inform him that he would put the whole to death if he was informed that a single Frenchman of the 300 in prison there had been ill-treated. Two days after, 150 of them arrived at Guadaloupe.

A British 74 and three frigates were constantly cruising off Basseterre—the former, by approaching too near the fort, received a salute of two 24 pound balls, which went through her bow.

American vessels were daily arriving with provisions, which were immediately taken up by administration—certainly poor treatment for the risk suffered in order to serve them.

St. Lucia was entirely in possession of the French, who, in the last engagement killed 300 of the English.

Captain Hodgdon also says, that a requisition of 4000 republican troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go against the island of Martinique, which place they expected to be in possession of in five or six weeks—That about 60 sail of American vessels lay in the different ports of Guadaloupe, and that the brig Isabella and Anne, captain Hampton, from Philadelphia, had arrived at Port Libe; previous to his sailing, besides another American brig which was sent in there by a French cruiser. He moreover says, that they take in all American vessels they meet, loaded with provisions, bound for any of the British islands.

#### RICHMOND, May 23.

Monday evening last, arrived in Hampton Road, three French merchantmen armées en flute, part of the fleet of transports which brought the last troops from France to the island of Guadaloupe.—After debarking the troops, five vessels, of which the above are a part, were ordered to sail for Charleston, S. C. but having spoken an American vessel from that place, and obtained intelligence that the Africa and Resolution, British line of battle ships, with two frigates were cruising off the bar, they steered for the capes of Virginia.—About 17 leagues to the southward of Cape Henry, in lat. 36. 30. they fell in with two of admiral Murray's frigates, when a very warm conflict ensued, notwithstanding the disparity of force both in the weight of metal, and number of men, they supported the action for nearly five glasses.

In the course of the engagement two of the French ships were disabled, and in that situation being so unmanageable, as not to afford the smallest aid to the remaining three, the commanders of the latter thought prudent to discontinue the action.

It is to be lamented that the commander in chief of this small but gallant squadron, together with his first lieutenant, were killed about the middle of the action.

—Yet it is some consolation to know that the British frigates were so severely handled as either to be unable or unwilling to pursue the ships that have arrived.

The head of one of the frigates was covered with canvass when she first hove in sight and was not seen—that of the other was painted red, and she is supposed to be the Hussar.

#### ANNAPOLIS, June 4.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. XIII.

*For eubo, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,  
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resign'd,  
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day;  
Nor cast one longing, ling'ring look behind.*

GRAY.

WHEN we consider the weakness and fallibility of man, and the insufficiency of reason to direct him, we naturally conclude that a creature so subject to error should always retain a sense of his deficiency, and never be too confident in his own ability. Every scene of his life serves to confirm the truth of this precept, and to impress it on his mind; the weakness of his infancy, the follies of his youth, the vexatious disappointments of his manhood, and the infirmity of his old age, equally conspire to teach him to be humble. Little, however, do men attend to these tacit admonitions of nature; but without considering that they are mortal, they prolong their hopes and designs to a period which might perhaps have been presumptuous in an antediluvian. Regardless of the swift course of time they go on from day to day in the pursuit of trifles, the gratification of selfishness, or the mad career of ambition. In these pursuits life quickly passes away, and ere they perceive the inanity of their occupations, they find themselves on the verge of eternity. Their desire of trifles sometimes continues even in their last moments, and when they should be preparing for another world they are forming schemes for their interest in this. It is with pity, mingled with contempt, that we see Prior giving directions in his will concerning the inscription which should be put on his monument.

Sometimes, perhaps, even on a death-bed, our thoughts may be properly employed on this world. A man of real virtue, who has employed his life in benefiting his fellow-creatures, will, at the awful hour of his dissolution, feel a pleasure in reflecting on it, and earnestly wish that his efforts may not have been in vain. Sargi, who was so less distinguished for his noble defence of the liberty of his country, than for his exemplary piety, closed his life with that celebrated prayer for the continuation of liberty, "Eito perpetua." Be it immortal.

There is no one who has not felt some desire of this nature concerning what may happen when he shall be no more. The mind receives a melancholy consolation from the reflection, that while we sleep in death, our grave shall be watered by the tears of our surviving friends. The hope that our names shall be remembered with sorrow, for our loss by those whom we held most dear, dispels the gloom which is cast over the mind by the thoughts of approaching dissolution. Dr. Johnson being informed a few days before his death that they intended to bury him in Westminster Abbey, desired that a stone might be placed over the spot; probably with a wish that his friends might remember the place.

The expressions of an ingenious mind on the certainty of speedy death are very affecting. Tibullus has written a feeling elegy on his own untimely death; his imitator Richard West has, in the same manner, shewn us what a loss we have to regret in him; and a pathetic poem on the same subject has been written by Michael Bruce. There is so great a similarity between the performance and character of this last, as mentioned in the 36th number of the Mirror, and the elegy of a young American which appeared some years ago in a Baltimore newspaper, that I shall insert the latter. It is accompanied with a short account of the author, which says, that it is "supposed to have been written in the spring of 1791, by a youthful peasant, a few days before the termination of his life by a lingering disorder. He was a youth of nineteen, possessed of every qualification which might endear human nature; yet a stranger to all mankind, except the rustics of the little hamlet to which he belonged."

"Nature in vain her vernal beauties spreads  
Around the cot, where bliss once deign'd to dwell:  
No more, ye fragrant blossoms, lift your heads!  
Your plaints no more, ye feather'd legions, tell!

"No more, ye plants, I rear you to the sun,  
T'imbibe the influence of the genial ray:  
Such toils once pleas'd—but now life's race is run,  
And all my youthful joys have fled away:

"The hollow breeze, which whistles thro' the grove;  
The murmuring stream, which rolls along the heath;  
The turtle's coo, bemoaning hapless love,  
Whisper in fancy's ear—the approach of death.

"Each transient moment of my hush'ning years,  
Each hour which nature's laws forbid to stay,  
Each rolling sun th' important mandate bears—  
"Prepare to go th' irremediable way."

"Pensive I wander o'er the sylvan scene,  
Once render'd vocal by my rural lay;  
With fault'ring steps I tread the shaded green,  
Where oft in youthful sports I've pass'd the day.

"Thou vernal sun! whose tepid beams diffuse  
Lustre and joy around th' exulting skies!  
With you no more I rise to wake the mule,  
With you whose beams offend my licker'ing eyes.

"But when dim stars a pallid lustre shed,  
And widow'd nature mourns the absent day;  
When dewy tears the face of earth o'erspread,  
And life, with light, seems hush'ning to decay:

"I seek the gloom congenial to my soul,  
There court the chilling damps and noxious air;  
I view surrounding worlds in silence roll,  
And ask my soul if happiness be there.

"Yon languid lily, which reclines its head,  
Unable to sustain its fragrant weight;  
Yon stately oak, whose boughs on earth are spread,  
Is but an emblem of approaching fate.

"As tender flow'rs expand their infant bloom,  
And breathe their life, with odours, to the skies;  
So man forsakes the cradle for the tomb:—  
He shoots forth blooming—as he blooms he dies.

"But why should mortals fear the arm of death?  
Life's but a bubble, empty, light and gay!  
Then hasten, tyrant! seize my envied breath,  
And reign your trophies o'er my humble clay."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AGRICOLA will see that the first part of his advice has been taken.

THEOPHILES is received.

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

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

Fifth enacting clause of the law.

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

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

George-town, 8th May, 1795.

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

#### FOR SALE,

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

#### NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we, the subscribers, intend making application to Prince-George's county court, at next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called LITTLE DEAN, lying and being in said county, under an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

THOMAS COLE,  
JOHN COLE.

Prince-George's county, February 10, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 8th inst. a runaway, a negro man named ADAM, and says he belongs to WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, of Anne-Arundel county, he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, and appears to be about forty years of age; had on an old brown broadcloth coat, blue waistcoat, an old pair of buckskin breeches, of a bright shirt, old-yarn stockings, and an old hat with a cover. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges to

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff  
of Charles county.

May 24, 1795.

An APPRENTICE  
Wanted at this Office.

#### IN CHANCERY,

THE co-  
decees  
tute executed  
June, 1775, for  
the heirs, three  
at that time in Frederick,  
county, viz. BARNABY REE,  
part of CHEVIE CHASE, 49  
COURSE, 234. The bill of  
Gill, at the time of ex-  
fided in Virginia, and has  
complainant knows not who  
judged and ordered, that the  
of this order to be inserted  
cessively, in the Maryland  
day of June next, to the in-  
he be now alive, or his heir  
or any other person interest  
the complainant's application  
year here, on or before the  
next, to shew cause where-  
should not be passed.

Tell. SAMUEL

Reg. Cu

#### IN CHANCERY

ORDERED, That  
WILKINSON, trustee,  
union of LOCK CHURCH, de-  
tracts of land, containing  
the rate of £ 4 per acre,  
confirmed, unless cause to  
or before the 20th day of  
of this order be inserted in  
any time during the presen

Tell. SAMUEL

Reg. Cu

#### IN CHANCERY

ON application to the  
writing, of WILL  
an insolvent debtor, prayi  
the relief of sundry info  
agreeably to said act, to  
creditors, all his property  
to which he is in any w  
creditors, and a schedule  
can ascertain, on oath, b  
tion; it is thereupon by  
ordered, that the said Will  
the chancellor, in the cha  
first of June next, for t  
presence of such of his c  
person, or by their agent  
said act prescribed for d  
afore said, and that in t  
his creditors, of his appl  
a copy of this order to  
Gazette, at any time b  
continued therein three w

Tell. SAMUEL

2.

#### Ten Doll

WAS lost, by the  
ing, the 11th inst  
ing, on his way from  
below Fishing Creek, in  
a RED MOROCCO P  
one five dollar bill, and  
no use to the finder. A  
shall receive the above re

Annapolis, May 18,

#### NO

THE COMMISSION  
George's county  
brough, from Wednesd  
Friday the twenty-sixth  
to make such alterations  
perry within the said co  
SAM

May 4, 1795.

ALL persons having  
the late Mr. H  
ancy, deceased, are r  
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next, and all persons in  
quested to make paym  
day, or suits will be in  
3X

Charles county, Ma

THE subscriber,  
MORRIS, ser  
quests all persons who  
to bring them forward  
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who are pressing him  
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Charles county, M

#### NO

THAT the Co  
Anne-Arundel  
of Annapolis, on th  
near appeals from al  
elves overcharged by

In CHANCERY, May 20, 1795.

**THE** complainant applies for a decree for recording an indenture executed by **Erasmus Gill**, on the fifth day of June, 1775, for conveying unto **Thomas Carter**, and his heirs, three tracts or parcels of land, at that time in Frederick, but now in Montgomery county, viz. **BARNABY RESURVEYED**, 277½ acres, part of **CHEVIE CHASE**, 49 acres, and part of **CLOVIN COURSE**, 23½. The bill states, that the said **Erasmus Gill**, at the time of executing the said deed, resided in Virginia, and has since died, and that the complainant knows not who are his heirs; it is adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the 12th day of June next, to the intent that the said **Gill**, if he be now alive, or his heirs, or legal representatives, or any other person interested, may have notice of the complainant's application, and be warned to appear here, on or before the third Tuesday in July next, to shew cause wherefore a decree as prayed should not be passed.

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

In CHANCERY, May 14, 1795.

**ORDERED**, That the sale made by **JOSEPH WILKINSON**, trustee, &c. of the dwelling plantation of **LOCK CHIEW**, deceased, consisting of several tracts of land, containing in the whole 456½ acres, at the rate of £4 per acre, be approved, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 20th day of June next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time during the present month.

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

In CHANCERY, May 14, 1795.

**ON** application to the Chancellor by a petition, in writing, of **WILLIAM BRAWNER**, junior, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said **William Brawner**, appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, on the twenty-sixth of June next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors, as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors, of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time before the 30th instant, and continued therein three weeks successively.

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

### Ten Dollars Reward.

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

**WILLIAM SPRIGG**,  
Annapolis, May 18, 1795.

### NOTICE.

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

May 4, 1795.

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

**H. DIGGES**,  
**F. DIGGES**, Administrators.  
Charles county, May 28, 1795.

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

**JAMES MORRIS**,  
Charles county, May 17, 1795.

### NOTICE.

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

### Three Pounds Reward.

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

**RACHEL HARWOOD**,  
Well river, near Samuel Rawling's tavern March 15, 1795.

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

**WILLIAM HAMMOND**, Administrator.  
Annapolis, May, 1795.

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

**LEVIN MACKALL**,  
**WAL. MACKALL**,  
**RICHARD MACKALL**, Executors.  
May 15, 1795.

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

**JOSEPH GREEN**, Sheriff  
of Charles county.  
May 2, 1795.

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

**JOSEPH GREEN**, Sheriff  
of Charles county.  
May 12, 1795.

### ECLIPSE,

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

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

May 8, 1795.

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

**ROBERT MACGILL**,  
Prince-George's county, May 6, 1795.

### To be RENTED,

**THAT** agreeable residence in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, known by the name of **STRAWBERRY HILL**, the situation and advantages, are too well known to require any particular description. For terms apply to **RICHARD SPRIGG**, West-river, or **HUGH THOMPSON**, Baltimore.

April 3, 1795.

**THE** subscriber has a **LIGHT TRAVELLING WAGGON**, which may serve for the accommodation of passengers, and is well calculated for the conveyance of baggage. He drives a pair of good horses, and will go wherever the convenience of a gentleman may direct him. His terms are moderate, and may be fully known by a personal application, to

**JOHN SMITH**,  
Annapolis, May 21, 1795.

### A CAUTION.

**WHEREAS** colonel **JOSEPH WILKINSON**, of Calvert county, on or about the first of January last, passed his bond to **JOHN WELLS**, of the said county, to secure a certain sum of money therein mentioned, which, if recovered, I shall eventually be accountable for. Now this is to caution all persons from taking an assignment of the said bond or being concerned therewith, as it is unfounded in equity and will not be paid.

**THOMAS H. EGAN**,  
Calvert county, May 28, 1795.

### CARROLL'S ISLAND,

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

With the Hands and some Stock,

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

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

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

**NICHOLAS CARROLL**,  
Annapolis, May 8, 1795.

### The Prince of Orange,

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

**WILLIAM CHAPMAN**,  
April 18, 1795.

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

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

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

**THOMAS MAYO**, Executor.  
May 19, 1795.

The Imperialists and Prussians arrive by force, a corps of Austrians, men, remains upon the Rhine, and it is said they have entered

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 11, 1795.

## FRANCFORT, March 3.

On the 23d ult. the Hanoverian minister announced to the diet, that the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony were seriously menaced by the French, and demanded strenuously that they should be succoured by detachments of troops.

The French have levied considerable contributions at Cleves and Meurs, where they have more especially taxed the noblesse and clergy very heavily indeed. The French troops appear to be directing their efforts more against the bishoprick of Munster than against Wesel.

The provinces of Groningen and Overijssel are entirely in possession of the French, who have an army of 12,000 men near the former place. On the frontier of Westphalia they occupied on the 20th ult. (February) the line from Croll to Covoerden, the weak fortifications of which were demolished by the English previously to the evacuation. It would appear that the French mean to detach a strong force to East Friesland, to make themselves masters of the mouth of the Ems.

General Kalkreuth's army is still marching towards Westphalia by the route of Hesse. The Prussian army forming in Westphalia will amount to more than 60,000 men, of which one third will be cavalry.

## LOWER ELBE, March 5.

The Austrian forces are marching to the Rhine in great numbers. A body of 25,000 of them are encamped near the Lippe. Another corps of 16,000, in English pay, remain with the Hanoverian general Walmoden. On the other hand the French are not less active, 15,000 have entered Cologne. It is further reported that the Austrians are to cross the Rhine near Ehrenbreitstein, at the same time that the army of the Empire crosses it at Mentz, to make a diversion in that quarter.

## HANOVER, March 9.

A transport of 2300 French prisoners has been sent off from the army, under a guard of 550 men; they are to proceed to Herten, in this electorate, where general Walmoden, it is said, has orders to effect their exchange. Our head quarters are at Munster. The cordon, forming for the defence of this quarter, is commanded by prince Ernest of Mecklenburg.

## WESSEL, March 12.

Between the French that were advancing towards Munster, and the allies, there has been a very serious affair. It occurred at Ahausen on the 4th inst. and terminated in the defeat of the enemy, who were obliged to retire with great loss. A number of waggon with wounded Austrians have been brought into Borken.

The garrison of Munster, 4000 strong, have received orders to march to the Rhine, to erect batteries and throw up entrenchments.

## LINGEN, March 15.

A very bloody scene has been acting here for three days past. The French made their first attempt on the 12th, near Benthheim, but they were repulsed by the allies, with a great loss of men, and eleven pieces of cannon.

The enemy renewed their attack on the 13th, and, after an obstinate resistance, obliged the allies to fall back to the Rhine. The loss on both sides is considerable, especially of the Hessian cavalry, who were of excellent service. The action lasted from six in the morning till seven in the evening. The castle at Benthheim, which held out some time after the French entered the place, has surrendered by capitulation. The garrison were not made prisoners. The French were 5000 strong.

March 27. No doubt the arrival of the Prussian troops in our environs must cause a great alteration in the present system of war among the combined powers. The daily proof we got of it were these: the French not only evacuated the frontier places of Holland, but several in Germany. All we can guess about the endeavours of the Prussian army is, they intend to keep the French army within Holland, and so give by these means, a sufficient opportunity to the Austrians to relieve Luxembourg.

## LOWER RHINE, March 5.

The Imperialists advance up the Rhine, and the Prussians arrive by forced marches in Westphalia. A corps of Austrians, however, consisting of 25,000 men, remains upon the Lippe, and the 16,000 Austrians in English pay, remain with the army of general count Walmoden.

The French, on the contrary, march down the Rhine, and it is said that since the 24th ult. 15,000 of them have entered Cologne. It is also said that the

Austrians are about to cross the Rhine near Ehrenbreitstein, which is to be done by the army of the empire above Mentz, in order to divert the French. The troops of the latter in motion towards the Lower Rhine, are, it is believed, destined for Holland, in order to reinforce the army there.

## VIENNA, March 20.

A very current report of a speedy peace with the French was prevalent yesterday, and continues to-day. The national convention is said to have written letters hither calculated to facilitate that event. The count de Lehrbach, our minister at the electoral Palatinate court, is lately arrived from Munich, for the purpose, it is asserted, of receiving instructions for a negotiation on the part of his Imperial majesty, with the commissioners from the committee of public safety now resident at Basle. Not a word has lately been heard respecting the negotiation between us and Great-Britain, nor do we know whether this conference at Basle is to be opened in concert with the court of St. James's or not.

Letters from Venice, dated the 7th, inform us, that the senate has chosen M. Alviac Guerini, a patrician, as minister plenipotentiary at Paris, with the title of noble, usual with the republic, when it sends a Patrician to a foreign court in any other character than that of ambassador.

The couriers of Constantinople, retarded by the melting of the snow, and consequent badness of the roads, arrive so slowly, that the letters of the 10th of February, did not reach before the 12th of this month. By these we learn, that a great scarcity prevails, occasioned in some measure by the storms in the Archipelago. The surrounding provinces and Adrianople are in a similar state. Bread is raised to double its ordinary price, and is so bad as to produce even a mortality amongst the people, who die in great numbers. A general insurrection is every moment apprehended. To add to this calamity, Adrianople and its neighbourhood are infested by bands of robbers, more numerous than in the last year, to which the embarrassed government can apply no remedy.

The Porte has ordered an armament of 10 ships and 10 frigates, for the purpose of protecting from French ships of war and pirates, the transports of grain they are importing from Syria and Alexandria, where happily at this time provisions are in great abundance.

## HAMBURG, March 29.

The campaign at present begins to look more important. The Austrians are coming down in great force, and Hungarians, Walachians and Servians, are passing through Franckfort every day. If the Prussians are in earnest, and show the same valour they exhibited under the great Frederick, we may expect such success as would at least secure us an honourable peace. The youth here lie in considerable numbers into the service of the emperor and the king of Prussia.

Mayence is thought to be in safety. The garrison is said to amount to twenty-five or thirty thousand Austrians. The Prussians have all withdrawn themselves for the defence of Hanover.

## HAGUE, March 21.

The oath ordered to be taken by the magistracy, ministry, municipalities and other public bodies, is to the following purport:

"I declare my acknowledgment of, and respect for, the unalienable rights of men and citizens, as they were declared by the provisional representatives of the people of Holland, in their publication of the 31st of January, 1795, and swear to uphold them in my office or employment, as much as is in my power; and I swear to be true and faithful to the representatives of the people of Holland, whose sovereignty I acknowledge to exist in themselves, and to obey their representatives."

From four to six persons are daily employed in ascertaining the effects of the stadholder, and their account is to be rendered to the French commissioners.

The order has been renewed, that all persons, not belonging to the defensive societies, shall surrender their arms and ammunition.

The expenses of the French representatives amount daily to 1100 guilders. They keep a table of sixty covers, at which ten hussars, or other French soldiers, are daily received, in their turn, and treated with as much attention as the representatives and generals show to each other. But, it has been resolved, upon their own proposal, that their table shall be reduced to twelve covers, and the hussars shall be no longer boarded in the palace.

Penfioner Spiegel and count Bentinck have received permission to be visited in their prison by their relatives.

The greatest preparations are making for organizing the army and navy.

The French representatives make no political decrees until the Dutch authorities have seriously de-

bated upon them. The military only are under the immediate orders of the French generals.

## CHATHAM, March 23.

The shipwrights of this dock-yard left their work on Friday evening last, and took their tools with them. Since that time the whole body of these artificers, (except a few old men) have refused to come to work. This refractory disposition has arisen from the late order of the navy board to all dock-yards, that joiners and house carpenters should be employed in fitting cabins, &c. and at present the shipwrights seem resolute not to return to their duty till this order is countermanded.

Sir John Henslow, the surveyor of the navy, arrived here on Saturday; and on that day and yesterday used every endeavour to persuade the men, by means of messengers, which Sir John sent to the Star Inn, on Chatham Hill, where they, since their standing out, have assembled. They obstinately and peremptorily refused, however, to come to Sir John Henslow at the commissioner's office here, and in consequence, all those who did not appear at their masters in the yard on Saturday, are now discharged. The quartermen of the companies of shipwrights, and their apprentices, are also dismissed; the commissioners being of opinion that they have not exerted themselves sufficiently in the command of their people.

## LONDON, March 13.

Letters from Vienna state, that on the 16th ult. two gentlemen belonging to the department for foreign affairs, were sent to Basle on a mission of importance.

A letter from Paris, of the 16th ult. asserts, that general Moreau, who commands the French army before Luxembourg, has written word to the convention that unless without the least delay, his troops were provided with the necessary provisions and forage, he should be obliged to retreat into the interior of France.

Accounts from Berlin of the 26th ult. state, the Prussian minister of state, baron Hardenberg, is appointed by his Prussian majesty to continue the negotiations with Mr. Barthelemy, the French ambassador at Basle, which was commenced by the late count Goltz, and interrupted by his death.

We learn from the confines of Poland, that the fate of the leaders of the late revolution, is not yet decided, but that in all probability that of Kosciuszko will be far less severe, than that of Plocki and Kulentazo, whose orders he merely executed. He is well treated in his confinement at Olmutz, and his allowance is three ducats a day.

March 31. The intelligence from Spain states, that every thing remained quiet in Catalonia; the army being in the same situation as before. The continuation of the war was notwithstanding looked on as certain.

The most important intelligence, should it receive confirmation, is, that a rupture between Russia and the Ottoman Porte is now considered as inevitable. Such an event will derange all the plans of the allies, and present new and unlooked for consequences to the astonished eyes of Europe.

April 3. Accounts received from Genoa mention, that the dey of Algiers had declared war against England, and was determined to act in the strictest union with France, in consequence of receiving some ships of war and great sums of money from that republic.

The French army of Italy is now on the point of putting itself into motion. Considerable reinforcements have lately arrived from France, and the invasion of the Milanese is to be immediately attempted. The present is certainly a most favourable time for putting such a plan in execution: for the Milanese are extremely weak; the recruiting services has failed in Lombardy, and the court of Naples has not yet sent its quota of 16,000 men. This is to be attributed to the disaffection of the Neapolitan soldiers, who have lately expressed a determination not to march beyond the French frontiers of the kingdom.

The Sandfly and Muskito gun batteries are 80 feet by the keel, and 30 by the beam, and are perfectly flat bottomed; they draw only four feet water, but by means of sliding keels which pass through the vessels at the bow, and one aft, they may be kept as close to the wind as the generality of ships; they have 20 row-ports, and their masts are so constructed as to be lowered on deck; they mount two 68 cannonades, and two long 24 pounders in the bow, two heavy cannonades aft, and four or six others which may either be worked below or on deck.

April 4. The duke of Courland is treated with much esteem at St. Petersburg; his highness dines frequently at court, and was observed in the same vehicle with her Imperial majesty on a late public diversion on the ice.

It appears by a letter from Rome, dated March 4, that new disturbances had broken out in that city, where a considerable number of the ringleaders had

been apprehended. The troops had received orders to fire on the people in case of any resistance.

There have been some disturbances at Coxhaven between the American and English sailors. The former planted the tree of liberty, which the latter destroyed, a scuffle ensued, in which the English from their superiority of numbers, were victorious. The American sailors have since confined themselves to their ships.

Two new commissioners from the States General, have arrived in a flag of truce fishing vessel, of, and from Scheveling. They are charged with dispatches for our government.

We have accounts from Holland, that the council of Rotterdam, has, at the request of the French general, published a proclamation, by which all the burghers are summoned to deposit, at the stadthoude, in the space of 24 hours, all property or effects of any kind whatever, which they may have belonging to any English.

The national debt in Holland amounts to five hundred millions of Dutch florins.

The latest letters from Warlaw, state, that the want of provisions and corn throughout Poland, is most alarming and distressing for the poor inhabitants. Bad disorders and infections spread also their ravages through that devoted country.

Some disturbances of a serious nature have broken out in the district of Brundrut, where about 2000 of the populace planted a tree of liberty, and excited the rest of the subjects of the prince bishop of Wesel, and some of the Swiss district belonging to the canton of Beru, to follow their example. The senate of Beru is preparing to send troops to reduce the insurgents.

The Dutch, who, while they were our allies, preserved such a determined inactivity in their marine, seem eager to shew themselves more illustrious in the service of their new friends. The following is copied from a letter from Flushing, dated the 26th of February:

"The zeal of a merchant of this place, named Zouffien, has prevailed to the state 3500 sailors, whom the admiralty had discharged for want of funds for their support. It seems he gave to each of these sailors ten crowns; and then proceeded to man three privateers with them, putting the others on board merchantmen. It is to be observed that during the whole continuance of the war, our republic did not fit out a single privateer. Now that they are menaced by a war with England, the Dutch begin to employ themselves seriously in equipping them."

The appointments for reinforcing the British squadron on the Mediterranean station, are at last made out. Admiral Lord Hood is immediately to hoist his flag on board the Victory, of 110 guns; rear-admiral Archibald Dixon, on board the Zealous of 74 guns; and rear-admiral Man, on board the Cumberland, of 74 guns; these ships are to sail from Spithead by the 10th or 11th instant, at latest. The Southampton, of 32 guns, capt. O'Brien, is the only frigate ordered at present to accompany them. The Commerce de Marseilles, of 120 guns, could not be refitted in time for this service; she is therefore destined to carry vice admiral Allan Gardner's flag in the Channel fleet.

#### BOSTON, May 28.

By captain Brooks, from Montserrat, in 21 days, we learn, that news was received there by the arrival of two men of war, that a fleet had sailed from Point-Petre (Guadaloupe), on an expedition; in consequence of which the inhabitants of Montserrat mounted guard every night, and were much agitated, expecting a visit to that island.

We learn with pleasure from Bermuda, that they have relaxed in, if not ceased, their infamous practice of depredating on American commerce.

Flour was selling at Port-au-Prince from 21 to 24 dollars per barrel; cod, and other kinds of common fish, at 6 dollars per quintal; boards, scantlings and slaves, were extremely high.

#### NEW-LONDON, May 28.

Captain Sillars, who arrived here on Thursday last from Spanish St. Domingo, was brought to off the south side of that island, by a French privateer, who obliged him to pay three joes for three shots they fired at him. They told him it was the way they intended to serve all Americans. The name of the vessel or captain he could not obtain.

#### NEW-YORK, June 3.

Captain J. Thurston, of the schooner Polly, informs, that he left at Port-de-Paix 25 sail of American vessels, waiting for the payment of their cargoes; the last of which he believes will have to wait six or eight months before they will get it. On his passage here, captain T. was taken by the Bermudian privateer schooner Enterprise, who kept him in possession 5 days, and then released him in consequence of falling in with a more valuable prize, which was the brig Betsey, captain Holden, of Providence, (R. I.) While captain Thurston was in possession of the privateer, they opened and examined all her letters, &c.

The people of the brig Betsey, who was taken on the 18th May, on her passage from Port de-Paix to Providence, (R. I.) as above mentioned, arrived here in the Polly.

#### PHILADELPHIA, June 3.

It has been published in several of our prints, on the authority of a letter from a French royalist, dated Port-au-Prince, May 1st, that general Rigaud, commanding in the southern department of St. Domingo, had been wounded by the bursting of a bomb shell on the 15th of April last, and that he died five days after of the wound. It was also added, that this event had

taken place in an attack under the command of that officer against Port Bizoton.

A correspondent informs us, on the authority of letters dated Aux Cayes, May the 5th and 11th, that general Rigaud was not only alive, but well, and at his post in the west. If he had been killed at Leogane, the account must have reached Aux Cayes, 30 hours after.

The same letters enable us to contradict the account of the capture of the French privateer Les Jumeaux, which was said to have been taken into the Mole by an English frigate. That privateer was at Aux Cayes on the day of the date of those letters which have been received here, via New-York.

June 4. In the Philadelphia Gazette of yesterday, we mentioned the report of a letter being received in this city, which mentioned the landing of 55,000 French troops in Ireland.

This report was founded on a French letter received from New-York, of which the following is a translation.

"This day, (May 30,) arrived here a ship from Ireland, in which 200 merchants came passengers. They escaped on the approach of 55,000 French troops, who have effected a descent, which has been so long in contemplation."

In the New-York papers of yesterday, there is no mention of such an event. We may therefore conclude that the information is at least premature.

June 5. Last Sunday, about noon, numbers of persons witnessed a most distressing scene—Mr. Muhlenberg, son of general Peter Muhlenberg, being alone in a boat between the city and the island, attempted to attach his boat to the boat of a shallop then passing—unfortunately the bow of the shallop's boat struck and sunk the other.—It blew exceedingly fresh, and though attempts were made to save him by the people on board the shallop, and by sundry persons who pushed off from shore; after swimming a few minutes, the unfortunate youth sunk to rise no more.

#### BALTIMORE, June 8.

By the brig Rover, capt. Smith, from Cadiz, we learn, that the Algerines had a number of cruizers out at the time he sailed. He says he was chased by two row boats, armed, and had it not been that his vessel was a remarkable fast sailer, and carried guns, he must have been taken by them.

The brig Amelia from New York, out six days, the captain of which informs, that when he sailed, there was no report in that city respecting the French landing in Ireland, but says he passed in coming out, a vessel which he supposed to be in the passenger trade, and by her he doubts not that the report has circulated. The latest New-York papers, however, do not mention the arrival alluded to above.

June 10. We learn from Newport, says the Connecticut Gazette of June 4, that on Tuesday last, a French frigate arrived there in 44 days from Rochfort, in France, which brought out citizen Adet, the new French ambassador to the United States; and citizen Le Tomb, former consul at Bolton, who, it is supposed, is appointed consul general. The frigate captured an burnt on her passage two large Spanish and one Portuguese ships. We are informed from good authority, that a copy of a treaty of peace signed between France and Prussia has arrived in the above frigate—that France and Spain are negotiating for peace—and that Barrere, Collet d'Herbois, &c. are banished to Normandy.

THE subscriber having ceased to represent the Adjutant-General, Henry Carbery, Esquire, at this place, thinks it necessary to give public notice thereof, lest the returns of militia and communications relative thereto should continue to be addressed to him. He takes this occasion respectfully to request that those field-officers, and others, who have undertaken to receive the fees due to him, as clerk of the council, for issuing militia commissions, would avail themselves of the earliest meetings of their corps to collect what remains unpaid. He would not be understood to complain of delay, on the contrary, he acknowledges himself under great obligations for the attention which has been paid to him in this particular, and does not suppose that any thing but the smallness of the fee has occasioned delay in any one instance. The fee is one quarter of a dollar, payable on all commissions accepted, whether original ones or issued in cases of promotion.

JOHN KILTY.

Annapolis, June 8, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY the 17th of July, for READY MONEY, at the house of DANIEL BUSY, near the mouth of Fishing creek, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the personal property of CHARLES BUSY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of two negro girls, horses, cattle, hogs, household furniture, and some plantation utensils. Those who have claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them, on or before the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

HENRY BUSY, DANIEL BUSY, Administrators.

June 9, 1795.

To be SOLD, for READY CASH, by the representatives of JOSHUA GRAVES, deceased, on the 22d instant, at Mr. WALKER'S Tavern, on the Head of Saint-Clement's bay, in Saint-Mary's county,

SUNDY NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.

June 1, 1795.

#### FOR PRIVATE SALE.

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

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A set of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on said land.

West-River, June 7, 1795.

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

By order,

ROBERT DENNY, Secretary.

Annapolis, June 4, 1795.

WILLIAM CATON,

Has for SALE,

At his Grocery and Dry Goods Store,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

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

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

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

ROBERT DUVAL.

June 10, 1795.

In CHANCERY  
David Morgan, }  
against }  
The }  
Estate of }  
David Morgan, }  
deceased, }  
by DAVID MORGAN, }  
his heirs, a half lot of }  
Washington county, }  
adjoining the alley 41 feet }  
in length; he states, that }  
of executing the deed, was }  
been, a resident of the state }  
up in adjudged and ordered }  
cause a copy of this order to }  
weeks successively, in the }  
the 17th day of July next }  
sentant David Morgan, }  
sentatives, or any other person }  
self interested, may have }  
store said, and may be }  
before the first Tuesday }  
cause, if any there be, }  
be paid as prayed. }  
Telf. SAMUEL

A LIST OF LETTERS  
free at Port-Tobacco, w  
neral Post-Office as dea  
fore the first day of Sept

M. R. D. O. Brook, B  
lock, Charles cou  
Miss Polly Clements, A  
ment Hutchings, to the ca  
Point, Calvert county; J  
zekiah Johnson (2), Arch  
teacher of vocal music, J  
shop Fanny, Nanjemoy,  
care of Mr. Ferguson, Por  
terson, Buckler Whittier.  
ELEAZ

June 2, 1795.

#### TWO DOLLAR

SUPPOSED to be lost  
Annapolis, or between  
black leather POCKET  
of papers, amongst which  
ELIZABETH BASIL, dec  
accounts, &c. respecting  
that are of no use to an  
person delivering said p  
to the printers hereof, o  
the above reward.  
CHARLES S

#### TWENTY DOL

RAN AWAY from t  
Arundel county, y  
Tuesday the 2d of June,  
of a black complexion,  
set 8 or 9 inches high,  
lost one of his eyes, and  
he is knock-kneed, and h  
has lately had the small  
much scarified about the  
co when he went away  
out, only ripped in the  
an indifferent pair kersey  
him, and it is likely wi  
ever apprehends the fact  
that I get him again, C  
DOLLARS, and if the  
the above reward, and  
brought home.  
6w 187/6  
N. B. All masters o  
off the above negro at t

RAN AWAY from  
Annapolis, on the  
named WILLIS BOW  
of age, a full faced w  
small-pox in March lat  
he is very remarkable  
anxious look as if they  
look swelled with kno  
rather a round instead  
feet ten or eleven inc  
a smooth spoken fello  
and I suppose will en  
as he has money and  
takes up and secures t  
again, shall receive a  
LARS.

N. B. All masters c  
carrying away, or in a  
or employing the said

#### NOTICE

THAT we, the  
application to P  
next September term  
bound a tract of lan  
and being in said co  
entitled, An act for n

Prince-George's co

#### An AP

Wanted

In CHANCERY, June 8, 1795.

**THE** complainant, **LEONARD STREIGHT**, applies for a decree for recording an indenture executed by **DAVID MORGAN**, on the 29th day of July, 1791, for conveying unto him, the said Streight, and his heirs, a half lot of ground in Elizabeth-town, Washington county, distinguished by No. 209, and adjoining the alley 41 feet in breadth, and 240 feet in length; he states, that the said Morgan, at the time of executing the deed, was not, and has never since been, a resident of the State of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the 17th day of July next, to the end, that the defendant David Morgan, or his heirs, or legal representatives, or any other person who may conceive himself interested, may have notice of the application aforesaid, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in September next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

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

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

**M**R. Rd. O. Brook, Baker Brook, Nicholas Blacklock, Charles county; Thos. B. Clements, Mills Polly Clements, Alex. Cawood, C. C. Clement Hutchings, to the care of Benj. Macal, Holland Point, Calvert county; Jailor of Charles county, Hezekiah Johnson (2), Archd. Johnson, Joel Munson, teacher of vocal music, John B. Neale, on board the ship Fanny, Nanjemoy, capt. John Swart, to the care of Mr. Ferguson, Port-Tobacco, Wilm. M. Wilkeson, Buckler Whitter, Port-Tobacco.

**ELIAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.**

June 2, 1795.

### TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

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

**CHARLES STEWART, of CHARLES.**

### TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

**BENJAMIN BROWN.**

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

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

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

**NOTICE** is hereby given,

**T**HAT we, the subscribers, intend making application to Prince-George's county court, at next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called **LITTLE DEAN**, lying and being in said county, under an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

**THOMAS COLE,**  
**JOHN COLE.**

Prince-George's county, February 10, 1795.

**An APPRENTICE**  
Wanted at this Office.

### Eight Dollars Reward.

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

**JAMES WALKER.**

June 9th, 1795. 189/42

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

189/76

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

Fifth enacting clause of the law.

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

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

George-town, 8th May, 1795.

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

In CHANCERY, May 14, 1795.

**O**n application to the Chancellor by a petition, in writing, of **WILLIAM BRAWNER, junior**, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said William Brawner, appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, on the twenty-sixth of June next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors, as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors, of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time before the 30th instant, and continued therein three weeks successively.

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

### To be RENTED,

**T**HAT agreeable residence in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, known by the name of **STRAWBERRY HILL**, the situation and advantages, are too well known to require any particular description. For terms apply to **RICHARD SPRIGO**, West-river, or **HUGH THOMPSON**, Baltimore.

April 3, 1795.

### FOR SALE,

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

### W A N T E D,

Without Delay,

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

March 23, 1795.

### Twelve Pounds Reward.

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

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

JOHN ASHTON.

### LA FAYETTE

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

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

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

April 14, 1795. JAMES WILLIAMS.

### A Latin School.

**T**HE subscriber wishes to take the charge of eight or ten boys, without delay, and instruct them in the LATIN LANGUAGE, &c. at his own house, situate in St. Mary's county, in the vicinity of the Cool Springs. Punctual and diligent attention will be paid to the moral and literary improvement of such young gentlemen as may be put under my tuition. On Saturdays, I shall instruct them in reading English authors, arithmetic, writing Latin and English, &c. The price of tuition will be seven pounds per annum. Very good convenient board may be had in the neighbourhood for the above mentioned number of boys, at a moderate price. I will board a few boys myself.

**STEPHEN CAWOOD.**

E. C. 10th May, 1795.

### Latina Schola.

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

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

**C**OMMITTED to my custody, on the 8th inst. as a runaway, a negro man named **ADAM**, and says he belongs to **WILLIAM CAMPBELL**, Esquire, of Anne Arundel county, he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, and appears to be about forty years of age; had on an old brown broadcloth coat, blue waistcoat, an old pair of buckskin breeches, ofsnabrig shirt, old yarn stockings, and an old hat with a cover. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges to

**JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff**  
of Charles county.

May 24, 1795.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795. 20

### The Prince of Orange,

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

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

April 18, 1795. 6

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton 30 RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

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## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1795.

## ROMA, March 24.

It is now known, that it was the intention of the French, before they were defeated by the English, to have crossed a different route, where their fleet, and not to have risked an engagement. The wind was much in their favour, and it was impossible to force them to an engagement. All that the English could do, was to cut off two ships of their fleet, and force them to an engagement, in which they were taken. It is said, that there were more than 2000 men on board of the two ships, both sailors and soldiers, about 200 of whom were killed. The French, a Neapolitan ship, and the Windsor Castle, handled the Santa Cecilia so roughly, that she was obliged to fly to Genoa, where she arrived in a very shattered condition. The Countess is now sailing.

Letters from Algiers mention, that the dey is inclined to make peace with the Americans, but insists that they shall purchase it with two millions of dollars. The attempt of Tripoli, Sidi Ali Bacha, who had laid siege to the castle of Tripoli for two months past, has been obliged, by the Turkish army, to fly with his Turks and his most valuable effects, under the convoy of two Neapolitan frigates.

## WESSEL, April 2.

Emmerich is not yet evacuated by the French, but they go back more and more across the Rhine. The lately executed plan of a bridge at that place, is the mode that their march is to follow. From the other side of the Rhine we hear, that Jourdan's army is passing daily farther upwards towards Cologne, so that it is supposed that the campaign will begin on the Upper Rhine with some important events.

## NAPLES, April 2.

We have received certain advices that the late naval expedition of the French was to land 6000 men at Capua and Porto Ercule, two small forts belonging to the kingdom of Naples, and situated between Tufoli and Civita Vecchia. The parties are very well, and the possession of them would enable the French to penetrate in the heart of Italy, by the valley with which they might then march to Civita Vecchia, and even to Rome in less than three days.

Several furnaces for red hot balls were on board the French transports, and all sorts of ammunition necessary for a bombardment and an assault. It is not difficult to predict what would have been the consequences of their arrival, at a moment in which troubles had broken out at Rome, and an important conspiracy had been discovered at Naples.

## From the frontiers of WESTPHALIA, April 8.

From Holland we have accounts, that the cities of Amsterdam and Ninewegen have suffered amazingly, and that all kinds of provisions are very scarce, because the navigation with Amsterdam is open only a few days more. The city of Amsterdam alone has already advanced 100,000 guilders towards the expenses of the war. At Amsterdam is a garrison of 6000 men, at Utrecht are 1000, at Ninewegen are 1000, and at Amstelveen are 1000. All these are in great circulation in Holland, but their price is very high, they are at present at thirteen days, or 31 cents a bare.

## HAMBURG, April 9.

Charles Barker, secretary in the French embassy, has written the following letter, dated the sixth instant, to the director of the department of the Lower Rhine: "Rejoice, dear citizens, peace, on the most desirable terms, is concluded between the French republic and Prussia. The ties of ancient friendship between two nations united by the same interests, are renewed, and they will be indissoluble, because they are founded on justice, reciprocal commercial advantages, and a policy which bids us unite our force against Austria and King-Prussia, the only enemies whom the French have now to combat."

Vive la Republique.

## MUNICH, April 10.

The French on the eighth attempted to erect a battery on the left bank of the Isar, but the fire from the batteries on the right of the Isar induced them to the necessity of desisting from this attempt. No important operations have lately taken place, either on the part of the Austrians or Prussians.

## FRANCOFORT, April 10.

Letters have been received from Italy which mention, that the King of Sardinia has requested from the French government, at Nice, passports for an ambassador, who is to be sent to Paris for the purpose of negotiating a suspension of hostilities.

These letters add, the Sardinian ambassador at Genoa has already had some conference with the French minister, Villars.

April 14. The magistrates, deputed for the French armies at Amiens, have been removed to Paris.

## PARIS, April 15.

At this moment, when the convention have discovered themselves firm, have purged themselves, have filled their committee of government with men of probity and intelligence, who will give us a government, (the only object of the wishes of all good citizens,) the general opinion is in favour of the republic; and the people suffer with patience the momentary want of bread, and the excessive scarcity of every species of necessary subsistence.

Ferret, by motion of order, pronounced a speech, in which he proved, that the banishment of Billaud, Collot, and Barrere, supersedes, in fact, the punishment of death. He demands what tribunal can condemn to death, those who have been only servants to those whom the convention have banished? He concluded by proposing the suppression of the punishment of death, against all the revolutionary criminals, except for emigration, military treason, correspondence with exterior enemies, the counterfeiting of assignats, and the provocation of royalty.

By letters from Brest, we find that the greatest activity prevails in that port, in arming the ships of the line and frigates, destined for the East-Indies and St. Domingo. The division for India, commanded by rear-admiral Kerjolen, will consist of three ships of 74 guns, the Redoubtable, the Rights of Man, and the Westigo, with several frigates; the division for St. Domingo, will consist of four ships of the line, and several smaller vessels.

## DUBLIN, April 27.

An express arrived in town, on Saturday morning, from the county of Leitrim, with intelligence that a revenue officer, accompanied by a magistrate and eleven police-men, went from Drumfing, on Thursday last to seize and carry away a still in that vicinity. After making the seizure, the officer, whose name was Burke, ordered the police men to destroy some potatoes, which, while they were doing, he was importuned by a person who dreaded the consequences, to retire as fast as he could. Instead of attending to this counsel, he rashly drew a pistol and shot the man. The mob, then exasperated, set fire to the house where the police-men were destroying the potatoes, and killed them as they rushed out. Burke ran off, but was pursued and overtaken in a bog, where he threw himself on his knees, and entreated time to say the Lord's prayer, which was granted to him by his pursuers, who immediately afterwards put him to death. The mob then went to Drumfing, where they surrounded a house in which a magistrate, who was a tythe farmer, lodged, whom they also murdered.

In the neighbourhood of Thirsk, Ripon, &c. very serious apprehensions are entertained of a riot, on account of the enormous prices of all sorts of provisions, particularly flour and potatoes. At Manchester, soldiers with the utmost difficulty are restrained from committing acts of excessive outrage and depredation. It is not uncommon of ill omens, that the very body upon which all regular governments depend for their support (I need almost said existence) should thus be the first to exhibit those excesses, a tendency which has been libellously ascribed by misleads, to that loyal conspiracy, which yet patiently endures the accumulating load of insult, injury and oppression; which a venal and profligate administration daily and wantonly impose upon them? It should seem as though ministers really wished to plunge these kingdoms into that state which they have falsely hitherto pretended to be the object of their alarm. I observe that many of the regiments most prone to insurrection, are distinguished by the appellation loyal. Pray does the war-office mean to ridicule loyalty?

## LONDON, April 30.

Reports were yesterday in a very general circulation, that the court of Spain had actually concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic. Although we shall not be surprised to hear of such an event, yet we do not believe it has yet taken place. The last dispatches from Madrid are dated as late as the 16th instant, at which time it was perfectly well known that a negotiation for peace was on foot, but not in that state of forwardness, as to make us suppose that any news of such an event could yet be received in London.

It was observed in the house of peers on Monday, that the Duke of Portland was much agitated when Earl Fitzwilliam gave notice of his wish to bring forward the circumstances of his late escape. We are sorry to say, that his grace went home ill, and he has since been somewhat indisposed as to be obliged to call in the assistance of Dr. Warren.

We learn from Ostend, that a squadron of French frigates had arrived on the coast of Maritime Flanders, in order to protect commerce in that quarter, and to chase the English who may come to interrupt the arrival of provisions in the ports of Dunkirk, Boulogne, Calais, &c.

By virtue of a resolution of the representatives of the people, all the workmen, artists, literary men, bankers, agriculturists, merchants, &c. who expropriated themselves during the reign of Robespierre, are now permitted to return.

May 2. By the proceedings of the French convention from the 16th to the 25th of April, the sitting of the 23d only excepted, our readers will see that tranquillity is restored in Paris and its vicinity; and that by the arrival of supplies from foreign parts, the scarcity of corn is beginning to be diminished.

By accounts from Toulon, Marseilles and Aix, the spirit of commotion which has so long agitated the South of France, appears at length to be suppressed.

The report of the committee of public safety on the 20th, may be considered as proof, either that negotiation with Spain has not been entered into, or that it has failed of success, and that the war is to be prosecuted by the republic with redoubled vigour. The proclamation to the inhabitants of the province of Guipuzcoa, if strictly adhered to, will, perhaps, contribute as much to the further progress of the French, as the force of their arms.

While our ministers are making the inflexibility of the French government a pretext for persevering in a disastrous system, which has now no possible object but the preservation of their places, the King of Sweden with the wisdom that has directed his council since the commencement of this calamitous war, feels no difficulty in sending Baron Stael, as his ambassador extraordinary to the republic, with credentials conceived in as strong and warm terms of amity and confidence, as if Louis XVI. were still upon the throne.

Even the powers of Germany have learned so much moderation from misfortune, as to exchange the Clubs of Ments, as they were formerly called in derision, as prisoners of war.

On the 20th April, peace was signed at Rennes with the chiefs of the Chouans, who submit to the laws of the republic one and indivisible, and engage never more to bear arms against it.

## PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Richmond, informs, that a report prevailed at Bristol, previous to his leaving it, that a second engagement happened between the French and British fleets in the Mediterranean, in which the Britannia, the British admiral's ship, was sunk, but the particulars had not transpired—also, a report of the French fleet, consisting of 25 sail of the line, being in the English Channel. This last intelligence was not generally credited.

Accounts are said to have been brought by the Richmond, that the French fleet have been re-inforced by eight sail of the line from Brest, and that they had blocked up the British fleet at Spitzia.

The Sun, of May 5, says, "We are happy in being enabled, from good authority, to state, that an account was last night received by government, of the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, by some British forces, supposed to have been sent from India for that purpose."

## ANNAPOLIS, June 18.

TREATY OF PEACE,  
BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE AND  
THE KING OF PRUSSIA.FRANCE.  
NATIONAL CONVENTION,

April 13.

Reubel in the name of the committee of public security, presents and submits for the ratification of the national convention, the treaty of peace, signed the 5th of April, by the plenipotentiaries of the king of Prussia, and those of the French republic, at Bâle in Switzerland. That treaty was ratified by an unanimous voice, amidst the warmest plaudits. It is as follows:

The French republic and his majesty the king of Prussia, equally desirous to put an end to the war which disunites them, by a standing and solid peace between the two nations, have appointed for their plenipotentiaries, viz.

The French republic—citizen Barthelémy, her envoy in Switzerland.—And

The King of Prussia, its minister of State, of war, and the colonies; Charles Augustus, Baron of Hardenberg, chevalier of the royal orders of the red eagle, of the white eagle, and of Saint Stanislaus.—After having

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795. 20

### The Prince of Orange,

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

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

April 18, 1795. 6

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

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 18, 1795.

R O M E, March 24.

It is now known that it was the intention of the French, before they were defeated by the English, to have effected a descent somewhere with their fleet, and not to have risked an engagement. The wind was much in their favour, and it was impossible to force them to an engagement. All that the English could do, was to cut off two ships of their rear, and force them to an engagement, in which they were taken. It is said, that there were more than 2000 men on board of those two ships, both sailors and soldiers, about 700 of whom were killed. The Tancred, a Neapolitan ship, and the Windsor Castle, handled the Sans Culottes so roughly, that she was obliged to fly to Genoa, where she arrived in a very shattered condition. The Courageux is now refitting.

Letters from Algiers mention, that the dey is inclined to make peace with the American states, but insists that they shall purchase it with two millions of dollars. The usurper of Tripoli, Sidi Ali Bacha, who had laid siege to the castle of Tripoli for two months past, has been obliged, by the Tunisian troops, to fly with his Turks and his most valuable effects, under the convoy of two Neapolitan frigates.

W E S E L, April 2.

Emmerick is not yet evacuated by the French; but they go back more and more across the Rhine. The badly executed plan of a bridge at that place, is the reason that their march is so slow. From the other side of the Rhine we hear, that Jourdan's army is drawing daily farther upwards towards Cologne, so that it is supposed that the campaign will begin on the Upper Rhine with some important events.

N A P L E S, April 2.

We have received certain advices that the late naval expedition of the French was to land 6000 men at Civitella and Porto Ercole, two small forts belonging to the kingdom of Naples, and situated between Tufney and Civita Vecchia. The garrisons are very weak, and the possession of them would enable the French to penetrate to the heart of Italy, by the facility with which they might then march to Civita Vecchia, and even to Rome in less than three days.

Several furnaces for red hot balls were on board the French transports, and all sorts of ammunition necessary for a bombardment and an assault. It is not difficult to predict what would have been the consequence of their arrival, at a moment in which troubles had broken out at Rome, and an important conspiracy had been discovered at Naples.

From the frontiers of WESTPHALIA, April 8.

From Holland we have accounts, that the cities of Amheim and Nimewegen have suffered amazingly; and that all kinds of provisions are very scarce, because the navigation with Amsterdam is open only eight days since. The city of Arnheim alone has already advanced 100,000 guilders towards the expenses of the war. At Amsterdam is a garrison of 6000 men, at Utrecht are 1500, at Nimewegen are 1000, and at Arnheim as many. Assignats are in great circulation in Holland, but their price is very low; they are at present at thirteen days, or 3½ cent, for a livre.

B A S L E, April 9.

Citizen Bacher, secretary to the French embassy, has written the following letter, dated the sixth instant, to the directory of the department of the Lower Rhine:—"Rejoice, dear citizens, peace, on the most honourable terms, is concluded between the French republic and Prussia. The ties of ancient friendship between two nations united by the same interests, are renewed, and they will be indissoluble, because they are founded on justice, reciprocal commercial advantages, upon a policy which bids us unite our force against Austria and England, the only enemies whom the French have now to combat.

Vive la Republique.

M E N T Z, April 10.

The French on the eighth attempted to erect a battery on the Chaussee of Laubenheim, but the fire from the fortifications of the Isle of Bleisau reduced them to the necessity of desisting from their attempt. No vigorous operations have lately taken place, either on the part of the besiegers or besieged.

F R A N C F O R T, April 12.

Letters have been received from Italy which mention, that the king of Sardinia has requested from the French representatives at Nice, passports for an ambassador, who is to be sent to Paris for the purpose of opening a negotiation for peace.

These letters add, the Sardinian ambassador at Genoa has already had some conference with the French minister, Villars.

April 14. The magazines, destined for the French armies at Amiens, have been removed to Paris.

P A R I S, April 3.

At this moment, when the convention have discovered themselves firm, have purged themselves, have filled their committee of government with men of probity and intelligence, who will give us a government, (the only object of the wishes of all good citizens,) the general opinion is in favour of the republic; and the people suffer with patience the momentary want of bread, and the excessive scarcity of every species of necessary subsistence.

Freron, by motion of order, pronounced a speech, in which he proved, that the banishment of Billaud, Collot, and Barrere, supresses, in fact, the punishment of death. He demands what tribunal can condemn to death, those who have been only servants to those whom the convention have banished? He concluded by proposing the suppression of the punishment of death, against all the revolutionary criminals, except for emigration, military treason, correspondence with exterior enemies, the counterfeiting of assignats, and the provocation of royalty.

By letters from Brest, we find that the greatest activity prevails in that port, in arming the ships of the line and frigates, destined for the East-Indies and St. Domingo. The division for India, commanded by rear-admiral Kerjolen, will consist of three ships of 74 guns, the Redoubtable, the Rights of Man, and the Watigny, with several frigates; the division for St. Domingo, will consist of four ships of the line, and several smaller vessels.

D U B L I N, April 27.

An express arrived in town, on Saturday morning, from the county of Leitrim, with intelligence that a revenue officer, accompanied by a magistrate and eleven police-men, went from Drumfna, on Thursday last to seize and carry away a still in that vicinity. After making the seizure, the officer, whose name was Burke, ordered the police-men to destroy some pot-ale, which, while they were doing, he was importuned by a person who dreaded the consequences, to retire as fast as he could. Instead of attending to this counsel, he rashly drew a pistol and shot the man. The mob, then exasperated, set fire to the house where the police-men were destroying the pot-ale, and killed them as they rushed out. Burke ran off, but was pursued and overtaken in a bog, where he threw himself on his knees, and entreated time to say the Lord's prayer, which was granted to him by his pursuers, who immediately afterwards put him to death. The mob then went to Drumfna, where they surrounded a house in which a magistrate, who was a tythe farmer, lodged, whom they also murdered.

In the neighbourhood of Thirst, Ripon, &c. very serious apprehensions are entertained of a riot, on account of the enormous prices of all sorts of provisions, particularly flour and potatoes. At Manchester, soldiers with the utmost difficulty are restrained from committing acts of excessive outrage and depredation. Is it not somewhat of ill omen, that the very body upon which all regular governments depend for their support (I had almost said existence) should thus be the first to commit those excesses, a tendency which has been libellously ascribed by ministers, to that loyal community, which yet patiently endures the accumulating load of insult, injury and oppression, which a venal and profligate administration daily and wantonly impose upon them? It should seem as though ministers really wished to plunge these kingdoms into that state which they have falsely hitherto pretended to be the object of their alarm. I observe that many of the regiments most prone to insurrection, are distinguished by the appellation loyal. Pray does the war-office mean to ridicule loyalty?

L O N D O N, April 30.

Reports were yesterday in a very general circulation, that the court of Spain had actually concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic. Although we shall not be surprised to hear of such an event, yet we do not believe it has yet taken place. The last dispatches from Madrid are dated as late as the 16th instant, at which time it was perfectly well known that a negotiation for peace was on foot, but not in that state of forwardness, as to make us suppose that any news of such an event could yet be received in London.

It was observed in the house of peers on Monday, that the duke of Portland was much agitated when earl Fitzwilliam gave notice of his wish to bring forward the circumstances of his late recall.—We are sorry to say, that his grace went home ill; and he has since been so much indisposed as to be obliged to call in the assistance of Dr. Warren.

We learn from Ostend, that a squadron of French frigates had arrived on the coast of Maritime Flanders, in order to protect commerce in that quarter, and to chase the English who may come to interrupt the arrival of provisions in the ports of Dunkirk, Boulogne, Calais, &c.

By virtue of a resolution of the representatives of the people, all the workmen, artists, literary men, bankers, agriculturists, merchants, &c. who expatriated themselves during the reign of Robespierre, are now permitted to return.

May 2. By the proceedings of the French convention from the 16th to the 25th of April, the sitting of the 23d only excepted, our readers will see that tranquillity is restored in Paris and its vicinity; and that by the arrival of supplies from foreign parts, the scarcity of corn is beginning to be diminished.

By accounts from Toulon, Marseilles and Aix, the spirit of commotion which has so long agitated the South of France, appears at length to be suppressed.

The report of the committee of public safety on the 20th, may be considered as proof, either that negotiation with Spain has not been entered into, or that it has failed of success, and that the war is to be prosecuted by the republic with redoubled vigour. The proclamation to the inhabitants of the province of Guipulcoa, if strictly adhered to, will, perhaps, contribute as much to the further progress of the French, as the force of their arms.

While our ministers are making the instability of the French government a pretext for persevering in a disastrous system, which has now no possible object but the preservation of their places, the king of Sweden with the wisdom that has directed his councils since the commencement of this calamitous war, feels no difficulty in sending baron Stael, as his ambassador extraordinary to the republic, with credentials conceived in as strong and warm terms of amity and confidence, as if Louis XVI. were still upon the throne.

Even the powers of Germany have learned so much moderation from misfortune, as to exchange the Clubs of Mentz, as they were formerly called in derision, as prisoners of war.

On the 20th April, peace was signed at Rennes with the chiefs of the Chouans, who submit to the laws of the republic one and indivisible, and engage never more to bear arms against it.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 11.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Richmond, informs, that a report prevailed at Bristol, previous to his leaving it, that a second engagement happened between the French and British fleets in the Mediterranean, in which the Britannia, the British admiral's ship, was sunk, but the particulars had not transpired—also, a report of the French fleet, consisting of 25 sail of the line, being in the English Channel. This last intelligence was not generally credited.

Accounts are said to have been brought by the Richmond, that the French fleet have been re-inforced by eight sail of the line from Brest, and that they had blocked up the British fleet at Spezzia.

The Sun, of May 5, says, "We are happy in being enabled, from good authority, to state, that an account was last night received by government, of the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, by some British forces, supposed to have been sent from India for that purpose."

A N N A P O L I S, June 18.

T R E A T Y O F P E A C E,  
B E T W E E N T H E R E P U B L I C O F F R A N C E A N D  
T H E K I N G O F P R U S S I A.

F R A N C E.  
N A T I O N A L C O N V E N T I O N,

April 15.

Reubel in the name of the committee of public security, presents and submits for the ratification of the national convention, the treaty of peace, signed the 5th of April, by the plenipotentiaries of the king of Prussia, and those of the French republic, at Basle in Switzerland. That treaty was ratified by an unanimous voice, amidst the warmest plaudits. It is as follows:

The French republic and his majesty the king of Prussia, equally desirous to put an end to the war which disunites them, by a standing and solid peace between the two nations, have appointed for their plenipotentiaries, viz.

The French republic—citizen Barthelemy, her envoy in Switzerland.—And

The king of Prussia, its minister of State, of war, and the cabinet; Charles Augustus, baron of Hardenberg, chevalier of the royal orders of the red eagle, of the white eagle, and of Saint Stanislaus.—After having

exchanged their full powers, have resolved the following articles:—

Art. 1st. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding, between the French republic and the king of Prussia, considered as such, and in his quality of elector of Brandenburg, and co-estate of the Germanic empire.

2d. In consequence of which, all hostilities between the two contracting powers shall cease, from the ratification of the present treaty; and neither shall be allowed, from that time, to furnish against the other, in whatever quality and title it may be, any assistance or contribution either in men, horses, provisions, money, ammunition, or any thing else.

3d. Neither of the contracting powers shall be allowed to grant a passage through their territory, to troops, that are enemies to the other.

4th. The troops of the French republic shall quit, within fifteen days after the ratification of the present treaty, the territory of the Prussian states, which they may occupy upon the right side of the Rhine.

The contributions, deliveries, furniture, and pretensions of war, shall entirely cease fifteen days after the signing of this treaty.

All the arrears owed at that time, as well the bills and bonds given or made on that respect, shall be of no effect. Every thing taken or received after the said date, shall immediately be restored, or paid for in ready money.

5th. The troops of the French republic shall continue keeping that part of the Prussian states situated on the left banks of the Rhine. Every definitive arrangement, with respect to those provinces, shall be put off to a general pacification between France and the Germanic empire.

6th. Until a treaty of commerce shall take place between the contracting powers, all the commercial communications and relations shall be re-established between France and the Prussian states on the same footing they were before the present war.

7th. The dispositions of the 6th article cannot prove effectual, but as much as the liberty of commerce should be restored throughout the north of Germany. Both of the contracting powers shall take such measures as will tend to remove the scene of war far from each of them.

8th. It shall be granted to individuals of both nations, the repley of the effects, rents, and estates of any kind that may be detained, seized, or confiscated, on account of the war, which has subsisted between France and Prussia, shall be granted to individuals of both nations, and speedy justice shall also be granted for what concerns the claims of individuals, in both states of the contracting powers.

9th. All prisoners taken on both sides, from the commencement of the war, without any respect to difference of number and rank, including the Prussian seamen and sailors, taken on board of ships, whether they are Prussians or of other nations, as well as those detained on both sides on account of the war, shall be given up or restored, within two months at farthest: And after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, no claim whatever shall be made against the prisoners, however the private debts contracted during their captivity shall be paid. The sick and wounded shall be treated in the same manner immediately after their recovery.

Commissaries shall be immediately appointed on both sides, in order to proceed to the execution of the present articles.

10th. The prisoners of the Saxon Mentz, Palatine, and Hessian Cohorts, (both of Hesse-Cassel and Darmstadt) who served in the armies of the king of Prussia, are to be observed in the above mentioned exchange.

11th. The French republic shall receive favourably the kind offices of the king of Prussia, in behalf of the princes and states of the Germanic empire, who wish to enter directly into a negotiation with her, and who for this purpose have, or shall yet demand the mediation of the king.

12th. The French republic, in order to give to the king of Prussia, the first instance of its desire of concurring to the restoration of those ancient bonds of friendship, which have subsisted between the two nations does agree, not to treat as the countries of an enemy, within three months after the ratification of this treaty, those of the princes, or states of the aforesaid empire, which are situated on the right side of the Rhine, in behalf of whom the king shall interest himself.

13th. The present treaty shall not receive its full effect, until after the ratification of the contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged in this city of Basse, within one month from this day, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we the subscribers, ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, and his majesty the king of Prussia, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present treaty of peace and friendship, and have thereto affixed our respective seals. Done at Basse, the 16th of the month Germinal, 3d year of the French republic, (April 5, 1795.)

(Signed) FRANCIS BARTHELEMY,  
CHARLES AUGUST, Baron  
of Hardenberg.

The national convention, after having heard the report of its committee of public safety, confirms and ratifies the treaty of peace, passed on the 16th of this present month, Germinal, between citizen Francis Barthelemy, ambassador of the French republic, to the Helvetic Cantons, founded on the powers of the committee of public safety, and Charles Augustus, baron of Hardenberg, minister plenipotentiary of the king of Prussia.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. XIV.

*Jamque opus exegi.  
The work is finished.*

WHEN the Meddler was first projected, it was the intention of the author to have continued it to a considerable length: but this design has unfortunately been frustrated by the intervention of circumstances, which no precaution could foresee, nor vigilance avert. For this reason he finds himself necessitated to leave it off thus suddenly. Had it been known to him, that this would have been the event, he would never have undertaken a work, which he would be soon to abandon: at a time when he could scarcely be said to have perfectly entered on it, having produced but fourteen essays since the first publication.

As this may be the the last time I shall ever address my readers in the character of the Meddler, it is enjoined by the rules which ceremony imposes on every author, and suggested by the voluntary impulse of the heart, to take my last farewell, before the scene closes between the public and myself for ever. It is but barely the tribute of gratitude, here to make acknowledgements for the reception my productions have met with, and it is only the language of the heart, when I declare that it is with sorrow and regret, I relinquish a work which it had been my greatest pride and pleasure to have continued.

Nothing can be more disagreeable to any disinterested person, than to be forced to listen to the impertinence of egotism; and nothing can be more distressing to one of any modesty than to be constrained, by the necessity of the occasion, to speak of himself, and discourse on his own conduct. Here, it is hoped, I may be pardoned, if I should say some few things on the tenor and design of this work, for if egotism is ever allowable, it must be in such a case as the present, where an author must inform the public of the goodness of his design, though it is not in his power to say as much of the performance; he may here be allowed to shew that what induced him to publish, was not a vain expectation of applause, or ambition of excellence, (for the greatest presumption could not hope for that,) but far humbler motives, a desire only to confer some little degree of instruction and amusement.

Essays on subjects, moral or literary, have always been thought to be the best vehicle for improvement. Not being too long, they never suffer the judgment to tire in the perusal, and being given in a pleasing dress, they take a deeper hold on the fancy, and arrest the attention. It struck me that a periodical paper of this kind was long wanted. I waited in hopes of such a performance from an abler hand. None, however, appearing induced me to attempt it, though a task which would baffle the exertion of far greater abilities. Conscious of the impossibility of pleasing every taste, and of the folly of a writer to pretend to it, I have endeavoured, if not to amuse and entertain, at least to profit and instruct. Though these essays may not be gilded with the charms of novelty, yet I hope they contain some good lessons of morality and wholesome truths.

Of all the letters which have been published in this paper, but two are real; one in No. 7, the other in No. 12, signed Benevolus. Three have been received, and not published. It seems a duty now to inform the authors, why they were not inserted. The letter from Theophilus on religion does honour both to the head and heart of the author; but being of too grave a cast, which would prove not very acceptable to the generality of readers, it was not thought proper to publish it. Another from Agricola ran into a contrary fault. The letter from Clarissa, in reply to my observations on scandal, came too late.

Perhaps it may now be expected that I should discover myself to my readers; but circumstances conspire to prevent my emerging from that concealment in which I have hitherto remained, in spite of the guesses of the inquisitive, the talkative, and the knowing, conscious that I have never made use of it to "Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,  
Or from the meek-eyed virgin steal a tear."

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

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

RICHARD OWEN, Trustee.

Annapolis, June 15, 1795.

**WANTED,**  
As a MILLER,

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

JACOB WATERS.

June 16, 1795.

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

On Monday the 29th day of June, 1795, will be OFFERED, at PUBLIC SALE, for CASH only at the late dwelling of Mr. SAMUEL LANE, deceased,

TWO likely GIRLS, one a mulatto, both about sixteen years of age, who have been accustomed to house work, and are esteemed extremely valuable, also three horses, late the property of SAMUEL LANE, executed for taxes, officers fees, &c.

HENRY HUNTT, Late Sheriff of Calvert county.

**The following PROPERTY is offered for SALE.**

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN H. STONE.

Annapolis, June 15, 1795.

In CHANCERY, May 22, 1795.

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

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

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

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Sheriff of Calvert county.

June 14, 1795.

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

JAMES MORRIS.

Charles county, May 27, 1795.

To be SOLD, for READY CASH, by the representatives of JOSHUA GRAVES, deceased, on the 1st instant, at Mr. WALKER'S Tavern, on the Head of Saint Clement's bay, in Saint-Mary's county, SUNDRY NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.  
June 1, 1795.

THE subscriber having Adjutant-General, H. this place, thinks it necessary thereof, lest the returns of m relative thereto should cont him. He takes this occasi that those field-officers, and taken to receive the fees d council, for issuing militia themselves of the earliest collect what remains unpaid derstood to complain of d acknowledges himself unde attention which has been p lar, and does not suppose th nels of the fee has occasi stance. The fee is one q on all commissions accepta issued in cafes of promotion

Annapolis, June 8, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC the 17th of July, for house of DANIEL BUS ing creek, in Anne-Ar

ALL the personal pr late of Anne-Arund of two negro girls, hold furniture, and some who have claims against exhibit them, on or before sale to commence at 11 o' HENRY DANIEL

June 9, 1795.

**Eight Doll**

RAN AWAY from Elk-Ridge Landing a negro man named TO age, a stout strong build dark yellowish complexion large teeth, and walks taken up the name of T tioned the general court lalt his attorney, Gabriel home, informing him th that court respecting hi Tom hath not yet return from home an olivabrig cloth jacket, white kerse ings, a pair of shoes, a up said negro and bring any goal, so that I ge above reward, and reaso

June 9th, 1795.

THERE is at the PUE, on Elk-Ri taken up as a stray, a d hands high, four or fi has a narrow blaze do may have him again charges.

In CHANCERY

ON application to writing, of W en insolvent debtor, p the relief of sundry agreeably to said act, creditors, all his prop to which he is in an creditors, and a sched can ascertain, on oath tion; it is thereupon ordered, that the said the chancellor, in the sixth of June next, p preference of such of person, or by their said act prescribed f aforesaid, and that i his creditors, of his a copy of this order Gazette, at any tin continued therein th Tell. SAM

4X

ALL persons w estate of JO Arundel county, do them for payment the subscriber inter period, and those i to make immediate WILLIAM Annapolis, May,

**A C A**

WHEREAS Calvert co ty last, passed his county, to secure mentioned, which accountable for. from taking an a concerned therewi will not be paid.

Calvert county,

THE subscriber having ceased to represent the Adjutant-General, Henry Carbery, Esquire, at this place, thinks it necessary to give public notice thereof, lest the returns of militia and communications relative thereto should continue to be addressed to him. He takes this occasion respectfully to request that those field-officers, and others, who have been taken to receive the fees due to him, as clerk of the council, for issuing militia commissions, would avail themselves of the earliest meetings of their corps to collect what remains unpaid. He would not be undesirous to complain of delay, on the contrary, he acknowledges himself under great obligations for the attention which has been paid to him in this particular, and does not suppose that any thing but the smallness of the fee has occasioned delay in any one instance. The fee is one quarter of a dollar, payable on all commissions accepted, whether original ones or issued in cases of promotion.

Annapolis, June 8, 1795.

JOHN KILTY.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY the 17th of July, for READY MONEY, at the house of DANIEL BUSY, near the mouth of Fishing creek, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the personal property of CHARLES BUSY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of two negro girls, horses, cattle, hogs, household furniture, and some plantation utensils. Those who have claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them, on or before the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

HENRY BUSY, } Administrators.  
DANIEL BUSY, }

June 9, 1795.

### Eight Dollars Reward.

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

JAMES WALKER.

June 9th, 1795.

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

In CHANCERY, May 14, 1795.

ON application to the Chancellor by a petition, in writing, of WILLIAM BRAWNER, junior, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said William Brawner, appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, on the twenty-sixth of June next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors, as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors, of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time before the 30th instant, and continued therein three weeks successively.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
4X Reg. Cur. Can.

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

WILLIAM HAMMOND, Administrator.  
Annapolis, May, 1795.

### A CAUTION.

WHEREAS colonel JOSEPH WILKINSON, of Calvert county, on or about the first of January last, passed his bond to JOHN WREMS, of the said county, to secure a certain sum of money therein mentioned, which, if recovered, I shall eventually be accountable for. Now this is to caution all persons from taking an assignment of the said bond or being concerned therewith, as it is unfounded in equity and will not be paid.

3X THOMAS H. EGAN.  
Calvert county, May 28, 1795.

### For PRIVATE SALE.

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

EDWARD HALL.

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

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

By order,

ROBERT DENNY, Secretary.

Annapolis, June 4, 1795.

### WILLIAM CATON,

Has for SALE,

At his Grocery and Dry Goods Store,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

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

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

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

ROBERT DUVALL.

June 10, 1795.

In CHANCERY, June 8, 1795.

Leonard Streight, } THE complainant, LEONARD  
against } STREIGHT, applies for a decree for recording an indenture executed by DAVID MORGAN, on the 29th day of July, 1791, for conveying unto him, the said Streight, and his heirs, a half lot of ground in Elizabeth-town, Washington county, distinguished by No. 209, and adjoining the alley 41 feet in breadth, and 240 feet in length; he states, that the said Morgan, at the time of executing the deed, was not, and has never since been, a resident of the state of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the 17th day of July next, to the end, that the defendant David Morgan, or his heirs, or legal representatives, or any other person who may conceive himself interested, may have notice of the application aforesaid, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in September next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

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

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

MR. Rd. O. Brook, Baker Brook, Nicholas Blacklock, Charles county; Thos. B. Clements, Miss Polly Clements, Alexd. Cawood, C. C. Clement Hutchings, to the care of Benj. Maca, Holland Point, Calvert county; Jailor of Charles county, Ezekiah Johnson (2), Archd. Johnson, Joel Munson, teacher of vocal music, John B. Neale, on board the sloop Fanny, Nanjemoy, capt. John Sewart, to the care of Mr. Ferguson, Port-Tobacco, Willm. M. Wilkerfen, Buckler Whitter, Port-Tobacco.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

June 2, 1795.

### TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

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

CHARLES STEWART, of CHARLES.

### TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

6w BENJAMIN BROWN.  
N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking off the above negro at their peril.

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

JOHN STEUART.

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

### NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we, the subscribers, intend making application to Prince-George's county court, at next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called LITTLE DEAN, lying and being in said county, under an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

4X THOMAS COLE,  
JOHN COLE.  
Prince-George's county, February 10, 1795.

### An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office. 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM BROGDEN.  
January 5, 1795.

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

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.  
April 18, 1795.

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

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL  
GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

MA

COUR LA

UR act of signed the sent already fifty-one d opposed the the assembly three articles, which the d and irrevocably decreed for terity.

Art. 1. We, in behalf of ourselves and these du Imperial majesty of all the cond, and to her most high

Art. 2. Having learned, tremely difficult and prej of the country, the syste crown has been; we, ag our predecessors, of that 1561, renounced the sup the German empire, discla of those days, as well as order of the German knigh subjected itself to Poland selves and our posterity, t Polish republic, as well therefrom, and subject of all the Russias, krepere; and entrust to l veneration, as well as th the immediate destination we do, inasmuch as her to proved the magnanim of all our rights, laws, cu and possessions; and who sublime, and well meani graciously pleased, with the future destiny of a co the utmost veneration as auspicious government.

Art. 3. We most humb jolly of all the Russias, to receive this our submi sent to Petersburg, and in to render the oath of fidel perial majesty of all the R

THOR

We learn from Mitta with Potocki, is put in th that no stranger, nor ev him.

Twenty-two Polish n prisoned at Petersburg. G been liberated, and are r Holy Thursday and we so dreadful last year on, have passed quietly. the feet of so many poor, by the people's nuncio: or til de Buxhoejden, rep been very much afflicte gavel, but is now on hi

BERL

Last Sunday evening here with the tidings been signed at Basle on t becomes the mediator o tween the German empri princes are expected to protect their dominion Affairs from the elec tained orders to repair t

UTRE

Yesterday the prima tings. In a week's tir miation of twenty-five and of a public acce for the different branch Last week the fren that is to say, of the ll peace had been conclud and that France had fa in the re-establishment That the Prussian troops Amheim, and were go towns of Holland, whi French.

This injurious rumo has been spread every w tributed in order to ex nstant, some russians p ing Orange Boven! I these traitorous comm where, the most mut some of them have alre condemned 30 fetters, referred to order and t

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 25, 1795.

## COURLAND, April 4.

UR act of subjection to Russia was signed the 18th ult. at Mittau, and is sent already to Petersburg. Of the fifty-one deputies present, those who opposed the act were obliged to quit the assembly. The act consists of three articles, which the deputies have most solemnly and irrevocably decreed for themselves and their posterity.

Art. 1. We, in behalf of us and our posterity, submit ourselves and these dukedoms to her most glorious Imperial majesty of all the Russias, Catharine the second, and to her most high sceptre.

Art. 2. Having learned, by experience, how extremely difficult and prejudicial, for the well being of the country, the system of vassalage to the Polish crown has been; we, agreeably to the example of our predecessors, of that part of Livonia, which, in 1561, renounced the supremacy of the emperor and the German empire, disclaimed the system of vassalage of those days, as well as the intervening reign of the order of the German knights resulting therefrom, and subjected itself to Poland; disown, we say, for ourselves and our posterity, the system of vassalage to the Polish republic, as well as the government resulting therefrom, and subject ourselves to her Imperial majesty of all the Russias, and to her most glorious sceptre; and entrust to her, with the most profound veneration, as well as the most extensive confidence, the immediate destination of our future fate; and this we do, inasmuch as her most august person has hitherto proved the magnanimous protectress and guarantee of all our rights, laws, customs, immunities, privileges and possessions; and who will, consonant to her high, sublime, and well meaning way of thinking, be most graciously pleased, with maternal care, to meliorate the future destiny of a country which submits, with the utmost veneration and unbounded trust, to her auspicious government.

Art. 3. We most humbly implore her Imperial majesty of all the Russias, to be most graciously pleased to receive this our submission, by six delegates to be sent to Petersburg, and in case of a gracious reception, to tender the oath of fidelity and submission to her Imperial majesty of all the Russias.

## THORN, April 11.

We learn from Mittau, that Kostiusko, together with Potocki, is put in the strongest confinement, and that no stranger, nor even his barber, is admitted to him.

Twenty-two Polish noblemen, who had been imprisoned at Petersburg since the last insurrection, have been liberated, and are returned to Poland.

Holy Thursday and the Easter holidays, which were so dreadful last year on account of the insurrection, have passed quietly. The ceremonial of washing the feet of so many poor, was, for this time performed by the pope's nuncio; others were performed by general de Buxhoeveden, representing the king, who has been very much afflicted at Grodno of the stone and gravel, but is now on his recovery.

## BERLIN, April 14.

Last Sunday evening colonel de Meyerink arrived here with the tidings of the treaty of peace having been signed at Basle on the 5th. His Prussian majesty becomes the mediator of an universal pacification between the German empire and France. The German princes are expected to seize this opportunity in order to protect their dominions, and baron de Borch, chargé d'affaires from the elector of Bavaria, has already received orders to repair to Basle for that purpose.

## UTRECHT, April 5.

Yesterday the primary assembly commenced their sittings. In a week's time they will proceed to the nomination of twenty-five municipal officers, nine judges, and of a public accuser, and of several other officers for the different branches of the administration.

Last week the friends of the former government, that is to say, of the stadtholder, spread a report that a peace had been concluded between France and Prussia, and that France had sacrificed Holland, in consenting to the re-establishment of the power of the stadtholder. That the Prussian troops were already at Nimwegen and Arnhem, and were going to take possession of all the towns of Holland, which were to be evacuated by the French.

This injurious rumour against the French republic, has been spread every where, and money has been distributed in order to excite a rebellion and on the first instant, some ruffians put up the Orange cockade, crying Orange Boven! Long live Orange! But happily these traitorous commotions have been repressed every where, the most mutinous have been arrested, and some of them have already been publicly whipped, and condemned to fetters, and every thing has since been restored to order and tranquillity.

We received official intelligence from the Hague, informing us, that the assembly of the States General, have completed their important labours of organizing the land forces of the republic. The committee of confederation for the department of the land forces, have published a decree, prohibiting all the governors, commanders, and grand majors of the provinces, or of towns, and other places, to entrust any command into the hands of the eldest captains of infantry or cavalry. Those who have not a fixed habitation, are obliged to quit the Hague, and may go wherever they please, within the territories of the republic.

## LEGHORN, March 25.

Yesterday evening two English ships of the line and a frigate, which had conveyed 12 ships to Corsica, arrived here. An English frigate also arrived from Algiers, with intelligence of a new treaty of peace having been concluded between Great-Britain and Algiers. This frigate captured a French brigantine in her passage. Two ships of war and three merchantmen, supposed to be English, have just been despatched in the Cing.

## GENOA, March 28.

On the arrival of the British squadron in the Gulf of Spezzia, the Genoese governor informed the admiral, that to bring in more than five ships of the line, was contrary to the system of neutrality which the republic had adopted, and were determined to maintain. Admiral Hotham replied, that he was impelled by necessity to enter, but that his stay would be as short as possible. He added, that he wished to land about 300 French prisoners, who were either sick or wounded.

The governor, after consulting the senate on this requisition, acquainted the British admiral that he had permission to land there 300 men, but on condition that they should be at liberty the moment they set foot on the soil of the republic. These terms were readily complied with. This government immediately communicated this circumstance to Villaret, the plenipotentiary from France, who on application obtained permission to have his wounded countrymen conveyed to the hospital of this town called Dell Force.—Such as were pronounced in a state not fit to be removed on shore, were put on board ships provided for the purpose in the Gulf of Spezzia; where they are furnished with medical assistance, and every attention that their distressed situation requires.

## METZ, April 2.

According to the report of a deserter who seems to be well informed, and came lately from Luxemburg, there are in the city provisions for eight months; but the meat is bad, and almost all spoiling. There are not more than 40 five cattle for the use of the sick. Wood is excessively scarce. The great wooden magazines erected since the war, are pulled down as fast as they are emptied; as are also the old wooden houses in the lower town. The inhabitants begin to be in want of bread, and must soon be supplied from the magazines of the garrison. In the fall of the 9th, the garrison lost a great many men, and the dispirited soldiers said on their return that such another fall would be the loss of the place. There is only one hospital, and that is full; the deaths are from 40 to 50 a day. This intelligence is the more entitled to credit, as it corresponds with the reports of several other deserters.

## HAGUE, March 23.

A few days ago, the cabinet of natural curiosities, the gallery of paintings, and the library of the prince stadtholder, were packed up, in order to be sent to France. The inspector of the cabinet, Mr. Vosman, and the librarian, Mr. Euler, were offered similar places in France, which they declined, but then received the assurance that they should be provided for in another manner.

Admiral Vanstaële is daily expected at Amsterdam from Brift. The new marine committee find it very difficult to man the fleet, the greatest part of the sailors, particularly in Zealand, refusing to enter into the service; such is the attachment of the Dutch sailors to the stadtholder and the English.

The army will likewise lose a great many officers, who are averse to the present system, and conceive themselves offended by the contents of the proclamation issued on the 17th of February. These sentiments, which, in some regiments, prevail ever among the private soldiers, have, besides the disarming of several corps, occasioned the orders of general Pichegru of the 8th instant, that the Dutch garrisons are to leave the Hague and Amsterdam.

## PARIS, April 7.

On the 4th instant, Collot, Billaud, and Barrere passed through Orleans on their way to the Isle of Oleron, where they are to remain till a vessel can be got ready to carry them to Guyana in the East-Indies.

So little apprehension was entertained of any attempt to rescue them on the road, that their only escort was a single guard in the carriage with each of them.

April 8. The credit of our paper is daily improving. A Louis d'or, which on the 31st ult. cost 270 livres in assignats, fell on the 2d instant to 200; and yesterday and to-day, the price was 160.

This day 15,000,000 of assignats were burnt, making the whole sum cancelled 2,652,683,000.

No groups are observed in the streets or public places, a proof that the fermentation is over for the present.

Rumours of peace are daily gaining ground. It was yesterday reported, we know not upon what authority, that Holland is to be evacuated. It is, however, certain that the committees of government have sent a declaration to the representatives of the people with the armies of the North and Sambre and Meuse, in which the idea of giving to France the boundaries marked out by nature, is abandoned.

April 11. The arrival of fourteen ships with corn at Dunkirk, gives hopes of returning plenty, but there are still many embarrassments in the transport of provisions to Paris, because every commune through which they pass, entreates a partial relief, which it is difficult to refuse to citizens, whose wants have been greater and longer felt than ours.

April 12. Every thing being now perfectly quiet, the patrols are reduced to their usual number.

It is very confidently said, that peace with Spain, Sardinia, and Naples, is actually signed; an armistice agreed upon with Austria; and that several columns of our armies are under orders to return home.

## LONDON, April 27.

The cargoes of the different Dutch ships, now detained in British ports, are, by order of government, to be immediately sold; by which measure great quantities of corn are expected to be procured at a reasonable price.

In the sitting of the 17th ult. Lecointre denounced Freron's Journal, as tending to exasperate the minds of the people, to inspire into every breast the desire of revenge, and to lay upon the Convention the odium of a tyrannical measure. Le Sage raised some doubts concerning the security of assignats, since it rested on such estates as could not be considered as national property. The order of the day being called, Bourdon l'Oise observed, that by the order of the day fears and mistrust could not be done away, and that the widows and children even of executed criminals could not love the revolution if they were reduced to tears.

In the sitting of the 20th, Legendre fixed the attention of the Convention on the cabinets of Europe, which, he said, endeavoured to make the people believe that the legislators of France had butchered French citizens for the purpose of seizing their fortunes. It were therefore necessary to convince the world, that all these massacres were their work.

The Convention, hard pressed by theses cogent reasons on one side, and by the interest of the purchasers of estates of executed persons on the other, adopted a mezzo termino, perfectly of a piece with the whole system of conventional justice, by passing a decree, which, first, confirms the sales already made; and, secondly, suspends all those which are not yet brought to a conclusion.

The estates of emigrants engage likewise the solicitude of the French Journalists. On this head one of them expresses himself in the following:—"These legislators dare to talk of justice, and none of them has hitherto opposed measures which rob the parents of emigrants of their lawful property, and punish the former for the crimes of the latter; they dare to talk of justice and none of them moves for the repeal of the decree which confiscates the property of transported priests."

## BOSTON, June 11.

Extract of a letter from a French gentleman, to his brother in Pembroke, dated L'Orient, 3d May, 1795.

"Peace has actually been made, about fifteen days ago, between this republic and Prussia."

"The convention is now framing a treaty of peace with Spain, who have had three ambassadors here since January last."

"The English have likewise sent two ambassadors to try to obtain a treaty, but the convention do not incline to listen to any of their terms."

## NEWPORT, June 9.

In the French frigate Medusa, arrived here last Tuesday from Rochefort, came passengers the following persons, composing the legation of the French republic to the United States of America:

Citizen Adet, minister plenipotentiary, and his lady.

Citizen Dupont, first secretary of the legation.

Citizen Chefneau, second.

Citizen Adet, Junior, third.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 31, 1795.

### The Prince of Orange,

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

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

April 18, 1795.

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

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

# MA

## COURT

UR act of signed the fifty-one opposed the assembly three articles, which the and irrevocably decreed

Art. 1. We, in behalf of ourselves and these du Imperial majesty of all th cond, and to her most high

Art. 2. Having learned tremely difficult and prej of the country, the syst crown has been; we, a our predecessors, of that 1501, renounced the sup the German empire, discl of those days, as well as order of the German knig subjected itself to Polan selves and our posterity, Polish republic, as well therefrom, and subject of all the Russias, kept; and entrust to veneration, as well as the immediate destination we do, inasmuch as her to proved the magnanim of all our rights, laws, cu and possessions; and who sublime, and well meani graciously pleased, with the future destiny of a c the utmost veneration a suspicious government.

Art. 3. We most hum jely of all the Russias, to receive this our subm sent to Petersburg, and i tender the oath of fide rial majesty of all the

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## BERL

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## UTRE

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This injurious rum has been spread every tributed in order to e instant, some russians Orange Boven! these traitorous comm where, the most mu one of them have alr condemned to fetters shored to order and

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 25, 1795.

## COURLAND, April 4.

UR act of subjection to Russia was signed the 18th ult. at Mittan, and is sent already to Petersburg. Of the fifty-one deputies present, those who opposed the act were obliged to quit the assembly. The act consists of three articles, which the deputies have most solemnly and irrevocably decreed for themselves and their posterity.

Art. 1. We, in behalf of us and our posterity, submit ourselves and these dukedoms to her most glorious Imperial majesty of all the Russias, Catharine the second, and to her most high sceptre.

Art. 2. Having learned, by experience, how extremely difficult and prejudicial, for the well being of the country, the system of vassalage to the Polish crown has been; we, agreeably to the example of our predecessors, of that part of Livonia, which, in 1501, renounced the supremacy of the emperor and the German empire, disclaimed the system of vassalage of those days, as well as the intervening reign of the order of the German knights resulting therefrom, and subjected itself to Poland; disown, we say, for ourselves and our posterity, the system of vassalage to the Polish republic, as well as the government resulting therefrom, and subject ourselves to her Imperial majesty of all the Russias, and to her most glorious sceptre; and entrust to her, with the most profound veneration, as well as the most extensive confidence, the immediate destination of our future fate: and this we do, inasmuch as her most august person has hitherto proved the magnanimous protectress and guarantee of all our rights, laws, customs, immunities, privileges and possessions; and who will, consonant to her high, sublime, and well meaning way of thinking, be most graciously pleased, with maternal care, to meliorate the future destiny of a country which submits, with the utmost veneration and unbounded trust, to her auspicious government.

Art. 3. We most humbly implore her Imperial majesty of all the Russias, to be most graciously pleased to receive this our submission, by six delegates to be sent to Petersburg, and in case of a gracious reception, to tender the oath of fidelity and submission to her Imperial majesty of all the Russias.

## THORN, April 11.

We learn from Mittan, that Kosciuszko, together with Potocki, is put in the strongest confinement, and that no stranger, nor even his barber, is admitted to him.

Twenty-two Polish noblemen, who had been imprisoned at Petersburg since the last insurrection, have been liberated, and are returned to Poland.

Holy Thursday and the Easter holidays, which were so dreadful last year on account of the insurrection, have passed quietly. The ceremonial of washing the feet of so many poor, was, for this time performed by the pope's nuncio: others were performed by general de Buxhoeuden, representing the king, who has been very much afflicted at Grodno of the stone and gravel, but is now in his recovery.

## BERLIN, April 14.

Last Sunday evening colonel de Meyerink arrived here with the tidings of the treaty of peace having been signed at Basle on the 5th. His Prussian majesty becomes the mediator of an universal pacification between the German empire and France. The German princes are expected to seize this opportunity in order to protect their dominions, and baron de Borch, chargé d'affaires from the elector of Bavaria, has already received orders to repair to Basle for that purpose.

## UTRECHT, April 8.

Yesterday the primary assemblies commenced their sittings. In a week's time they will proceed to the nomination of twenty-five municipal officers, nine judges, and of a public accuser, and of several other officers for the different branches of the administration.

Last week the friends of the former government, that is to say, of the Stadtholder, spread a report that a peace had been concluded between France and Prussia, and that France had sacrificed Holland, in consenting to the re-establishment of the power of the Stadtholder. That the Prussian troops were already at Nimeguen and Arnheim, and were going to take possession of all the towns of Holland, which were to be evacuated by the French.

This injurious rumour against the French republic, has been spread every where, and money has been distributed in order to excite a rebellion and on the first instant, some rustians put up the Orange cockade, crying Orange Boven! Long live Orange! But happily these traitorous commotions have been repressed every where, the most mutinous have been arrested, and some of them have already been publicly whipped, and condemned to fetters, and every thing has since been restored to order and tranquillity.

We received official intelligence from the Hague, informing us, that the assembly of the States General, have completed their important labours of organizing the land forces of the republic. The committee of confederation for the department of the land forces, have published a decree, prohibiting all the governors, commanders, and grand majors of the provinces, or of towns, and other places, to entrust any command into the hands of the eldest captains of infantry or cavalry. Those who have not a fixed habitation, are obliged to quit the Hague, and may go wherever they please, within the territories of the republic.

## LEGHORN, March 25.

Yesterday evening two English ships of the line and a frigate, which had conveyed 12 ships to Corsica, arrived here. An English frigate also arrived from Algiers, with intelligence of a new treaty of peace having been concluded between Great-Britain and Algiers. This frigate captured a French brigantine in her passage. Two ships of war and three merchantmen, supposed to be English, have just been despatched in the Offing.

## GENOA, March 28.

On the arrival of the British squadron in the Gulph of Spezzia, the Genoese governor informed the admiral, that to bring in more than five ships of the line, was contrary to the system of neutrality which the republic had adopted, and were determined to maintain. Admiral Hotham replied, that he was impelled by necessity to enter, but that his stay would be as short as possible. He added, that he wished to land about 300 French prisoners, who were either sick or wounded.

The governor, after consulting the senate on this requisition, acquainted the British admiral that he had permission to land there 300 men, but on condition that they should be at liberty the moment they set foot on the soil of the republic. These terms were readily complied with. This government immediately communicated this circumstance to Villaret, the plenipotentiary from France, who on application obtained permission to have his wounded countrymen conveyed to the hospital of this town called Dell Force. Such as were pronounced in a state not fit to be removed on shore, were put on board ships provided for the purpose in the Gulph of Spezzia; where they are furnished with medical assistance, and every attention that their distressed situation requires.

## METZ, April 2.

According to the report of a deserter who seems to be well informed, and came lately from Luxemburg, there are in the city provisions for eight months; but the meat is bad, and almost all spoiling. There are not more than 40 live cattle for the use of the sick. Wood is excessively scarce. The great wooden magazines erected since the war, are pulled down as fast as they are emptied; as are also the old wooden houses in the lower town. The inhabitants begin to be in want of bread, and must soon be supplied from the magazines of the garrison. In the fall of the 9th, the garrison lost a great many men, and the dispersed soldiers said on their return that such another fall would be the loss of the place. There is only one hospital, and that is full; the deaths are from 40 to 50 a day. This intelligence is the more entitled to credit, as it corresponds with the reports of several other deserters.

## HAGUE, March 23.

A few days ago, the cabinet of natural curiosities, the gallery of paintings, and the library of the prince stadtholder, were packed up, in order to be sent to France. The inspector of the cabinet, Mr. Vosman, and the librarian, Mr. Euler, were offered similar places in France, which they declined, but then received the assurance that they should be provided for in another manner.

Admiral Vanstaple is daily expected at Amsterdam from Brest. The new marine committee find it very difficult to man the fleet, the greatest part of the sailors, particularly in Zealand, refusing to enter into the service; such is the attachment of the Dutch sailors to the Stadtholder and the English.

The army will likewise lose a great many officers, who are averse to the present system, and conceive themselves offended by the contents of the proclamation issued on the 17th of February. These sentiments, which, in some regiments, prevail ever among the private soldiers, have, besides the disarming of several corps, occasioned the orders of general Pichegru of the 8th instant, that the Dutch garrisons are to leave the Hague and Amsterdam.

## PARIS, April 7.

On the 4th instant, Collot, Billaud, and Barrere passed through Orleans on their way to the Isle of Oleron, where they are to remain till a vessel can be got ready to carry them to Guyana in the East-Indies.

So little apprehension was entertained of any attempt to rescue them on the road, that their only escort was a single guard in the carriage with each of them.

April 8. The credit of our paper is daily improving. A Louis d'or, which on the 31st ult. cost 270 livres in assignats, fell on the 2d instant to 200; and yesterday and to-day, the price was 160.

This day 15,000,000 of assignats were burnt, making the whole sum cancelled 2,652,683,000.

No groups are observed in the streets or public places, a proof that the fermentation is over for the present.

Rumours of peace are daily gaining ground. It was yesterday reported, we know not upon what authority, that Holland is to be evacuated. It is, however, certain that the committees of government have sent a declaration to the representatives of the people with the armies of the North and Sambre and Meuse, in which the idea of giving to France the boundaries marked out by nature, is abandoned.

April 11. The arrival of fourteen ships with corn at Dunkirk, gives hopes of returning plenty, but there are still many embarrassments in the transport of provisions to Paris, because every commune through which they pass, entreates a partial relief, which it is difficult to refuse to citizens, whose wants have been greater and longer felt than ours.

April 12. Every thing being now perfectly quiet, the patrols are reduced to their usual number.

It is very confidently said, that peace with Spain, Sardinia, and Naples, is actually signed; an armistice agreed upon with Austria; and that several columns of our armies are under orders to return home.

## LONDON, April 27.

The cargoes of the different Dutch ships, now detained in British ports, are, by order of government, to be immediately sold; by which measure great quantities of corn are expected to be procured at a reasonable price.

In the sitting of the 17th ult. Lecointre denounced Freron's Journal, as tending to exasperate the minds of the people, to inspire into every breast the desire of revenge, and to lay upon the Convention the odium of a tyrannical measure. Le Sage raised some doubts concerning the security of assignats, since it rested on such estates as could not be considered as national property. The order of the day being called, Bourdon l'Oise observed, that by the order of the day fears and mistrust could not be done away, and that the widows and children even of executed criminals could not love the revolution if they were reduced to tears.

In the sitting of the 20th, Legendre fixed the attention of the Convention on the cabinets of Europe, which, he said, endeavoured to make the people believe that the legislators of France had butchered French citizens for the purpose of seizing their fortunes. It were therefore necessary to convince the world, that all these massacres were their work.

The Convention, hard pressed by these cogent reasons on one side, and by the interest of the purchasers of estates of executed persons on the other, adopted a mezzo termino, perfectly of a piece with the whole system of conventional justice, by passing a decree, which, first, confirms the sales already made; and, secondly, suspends all those which are not yet brought to a conclusion.

The estates of emigrants engage likewise the solicitude of the French Journalists. On this head one of them expresses himself in the following:—"These legislators dare to talk of justice, and none of them has hitherto opposed measures which rob the parents of emigrants of their lawful property, and punish the former for the crimes of the latter; they dare to talk of justice and none of them moves for the repeal of the decree which confiscates the property of transported priests."

## BOSTON, June 11.

Extract of a letter from a French gentleman, to his brother in Pembroke, dated L'Orient, 3d May, 1795.

"Peace has actually been made, about fifteen days ago, between this republic and Prussia."

"The convention is now framing a treaty of peace with Spain, who have had three ambassadors here since January last."

"The English have likewise sent two ambassadors to try to obtain a treaty, but the convention do not incline to listen to any of their terms."

## NEWPORT, June 9.

In the French frigate Medusa, arrived here last Tuesday from Rochefort, came passengers the following persons, composing the legation of the French republic to the United States of America:

Citizen Adet, minister plenipotentiary, and his lady.  
Citizen Dupont, first secretary of the legation.  
Citizen Chelmeau, second.  
Citizen Adet, junior, third.

Citizen de la Tombe (formerly consul at Bolton) consul general, to reside at Philadelphia.  
Citizen Delaunay, consul to reside at do.  
Citizen Mozer, (ancient chief of the bureau of the committee of public safety, and the section of commerce) consul, to reside at Bolton.  
Citizen Rozier, consul, to reside at New-York.  
Citizen Duhamel, consul, to reside at Baltimore.  
Citizen Fontpertuis, consul, remains as heretofore at Charleston.  
On Wednesday arrived in town, Don Joseph Wiseman, vice-consul from his catholic majesty.—He is to reside at this port.

#### NEW-YORK, June 16.

By the schooner Hector, captain Earl, in 22 days from Martinique, we learn, that the French from Guadeloupe made several attempts to land at Martinique, but were unsuccessful, that great consternation prevailed among the inhabitants from a descent, which was daily expected.

Capt. Earl mentions that strong patrols guarded the shore of Martinique, and that all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms were enrolled.

Capt. Earl did not hear of the arrival of the French fleet at Guadeloupe.

Captain Bowles of the schooner Nancy from St. Mark's, informs, that the inhabitants and troops at that place were quiet, and that no action of consequence had taken place during his stay there.

#### KING OF POLAND.

The measure of this unfortunate monarch's sufferings appears at length complete; lately walking on the terrace before his palace, or rather prison, at Grodno, whether the effect of accident or despondency, he fell from the terrace; the contusions which he received in consequence were violent, and have been productive of a dangerous fever, from which he is not expected to recover.

June 17. A correspondent has favoured us with the following extract of a letter from Bermuda, dated the 6th inst.—“You may now rest assured no more condemnations of American property will take place in our court. A few days ago four American vessels, captured by two privateers, were discharged by the agents without being put into the admiralty, and departed immediately. Your produce continues a mere glut, and prices are lower than in America. Indeed, the market is completely overstocked.”

Translated for the Argus.

Extract from a Nantes Paper of April 29.

NANTES, 8 Floreal (April 27.)

Yesterday some of the chiefs of the Chouans brought to town, themselves, six pretended Chouans, highway robbers and assassins. Among them was a girl, who they say is of Ancenis, and who was disguised in men's cloaths.—They say that among the other five one is of Nantes.—It is evident then, that the Chouans are decided to keep their promise, and to purge the country of those brigands, who permit themselves robbery, pillage, and even assassination, under the name of Chouans.

It is certain, that this is a fact, that the minister Pitt, informed of the approaching peace, that the French government was upon the point of concluding with the Chouans and the Vandeanes, calculated to hinder it, and seeing his happiness, and that of his country promoted but in the effusion of blood, he has sent his emissaries to effect this glorious end. Of five, which were vomited upon our coasts, one only arrived at the assembly of the Chouans. He employed the most flattering promises to engage them not to make peace; he jingled his gold, more he said was coming, and that England would aid them with all her power. No, replied the chiefs of the Chouans, the destruction of France is your favourite project, you want to destroy us by means of one another—you have always deceived us, you shall be deceived in your turn, carry back your gold, and your counsels, and execute without us, and against us, if you can, what you would wish to effect by our means.

June 18.

Extract of a letter dated Philadelphia, June 16.

“Mr. Adet, the new minister from France, has received official information that peace is concluded between France, Spain, Portugal, and Sardinia; and that negotiations were in forwardness with the emperor and England, that promised a general peace within three months. This important intelligence I believe may be depended upon.”

#### PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated April 22, 1795.

“The English have upwards of 150 sail of transports at Bremen, and this place, to take off, as is supposed, the remainder of their army and the French emigrants.

“There is at Harbourg, opposite this, on the other side of the Elbe, 6000 French emigrants all under arms, they say to be embarked for England, a guard of soldiers is kept on the river, to prevent them from coming here by stealth; it is likewise said that they do not like to go to England, but mean to remain on the continent.

“The Hanoverians have marched about 8000 men and taken possession of Cuxhaven at the mouth of the Elbe, which has caused an alarm in this place; the senate met on Sunday afternoon, and it is said they have sent of an express to Copenhagen.”

#### BALTIMORE, June 23.

Extract of a letter from the captain of a vessel at Amsterdam, to his owner in this town, dated April 24.

“Prussia and Spain have made peace with France. The latter promises to furnish the French with 25 sail

of the line. This good news, however, comes accompanied with some bad; the Moors have declared war against America—which is confirmed by the American consul at Falmouth.”

Another letter which we have seen, dated Amsterdam, April 28, mentions, in very positive terms, that peace is concluded between Spain and France; that a treaty was in great forwardness between France and Sardinia; and that this summer must bring about a general pacification, comprehending even Great-Britain.

The letter closes with the following price current, a copy of which we have been kindly presented with.  
Rice 20 s 21 guilders per cwt.  
Coffee 13½ a 15½ stivers, cash.  
Coracao cocoa 15½ stivers.

#### ANNAPOLIS, June 25.

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, dated May 2d, to a merchant in New-York, received per the Chefsman, captain Ogilvie from Bourdeaux.

“Three commissioners have arrived here from England, amongst whom are the duke of Dorset, and Mr. Eden; two of them are said to have powers to make an exchange of prisoners; and it is asserted the other has come on business of much greater importance.”

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Amsterdam, to a house in Baltimore, dated April 7, 1795.

“We doubt not ere this you will be informed of the events that have lately taken place in this country; so that we shall not enter into particulars thereof, but confine ourselves to mentioning, that no one has suffered either in person or property; and that the revolution which has taken place, gives us cause to hope that this country will be restored in time, to its former lustre, and prove conducive to the welfare of its inhabitants, and make us enjoy more happy days than those we have experienced for some years past.”

#### Early Virginia Wheat

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

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Manager.

Rhode River, June 23, 1795.

In CHANCERY, June 19, 1795.

Robert Ferguson, administrator of John Glasford, vs.

John Courts and Robert Hendley Courts.

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

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can. 109/11/3

In CHANCERY, June 19, 1795.

Alexander Hamilton, vs.

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

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

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

#### NOTICE is hereby given,

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

MAURICE JAMES M'DONOUGH.

Charles county, June 15, 1795. 109/14

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

MESS. BYUS and FRAZIER, merchants, Lower Marlboro' 2 letters; Mrs. Sarah Beall, widow of Benjamin, major William Brogden, Mr. Joshua Groves, merchant. Queen-Anne; Gilbert H. Smith, Calvert county; Saml. Hepburn, Upper Marlboro' Mr. Amos Smith, stage driver, Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins, near Queen-Anne; Miss Williamina Vallette, at major Brogden's; Edward L. Waites, Tobias Bell, Queen-Anne; James Gray, Hunting-town; Richard A. Conttee, P. G. county; James Clark, Prince G. county; John Weins, Blq of Wem's Porrett, Calvert county; 5 letters; John Robertson, Nanjemoy, Charles county; Messrs. Maynard & Whittington, merchants, Lower Marlborough; Mr. Thomas Whittington, Anne-Arundel county; Zachariah Owens, Prince G. county; Mr. John Groves, merchant, Pij. Point; Mr. Levin Bell, capt. John J. Spencer, Hall's Creek, Patuxent river; William Gray, Upper Marlborough; capt. David Lynn, Upper Marlborough; Edward Neall, St. Mary's county, Clmt. Bay; the rev. Maf. L. Wims, Maryland; col. Thomas Tillard, Henric Bay; Henry Addison, Prince G. county; Mr. Levin Parker, near Hunting-town; Mr. Thomas Gilson, Upper Marlborough; Jacob Aldridge, near Snowden's Iron Works; capt. Nicholas Youngs, Prince G. county; the rev. Mr. J. Boardman, New-town, St. Mary's county; Martin Fieldes Tyler, Upper Marlborough; Mr. Thomas Lynes, Calvert county; William Pater, Upper Marlborough; Mr. James Willson, Calvert county; Alexander Scott, Esq; attorney at law, Port-Tobacco; Ellis Chandle & Brothers, merchants, Nottingham; Mr. William Moore, Maryland, Prince G. county; Platt Whitaker, Deer Creek, Harford county, Maryland; John C. Jones, Esq; polr. at Cedar Point, Patuxent river. 109/13

#### Eight Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS PINDLE.

June 23, 1795.

THERE is at the plantation of JAMES WALKER, near Elk-Ridge Landing, taken up as a stray, a brown or dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, with a blaze face, two hind feet white, branded on the near shoulder thus B, trots and appears to have been worked. Adjudged to be seven or eight years old. The owner may have her again on proving property, and paying charges. 109/16

By virtue of a decree in Chancery, and by authority of the same, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 29th day of July, 12 o'clock at noon, on the premises,

THAT HOUSE and GARDEN on the Church circle, known by and being part of Lot No. 10, the property of ELIS VALLETTE, and now occupied by Mr. JOHN GASSAWAY. Half of the purchase money, with interest, will be required of the purchaser within one year, and the residue, with interest, at the end of two years. Bond with approved security will be required.

RICHARD OWEN, Trustee.

Annapolis, June 15, 1795. 2

THE subscriber has a LIGHT TRAVELLING WAGGON, which may serve for the accommodation of passengers, and is well calculated for the conveyance of baggage. He drives a pair of good horses, and will go wherever the convenience of a gentleman may direct him. His terms are moderate, and may be fully known by a personal application, to

JOHN SMITH.

Annapolis, May 21, 1795.

#### WANTED,

As a MILLER,

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

JACOB WATERS.

June 16, 1795. 2

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

LUKE POOL, Administrator,

ANNE DORSEY, Administratrix.

June 17, 1795. 2

#### To be RENTED,

THAT agreeable residence in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, known by the name of STRAWBERRY HILL, the situation and advantages, are well known to require any particular description. For terms apply to RICHARD SPRING, Well-river, or HUGH THOMSON, Baltimore. 109/17

April 3, 1795.

On Monday the 20th day OFFERED, at PUBLIC at the late dwelling of M

Two likely GIRLS, of sixteen years of age, w to house work, and are also three horses, late the pro executed for taxes. officers fee HENRY HU Calvert cou

The following P offered for

ALL that LOT of GR improvements thereon, mostly called Port-Tobacco, on the water; the building large wooden house, having completely fitted for a ret and two handsome well fini containing room and lodgin building, above, is finished and storage of dry goods, w whole, and a piazza the len repair. On this lot there wooden dwelling house, wit fire places to each, and a flo extent of this building; also stage house, salt room, and enclosed garden. This pr merchant, and is situated i Maryland for retailing mer tobacco, wheat, rye, and I

A TRACT of LAND, ing the lands of the late n MICHETT, Esquire, con within three or four miles beco, lying level, and hav four hundred acres in valua

A TRACT of LAND ing in Anne-Arundel and main road leading from a Frederick-town, and abou tern, containing 845 ac entirely in wood, on this ally made from sixty to low ground.

Also, TEN unimprove Frederick-town, Frederick three quarters of an acre, larity of the said town.

The whole or any part a credit to suit the pu principal, and paying th terms apply to Mr. Hump or to

Annapolis, June 15, 17

In CHANCERY

Frederick Berger, vs.

Henry Shaver, and others.

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AKER, 75 acres, in Fred

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Test. SAMUEL

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June 14, 1795.

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The owner is desired to

May 24, 1795. X

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Saint-Clement's Bay,

SUNDY NEGRO

D MEN and CHIL

June 1, 1795.

On Monday the 29th day of June, 1795, will be OFFERED, at PUBLIC SALE, for CASH only at the late dwelling of Mr. SAMUEL LANE, deceased,

TWO likely GIRLS, one a mulatto, both about sixteen years of age, who have been accustomed to house work, and are esteemed extremely valuable; also three horses, late the property of SAMUEL LANE, executed for taxes, officers fees, &c.

HENRY HUNTT, Late Sheriff of Calvert county. 2

### The following PROPERTY is offered for SALE.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN H. STONE. 2

Annapolis, June 15, 1795.

In CHANCERY, May 22, 1795.

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

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

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

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Sheriff of Calvert county. 2

June 14, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 8th inst. as a runaway, a negro man named ADAM, and who he belongs to WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, Anne-Arundel county, he is about five feet nine inches high, and appears to be about forty years of age; had on an old brown broadcloth coat, blue check trousers, an old pair of buckskin breeches, of nabrig skin, old yarn stockings, and an old hat with a cover. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county. 2

May 24, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, for READY CASH, by the representatives of JOSHUA GRAVES, deceased, on the 23d instant, at Mr. WALKER'S Tavern, on the Head of Saint Clement's bay, in Saint Mary's county, FIVE NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. 3X

June 1, 1795.

THE subscriber having ceased to represent the Adjutant-General, Henry Carbery, Esquire, at this place, thinks it necessary to give public notice thereof, lest the returns of militia and communications relative thereto should continue to be addressed to him. He takes this occasion respectfully to request that those field-officers, and others, who have undertaken to receive the fees due to him, as clerk of the council, for issuing militia commissions, would avail themselves of the earliest meetings of their corps to collect what remains unpaid. He would not be understood to complain of delay, on the contrary, he acknowledges himself under great obligations for the attent on which has been paid to him in this particular, and does not suppose that any thing but the smallness of the fee has occasioned delay in any one instance. The fee is one quarter of a dollar, payable on all commissions accepted, whether original ones or issued in cases of promotion.

JOHN KILTY.

Annapolis, June 8, 1795. 3X

TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY the 17th of July, for READY MONEY, at the house of DANIEL BUSY, near the mouth of Fishing creek, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the personal property of CHARLES BUSY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of two negro girls, horses, cattle, hogs, household furniture, and some plantation utensils. Those who have claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them, on or before the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

HENRY BUSY, DANIEL BUSY, Administrators. 3X

June 9, 1795.

### Eight Dollars Reward.

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

JAMES WALKER.

June 9th, 1795. 3

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

Fifth coacting clause of the law.

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

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

George-town, 8th May, 1795.

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

THERE is at the plantation of doctor MICHAEL PUGH, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, four or five years old, shod before, and has a narrow blaze down his forehead. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2

### An APPRENTICE Wanted at this Office.

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

By order, ROBERT DENNY, Secretary. Annapolis, June 4, 1795.

In CHANCERY, June 8, 1795.

Leonard Streight, } THE complainant, LEONARD against } STREIGHT, applies for a decree for recording an indenture executed by DAVID MORGAN, on the 29th day of July, 1791, for conveying unto him, the said Streight, and his heirs, a half lot of ground in Elizabeth-town, Washington county, distinguished by No. 209, and adjoining the alley 41 feet in breadth, and 240 feet in length; he states, that the said Morgan, at the time of executing the deed, was not, and has never since been, a resident of the state of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the 17th day of July next, to the end, that the defendant David Morgan, or his heirs, or legal representatives, or any other person who may conceive himself interested, may have notice of the application aforesaid, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in September next, to show cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

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

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

M. R. Rd. O. Brook, Baker Brook, Nicholas Blacklock, Charles county; Thos. B. Clements, Miss Polly Clements, Alexd. Cawood, C. C. Clement Hutchings, to the care of Benj. Mical, Holland Point, Calvert county; Jailor of Charles county, Hezekiah Johnson (2), Archd. Johnson, Joel Munson, teacher of vocal music, John B. Neale, on board the sloop Fanny, Nanjemoy, capt. John Stewart, to the care of Mr. Ferguson, Port-Tobacco, Willm. M. Wilkerfon, Buckler Whitter, Port-Tobacco.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

June 2, 1795. 3X

### WANTED, Without Delay,

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

March 23, 1795. 9

### Twelve Pounds Reward.

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

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

3X

JOHN ASHTON.

### LA FAYETTE

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

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

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

JOHN ASHTON. 3X JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 14, 1795.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795-22X

### Three Pounds Reward.

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

RACHEL HARWOOD.

West river, near Samuel Rawlings's tavern March 15, 1795. //X

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

40 RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

# MAR

LEYDEN

APTAIN Bona, says, his brother, formed him making by S

General Moreau succeeds of the French army which republican government of services rendered to their have sent him a brevet (title of the United Provinces, w land florins per annum.

The provisional representative of Holland have expedited circ of April, to the municipali from all share in the actual social convention being con wife,) all the members of the Provinces.

Accounts state various de wards of 2000 in Moate; disciplined mob in Exeter Crediton; of a serious mob amounting to several thou alarming mob at Coventry mob at Durham, &c. all to 14; in almost every in and scarcity of corn militia called to subdue the Scotland without their mo some taxes and tithes also.

According to letters from (18th April) it app renders to France is decrea is waited to make i on take place. Orders i for dividing all Fla and courts of criminal j which the French criminal

[A letter from a respec may elucidate this— rated us like brothers, and here was to set us free and Prussia.—Very differer some part of Flanders where exacted, in return for the French forces un when they retired from tho Letters from Antwerp, tell, advise the arrival of large quantities of cannon limited Provinces of Holla military had been shipped to the westward of large caliber, for the flat from the castle of A and other arsenals of, mortars, caissons aquired by the French fr are many cast in Rhenish, and which were cilians for the defence of

B A S L

The negotiations for p morable turn. It apper of the Germanic be indits, will abandon th The empire of Germa pines, the empire of th South. That of the of Prussia, and all to immediate protection, the Austrian Neth the fortresses on the ther states, beginning wi the Rhine, they will ren France.

Spain will give up to the Eastern and West passage and St. Seba the republic twenty th Sardinia will give up city of Nice; the po and Spain will cede the d compensation for the Such are the conditi med circles here.

LING

The ratification of pe we hope, will soon sellendorff has already every one pale unmo his orders, to fall ba light troops. In con